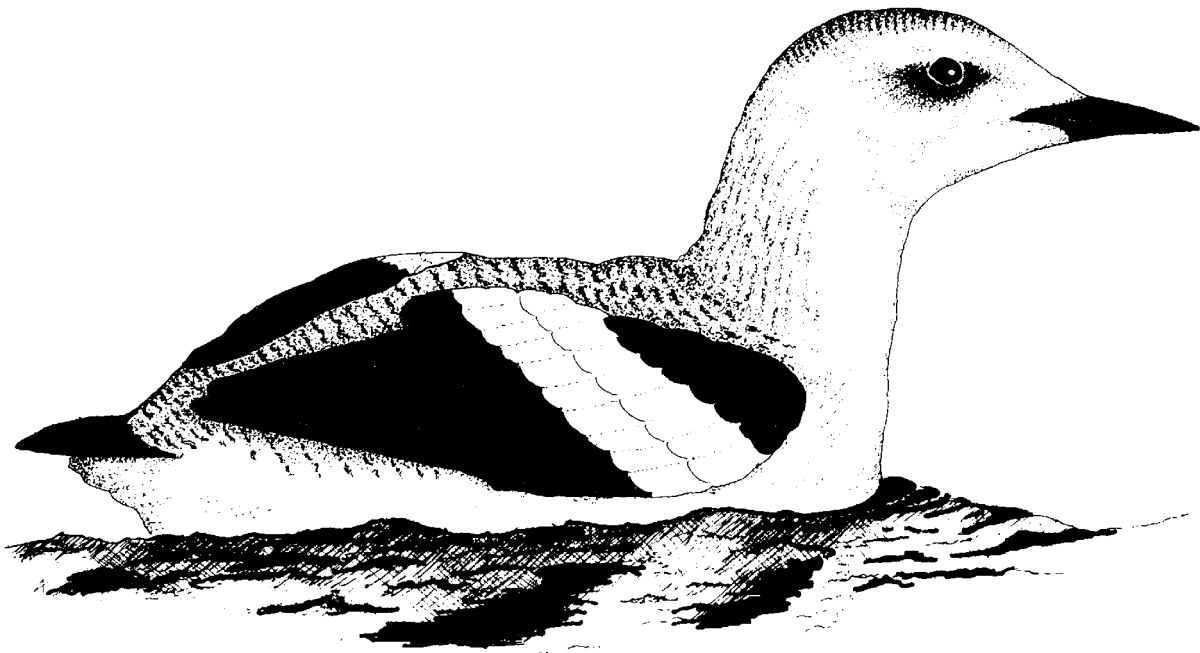
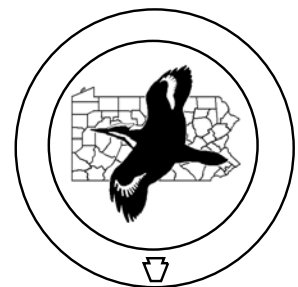


PENNSYLVANIA BIRDS



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Contents

- 165 **Editorial**
- 166 **The Adventures of George Sutton..... Greg Grove**
- 169 **Successful Nesting by Wyoming Valley Peregrine Falcons**
..... **Robert L. Wasilewski and Richard Koval**
- 172 **Alcid Records in Pennsylvania..... Franklin C. Haas**
- 173 **The 1999-2000 Christmas Bird Count in Pennsylvania**
..... **Nicholas C. Bolgiano**
- 190 **Autumn Raptor Migration Summary 1999**
..... **Jennifer Ottinger and Keith L. Bildstein**
- 197 **Rare Bird Reports. Nick Pulcinella**
 Purple Gallinule (*Erie*)
 Black Guillemot (*Berks*)
 Cave Swallow (*Mercer*)
 Spotted Towhee (*Westmoreland*)
- 201 **Photographic Highlights**
- 207 **Summary of the Season**
- 208 **Birds of Note**
- 211 **Local Notes**
- 224 **Seasonal Occurrence Tables – October through December 1999**
- 239 **Compilers and Observers**

ILLUSTRATIONS:

COVER: **Black Guillemot** by Adrian Binns

from the Editors...

Annual PSO Meeting

The 2000 Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for Ornithology will be held in Greene County on the weekend of May 19-21. A registration form is inside the back mailing cover of this issue.

This is the first time that the meeting is being held in Greene County, and it should be interesting to explore some of it's West Virginia-like habitat.

A fine line-up of speakers will be on hand for the Saturday afternoon sessions and the banquet.

You do not have to be a member to attend, so come join us!

Time for a change

With this issue, we complete publishing thirteen years of *Pennsylvania Birds*. We have decided that fourteen years will be more than our fair share of work producing this journal. Therefore, during this coming year, we will be working with the board of the Pennsylvania Society for Ornithology to find individuals willing to take on the tasks of producing *Pennsylvania Birds*.

We will be stepping down as editors/publishers after Volume 14 Number 4 has been mailed (March 2001).

If you are interested in

taking on any of the tasks involved, please contact us and we will forward your inquiry to the PSO board for consideration.

Whether just two people will take on all of the tasks that the two of us have done all of these years or if the tasks will be distributed among several people will be determined by the PSO board.

Some of the tasks include: maintaining a database of subscribers, managing the income and expenses, handling orders for items for sale (checklists, etc.), creating and distributing report forms, receiving county reports and putting them into the proper format, editing articles submitted, laying out the magazine, reproducing photographs, printing a final copy for the printer, creating mailing labels, applying the labels, sorting and mailing as per USPS Second Class postal regulations, filing copyright forms, and more.

Back on Track

With this issue, we are back on track as far as the CBC report is concerned. Nick Bolgiano has produced a terrific (and timely) summary which you will find most interesting.

The fall hawk report is also in this issue and includes a new

format and additional data. Jennifer Ottinger and Keith Bildstein did a great job.

Having sub-editors such as these makes our job that much easier.

New NAMC Compiler

Gregory Keller has volunteered to be the new North American Migration Count compiler for Pennsylvania (See the Table of Contents page for his address, etc.). In order to insure that the NAMC report appears in the April-June issue, please be sure to send your NAMC reports to him as soon as possible after the count.

This year's NAMC will occur on Saturday, May 13. ♣

Frank & Barb Haas
Chief Editors

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The Adventures of George Sutton

by Greg Grove

Fifteen-year old George Miksch Sutton peered into the darkness of a hollow log he had found in the course of a day's wandering in a woodland near his Texas home. There, in the recesses of the 20-foot log, George hoped he would find something worthwhile: a wildcat perhaps, or maybe a water moccasin. As his eyes adjusted to the dim light inside, George realized he was looking at a Turkey Vulture. He already knew enough about birds to know that this bird was probably a female on nest. Hoping to add to his specimen collection, George blocked one end of the log with large stones and then crawled into the darkness at the other end.

By the time he was one body length into the log, George knew he had made a mistake. His arms stretched out ahead, there was no room for him to bring them back alongside his body and he could not wiggle his way backwards. He had no choice but to continue forward.

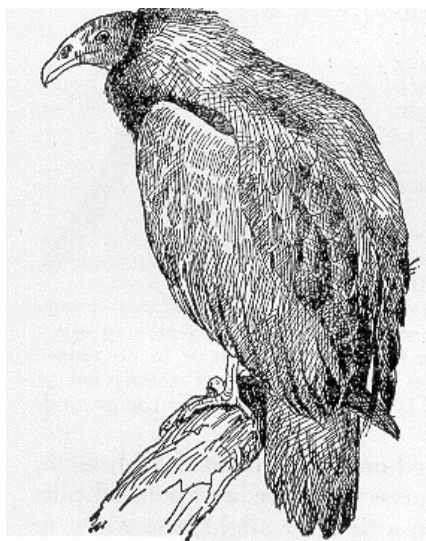
Overcoming initial panic, George inched toward the vulture, his clothing deteriorating as it caught on splinters along the way. Then came the realization that the vulture was not the only creature living in the log. Hundreds of grand-daddy-longlegs were suddenly crawling over his face, neck, and back. And then came a soft sensation against his hands as two white-footed mice scrambled over his back and under his shirt. One mouse met its demise squeezed between a human shoulder and hard wood. The other lodged in George's trousers, to be discovered later, unharmed, at home when George pulled off what was left of his clothing.

Near the vulture, the interior of the log became roomier allowing George to move more easily. As George approached, the vulture hissed and disgorged its stomach contents onto the would-be collector, trying to convince him of his mistake (a conclusion long since reached). As the vulture backed toward the far end of the log, George saw revealed a newly hatched chick. He picked up the chick, grabbed the mother by the leg, and pushed past the rocks at the far end of the log.

Outside, he tied the mother to a

sapling. Trembling from the exertion, scratched and bleeding, his clothes in shreds, George picked smashed longlegs from his skin, breathed deeply, and looked at a blue sky he thought he would never see again. The mother vulture remained surprisingly calm but by now George had lost his desire to "collect" the vultures, and so returned them to the log.

By that spring of 1913, George Sutton was on his way to becoming a well-known wildlife artist and scientist. As a boy, George sought adventure and excitement, and often



Turkey Vulture by George Miksch Sutton

found more than he anticipated. This was to be a recurring theme of his long life and career.

Sutton was not a native Pennsylvanian. However, between 1918 and 1924, he worked as an assistant in the Lab of Ornithology at the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh. From 1924 to 1929 he served the Pennsylvania Game Commission as the first "state ornithologist."

Sutton was born in Nebraska in 1898. His father was a minister and a college teacher of English and church history. During George's youth, the Suttons lived successively in Nebraska, Oregon, Illinois, Texas, and finally in the northern panhandle of West Virginia, a few miles from Pennsylvania, in the small town of

Bethany, where he eventually attended Bethany College. The unusual middle name, Miksch, was the family name of an ancestor.

His interest in birds began early and intensified with age. This included a desire to draw birds as lifelike as possible and from living specimens whenever possible rather than museum pieces. He collected birds (with a shotgun) and learned to preserve specimens and eggs, and he kept live birds as pets. In Texas, he captured and raised two young Roadrunners, feeding them grasshoppers and snakes until they learned to hunt for themselves. They eventually learned to capture horned lizards (though only when very hungry) as described by Sutton:

"Grasping the victim by the head.... they beat it against a convenient stone. 30 or 40 blows were sometimes needed to render him sufficiently quiescent for ingestion.occasionally, horned lizards were swallowed while yet quite alive, and had to be coughed up for further batting"

Moving with the Suttons to West Virginia, the roadrunners learned to mingle with unsuspecting House Sparrows. Having infiltrated the flock, the roadrunner would then make a sudden pounce and dine on a sparrow.

At the Carnegie Museum, Sutton obtained his first bird-related job by walking into the museum and introducing himself to their only staff ornithologist, W.E. Clyde Todd. Sutton offered to work as Todd's assistant for whatever pay the museum could afford. The offer was accepted and thus began George Sutton's professional career. He assisted in setting up nature displays and keeping track of the thousands of birds specimens accumulated from around the world. And he began in earnest his career as painter and book illustrator.

During his Pennsylvania years, Sutton undertook a number of field trips in association with the Carnegie Institute. One such trip was the Blue Goose Expedition. In the 1920s, little was known of Blue Goose biology. It was then thought to be a distinct species but now is known to be a color

variant of the Snow Goose. The two forms interbreed and are commonly seen migrating together.

No one, except perhaps natives of far northern lands, knew the locations of the nesting grounds of the Blue Goose, believed to be somewhere in the vast Hudson Bay area, or perhaps much further north on remote sub-Arctic Islands.

The September 1923 Blue Goose Expedition explored the James Bay area at the southeastern corner of Hudson Bay, a wild area, with shallow, storm wracked waters and a rock strewn bottom with virtually no slope. The lack of topological relief means that vast regions of the bay are tidal. At low tide, the exposed flats provide feeding areas for waterfowl and shorebirds.

Sutton's goal was to collect some Blue Geese, as they migrated through James Bay, for museum displays. He built crude blinds and made mud decoys, hoping to lure geese close enough to study their behavior. On one occasion, he ventured far out onto the flats, sitting on a heap of grass in his blind, protected from the fierce winds crossing unchecked across the exposed flats, pushing through frequent snow squalls. Soon there were geese nearby and he became engrossed in observation.

Oblivious to the passage of time, George gradually became aware that his legs and hips were becoming cold. Looking down he saw water trickling into his grassy nest. He then looked around and saw that he and the geese were essentially on a small island surrounded by the cold waters of James Bay returning on the high tide. Most of the flats were under a couple feet of water, but in some tidal creeks, or trenches, the water was already over waist high. Well out from the usual high tide mark, George had to move fast. He had the presence of mind to collect two geese before making the long, cold wade back to camp, holding equipment and geese above his head when fording the deeper waters of the trenches.

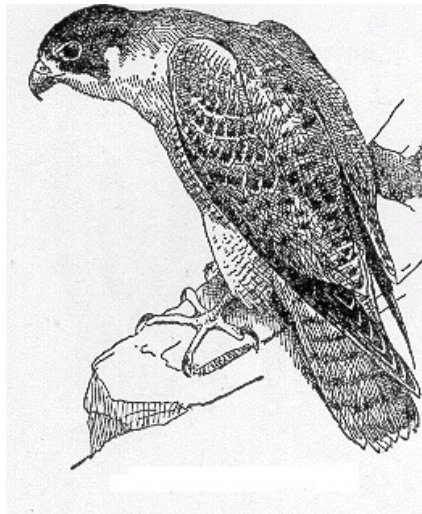
Upon reaching the camp, he found the members of the expedition hastily packing to leave. The high winds had pushed the tide beyond the usual high tide mark and the campsite itself was awash in several inches of water.

The first nests of the Blue Goose

were eventually discovered hundreds of miles northeast of James Bay, on Baffin Island, by Canadian Dewey Soper in 1929. Sutton found a second nesting area a year later on Southampton Island, north of Hudson Bay.

While employed by the Game Commission in the 1920s, Sutton's duties ranged far beyond research on birds. For example, as today, there were widely divergent views on how the state's deer herd should be managed. Farmers, orchard men, and nurserymen complained of deer damage to crops. Hunters, of course, protested vehemently any suggestion to limit the deer population.

During Sutton's years with the Commission a doe season was implemented. As the head of the



Peregrine Falcon by George Miksch Sutton

Bureau of Research and Information, Sutton had the job of gathering information which could be used by Game Commission personnel to explain the need for a doe season to state residents, many of whom had no interest in listening to the Game Commission's reasoning.

Sutton traveled throughout the state, sometimes giving two or three talks a day to service clubs, school audiences, and sportsmen's groups. The latter were sometimes not friendly. In one case, a disgruntled club chairman introduced Sutton without giving his name, saying, as Sutton recalled later, something to the effect of "These people in Harrisburg have sent someone to explain what they're doing, so here he is now."

In October 1927, Sutton and Game Protector Archie Smith visited a well-known hawk-shooting lookout on Blue Mountain, near Dreher'sville. They collected several bushels of dead hawks, primarily Red-tailed and Sharp-shinned Hawks, killed that day and lying scattered on the mountainside, just below the ridge top. Two days later, Smith collected one more day's kill: 90 Sharp-shins, 32 Red-tails, 16 Goshawks, 11 Cooper's Hawks, and 2 Peregrine Falcons. Sutton published an account of the hawk killing in the *Wilson Bulletin*, helping to begin drawing attention to the needless slaughter.

In 1934, conservationist Rosalie Edge purchased 1400 acres on the top of Blue Mountain, including the lookout, and posted it against hawk-shooting. The site, of course, is Hawk Mountain. (In his autobiographical book "Bird Student," Sutton claims absolutely no credit for the cessation of the shooting.)

On occasion, while with the Game Commission, Sutton was called upon to assist in medical emergencies. Once, he had to make a mad dash to deliver anti-venom to a game refuge where the game-keeper had been bitten on the hand by a copperhead. The man survived, though he lost some use of his arm and hand.

Sutton himself needed emergency treatment in March of 1929. He was to give an evening lecture in Lock Haven. Upon his arrival earlier in the day, friends took him to a nearby gorge in which Peregrine Falcons had been seen. Sutton saw no falcons but he did see a raven fly from a large nest fifty feet up the face of a cliff.

Still with the curiosity and spirit of adventure that sent him into the turkey vulture's log as a boy, George could not resist the opportunity to climb the cliff and inspect the nest, even though clad in "good clothing" for his speech that evening.

Upon nearly reaching the nest, a rock upon which his foot rested dislodged and Sutton fell to the base of the cliff. The result was a broken vertebrae, broken ribs, and a dislocated collarbone. He managed to walk to the car for his trip to the hospital, but missed his talk that evening. In his autobiography, he quoted a limerick from a Philadelphia newspaper, describing his misadventure:

Doc Sutton once had a cravin'
For catchin' a Lock Haven raven
But he stepped off the edge
Of a fifty-foot ledge
And the pieces were hardly worth savin'

Throughout his busy years with the Game Commission, Sutton continued to develop as an artist. His talent was already widely recognized and, whenever possible he did paintings for various book projects. These included Todd's *Birds of Western Pennsylvania*. During this time he also completed a study of the interesting variety of birdlife of the Pymatuning Swamp in Crawford county.

Sutton loved the North. He spent an entire year (1929-1930) on Southampton Island, not far from the Arctic Circle, where he lived with Eskimos and experienced the long Arctic night. He immersed himself in the Eskimo culture, even then undergoing change after contact with "civilized" man. Sutton learned, to some extent at least, to handle Huskies and drive a dog sled. He went on hunts for polar bears, caribou, seals, and walruses; and learned to trap and prepare furs of Arctic fox and hares.

A highlight, of sorts, described in Sutton's classic book "Eskimo Year", occurred during one wide-ranging caribou hunt: Sutton and two Eskimos spent a week in an Igloo, trapped by a blizzard, far from the Eskimo village. The Eskimos spoke little English and Sutton little of their language but they got along fabulously, playing cards, teaching each other the language, eating and sleeping away the hours.

In 1931 Sutton returned to the north yet again, this time to Churchill, Manitoba, on the west coast of Hudson Bay. On that trip he became the first to find the nest of Harris's Sparrow, one of the last North American Bird species for which a nest had not been located.

In 1929, Sutton quit his job with the Game Commission and began graduate study at Cornell University. A true field biologist and artist at heart, Sutton felt he had to devote too much time to politics in Harrisburg, the doe hunting controversy being a good example. He received a doctorate in Ornithology from Cornell in 1931 and remained at the University until 1942.

During the years at Cornell, he continued to go on field trips. One memorable trip, in 1935, took Sutton and others from Cornell into the

swampy forests of the Tinsaw River area in Louisiana. Their goal was to find Ivory-billed Woodpeckers and record their calls.

At that time, a few pairs were still known to be present in Louisiana, Florida, and possibly elsewhere, but already there were few people who could claim to have seen the species. The 1935 expedition, led by a local man, went deep into the forests, two miles beyond where their trucks could carry them or their equipment, before finally locating a pair of Ivory-bills. To get there, the men had to wade through stretches of hip-deep swamp water. But they were successful in recording the bird's common calls, the only known records in existence.

During World War II, Sutton served as a major in the Army Air Force. His job was to develop methods to improve Arctic survival techniques for troops stationed in Alaska, an appropriate task considering his Far Northern experience.

After the war, Sutton worked at the University of Michigan before becoming Professor of Ornithology at the University of Oklahoma in 1952. He continued to range widely on expeditions to places as different as Iceland and Mexico. In 1969, at the age of 71, Sutton spent a month on Bathurst Island, over 500 miles north of the Arctic Circle, studying and painting birds in company with other naturalists.

Perhaps a reflection of his birth in Nebraska, Sutton came to love the prairie environment of Oklahoma and he lived there until his death in 1982. A man of incredible energy, curiosity, and devotion to his profession, his love of being in the field is best expressed in these sentences from the preface another of his classic books, *Birds in the Wilderness*:

".....some ornithologists are not quite happy unless they are 'on the go'. They pack field equipment with a rush, announce to their families and friends that they are off, and having disappeared for a six month's stretch, they return with books full of notes, boxes full of specimens, and heads full of plans. 'Yes, we had a fine trip' they say. 'And now we want to get to British Honduras.' As soon as we've finished Saskatchewan we want to do British Honduras!

..... You'd understand me if ever you'd seen a White Gyrfalcon sitting by

himself on an iceberg, his regal image sharp against the grayness of the sea,or an Ivory-billed Woodpecker, flashing his black and white and scarlet plumage across the sun-shafted darkness of the swamplands that are his home."

Most of the information presented in this article was gathered from Sutton's books. I highly recommend reading some of these works. His life was interesting and he was certainly a solid writer as well as an accomplished artist. Some I suggest are:

Birds in the Wilderness. 1936. - recounts some of his early adventures, including some described above. May be hard to find.

Bird Student. 1981. - is essentially an autobiography with emphasis on his upbringing and young adult years.

Eskimo Year. 1934. - his year in the far North.

Iceland Summer 1961. - describes an idyllic summer traveling and painting in that country in 1958.

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Successful Nesting by Wyoming Valley Peregrine Falcons

by Robert L. Wasilewski and Richard Koval

After an absence of more than fifty years (Rice undated), the Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) is once again breeding in Luzerne County. The pair that established residence in the Wyoming Valley near Plains (Wasilewski 1998) successfully nested on the North Cross Valley Expressway (SR 309) bridge during the 1999 breeding season. Three young peregrines hatched, and all three successfully fledged.

Although at least one member of the Wyoming Valley pair was believed to have wintered in the Wilkes-Barre area, both falcons were first observed together at the Cross Valley bridge on 8 March 1999. Courtship began almost immediately, with copulation observed on that same date. The female was also seen near the nest box that had been placed near the original nest scrape the previous September. Courtship behavior continued into early April. The falcons were observed copulating as late as 2 April. In addition to the mating activity, the male was observed delivering food to the female several times during this period.

On 31 March, the female peregrine appeared to be incubating at the original nest scrape. Her remaining at the nest site after nightfall suggested that she was indeed protecting eggs. However, during the morning hours of 2 April, neither member of the pair visited the original scrape. Instead, the female remained on a bridge pier at least 114 meters (≥ 375 feet) to the east of the original nest site, while the male perched in a tree on the east bank of the Susquehanna River. Both falcons were found in similar locations on the afternoon of 5 April. On that date, the female was seen leaving her perch and flying to a more easterly pier located near the monitoring station. Since this bridge pier could not be adequately observed from the east shore of the River, it was inspected from the west shore. This inspection revealed that the female was in an incubation position. A subsequent inspection from the west side on 6 April again found the female in an incubation position, thereby confirming that the nest had

been relocated to a new site four piers (approx. 150 m; 500 ft) to the east of the original scrape.

Incubation at the new site continued throughout the month of April, with both adults sharing incubation duties. When the female was incubating, the male would sometimes perch in a nearby tree; at other times he would perch on another bridge pier that provided a clear view of the nest. On 10 April, the female was observed to leave the nest, apparently in response to human intrusion. However, she returned to the nest and resumed incubating a short time later after the intruders had left the area. This incubation behavior contrasted with that of the male, who usually became alert, but remained on the nest when humans were present. The male's tendency to remain on the nest in spite of human intrusion on the breeding area may have resulted in the male's assuming incubation duties during the late afternoon and early evening when humans were more likely to be present in the area. The female usually resumed incubating just prior to nightfall.

Incubation continued into the second week of May. As of 9 May, the birds had given no indication that young were present. However, on 11 May, young were observed in the nest. Although the combination of the hatchlings' small size and the unobtrusive monitoring distance (≥ 150 m; or ≥ 500 ft) made counting heads difficult, the nest was believed to contain at least two young. The adult female continued to brood the young for approximately one week. By 19 May, the young were sufficiently developed to be left unattended, although an adult was usually in the immediate vicinity. On 21 May, three nestlings were clearly visible during feeding.

The adult female usually assumed feeding responsibilities. However, on 11 May, both adults were observed regurgitating partially digested food, which they fed to the hatchlings. Once the young birds had graduated to a diet of fresh food, the adult male provided most of the prey, although the

female sometimes contributed her own fresh-caught prey. Feeding occurred at 1-2 hour intervals. The adult male would deliver prey to his mate, who would then feed the nestlings. Prey items consisted primarily of Rock Doves (*Columba livia*) and Mourning Doves (*Zenaida macroura*), but included other avian species such as Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*), Common Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*), House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*), immature Common Merganser (*Mergus merganser*), and European Starling (*Sternus vulgaris*). On one occasion, the male procured a domestic Budgerigar (*Melopsittacus undulatus*) that apparently had escaped from its owner. The peregrines' opportunistic behavior notwithstanding, a pair of European Starlings that nested within a few meters of the peregrine nest appeared to escape harassment by the falcons.

By 28 May, all three nestlings had ventured out of the nest and were moving about the ledge of the bridge pier. Although the nestlings were much more active, they still appeared clumsy when standing and walking. One nestling, however, was able to walk short distances reasonably well. All three nestlings were observed to flap their wings, but this may have been less an attempt to strengthen wing muscles, and more an attempt to maintain balance when standing. The nestlings had begun to acquire feathers by 30 May, with the feathers becoming more obvious by 4 June when primaries could be discerned. The nestlings had also begun to exhibit preening behavior, and at least one nestling was observed determinedly flapping its wings. The nestlings' walking skills had also improved considerably.

On 7 June, Pennsylvania Game Commission ornithologist, Daniel Brauning, weighed and banded the nestlings. The two female nestlings each exceeded 1000 grams (approx. 2.2 lbs), while the male nestling registered 850g (approx. 2.0 lbs). Bill and Stephanie Streeter, of the Delaware

Valley Raptor Center, examined the nestlings and found them to be well-fed, alert, and free of feather lice and *Trichomonas* parasites, which are carried by Rock Doves and Mourning Doves (Stabler 1969), and which have been factors in the mortality of young peregrines in Pennsylvania (Brauning 1992). During the succeeding two weeks, the nestlings' mobility increased dramatically as they engaged in more frequent displays of hopping and wing-flapping. Along with this increased mobility came increased aggression during feeding. On 10 June, one of the nestlings was observed snatching a food item from the adult female, who had just arrived to feed the young birds. Also during this period, feathers gradually replaced the nestlings' fuzzy down. By 13 June, the male nestling had acquired the peregrine's characteristic facial markings. By 18 June, all three nestlings had metamorphosed from balls of white fluff to dark, streaky-brown, young peregrine falcons.

Throughout the nestling period, the adults remained protective of the breeding area. On 10 June, both adults were observed swooping at stone-throwing adolescent humans who had taken aim at the nest. The adults would sometimes follow one observer, calling and hovering overhead, as he returned to his car, which he had parked at a nearby bakery. The adults' defense of the breeding area was not reserved for humans, however. Late in the afternoon of 16 June, the female became extremely agitated when an immature Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) approached the Expressway bridge. Although the eagle was flying at a relatively high altitude, the resident falcon flew in an almost hovering fashion toward the intruder, sounding her alarm call all the while. The eagle maintained its altitude, and the falcon simply escorted it from the area. In spite of their aggressive defense of the area, the adults apparently could discriminate between dangerous and harmless intruders. On one occasion, a Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*) flew directly toward the adult male, who refrained from giving chase perhaps because he did not perceive the nighthawk as a threat to the nestlings.

By 15 June, the nestlings had

begun to feed themselves, although the adult female would still sometimes tear pieces of food for the young birds. On the occasions of self-feeding, an adult would leave a food item on the nest ledge, and the young birds would then compete, usually in tug-of-war fashion, for the food item. Eating was often followed by periods of intense exercise. By 16 June, the nestlings were capable of running along the nest ledge while flapping their wings. They also had begun to take turns flapping vigorously while tightly gripping an edge of the wooden nest tray that had been placed on the ledge, and which they would also use as a step up to a higher perch on the ledge. All of these behaviors suggested that the nestlings would soon be ready to fledge.

Fledging began, albeit unintentionally, on 18 June when the male nestling fell from the nest ledge. On 19 June, one of the female nestlings fledged prematurely, although probably intentionally. Since neither bird appeared to be able to attain a safe perch, both were retrieved from the ground and taken to the Delaware Valley Raptor Center, where they were examined, fed, and given an opportunity to strengthen their flight muscles by practicing short flights in a flight enclosure. On 20 June, the remaining female nestling left the nest ledge. On the morning of 21 June, she was discovered on the Cross Valley Expressway guide wall. With the assistance of Game Commission personnel and the Pennsylvania State Police, she was chased to a safer location near the riverbank. Later that same morning, the other young birds were returned to the nest ledge. They were still present on the ledge on the evening of 21 June. However, by the afternoon of 22 June, only one female remained on the nest ledge, the male having fledged successfully. The remaining female nestling fledged on 23 June. She perched in a tree on the east bank, where she remained until late in the day on 24 June or early on 25 June. By 8:30 am on 25 June, all three fledglings were resting safely on bridge piers.

During the remaining days of June, the fledglings honed their flight skills, first by making short flights between consecutive bridge piers, and later by chasing one another around the area of the Expressway bridge. By early July, the fledglings were making

longer flights, sometimes to and from a railroad bridge several hundred meters downstream. The fledglings' food-begging had also become more aggressive. On 2 July, one of the fledglings was observed displacing the adult male from his perch on a bridge pier. By 11 July, the fledglings had become so aggressive that the adults were infrequently seen at the Expressway, making only brief visits to deliver food to the fledglings.

The fledglings had begun to make hunting attempts by early July, although their choices of prey items were sometimes poorly considered. On the evening of 11 July, one of the fledglings attacked two immature Double-crested Cormorants (*Phalacrocorax auritus*). The attacking fledgling was quickly joined by its sibling, and the two young duck hawks chased one of the cormorants far upstream beyond view. Both fledglings returned to the Expressway bridge approximately fifty minutes later. The cormorant did not return, and on subsequent observations, only one immature cormorant was seen in the area. Just prior to nightfall on 15 July, a fledgling was observed eating an undetermined species of bat. Whether the fledgling had captured the bat itself, or had received it from a parent, was likewise undetermined. By 19 July, the fledglings had learned to focus on more typical prey, taking swoops on this occasion at a female Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*) and her young. On 22 July, the male fledgling was seen attacking, without success, a small sandpiper. In spite of the young birds' increased hunting prowess, the adults continued to supply the fledglings with food throughout this period.

When the fledglings were not hunting or begging for food, they were occasionally observed bathing and loafing, as their parents had often been observed doing, on gravel bars in the Susquehanna River. However, as the end of the breeding season approached, dispersal became imminent. Two of the fledglings, the male and one of the females, apparently left the breeding area between 26 July and 30 July, a period during which time constraints limited monitoring to only two occasions. On 1 August, a lone fledgling was found at the Expressway bridge. However, this bird could not be found on 2 August. On the evening of 3

August, the adult female was seen in her roost on the Expressway bridge. She had not been seen there for several weeks. On the evening of 5 August, both adults were found at the bridge. No fledglings were seen or heard, thus indicating that they had dispersed from the breeding area.

The successful fledging of three young peregrine falcons in the Wyoming Valley offers hope that the species will someday occupy other suitable nest sites, including natural cliffs, and that perhaps it will reclaim some historic nest sites along the north branch of the Susquehanna River, as long as such sites remain available. Conservationists and others who are interested in the peregrine's success can contribute to the prudent stewardship of this species by identifying and protecting historic and potential nest sites for the benefit of future generations of peregrine falcons, and for the benefit of future generations of peregrine enthusiasts.

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Alcid Records in Pennsylvania

by Franklin C. Haas

The appearance of a Black Guillemot (*Cephus grylle*) on 1 Dec 1999 at Lake Ontelaunee in Berks County marked the second record of this species at this location! Lake Ontelaunee has also hosted Ancient Murrelet (*Synthliboramphus antiquus*) and Thick-billed Murre (*Uria lomvia*). Obviously, this is the hotspot for alcids in Pennsylvania.

Most alcid records for the state have been from the southeastern portion of the state (see map). The following is a list of Alcid records for the state, including some that may or may not have been in Pennsylvania (i.e. they were listed on the Delaware River, therefore they could have been in New Jersey).

Razorbill (*Alca torda*)

There is only one record. The following is quoted from the unfinished manuscript for the *Birds of Pennsylvania* by Earl Poole:

"I can find only one Pennsylvania record, a reference (Proc. DVOG 1902:53) to a visit made by Samuel N. Rhoads to various institutions in eastern Pennsylvania and northern New Jersey. He found in the possession of (E.W.) Campbell of Pittston [Luzerne County], a specimen of the Razor-billed Auk (*Alca torda*) shot on a lake in the vicinity."

The Campbell collection eventually (circa 1940) came to the Reading Public Museum, but all labels had been removed from the specimens, numbers substituted, and whatever catalog may have existed was lost. A mounted Razorbill, the only one in this collection, is probably the one referred to by Mr. Rhoads."

As there is no way to determine the authenticity of the specimen, this record has not been accepted by the Pennsylvania Ornithological Records Committee (PORC), although there is no reason to doubt this record.

Thick-billed Murre (*Uria lomvia*)

There are at least 11 records for the state. The most recent being the 2 records in 1950. This species

has been accepted by PORC based on existing specimens.

Dovekie (*Alle alle*)

There are at least 10 records for the state. The most recent being 2 records in *Berks County* 30-31 October 1973. This species has been accepted by PORC based on existing specimens.

Black Guillemot (*Cephus grylle*)

Prior to the 1999 record, there were reports of specimens taken on the Delaware River in the vicinity of Philadelphia and Chester in the 19th century, but whether they were collected in Pennsylvania cannot be determined. One observed on 6 April 1957 at Lake Ontelaunee by Earl Poole was a good record, but documentation does not exist to be accepted by PORC. The 1999 record should be accepted by PORC based on video and written descriptions by multiple observers.

arctica)

There is only one record. I again quote from Poole.

"The Atlantic Puffin is a very rare accidental winter visitant in Pennsylvania. Like the other Alcids is only likely to occur during severe winter storms. Warren (1890) and Stone (1894) knew of only one specimen having been captured in Pennsylvania. This bird, now in the possession of Mr. Joseph Krider of Philadelphia, was killed by a gunner in the winter about 1876 along the Delaware River, near Chester City."

This specimen no longer exists and it is unclear as to whether it was collected in Pennsylvania. Therefore, this record has not been accepted by PORC.

Ancient Murrelet (*Synthliboramphus antiquus*)

There is one record for the state. 8 November 1992 at Lake Ontelaunee. The bird was well photographed and accepted by PORC.

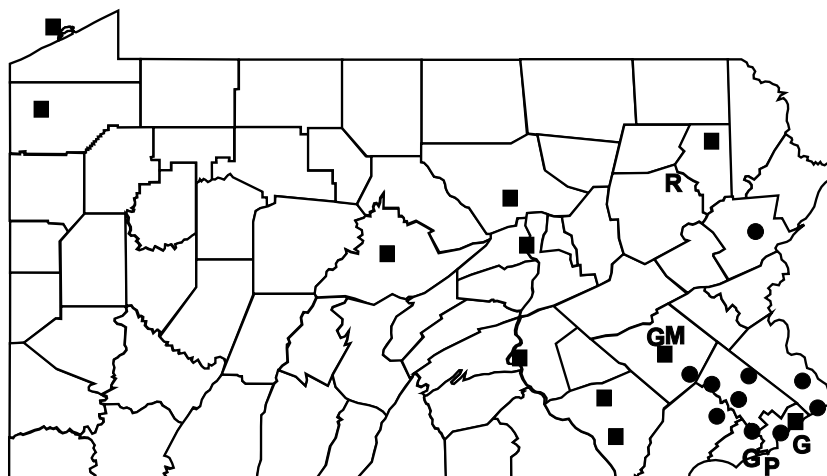
2469 Hammertown Rd.
Narvon 17555

Atlantic Puffin (*Fratercula*

Alcid Records in Pennsylvania

Razorbill R
Thick-billed Murre ■
Dovekie ●

Black Guillemot G
Atlantic Puffin P
Ancient Murrelet M



The 1999-2000 Christmas Bird Count in Pennsylvania

by Nicholas C. Bolgiano

The Christmas Bird Count (CBC) reached a milestone with its 100th count held during 16 December 1999 to 3 January 2000. A total of 166 species, plus 2 count-week species, was reported from 68 sites in Pennsylvania (including Potter County as an unofficial site). This was one site more than the previous year with the return of DuBois. Highlights include the widespread distribution of water birds, new species highs for nearly one-third of the sites, the continued expansion of some species, and a Northern Shrike invasion.

The Weather

The November and December weather was moderate in that there was little snow cover or frozen water before and during the count period. The weather during the count period was seasonal, except for the relatively warm temperatures of the last weekend.

Comparison to Past Years

Participation, as measured by total party hours, was slightly higher than the previous year, as shown in the following table of the last 10 years (the year is the year in which Christmas occurs). The 166 species ranks second after the 1984 record of 169 and marks the seventh time overall and the fifth within the last seven years that Pennsylvania birders have tallied 160 or more species. (I omitted 1 species, Barn Swallow, and a flock of 75 Vesper Sparrows, because details were unconvincing.) The average species per site jumped by three in 1999, likely the result of favorable weather, birds being widely distributed, and more and better skilled participants.

Year	# Sites	Party Hours	# Species	Mean Sp./Site
1989	60	4502	150	63
1990	58	4663	156	64
1991	60	4925	157	66
1992	62	5183	158	65
1993	62	5157	160	66
1994	62	5054	163	64
1995	64	5208	149	67
1996	64	5505	151	65
1997	66	5552	161	68
1998	67	5486	162	68
1999	68	5694	166	71

Top 10 Sites

The same 10 sites that made the previous year's top 10 list of species numbers repeated in 1999. As in 1998, three sites reached the 100 species mark. Southern Lancaster County again led the way with 109 species, while Glenolden and Upper Bucks County tied for second with 103 species.

Most Species

1. Southern Lancaster County	109
2. Glenolden	103
Upper Bucks County	103
4. Southern Bucks County	98
5. Elverson	97
6. Lancaster	95
7. Butler County	91
Harrisburg	91
9. Central Bucks County	90
Lititz	90

The Distribution of Sites and Species Numbers

The map of sites and species numbers shows the geographical distribution of species numbers. The higher species numbers were concentrated in southeastern Pennsylvania, but noteworthy numbers were reported from Erie, Linesville, Butler County, and Johnstown in the western region and Susquehanna Valley sites in the central region.

One of the more remarkable results of the 100th count was that new species highs were reached at 22 sites, including many of long standing. The following table shows the sites ordered by species increase, with the 1999 species number, the prior high with the year, and the number of years since 1950 that counts had been conducted there. The distribution of these sites indicates that a relatively high diversity was found statewide.

Species Highs

Site	1999 (Incr.)	Prior (Year)	Yrs counted from 1950
Raccoon Creek S.P.	61 (+10)	51 (1991)	37
Johnstown	77 (+9)	68 (1989)	16
Gettysburg	83 (+7)	76 (1995)	19
Tunkhannock	71 (+7)	64 (1998)	6
New Bloomfield	87 (+6)	81 (1997)	50
Upper Bucks County	103 (+5)	98 (1991)	32
Clarion	58 (+4)	54 (1989)	13
Bald Eagle S.P.	71 (+3)	68 (1997)	20
Bloomsburg	85 (+3)	82 (1994)	29
Curtin	85 (+3)	82 (1998)	5
Scranton	56 (+3)	53 (1998)	47
Butler County	91 (+2)	89 (1998)	36
Central Bucks Cty	90 (+2)	88 (1974)	34
Harrisburg	91 (+2)	89 (1977)	50
Lake Raystown	75 (+2)	73 (1995)	6
Lewistown	80 (+2)	78 (1998)	17
Linesville	83 (+2)	81 (1993)	50
Beaver	56 (+1)	55 (1989)	35
Dallas Area	70 (+1)	69 (1993)	46
DuBois	51 (+1)	50 (1996)	16
Huntingdon	68 (+1)	67 (1998)	16
Thompson	33 (+1)	32 (1980)	23

Hits and Misses

One reason for the high species numbers was the high number of "hits," 23, with only 2 "misses." A "hit" is a species observed in 1999 but observed in less than half of the 1970-98 CBCs; a "miss" is a species not observed in 1999 but observed in half or more of the 1970-98 CBCs.

A first for the state CBC was Spotted Towhee, at Bushy Run S.P., although any seen during earlier years might not have been differentiated from Eastern Towhee when they were lumped together. Other notable species included 4 Eared Grebes (doubling the total of previous sightings, all at Erie), King Eider (3rd report, all at Erie), Sandhill Crane (4th including Lehigh Valley's 2nd), Least Sandpiper (6th) at York, Black-legged Kittiwake (4th but only the 2nd year) at Southern Lancaster County, Nashville Warbler (5th) at Glenolden, and Wilson's Warbler (6th at Lancaster).

The count-week birds were Black Scoter at Johnstown and hummingbird, sp. at Tunkhannock.

Hits

Red-throated Loon
Red-necked Grebe
Eared Grebe
Great Egret
Ross's Goose
King Eider
Surf Scoter
Broad-winged Hawk
Golden Eagle
Sandhill Crane
Lesser Yellowlegs
Least Sandpiper
Little Gull
Black-legged Kittiwake
Marsh Wren
Orange-crowned Warbler
Nashville Warbler
Ovenbird
Wilson's Warbler
Spotted Towhee
Dickcissel
Yellow-headed Blackbird
Brewer's Blackbird

Misses

Black Scoter
Pine Grosbeak

Waterfowl and Other Aquatic Species

Many sites set new species highs because of the widespread distribution of waterfowl and other aquatic birds. This category includes 60 species attracted to open water: loons, grebes, cormorants, herons, geese, swans, ducks, American Coot, sandpipers, gulls, Osprey, Bald Eagle, Belted Kingfisher, and Fish Crow. The accompanying map of water birds species shows the highest numbers in the northwest and southeast. The species counts were above average at some western lakes, at sites

along the Susquehanna River, and certain southeastern sites. There were a few southeastern sites with only average numbers, however.

The widespread distribution was undoubtedly influenced by the extent of open water, but the following species have exhibited consecutive years of high numbers and their populations may be increasing during the early winter period:

Pied-billed Grebe, Canada Goose, Mute Swan, Wood Duck, Gadwall, Ring-necked Duck, Bufflehead, Hooded Merganser, American Coot, Lesser Black-backed Gull, and Belted Kingfisher.

Only 4000 Snow Geese were reported in 1999, a turnaround from the newsworthy reports of 32,000-95,000 during the previous six years.

Land Bird Species

The distribution of the remaining 106 species is generally explained by broad-scale land characteristics. The state map of land birds shows a general pattern of highest species numbers in the southeast, lower numbers on the Appalachian Plateau, and intermediate numbers in the Ridge & Valley. However, there are exceptions to this general rule. Some sites with a diversity of forest, edge, open areas, marsh, or shoreline show higher numbers than neighboring sites with perhaps less habitat diversity. In 1999, this can be seen in the land bird counts for Southern Lancaster County, Glenolden, and Upper Bucks County in the southeast, Newville in the Great Valley, New Bloomfield, Lewistown, Curtin, and Bloomsburg in the Ridge & Valley, and Butler County in the west.

Vultures and Raptors

Black and Turkey Vulture tallies continue to zoom upwards, with counts 24% and 60% higher, respectively, than previous highs. Bald Eagles reached a new high of 100 compared to the 88 seen the previous year. The 12 N. Goshawks were modest in comparison to the high numbers observed at fall hawk watches. The 24 Rough-legged Hawks were relatively few but consistent with a downward trend since the mid-1980s. (More Rough-legged Hawks moved into the state in mid-January when winter weather finally arrived.) The 16 Merlins and 10 Peregrine Falcons set new highs, with 5 Merlins reported from Pittsburgh. The counts/party hour of Northern Harriers, Sharp-shinned, Cooper's, Red-shouldered, and Red-tailed Hawks, and American Kestrels appear to be stable.

The 57 Long-eared Owls is a new high number, with 23 at Lewistown, but their occurrence was not widespread. This is a species for which reports of the last few decades appear to have declined in comparison to earlier decades. The 44 Short-eared Owls have been exceeded only twice, in 1960 and 1962. They were relatively widespread, being reported from 13 sites, including Clarion's 12. The five Barn Owls is on par with the very low counts of the last five years. Snowy Owls have never been common but none at all has been reported since 1990, the longest drought since the early CBC years. The 20 Northern Saw-whet Owls reported from 16 sites is a good number. The numbers of Eastern Screech-Owls, Great Horned Owls, and Barred Owls appear to be stable.

Northern Shrikes

The incursion of Northern Shrikes was a highlight of the 100th CBC, with the 27 birds (along with 3 count-week birds) being 1 more than the 1995 high. They were reported from 22 locations and every region except the southwest. Incursions of this magnitude are infrequent; 1921, 1995, and 1999 are the only years when more than 20% of Pennsylvania sites reported Northern Shrikes.

Grassland and Farmland Species

The good numbers of many species observed during the 100th count do not include grassland and farmland residents, as these species continue their downward trends. Ring-necked Pheasants have totaled just 200-300 during the last four years, Northern Bobwhites numbers were extremely low during the 1990s, Loggerhead Shrikes held on with 3 at Gettysburg, and the Eastern Meadowlark numbers over the last six years have reached historical lows. The factors affecting these species probably limit Barn Owls numbers as well.

Woodpeckers to Sparrows

The population expansions of Red-bellied and Pileated Woodpeckers, Common Ravens, Carolina Chickadees, Carolina Wrens, and Eastern Bluebirds appeared to have continued. Carolina Wren have recovered about 2/3 of their losses following heavy snowfalls in the early 1990s, according to count/hour levels. The 8509 Eastern Bluebirds was 34% higher than the previous year's record. Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers exhibited a third year in a row of elevated numbers.

A large roost of American Crows has been present at Lewisburg since 1974 and 30,000 Crows were tallied there in 1999.

A fair flight of Red-breasted Nuthatches occurred. This species follows the pattern of some winter finches of appearing in good numbers every other year (Bolgiano 1997). Two other species, Black-capped Chickadee and White-breasted Nuthatch, seem to share this tendency. There is statistical evidence that their year-to-year numbers fluctuate on average 20% about the long-term trend, with the high counts occurring in the same years as Red-breasted Nuthatches and the finches. In 1999, Black-capped Chickadees and White-breasted Nuthatches exhibited modest numbers for a flight year.

Golden-crowned Kinglet numbers generally do not show much variability from year to year. This changed in 1998, as they were twice as abundant as usual. However, in 1999, there were only half as many as usual. What caused this change?

The 86,000 American Robins reported statewide, including 45,000 at Elverson, more than doubled the previous high of 40,000 tallied in 1991.

Field Sparrows continued their steady decline that began in the mid-1980s.

Blackbirds

A total of 1.4 million Red-winged Blackbirds, Common Grackles, and Brown-headed Cowbirds were observed at

Southern Lancaster County, including the most Red-winged Blackbirds counted in the state CBC. Between the 1960s and the early 1980s millions of blackbirds were counted in the Pennsylvania, but until the recent large counts at Southern Lancaster County, they have been comparatively few in number.

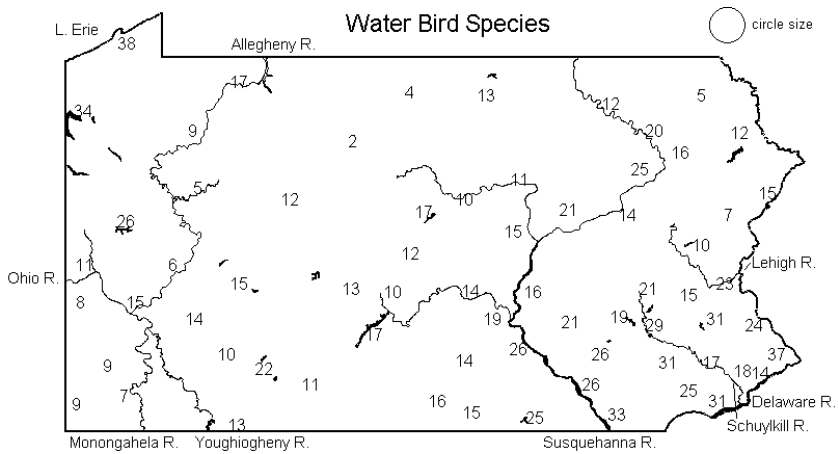
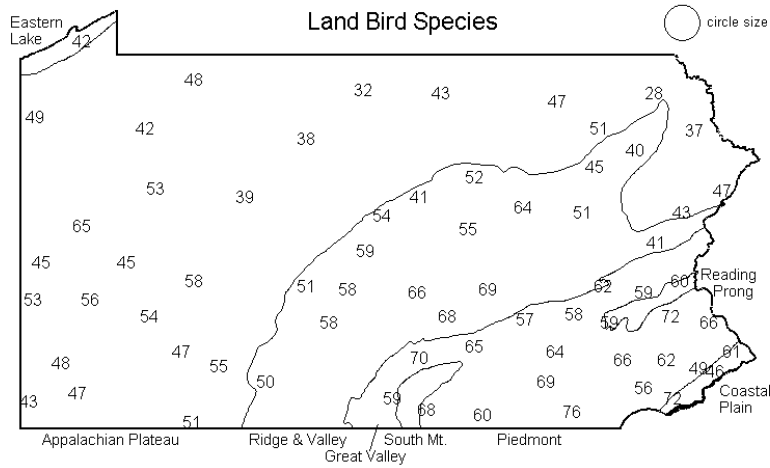
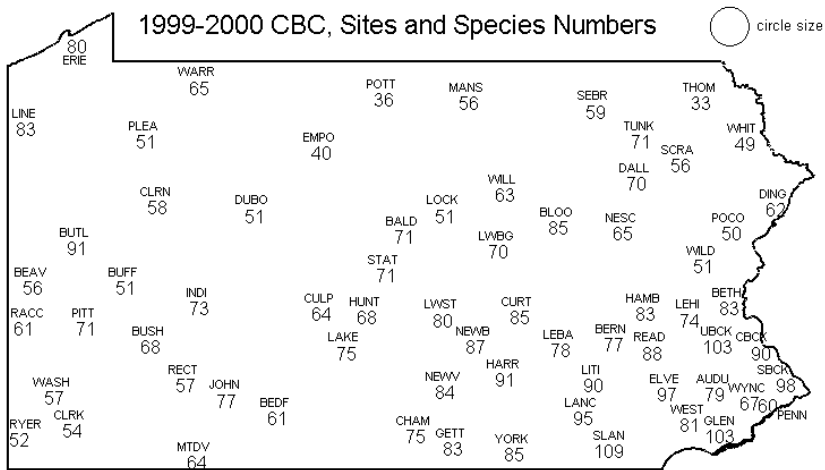
Finches

In keeping with the alternate year pattern of some winter finches (Bolgiano 1997), 1999 was a year in which to expect their appearance. However, unlike the superflight of 1997, 1999 was only a modest winter finch year, but this is consistent with the pattern of the last two decades. Three species, Purple Finch, Common Redpoll, and Pine Siskin, were present in numbers signifying average flight years. Evening Grosbeak numbers were low for a flight year, but consistent with the increasingly smaller flight year numbers observed since the early 1980s. There were few crossbills; and Pine Grosbeaks were missed for the sixth straight year after being missed in only 5 of the 43 years during 1951-93. Although not considered to be a winter finch, American Goldfinch were reported in elevated numbers for the third year in a row.

References

Bolgiano, N.C. 1997. Northern finches and the Red-breasted Nuthatch in the Pennsylvania Christmas Bird Count. *Pennsylvania Birds* 11:187-191.

Abbrev.	Name	Abbrev.	Name
AUDU	Audubon	LWST	Lewistown
BALD	Bald Eagle S.P.	LINE	Linesville
BEAV	Beaver	LITI	Lititz
BEDF	Bedford County	LOCK	Lock-Haven-Jersey Shore
BERN	Berndale	MANS	Mansfield-Wellsboro
BETH	Bethlehem-Easton	MTDV	Mount Davis-Grantsville
BLOO	Bloomsburg	NESC	Nescopeck Mountain
BUFF	Buffalo Creek Valley	NEWB	New Bloomfield
BUSH	Bushy Run S.P.	NEWV	Newville
BUTL	Butler County	PENN	Pennypack Valley
CBCK	Central Bucks County	PITT	Pittsburgh
CHAM	Chambersburg	PLEA	Pleasantville
CLRN	Clarion	POCO	Pocono Mountain
CLRK	Clarksville	POTT	Potter County
CULP	Culp	RACC	Raccoon Creek S.P.
CURT	Curtin	READ	Reading
DALL	Dallas Area	RECT	Rector
DING	Dingman's Ferry	RYER	Ryerson
DBUO	DuBois	SCRA	Scranton
ELVE	Elverson	SBCK	Southern Bucks County
EMPO	Emporium	SLAN	Southern Lancaster County
ERIE	Erie	SEBR	Southeastern Bradford Cty
GETT	Gettysburg	STAT	State College
GLEN	Glenolden (Del. Co.)	THOM	Thompson
HAMB	Hamburg	TUNK	Tunkhannock
HARR	Harrisburg	UBCK	Upper Bucks County
HUNT	Huntingdon	WARR	Warren
INDI	Indiana	WASH	Washington
JOHN	Johnstown	WEST	West Chester
LAKE	Lake Raystown	WHIT	White Mills
LANC	Lancaster	WILD	Wild Creek-Little Gap
LEBA	Lebanon County	WILL	Williamsport
LEHI	Lehigh Valley	WYNC	Wyncote
LWBG	Lewisburg	YORK	York



PENNSYLVANIA'S 1999 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS

	AUDU	BALD	BEAV	BEDF	BERN	BETH	BLOO	BUFF	BUSH	BUTL	CBCK	CHAM	CLRN	CLRK	CULP	CURT	DALL
Red-throated Loon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Loon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pied-billed Grebe	6	-	8	9	-	2	1	1	CW	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Horned Grebe	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-necked Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eared Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Double-crested Cormorant	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	CW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Cormorant	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Blue Heron	34	22	33	2	15	23	11	-	3	8	26	53	-	7	5	9	9
Great Egret	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black-crowned Night Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Vulture	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	3	-
Turkey Vulture	119	-	-	1	2	16	-	-	-	-	313	3	-	-	-	2	-
Snow Goose	-	-	-	-	250	19	3	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	CW	-	-
Ross's Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada Goose	4862	220	472	43	1266	6955	4327	84	870	621	13852	1071	358	230	154	1084	597
Mute Swan	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	2	-	13	5	-	-	-	-	-
Tundra Swan	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	20	3	275	3	3	14	-	19	105	-
Wood Duck	3	-	-	2	7	9	-	-	-	CW	-	6	-	-	-	2	2
Gadwall	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	9	3	-	-	-	-	2	3
American Widgeon	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	CW	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	1
American Black Duck	40	10	8	-	2	96	476	-	68	2	140	-	13	129	223	105	-
Mallard	565	139	332	189	212	13248	608	20	378	168	1378	649	51	187	-	374	782
Blue-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Shoveler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Pintail	-	1	-	-	10	8	11	-	-	2	3	2	-	-	-	5	1
Green-winged Teal	1	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	2	5	1	-	-	2	-	2
Canvasback	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Redhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	3
Ring-necked Duck	25	-	-	-	-	30	10	-	CW	84	30	-	-	-	2	-	90
Greater Scaup	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Lesser Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CW	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
King Eider	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surf Scoter	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-winged Scoter	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oldsquaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bufflehead	90	-	-	14	-	4	12	-	CW	107	5	12	-	-	32	2	23
Common Goldeneye	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	6	2
Hooded Merganser	19	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	6	3	-	-	-	16
Common Merganser	48	84	-	-	48	42	89	2	10	2	486	-	-	-	-	88	97
Red-breasted Merganser	-	2	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ruddy Duck	-	28	-	-	-	-	2	-	CW	1707	CW	-	-	-	4	-	26
Osprey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bald Eagle	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	CW
Northern Harrier	1	3	-	2	1	-	3	2	-	6	5	2	19	-	2	12	1
Sharp-shinned Hawk	9	2	3	4	3	12	3	1	4	3	9	11	5	-	5	6	-
Cooper's Hawk	4	6	2	1	4	14	7	1	5	6	2	6	2	4	3	6	1
Northern Goshawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-shouldered Hawk	2	CW	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	CW	-	-	-	-	1	-
Broad-winged Hawk	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-tailed Hawk	76	33	7	13	89	109	80	3	36	44	88	59	41	42	34	93	10
Rough-legged Hawk	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Golden Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
American Kestrel	16	14	4	16	50	23	63	12	9	21	36	39	13	21	21	57	2
Merlin	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PENNSYLVANIA'S 1999 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS

	AUDU	BALD	BEAV	BEDF	BERN	BETH	BLOO	BUFF	BUSH	BUTL	CBCK	CHAM	CLRN	CLRK	CULP	CURT	DALL
Ring-necked Pheasant	1	3	-	2	3	8	24	-	4	6	8	10	2	5	6	24	-
Ruffed Grouse	-	3	-	1	-	-	9	3	2	CW	-	-	7	4	9	1	-
Wild Turkey	-	16	-	16	1	56	21	1	105	82	59	-	45	99	3	33	CW
Northern Bobwhite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Coot	-	3	4	-	1	17	-	-	6	2191	2	-	-	-	90	-	72
Sandhill Crane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killdeer	1	3	-	-	12	5	-	-	2	-	3	52	-	1	-	1	-
Lesser Yellowlegs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Least Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Snipe	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
American Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Little Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonaparte's Gull	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-billed Gull	427	63	539	42	6788	1811	4	-	-	239	1274	67	-	-	12	71	163
Herring Gull	15	7	14	-	386	53	-	5	-	1	50	-	-	2	-	53	14
Iceland Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesser Black-backed Gull	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glaucous Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Black-backed Gull	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	59	-
Black-legged Kittiwake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rock Dove	482	506	629	378	1625	1398	787	64	209	640	948	1380	227	364	952	701	154
Mourning Dove	446	158	215	87	1502	2860	481	387	681	445	796	1844	491	314	234	681	96
Barn Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Eastern Screech-Owl	39	4	1	3	15	14	32	-	2	2	38	2	4	8	7	11	22
Great Horned Owl	3	3	3	4	14	36	12	1	3	4	22	9	2	6	1	13	CW
Barred Owl	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	3	-	-	1	-
Long-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	-
Short-eared Owl	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	12	-	-	-	4
Northern Saw-whet Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	CW	-	-	-	-	1	-
Belted Kingfisher	29	19	9	4	8	40	14	3	3	7	18	34	4	13	1	6	1
Red-headed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Red-bellied Woodpecker	143	32	22	39	64	178	26	23	54	37	133	71	11	58	38	78	2
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	21	2	1	2	6	31	4	2	4	2	16	5	-	3	1	12	-
Downy Woodpecker	144	67	53	50	109	284	91	33	87	68	149	118	74	65	63	110	48
Hairy Woodpecker	18	10	22	5	11	43	15	3	10	24	15	21	18	9	15	10	14
Yellow-shafted Flicker	86	18	24	16	33	123	15	13	32	15	84	29	5	27	11	33	4
Pileated Woodpecker	1	12	9	8	CW	3	13	1	13	8	8	10	20	19	14	19	3
Eastern Phoebe	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
Loggerhead Shrike	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Shrike	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	2
Blue Jay	305	156	99	192	292	794	222	80	157	307	508	367	481	207	91	223	41
American Crow	596	552	137	234	644	9173	953	96	460	299	1451	481	1033	541	220	795	1150
Fish Crow	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	10
Common Raven	-	4	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	3	3	-
Horned Lark	-	-	-	-	375	30	111	4	12	158	50	543	5	-	-	477	2
Carolina Chickadee	388	-	79	-	-	5	-	-	34	1	195	25	-	208	-	-	-
Black-capped Chickadee	33	380	78	118	320	857	703	120	206	500	282	394	506	40	180	251	195
Tufted Titmouse	254	96	86	78	232	571	242	67	102	107	296	321	91	159	106	235	71
Red-breasted Nuthatch	4	-	7	1	5	10	7	4	12	30	3	22	42	-	5	6	2
White-breasted Nuthatch	142	100	61	55	98	316	149	36	84	94	161	173	107	82	73	126	35
Brown Creeper	16	5	10	2	6	17	9	6	3	13	10	3	12	8	5	4	1
Carolina Wren	119	31	27	9	50	91	13	13	31	15	69	61	2	72	25	53	13
House Wren	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winter Wren	-	4	-	-	5	6	3	-	1	9	5	6	-	-	5	14	2
Marsh Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden-crowned Kinglet	8	13	9	-	4	8	16	13	8	9	10	-	6	3	5	7	3
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	20	3	-	1	3	6	1	-	1	-	7	2	1	-	-	3	-

PENNSYLVANIA'S 1999 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS

	AUDU	BALD	BEAV	BEDF	BERN	BETH	BLOO	BUFF	BUSH	BUTL	CBCK	CHAM	CLRN	CLRK	CULP	CURT	DALL
Eastern Bluebird	185	122	89	45	337	246	459	12	38	68	352	36	37	129	49	196	48
Hermit Thrush	11	10	2	-	4	4	17	-	4	14	2	-	-	-	5	7	1
American Robin	4031	106	450	2	128	4725	27	225	154	120	5017	7	342	344	19	20	5
Gray Catbird	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Northern Mockingbird	118	16	2	6	137	121	56	-	6	3	150	125	-	40	5	34	1
Brown Thrasher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Starling	4775	1304	563	1471	8511	8739	4048	532	1312	12345	6251	9549	2350	1240	3874	9354	1013
American Pipit	35	1	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cedar Waxwing	781	1014	81	67	282	143	23	127	685	408	319	118	835	18	28	44	241
Orange-crowned Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nashville Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myrtle Warbler	50	3	6	1	3	24	1	-	67	CW	136	2	-	18	-	2	-
Pine Warbler	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palm Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ovenbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Common Yellowthroat	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilson's Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spotted Towhee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Towhee	2	-	4	-	-	-	5	-	8	3	5	1	1	-	-	4	-
American Tree Sparrow	29	262	98	13	454	501	877	138	142	247	122	60	196	33	75	374	146
Chipping Sparrow	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	6	-	2	-
Field Sparrow	19	1	6	-	10	5	13	4	3	1	11	22	-	7	1	40	-
Vesper Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Savannah Sparrow	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	-
Fox Sparrow	11	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	2	-	7	1	2	-	6	4	-
Song Sparrow	207	28	95	12	468	256	74	14	86	50	281	101	8	63	7	183	83
Lincoln's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swamp Sparrow	2	5	1	-	7	2	3	-	2	3	7	3	-	-	1	3	-
White-throated Sparrow	953	139	13	19	831	1909	222	35	98	78	878	278	11	16	37	372	94
White-crowned Sparrow	-	4	-	2	312	26	19	9	91	15	49	68	9	4	-	88	-
Slate-colored Junco	906	492	193	402	1041	2484	1973	114	460	938	1516	893	857	220	238	1508	288
Lapland Longspur	-	-	-	-	CW	-	6	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Snow Bunting	-	-	-	-	CW	-	16	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cardinal	404	123	103	79	283	537	224	62	211	137	326	304	51	214	51	346	117
Dickcissel	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-winged Blackbird	12	-	-	-	18	823	-	-	17	7894	-	-	12	4	-	47	-
Eastern Meadowlark	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow-headed Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rusty Blackbird	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brewer's Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Grackle	-	1	-	1	140	881	1	-	-	13248	6	24	1	-	4	1	1
Brown-headed Cowbird	4	-	-	14	576	476	-	-	5	510	-	1	-	41	150	236	-
Baltimore Oriole	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purple Finch	7	6	-	11	38	4	80	-	-	25	36	22	86	6	2	22	-
House Finch	454	204	293	120	637	1428	271	43	544	122	619	581	405	59	203	557	118
Red Crossbill	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-winged Crossbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Redpoll	-	-	1	-	-	-	13	1	CW	-	-	CW	74	-	-	12	91
Pine Siskin	3	1	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	2	44	3	-	3	262	1
American Goldfinch	252	168	138	100	143	-	299	69	125	188	266	338	271	54	88	237	101
Evening Grosbeak	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
House Sparrow	167	805	130	263	751	-	434	5	261	307	219	1727	374	601	184	331	69
Number Species	79	71	56	61	77	83	85	51	68	91	90	75	58	54	64	85	70
Number Individuals	23151	7700	5357	4293	29828	62860	18923	2518	8050	45268	39815	22307	9651	5992	7615	20490	6329
Party Hours	124	73	40	37	91	159	117	17	69	96	124	164	93	54	61	82	48

PENNSYLVANIA'S 1999 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS

	DING	DUBO	ELVE	EMPO	ERIE	GETT	GLEN	HAMB	HARR	HUNT	INDI	JOHN	LAKE	LANC	LEBA	LEHI	LWBG
Red-throated Loon	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Common Loon	-	-	-	-	18	-	CW	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pied-billed Grebe	-	1	6	-	58	-	9	2	-	-	2	4	2	3	1	1	-
Horned Grebe	-	10	-	-	632	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Red-necked Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eared Grebe	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Double-crested Cormorant	-	-	-	-	3	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Cormorant	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Blue Heron	4	2	11	-	75	12	50	24	34	5	1	10	2	52	13	24	26
Great Egret	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black-crowned Night Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Vulture	-	-	122	-	-	22	4	CW	-	34	-	-	-	109	-	1	-
Turkey Vulture	-	-	296	-	-	202	92	CW	8	2	1	-	7	258	22	2	-
Snow Goose	-	-	2	-	1	-	14	6	16	-	-	10	-	201	1	1	CW
Ross's Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada Goose	724	327	4097	-	769	1236	5501	2411	1793	286	1209	948	21	3295	1796	6978	690
Mute Swan	7	1	6	-	-	-	7	7	2	-	4	-	-	6	-	-	-
Tundra Swan	-	-	14	-	585	1	CW	1	1	-	-	30	-	386	4	-	-
Wood Duck	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	2	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	2
Gadwall	-	-	12	-	348	-	-	36	77	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
American Widgeon	-	-	61	-	65	-	-	12	21	9	-	5	2	20	-	4	-
American Black Duck	38	-	276	-	256	21	313	17	73	6	20	14	123	355	23	15	3
Mallard	129	236	730	-	1208	158	426	505	1189	236	275	835	200	639	313	631	798
Blue-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Shoveler	-	-	2	-	14	1	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	CW
Northern Pintail	-	-	CW	-	15	-	141	-	-	-	5	2	-	20	1	-	-
Green-winged Teal	-	-	4	-	9	-	869	1	7	-	1	CW	-	-	-	-	6
Canvasback	-	-	CW	-	6	-	CW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Redhead	7	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Duck	12	13	137	-	16	5	10	CW	-	-	-	109	-	5	10	4	-
Greater Scaup	-	-	3	-	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesser Scaup	-	-	6	-	337	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
King Eider	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surf Scoter	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-winged Scoter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oldsquaw	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bufflehead	-	-	9	-	351	3	27	-	152	2	-	6	11	-	5	-	7
Common Goldeneye	50	-	3	-	57	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	167	-	-	2
Hooded Merganser	-	28	9	-	72	10	16	-	113	6	1	21	5	4	-	10	2
Common Merganser	108	12	11	-	63	-	39	10	15	-	1	-	185	185	5	-	11
Red-breasted Merganser	-	9	-	-	1152	-	-	-	-	-	-	CW	-	-	-	-	-
Ruddy Duck	4	-	34	-	2	71	22	-	2	-	1	177	-	3	8	-	-
Osprey	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bald Eagle	4	CW	3	-	3	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	-	-
Northern Harrier	-	-	2	-	3	3	8	2	3	3	9	5	1	-	1	-	1
Sharp-shinned Hawk	4	-	16	1	3	11	28	10	7	1	6	15	5	20	4	15	6
Cooper's Hawk	1	3	8	-	4	1	14	5	11	3	2	6	1	4	-	8	8
Northern Goshawk	1	-	CW	-	-	-	1	CW	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	-	3	-	-	5	6	2	2	3	CW	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broad-winged Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-tailed Hawk	28	8	75	8	19	47	99	108	104	25	45	46	41	60	67	128	90
Rough-legged Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Golden Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Kestrel	1	-	24	-	7	45	10	69	23	25	16	22	21	23	49	26	81
Merlin	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

PENNSYLVANIA'S 1999 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS

	DING	DUBO	ELVE	EMPO	ERIE	GETT	GLEN	HAMB	HARR	HUNT	INDI	JOHN	LAKE	LANC	LEBA	LEHI	LWBG
Ring-necked Pheasant	7	-	4	-	-	5	3	17	4	3	2	7	1	1	1	6	-
Ruffed Grouse	-	3	-	23	-	1	-	2	2	7	10	13	4	-	-	-	2
Wild Turkey	79	53	-	31	-	-	-	236	7	8	7	73	3	1	2	47	10
Northern Bobwhite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
American Coot	-	-	112	-	4245	6	36	6	26	-	26	107	4	81	49	-	-
Sandhill Crane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Killdeer	-	-	12	-	-	-	137	3	12	3	1	1	3	24	-	1	4
Lesser Yellowlegs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Least Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Snipe	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	13	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	11
American Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Little Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonaparte's Gull	-	-	-	-	2153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-billed Gull	34	-	3042	-	9740	-	1673	24	1605	1	3	72	204	22150	327	270	7
Herring Gull	49	-	143	-	558	-	303	8	89	-	-	1	-	154	702	3	-
Iceland Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesser Black-backed Gull	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-
Glaucous Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Black-backed Gull	2	-	13	-	38	-	43	2	62	-	-	-	-	172	14	-	-
Black-legged Kittiwake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rock Dove	44	118	555	92	714	563	661	993	791	974	270	374	324	471	552	1053	876
Mourning Dove	242	197	471	136	380	906	556	1017	1103	447	482	687	180	936	510	2342	518
Barn Owl	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Screech-Owl	2	-	47	1	-	3	30	15	19	6	CW	5	11	8	8	6	14
Great Horned Owl	22	-	12	-	2	5	22	23	16	11	4	5	19	15	9	20	24
Barred Owl	4	-	-	3	-	6	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	2
Long-eared Owl	1	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Short-eared Owl	-	-	3	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
Northern Saw-whet Owl	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Belted Kingfisher	6	4	13	2	2	11	33	18	39	16	4	2	8	34	6	27	20
Red-headed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Red-bellied Woodpecker	37	5	159	2	11	81	130	78	122	41	42	30	45	110	43	166	39
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	3	-	16	1	-	9	17	17	23	6	2	2	3	13	3	26	3
Downy Woodpecker	45	29	119	28	70	115	149	145	201	61	95	50	87	128	55	217	136
Hairy Woodpecker	4	12	28	9	15	25	31	26	16	7	34	16	10	15	2	24	12
Yellow-shafted Flicker	17	-	102	1	19	88	53	47	80	20	21	14	30	91	20	114	26
Pileated Woodpecker	9	16	7	14	3	16	1	5	6	28	12	8	31	6	4	4	12
Eastern Phoebe	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Loggerhead Shrike	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Shrike	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Blue Jay	132	83	463	92	73	338	215	230	415	211	378	234	206	329	146	783	256
American Crow	262	161	676	67	180	217	2285	889	6536	690	749	1329	705	3268	1364	1226	30000
Fish Crow	-	-	34	-	-	1	3	1	1582	-	1	4	2	288	-	1	8
Common Raven	2	3	-	10	-	7	1	1	-	3	1	4	2	-	2	1	1
Horned Lark	-	-	275	-	1	73	-	737	-	-	90	334	-	135	110	390	14
Carolina Chickadee	-	-	296	-	-	286	498	-	352	-	-	-	-	352	-	-	-
Black-capped Chickadee	274	206	117	351	175	56	3	491	310	335	608	515	443	33	245	775	475
Tufted Titmouse	94	55	278	42	14	283	459	301	258	184	189	65	326	175	88	417	243
Red-breasted Nuthatch	3	20	10	8	15	2	15	14	14	5	51	6	11	8	5	27	10
White-breasted Nuthatch	76	42	198	96	28	199	125	126	182	111	152	79	103	144	76	267	168
Brown Creeper	5	1	5	3	1	6	12	16	54	9	10	4	4	22	7	9	9
Carolina Wren	3	5	76	6	4	42	183	37	135	22	7	2	65	191	20	73	22
House Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Winter Wren	-	2	5	-	-	6	13	6	13	1	2	-	4	12	1	3	5
Marsh Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Golden-crowned Kinglet	29	1	7	-	-	4	13	18	21	29	19	5	7	32	-	34	13
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	-	-	2	-	-	2	15	11	14	2	-	-	1	10	6	6	3

PENNSYLVANIA'S 1999 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS

	DING	DUBO	ELVE	EMPO	ERIE	GETT	GLEN	HAMB	HARR	HUNT	INDI	JOHN	LAKE	LANC	LEBA	LEHI	LWBG
Eastern Bluebird	59	7	233	2	15	182	115	307	233	93	48	51	203	214	188	126	190
Hermit Thrush	5	-	19	-	3	2	10	15	8	4	-	-	-	4	1	31	2
American Robin	130	5	44495	2	99	181	1887	575	91	70	1626	27	39	617	6	795	7
Gray Catbird	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	-
Northern Mockingbird	1	-	156	-	-	104	151	113	82	16	2	1	3	128	43	141	44
Brown Thrasher	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Starling	142	313	4948	458	2701	3752	2957	5390	4021	2378	8656	3003	346	10556	5430	6226	3328
American Pipit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	5	-
Cedar Waxwing	219	87	190	170	100	71	120	162	359	61	190	23	70	65	306	461	150
Orange-crowned Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nashville Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myrtle Warbler	-	-	7	-	89	2	9	3	3	1	14	-	5	16	1	15	1
Pine Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palm Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ovenbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Yellowthroat	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilson's Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Spotted Towhee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Towhee	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	1	2	-	2	-	-	12	-	-	-
American Tree Sparrow	96	29	223	42	254	43	60	552	84	105	254	150	88	32	178	389	404
Chipping Sparrow	-	3	-	-	-	6	1	2	-	-	2	5	2	-	-	-	-
Field Sparrow	-	-	14	-	3	1	25	5	22	13	1	2	2	24	-	4	3
Vesper Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savannah Sparrow	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-
Fox Sparrow	-	-	5	-	-	5	29	1	10	-	1	-	-	6	-	4	-
Song Sparrow	11	12	366	11	17	39	927	221	166	45	44	28	44	266	37	302	143
Lincoln's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swamp Sparrow	-	-	18	-	-	3	88	6	13	3	2	1	-	9	-	16	2
White-throated Sparrow	151	5	954	5	10	243	1120	739	1475	59	58	24	79	1029	245	1281	201
White-crowned Sparrow	-	1	36	-	-	96	8	86	7	-	2	-	8	30	27	75	29
State-colored Junco	297	187	1463	470	48	802	809	2847	1138	623	1336	171	793	856	670	2339	745
Lapland Longspur	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	CW	-
Snow Bunting	-	-	130	-	8	-	-	36	-	-	-	1	-	-	75	8	-
Northern Cardinal	53	39	416	19	61	256	540	301	495	111	151	93	180	427	106	592	204
Dickcissel	-	-	-	-	2	13	257	14	66	-	21	90	3	664	-	28	-
Red-winged Blackbird	-	-	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-
Eastern Meadowlark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow-headed Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rusty Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	45	4	-	5	-	9	5	-	5	-	1	1
Brewer's Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Grackle	-	-	1	-	-	99	118	-	1	-	-	26	3	1252	1	-	-
Brown-headed Cowbird	-	-	1	-	-	1	69	836	1	1	12	1	5	1156	-	CW	-
Baltimore Oriole	-	-	-	-	-	-	CW	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Purple Finch	15	15	27	10	-	107	15	67	-	15	67	3	5	-	2	16	8
House Finch	55	130	944	68	185	424	997	938	961	124	737	230	181	322	630	1400	498
Red Crossbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-winged Crossbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Common Redpoll	-	5	-	-	319	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Pine Siskin	-	23	20	7	17	37	89	107	1	34	2	-	22	4	32	CW	-
American Goldfinch	42	123	279	117	89	313	313	310	410	274	341	124	124	221	247	336	310
Evening Grosbeak	5	9	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	3	5	-	13	3
House Sparrow	75	110	211	63	333	614	759	900	488	393	378	684	271	320	395	742	734
Number Species	62	51	97	40	80	83	103	83	91	68	73	77	75	95	78	74	70
Number Individuals	3968	2770	68538	2495	29433	12783	27061	23580	27931	8316	18833	11065	5967	54617	15380	31536	41687
Party Hours	85	23	122	53	51	125	161	152	108	62	106	148	51	82	76	119	120

PENNSYLVANIA'S 1999 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS

LWST	LINE	LITI	LOCK	MANS	MTDV	NESC	NEWB	NEWV	PENN	PITT	PLEA	POCO	POTT	RACC	READ	RECT
	Red-throated Loon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Common Loon	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
1	Pied-billed Grebe	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	1	1
	Horned Grebe	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Red-necked Grebe	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Eared Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Double-crested Cormorant	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Great Cormorant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Great Blue Heron	11	29	4	1	5	19	74	5	20	3	4	2	2	27	9
	Great Egret	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Green Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Black-crowned Night Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Black Vulture	-	88	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	167	-
42	Turkey Vulture	-	1310	-	2	-	10	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	72	-
	Snow Goose	3	CW	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	702	-
	Ross's Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
267	Canada Goose	11223	9143	342	635	490	476	226	461	1118	221	501	2	28	4278	590
	Mute Swan	-	6	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	5	-
	Tundra Swan	12	209	-	2	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Wood Duck	3	2	-	CW	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
	Gadwall	27	15	-	5	-	2	-	CW	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	American Widgeon	12	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
6	American Black Duck	122	526	54	25	74	161	6	73	15	-	4	-	4	241	35
400	Mallard	1474	2224	233	331	158	540	340	187	1180	10	435	55	17	790	83
	Blue-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Northern Shoveler	5	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
	Northern Pintail	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
	Green-winged Teal	2	12	-	CW	-	13	5	CW	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
	Canvasback	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	Redhead	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ring-necked Duck	CW	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	6
	Greater Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lesser Scaup	2	12	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	King Eider	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Surf Scoter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	White-winged Scoter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Oldsquaw	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Bufflehead	6	2	5	27	1	2	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	1	-
18	Common Goldeneye	34	-	-	-	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
17	Hooded Merganser	47	42	-	81	-	-	-	-	26	1	-	-	-	8	-
6	Common Merganser	22	86	3	21	70	2	-	-	3	36	-	-	-	20	-
	Red-breasted Merganser	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ruddy Duck	153	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Osprey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bald Eagle	8	2	-	-	CW	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Northern Harrier	3	5	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	-
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	3	10	1	1	2	4	9	CW	10	-	-	-	1	7	1
9	Cooper's Hawk	4	9	-	4	2	4	5	2	11	2	-	-	-	7	4
	Northern Goshawk	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Red-shouldered Hawk	2	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Broad-winged Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
105	Red-tailed Hawk	37	115	12	28	43	40	56	16	60	18	20	1	5	72	30
1	Rough-legged Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	-	-
	Golden Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
64	American Kestrel	13	46	4	13	16	16	44	2	5	1	3	-	2	33	5
	Merlin	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Peregrine Falcon	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

PENNSYLVANIA'S 1999 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS

	RYER	SCRA	SBCK	SLAN	SEBR	STAT	THOM	TUNK	UBCK	WARR	WASH	WEST	WHIT	WILD	WILL	WYNC	YORK
Ring-necked Pheasant	-	-	1	7	4	2	11	-	13	1	1	-	1	-	3	-	11
Ruffed Grouse	10	3	-	-	9	10	6	4	-	4	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
Wild Turkey	111	5	-	5	95	-	149	179	301	41	108	-	52	19	38	-	7
Northern Bobwhite	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Coot	-	6	61	184	-	-	-	26	25	3	-	17	-	3	-	3	418
Sandhill Crane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killdeer	-	-	11	27	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	10	-	-	-	1	140
Lesser Yellowlegs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Least Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Common Snipe	-	-	-	20	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
American Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Little Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonaparte's Gull	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Ring-billed Gull	-	2067	17604	7087	5	-	-	5	802	318	-	321	74	4	3	69	291
Herring Gull	-	260	31700	38	3	-	-	6	46	34	-	4	-	2	-	4	-
Iceland Gull	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesser Black-backed Gull	-	-	169	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glaucous Gull	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Black-backed Gull	-	1	1102	58	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black-legged Kittiwake	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rock Dove	-	558	1077	958	314	818	69	257	953	715	197	538	169	59	1318	571	371
Mourning Dove	171	268	1053	1095	234	304	53	120	1500	448	488	896	85	23	248	446	471
Barn Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Screech-Owl	3	4	8	41	11	5	CW	27	101	6	17	75	-	2	10	-	3
Great Horned Owl	-	1	17	14	3	3	-	14	59	5	1	15	1	-	5	14	7
Barred Owl	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-eared Owl	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CW
Northern Saw-whet Owl	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belted Kingfisher	8	3	33	54	3	20	-	3	22	10	6	28	-	-	8	27	18
Red-headed Woodpecker	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Red-bellied Woodpecker	30	5	76	185	27	44	-	20	136	13	63	127	1	4	30	74	52
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	2	-	4	29	2	3	-	1	20	-	4	26	-	-	1	8	3
Downy Woodpecker	68	30	154	177	50	92	20	62	212	67	70	115	14	2	59	86	59
Hairy Woodpecker	14	8	10	31	17	36	7	15	27	18	24	14	7	1	13	16	11
Yellow-shafted Flicker	27	5	90	210	10	17	-	24	96	8	31	81	1	3	22	55	43
Pileated Woodpecker	26	2	-	9	12	22	1	9	2	13	11	5	2	-	13	2	3
Eastern Phoebe	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Loggerhead Shrike	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Shrike	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Jay	50	97	424	378	84	273	24	54	1018	289	115	324	62	7	101	214	298
American Crow	178	517	4108	1515	1013	970	195	484	1972	177	197	1007	186	149	862	827	635
Fish Crow	-	-	549	14	-	28	-	CW	4	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	52
Common Raven	1	1	-	-	6	17	2	4	-	5	-	-	-	2	5	-	2
Horned Lark	-	-	-	683	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carolina Chickadee	200	-	367	423	-	-	-	-	539	-	82	341	-	-	-	393	188
Black-capped Chickadee	11	401	97	4	447	626	242	495	325	704	28	7	202	39	292	5	-
Tufted Titmouse	115	80	240	423	71	163	24	102	597	94	159	281	31	19	112	301	53
Red-breasted Nuthatch	5	4	6	15	1	10	2	1	26	39	37	13	7	1	2	10	25
White-breasted Nuthatch	85	59	121	185	80	199	43	74	286	183	72	167	19	5	78	116	57
Brown Creeper	8	-	2	21	6	17	CW	18	20	9	5	12	2	-	9	10	6
Carolina Wren	13	1	163	180	7	49	1	14	123	8	41	186	-	1	14	63	56
House Wren	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winter Wren	3	1	6	39	1	7	-	4	11	-	3	3	-	2	14	1	-
Marsh Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden-crowned Kinglet	2	9	21	42	11	9	-	14	25	10	3	7	2	-	11	1	38
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	-	-	4	6	-	CW	-	2	15	1	1	5	3	-	-	3	9

PENNSYLVANIA'S 1999 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS

	RYER	SCRA	SBCK	SLAN	SEBR	STAT	THOM	TUNK	UBCK	WARR	WASH	WEST	WHIT	WILD	WILL	WYNC	YORK
Eastern Bluebird	38	80	26	469	52	107	-	96	431	9	66	232	20	87	161	24	194
Hermit Thrush	-	-	9	22	-	13	-	-	27	-	1	23	-	4	-	3	5
American Robin	78	17	2286	616	67	15	-	6	687	11	370	1685	3	2	150	1535	178
Gray Catbird	-	-	9	5	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	1
Northern Mockingbird	6	13	205	226	5	41	-	6	193	-	13	261	1	5	18	86	109
Brown Thrasher	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
European Starling	499	6258	34619	55267	1689	2266	383	855	13424	1422	1685	3065	241	253	2382	1692	2975
American Pipit	-	-	-	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cedar Waxwing	77	16	169	109	52	187	-	65	521	375	17	104	3	37	141	142	742
Orange-crowned Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nashville Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myrtle Warbler	4	-	20	67	-	-	-	-	152	1	12	10	-	-	5	1	52
Pine Warbler	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Palm Warbler	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ovenbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Yellowthroat	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilson's Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spotted Towhee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Towhee	2	-	3	10	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	8	-	-	-	2	5
American Tree Sparrow	15	140	87	34	312	230	36	293	149	148	34	23	13	74	162	16	80
Chipping Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-
Field Sparrow	-	4	74	25	-	3	-	-	27	7	2	23	2	1	4	9	2
Vesper Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savannah Sparrow	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Fox Sparrow	-	12	279	687	52	96	-	57	296	10	58	244	1	6	16	90	223
Song Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Swamp Sparrow	-	-	16	24	4	12	-	2	7	-	-	11	-	1	1	1	19
White-throated Sparrow	-	1	1351	2194	40	320	-	64	938	32	43	981	-	29	22	594	540
White-crowned Sparrow	1	-	3	172	-	54	-	1	13	1	2	11	-	-	-	-	49
Slate-colored Junco	109	385	969	1862	392	887	53	364	2224	623	188	737	113	287	766	655	743
Lapland Longspur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Snow Bunting	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cardinal	77	68	407	698	107	240	6	97	565	157	109	434	24	16	134	205	195
Dickcissel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-winged Blackbird	-	-	40237	496633	2	8	-	11	18	CW	-	2000	-	2	-	81	-
Eastern Meadowlark	-	-	11	15	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow-headed Blackbird	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rusty Blackbird	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	CW	-	-	-	-	-	5	2
Brewer's Blackbird	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Grackle	-	-	201370	801205	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	11500	-	3	4	-	-
Brown-headed Cowbird	-	-	10056	99632	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baltimore Oriole	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CW
Purple Finch	4	-	6	20	8	2	17	2	33	15	5	2	44	6	7	4	-
House Finch	59	294	559	574	157	451	15	183	1252	275	280	609	53	15	584	701	496
Red Crossbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-winged Crossbill	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Redpoll	-	45	-	-	90	2	47	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Pine Siskin	CW	-	-	13	-	22	-	CW	10	24	-	-	-	-	6	-	2
American Goldfinch	148	110	215	360	199	245	20	195	357	257	98	260	24	7	295	162	116
Evening Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	1	35	-	1	32	-	-	1	-	6	-	-
House Sparrow	267	441	239	1885	178	980	36	211	503	417	279	118	73	112	272	266	246
Number Species	52	56	98	109	59	71	33	71	103	65	57	81	49	51	63	67	85
Number Individuals	2854	13769	374558	1511789	7925	11417	1783	6825	48884	8609	5599	40079	1777	2050	9411	13249	13148
Party Hours	45	69	131	192	78	122	24	57	171	97	31	138	22	22	87	104	87

PENNSYLVANIA'S 1999 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS

	TOTALS	NO. OF COUNTS	HIGH COUNT	HIGH COUNT	TOTALS	NO. OF COUNTS	HIGH COUNT	HIGH COUNT	TOTALS	NO. OF COUNTS	HIGH COUNT	HIGH COUNT
Red-throated Loon	3	2	2	ERIE	275	48	24	BLOO,CURT	8509	66	469	SLAN
Common Loon	39	13	18	ERIE	208	39	23	EMPO	363	43	31	LEHI
Pied-billed Grebe	212	37	58	ERIE	2712	54	301	UBCK	85990	66	44495	ELVE
Horned Grebe	656	7	632	ERIE	16	4	9	SLAN	50	20	9	SBCK
Red-necked Grebe	1	1	1	MANS	8850	37	4245	ERIE	3535	56	261	WEST
Eared Grebe	4	1	4	ERIE	1	1	1	LEHI	5	5	1	3
Double-crested Cormorant	91	7	48	SBCK	626	36	140	YORK	323553	68	55267	SLAN
Great Cormorant	24	4	17	PENN	3	3	1	1	494	10	240	HAMB
Great Blue Heron	1151	63	76	SBCK	1	1	1	YORK	12295	65	1014	BALD
Great Egret	2	1	2	GLEN	123	16	29	LITI	2	1	2	GLEN
Green Heron	1	1	1	BUSH	7	4	3	BLOO	910	45	152	UBCK
Black-crowned Night Heron	2	1	2	SBCK	1	1	1	LINE	1	1	1	GLEN
Black Vulture	957	19	219	SLAN	2236	8	2153	ERIE	5	5	1	4
Turkey Vulture	4019	30	1310	LITI	84786	53	22150	LANC	14	2	13	GLEN
Snow Goose	4332	21	2374	LITI	35330	40	31700	SBCK	1	1	1	CURT
Ross's Goose	1	1	1	BUSH	1	1	1	SBCK	6	6	1	5
Canada Goose	163993	67	17957	SBCK	194	10	169	SBCK	1	1	1	LANC
Mute Swan	144	24	21	SBCK	1	1	1	SBCK	1	1	1	BUSH
Tundra Swan	1772	26	585	ERIE	1624	20	1102	SBCK	115	27	13	RACC
Wood Duck	100	27	17	WYNC	1	1	1	SLAN	11880	67	877	BLOO
Gadwall	830	23	348	ERIE	39092	67	1724	LITI	51	18	6	CLRK,GETT
American Widgeon	302	24	65	ERIE	37210	68	2860	BETH	533	54	74	SBCK
American Black Duck	6351	60	952	SLAN	5	3	3	CURT	1	1	1	CURT
Mallard	44721	65	13248	BETH	877	59	101	UBCK	107	11	34	LITI
Blue-winged Teal	2	1	2	ERIE	631	60	59	UBCK	203	33	29	GLEN
Northern Shoveler	252	14	140	LITI	53	28	6	GETT	8923	66	927	GLEN
Northern Pintail	344	20	141	GLEN	57	13	23	LWST	2	2	1	BERN,YORK
Green-winged Teal	1161	25	869	GLEN	43	13	12	CLRN	382	46	88	GLEN
Canvasback	57	13	28	PENN	20	16	3	HARR	25250	64	2194	SLAN
Redhead	27	9	7	DING	861	65	54	SLAN	1688	42	312	BERN
Ring-necked Duck	929	29	178	SBCK	69	13	33	GETT	51376	68	2847	HAMB
Greater Scaup	117	10	102	ERIE	3955	66	202	PITT	53	6	26	LITI
Lesser Scaup	411	15	337	ERIE	426	52	31	BETH	336	12	130	ELVE
King Eider	1	1	1	ERIE	6075	68	284	BETH	14671	68	698	SLAN
Surf Scoter	4	3	2	ERIE	1071	68	44	LWST	3	3	1	6
White-winged Scoter	1	1	1	ERIE	2515	65	210	SLAN	549675	38	496633	SLAN
Oldsquaw	7	5	2	ERIE,SBCK	650	63	50	LWST	146	16	45	CBCK
Bufflehead	1359	40	351	ERIE	16022	68	1018	UBCK	2	2	1	NEWB,SLAN
Common Goldeneye	466	24	167	LANC	96896	68	30000	LWBG	182	21	45	GETT
Hooded Merganser	1211	44	188	SBCK	27	22	2	2	1	1	1	SLAN
Common Merganser	3085	44	579	SLAN	27	22	2	2	1030389	35	801205	SLAN
Red-breasted Merganser	1217	11	1152	ERIE	16022	68	1018	UBCK	115101	34	99632	SLAN
Ruddy Duck	3007	28	1707	BUTL	2635	24	1582	HARR	4	4	1	7
Osprey	2	2	1	EMPO,SLAN	185	38	22	MTDV	989	56	107	GETT
Bald Eagle	100	22	31	SLAN	6705	36	1139	LITI	27498	68	1428	BETH
Northern Harrier	159	43	19	CLRN	6024	27	539	UBCK	2	2	1	BEAV,TUNK
Sharp-shinned Hawk	414	56	28	GLEN	19557	66	857	BETH	11	4	6	MTDV
Cooper's Hawk	288	59	14	BETH,GLEN	12377	68	597	UBCK	1017	26	319	ERIE
Northern Goshawk	12	10	2	BLOO,BUTL	706	66	51	INDI	1346	37	324	LWST
Red-shouldered Hawk	62	24	7	SLAN	7744	68	316	BETH	12981	67	446	LWST
Broad-winged Hawk	1	1	1	AUDU	585	64	54	HARR	227	23	55	PLEA
Red-tailed Hawk	3404	68	182	UBCK	3357	65	225	PITT	27381	67	1885	SLAN
Rough-legged Hawk	24	16	3	POTT,WARR	14	9	3	SBCK	166	109	109	SLAN
Golden Eagle	2	2	2	CULP,LEBA	325	50	39	SLAN	2999485	1511789	192	SLAN
American Kestrel	1369	63	81	LWBG	803	58	94	LWST	5694	192	192	SLAN
Merlin	16	11	5	PITT	206	40	20	AUDU				
Peregrine Falcon	10	6	3	SBCK								

1 GLEN,LINE,YORK
 2 BERN,CBCK,DALL,DING,UBCK
 3 BUTL,GLEN,SLAN,UBCK,WEST
 4 AUDU,BETH,HUNT,SLAN,WEST
 5 BETH,CBCK,GLEN,POCO,SLAN,STAT
 6 BEDF,CBCK,GLEN
 7 BETH,CBCK,LANC,SBCK

Autumn Raptor Migration Summary 1999

by Jennifer Ottinger and Keith L. Bildstein

Thirteen watchsites and one transect (Broadwing SEPT) reported counts for autumn 1999 (Table 1). Counts were conducted for from 138 to 1129 hours at each site or transect, for a total of 7490 hours. A total of 142,112 raptors representing 18 species was reported. One new watchsite, Brady's Bend in western Pennsylvania, was added, replacing the McVile site that was used last year. In addition, Sterrett's Gap reported this year for the first time since 1995. Swainson's Hawks (*Buteo swainsoni*) were observed at four watchsites in 1999; Jack's Mountain, Militia Hill, Rocky Ridge, and Second Mountain. In addition, a Gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus*) was seen at Stone Mountain in early December.

Count efforts (hours of observation) at most watchsites were similar to those in 1998 (6838 total hours in 1998 vs 7021 hours in 1999, up 3%; not including transects). Five watchsites (Allegheny Front, Hawk Mountain, Little Gap, Second Mountain, and Waggoners Gap) logged in more than 700 hours of effort in 1999. The largest increase in observation time was at Second Mountain where 1077 hours were logged, boosting their effort by 18% (166 hours) over last year. Allegheny Front increased its effort by 8% (664 in 1998 vs 719 in 1999). There were substantial decreases in count effort at Council Cup (down 39%; 227 hours in 1998 vs 138 hours in 1999), Jack's Mountain (down 29%; 370 hours in 1998 vs 263 hours in 1999), and Rocky Ridge (down 18%; 193 in 1998 vs 158 in 1999).

Composition of the flight

As expected, at 40% of the flight overall (excluding the Broadwing SEPT transect), Broad-winged Hawks (*Buteo platypterus*) made up the largest percentage of the flight at all but three watchsites (Allegheny Front, Brady's Bend, and Sterrett's Gap). The broadwing flight ranged from 4% of the total at Brady's Bend to 70% of the flight at Militia Hill. (Note: Militia Hill counted only in September and October). This small buteo made up more than half of the flight at three

(Jack's Mountain, Militia Hill, and Rocky Ridge) of the 13 watchsites (Table 2).

Red-tailed Hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*), at 23% of the flight overall, made up the second largest portion of the flight, and Sharp-shinned Hawks (*Accipiter striatus*), at 18% of the flight overall, made up the third largest portion of the overall migration. The redtail flight ranged from 3% of the total at Militia Hill to 46% at Sterrett's Gap. (Note: Militia Hill did not count in November). Redtails made up at least 25% of the flight at four of the 13 watchsites (Allegheny Front, Council Cup, Sterrett's Gap, and Stone Mountain). The Sharp-shinned Hawk flight ranged from 10% of the total at Council Cup, to 24% at Tuscarora Summit (Table 2).

As expected, each of the remaining 13 regular migrants comprised less than 10% of the overall flight. None of these species made up more than 10% of the flight at each of the watchsites except for Turkey Vultures (*Cathartes aura*) at Brady's Bend, where this species made up 32% of the flight (Table 2).

Seasonal Highlights

Northern Goshawks – This was a stellar year for Northern Goshawks (*Accipiter gentilis*). A total of 768 individuals of this species was counted in autumn 1999, a 352% increase over the 1998 count of 170. Even so, goshawks made up less than 1% of the total flight at each site. Council Cup had the fewest goshawks with 3; Waggoners Gap had the highest count with 218. The flight was early in 1999, with Second Mountain recording its first goshawk on August 27th. The flight peaked in October-November when 92% (703 of 768 individuals) were sighted. Waggoners Gap recorded the maximum one-day count of 29 on November 7th.

Allegheny Front (*Bedford County*) – Although the hours of coverage at this site increased only slightly, the flight, itself, increased by 93%, with dramatic increases in all species reported except Merlin (*Falco columbarius*). The watchsite's

broadwing flight more than doubled from last year (632 in 1998 vs 1811 in 1999). Allegheny Front reported a record 48 Peregrine Falcons (*Falco peregrinus*) during the season.

Brady's Bend (*Clarion County*)

– This was the first year for this watchsite in western Pennsylvania. Brady's Bend overlooks the Allegheny River 50 miles northeast of Pittsburgh in Clarion County. The site is at the Riverview Overlook area along State Route 68, 2 miles east of the town of East Brady. With a total of 1123 raptors in 1999, this site reported more migrants than the McVile site used in 1998 (345 raptors recorded). Most migrants were Turkey Vultures (364 individuals; 32% of the flight). The site also had relatively high numbers of sharpshins and redtails.

Council Cup (*Luzerne County*)

– Hours of observation for the watchsite were lower than in 1998 (227 hours in 1998 vs 138 hours in 1999). The only record for the site in 1999 was a one-day count of 22 Bald Eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) on September 17th.

Hawk Mountain (*Berks County*)

– The watchsite had its sixth highest count for goshawks in 1999 (176 individuals), with its highest count of 347 occurring in 1972. There were record highs for Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*) (80 individuals) and Bald Eagle (190 individuals), with a one-day count of 30 Bald Eagles on September 17th (the highest one-day count since the early 1950s). The site had the second highest Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) count of 133, falling short of the 1998 record of 148. All 16 species' counts were higher than the 10-year average (1989-1998), except for Sharp-shinned Hawk.

Jack's Mountain (*Mifflin County*)

– Compiler Ron Singer reported a Swainson's Hawk on October 2nd, the first observed at the watchsite since 1996. This was a record year for Black Vultures (303 individuals). The site also had a record year for Broad-winged Hawks (2518 individuals). In addition, Bald Eagles,

Northern Harriers (*Circus cyaneus*), Northern Goshawks, and Peregrine Falcons increased over last year.

Little Gap (*Northampton County*) – Twelve of the 16 species reported at the site had a record year, and the site recorded its highest total ever (19,687). Species records of note include 152 Bald Eagles and 148 Northern Goshawks, which compiler Michael Schall called "extraordinary." Turkey Vultures also increased substantially (81 in 1998 vs 149 in 1999). The only species whose numbers were down from 1998 were harriers, sharpshins, broadwings, and peregrines.

Militia Hill (*Montgomery County*) – A Swainson's Hawk was observed on September 6th. On October 12th the first Golden Eagle in three years passed by the Hill, accompanied by two Bald Eagles. A second Golden Eagle was seen on October 24th. This was a record year for Bald Eagles at the site, with 44 being observed. Four goshawks were seen in October, the highest count since 1995. Jane Henderson also noted that hundreds of broadwings were seen settling down in the trees near the site late in the day on September 18th, and observed leaving the next morning.

Rocky Ridge (*York County*) – A Swainson's Hawk was observed on September 19th. The count at this site was down 66% compared to 1998 (7058 total birds in 1998 vs 2366 total individuals in 1999), mostly due to the record broadwing flight of 6052 they experienced in 1998. The 1999 broadwing count of 1217 was close to average for the site. The site also recorded a record number of Cooper's Hawks (*Accipiter cooperii*) (at least for the 1990s) with 44 birds. There also were high counts of Northern Goshawks, Red-shouldered Hawks, Red-tailed Hawks, and American Kestrels (*Falco sparverius*) for the site.

Second Mountain (*Lebanon County*) – A Swainson's Hawk was observed on September 18th, and was determined to be an immature bird. The site had record counts for Turkey Vulture (793), Bald Eagle (60; 23 adult, 37 immature), Northern Harrier (219), Northern Goshawk (104), Red-tailed

Hawk (2567), Golden Eagle (77; 36 adult, 41 immature), and Merlin (58). Harriers and goshawks also had one-day records, and Bald Eagles tied the one-day record set in 1996.

Sterrett's Gap (*Perry County*) – This is the first year the site has reported its counts to *Pennsylvania Birds* since 1995. Compiler Burle Scholfield reported that Sharp-shinned Hawk, Cooper's Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), and Broad-winged Hawk counts were down. There were, however, "good counts" of Red-tailed Hawks. During the first week of November almost half of the Golden Eagles (6 of 11) recorded for the season passed the site. No record counts were reported.

Stone Mountain (*Huntingdon County*) – This ninth year of coverage at the watchsite brought the best migration season ever. With a total count of 5510 raptors seen, the count "topped our previous high by almost 50%," according to compiler Greg Grove. This was a record year for all but four (Osprey [*Pandion haliaetus*], Bald Eagle, Golden Eagle, and Merlin) of the 14 species recorded at the site. The redtail flight (2125 individuals) was outstanding with a 57% increase over the previous record of 1351 set in 1997. The observers at the site also were treated to a white-phase Gyrfalcon on December 7th.

Tuscarora Summit (*Fulton County*) – Turkey Vultures and Golden Eagles set new records at the site, with 306 and 52 individuals reported, respectively. There also were substantial increases over the 1998 count for all species except Black Vulture, Bald Eagle, and Broad-winged Hawk. The Red-tailed Hawk count more than doubled, with 1155 observed in 1999 compared to 433 seen in 1998.

Waggoners Gap (*Cumberland County*) – Compiler David Grove reported the highest goshawk count for the state in 1999, with a record 218 individuals for the site. Other species records include Bald Eagle (148), Northern Harrier (420), Red-tailed Hawk (5731), American Kestrel (474), and Merlin (95). The site had the second highest Golden Eagle count of 202, just a few birds short of the 1998 record of 205. Redtails increased 25%

over the record set in 1998. The watchsite also had the highest Rough-legged Hawk (*Buteo lagopus*) count (22) among the reporting watchsites, recording one individual more than Hawk Mountain's roughleg count of 21.

Broadwing SEPT (*Bucks County*) – The South Eastern Pennsylvania Transect is an "intersection line consisting of seven sites in South Eastern PA, centered around Doylestown, PA" (Hohenleitner 1998). This was the sixth year of the project run by Kirk and Lois Moulton. In 1999 the count ran from 12 to 23 September. There was a total of 469 hours logged on the transect during 10 days of observation (15 and 16 Sep. were rained out, and observations occurred at only one site on 21 Sep., also due to rain). A total of 23,596 migrants was tallied along the transect, with the peak day of 14,601 on September 19th (98% were broadwings). The total number of Broad-winged Hawks observed during the two-week period was 22,211 (Table 2), slightly lower than the 1998 count of 22,777 broadwings. The majority of the Broad-winged Hawks seen on 19 September were at Pipersville (6871) and Buckingham (4892). The Danboro site between these two locations counted 110 of these buteos on this peak day, indicating "two rivers of raptors, separated by 10 miles, with almost nothing in between," according to compiler Kirk Moulton.

Acknowledgments: We thank all of the compilers who reported their counts for the autumn 1999 season, and all watchsite participants who helped the compilers document the migration. Special thanks to Frank Hohenleitner for his assistance in contacting watchsite coordinators. Thanks to Frank and Barbara Haas for the opportunity to act as the new hawk watch editors. This is Hawk Mountain Sanctuary contribution number 84.

Reference:

Hohenleitner, F. 1998. Fall Raptor Migration Summary 1988. *Pennsylvania Birds* 12(4): 170-175.

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PENNSYLVANIA'S FALL 1999 HAWK MIGRATION SUMMARIES

ALLEGHENY FRONT (Bedford)
Thomas Dick, compiler

Month	Days	Hours	BLVU	TUVU	OSPR	BAEA	NOHA	SSHA	COHA	NOGO	RSHA	BWHA	RTHA	RLHA	GOEA	AMKE	MERL	PEFA	Unid	Total
Aug	9	48	0	0	6	3	3	15	3	0	1	57	34	0	0	12	0	0	7	141
Sep	30	220	0	99	78	15	23	206	105	0	7	1733	137	0	0	35	3	10	88	2539
Oct	31	258	3	373	27	12	61	885	159	29	30	21	1621	1	67	33	35	38	86	3481
Nov	28	193	0	16	1	1	24	35	27	14	32	0	857	3	75	1	0	0	39	1125
Total	98	719	3	488	112	31	111	1141	294	43	70	1811	2649	4	142	81	38	48	220	7286
Total per hr			0.00	0.68	0.16	0.04	0.15	1.59	0.41	0.06	0.10	2.52	3.68	0.01	0.20	0.11	0.05	0.07	0.31	10.13
% of flight			0.0	6.7	1.5	0.4	1.5	15.7	4.0	0.6	1.0	24.9	36.4	0.1	1.9	1.1	0.5	0.7	3.0	100.0

BRADY'S BEND (Clarion)
Mark McConaughy, compiler

Month	Days	Hours	BLVU	TUVU	OSPR	BAEA	NOHA	SSHA	COHA	NOGO	RSHA	BWHA	RTHA	RLHA	GOEA	AMKE	MERL	PEFA	Unid	Total
Aug	2	18	0	0	2	0	3	6	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	2	4	28
Sep	16	103	0	10	8	9	11	45	12	0	4	38	2	0	0	8	1	0	9	157
Oct	13	80	0	350	9	14	35	136	13	1	15	3	101	0	1	5	3	5	18	709
Nov	12	52	0	4	0	10	13	22	6	6	9	0	152	2	0	0	0	0	5	229
Total	43	253	0	364	19	33	62	209	33	7	28	43	255	2	1	20	4	7	36	1123
Total per hr			0.00	1.44	0.08	0.13	0.25	0.83	0.13	0.03	0.11	0.17	1.01	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.14	4.44
% of flight			0.0	32.4	1.7	2.9	5.5	18.6	2.9	0.6	2.5	3.8	22.7	0.2	0.1	1.8	0.4	0.6	3.2	100.0

COUNCIL CUP (Luzerne)
Rick Koval, compiler

Month	Days	Hours	BLVU	TUVU	OSPR	BAEA	NOHA	SSHA	COHA	NOGO	RSHA	BWHA	RTHA	RLHA	GOEA	AMKE	MERL	PEFA	Unid	Total
Aug	4	10	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Sep	11	49	0	10	37	27	13	75	4	2	2	889	54	0	0	46	1	0	10	1170
Oct	16	52	0	127	4	11	7	136	17	1	9	3	510	0	1	15	1	3	3	848
Nov	6	27	0	1	0	0	4	6	3	0	0	0	230	0	1	0	1	2	1	249
Total	37	138	0	138	42	39	24	217	24	3	11	892	794	0	2	62	3	5	14	2270
Total per hr			0.00	1.00	0.30	0.28	0.17	1.57	0.17	0.02	0.08	6.46	5.75	0.00	0.01	0.45	0.02	0.04	0.10	16.45
% of flight			0.0	6.1	1.9	1.7	1.1	9.6	1.1	0.1	0.5	39.3	35.0	0.0	0.1	2.7	0.1	0.2	0.6	100.0

PENNSYLVANIA'S FALL 1999 HAWK MIGRATION SUMMARIES

HAWK MOUNTAIN (Berks)
Laurie Goodrich, compiler

Month	Days	Hours	BLVU	TUVU	OSPR	BAEA	NOHA	SSHA	COHA	NOGO	RSHA	BWHA	RTHA	RLHA	GOEA	AMKE	MERL	PEFA	Unid	Total
Jul	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Aug	21	174	0	0	76	33	20	97	19	0	4	152	6	0	0	118	8	1	34	568
Sep	29	259	29	10	395	82	84	1372	291	2	6	8193	126	0	0	415	42	15	68	11,130
Oct	30	297	27	300	207	30	147	2771	593	64	171	289	2647	4	69	191	72	31	169	7782
Nov	28	234	24	57	3	20	62	172	35	95	151	0	2137	9	51	6	5	1	52	2880
Dec	17	103	0	1	0	5	2	4	0	10	0	0	38	1	9	0	0	0	1	71
Jan	9	58	0	1	0	20	2	0	0	5	1	0	23	7	4	0	1	0	0	64
Total	135	1129	80	369	681	190	317	4416	938	176	333	8634	4977	21	133	732	128	48	324	22,497
Total per hr			0.07	0.33	0.60	0.17	0.28	3.91	0.83	0.16	0.29	7.65	4.41	0.02	0.12	0.65	0.11	0.04	0.29	19.93
% of flight			0.4	1.6	3.0	0.8	1.4	19.6	4.2	0.8	1.5	38.4	22.1	0.1	0.6	3.3	0.6	0.2	1.4	100.0

JACK'S MOUNTAIN (Mifflin)
Ron Singer, compiler

Month	Days	Hours	BLVU	TUVU	OSPR	BAEA	NOHA	SSHA	COHA	NOGO	RSHA	BWHA	RTHA	RLHA	GOEA	AMKE	MERL	PEFA	Unid	Total*
Sep	17	125	273	25	51	19	35	172	20	0	1	2482	39	0	1	91	3	6	1	3219
Oct	16	87	16	42	10	2	49	361	33	6	6	36	584	0	9	7	2	8	12	1184
Nov	8	51	14	18	0	0	6	16	7	5	1	0	390	0	20	0	0	0	1	478
Total	41	263	303	85	61	21	90	549	60	11	8	2518	1013	0	30	98	5	14	14	4881
Total per hr			1.15	0.32	0.23	0.08	0.34	2.09	0.23	0.04	0.03	9.57	3.85	0.00	0.11	0.37	0.02	0.05	0.05	18.56
% of flight			6.2	1.7	1.2	0.4	1.8	11.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	51.6	20.8	0.0	0.6	2.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	100.0

* includes 1 SWHA seen on 2 Oct.

LITTLE GAP (Northampton)
Michael Schall, compiler

Month	Days	Hours	BLVU	TUVU	OSPR	BAEA	NOHA	SSHA	COHA	NOGO	RSHA	BWHA	RTHA	RLHA	GOEA	AMKE	MERL	PEFA	Unid	Total
Aug	21	103	0	0	53	22	6	42	16	0	0	116	16	0	0	52	1	0	9	333
Sep	27	193	11	0	348	74	85	996	135	5	5	8704	155	0	1	192	19	5	42	10,777
Oct	29	253	37	139	196	23	137	2512	394	68	111	172	2421	3	50	117	40	23	82	6525
Nov	29	184	6	10	0	17	45	117	32	71	45	0	1585	1	31	4	7	1	20	1992
Dec	11	51	2	0	0	13	1	1	0	4	0	0	31	1	2	0	0	0	2	57
Jan	1	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	118	789	56	149	597	152	274	3668	577	148	161	8992	4208	5	84	365	67	29	155	19,687
Total per hr			0.07	0.19	0.76	0.19	0.35	4.65	0.73	0.19	0.20	11.40	5.33	0.01	0.11	0.46	0.08	0.04	0.20	24.95
% of flight			0.3	0.8	3.0	0.8	1.4	18.6	2.9	0.8	0.8	45.7	21.4	0.0	0.4	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.8	100.0

MILITIA HILL (Montgomery)
Marylea Klauder, compiler

Month	Days	Hours	BLVU	TUVU	OSPR	BAEA	NOHA	SSHA	COHA	NOGO	RSHA	BWHA	RTHA	RLHA	GOEA	AMKE	MERL	PEFA	Unid	Total*
Sep	26	208	6	2	230	34	37	334	57	0	2	6426	4	0	0	235	20	1	44	7433
Oct	30	240	17	283	85	10	33	660	96	4	34	200	297	1	3	200	16	10	36	1985
Total	56	448	23	285	315	44	70	994	153	4	36	6626	301	1	3	435	36	11	80	9418
Total per hr			0.05	0.64	0.70	0.10	0.16	2.22	0.34	0.01	0.08	14.79	0.67	0.00	0.01	0.97	0.08	0.02	0.18	21.02
% of flight			0.2	3.0	3.3	0.5	0.7	10.6	1.6	0.0	0.4	70.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.4	0.1	0.8	100.0

* includes 1 SWHA seen on 6 Sep.

ROCKY RIDGE (York)
Randy Phillips, compiler

Month	Days	Hours	BLVU	TUVU	OSPR	BAEA	NOHA	SSHA	COHA	NOGO	RSHA	BWHA	RTHA	RLHA	GOEA	AMKE	MERL	PEFA	Unid	Total*
Aug	3	8	0	0	1	5	2	2	1	0	0	5	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	21
Sep	15	59	8	0	31	16	7	156	14	1	8	1198	44	0	0	47	1	1	6	1539
Oct	15	53	15	5	9	4	17	204	27	5	18	14	79	1	0	10	3	1	4	416
Nov	13	31	55	78	1	5	3	23	2	1	10	0	171	0	0	1	0	1	0	351
Dec	5	7	18	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	16	1	1	0	0	0	0	39
Total	51	158	96	83	42	30	29	387	44	7	37	1217	313	2	1	60	4	3	10	2366
Total per hr			0.61	0.53	0.27	0.19	0.18	2.45	0.28	0.04	0.23	7.70	1.98	0.01	0.01	0.38	0.03	0.02	0.06	14.97
% of flight			4.1	3.5	1.8	1.3	1.2	16.4	1.9	0.3	1.6	51.4	13.2	0.1	0.0	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	100.0

* includes 1 SWHA seen on 19 Sep.

SECOND MOUNTAIN (Lebanon)
David Schwenk, compiler

Month	Days	Hours	BLVU	TUVU	OSPR	BAEA	NOHA	SSHA	COHA	NOGO	RSHA	BWHA	RTHA	RLHA	GOEA	AMKE	MERL	PEFA	Unid	Total*
Aug	27	186	0	0	18	5	9	59	13	1	6	144	79	0	0	41	0	0	2	377
Sep	28	253	5	0	175	32	73	578	83	14	4	5384	193	0	2	66	26	15	25	6676
Oct	30	279	70	604	66	15	107	1553	230	62	98	148	1679	1	39	45	32	30	34	4813
Nov	27	210	94	138	1	3	28	39	10	24	54	0	591	5	31	0	0	0	14	1032
Dec	27	149	71	51	0	5	2	0	0	3	0	0	25	1	5	0	0	0	1	164
Total	139	1077	240	793	260	60	219	2229	336	104	162	5676	2567	7	77	152	58	45	76	13,062
Total per hr			0.22	0.74	0.24	0.06	0.20	2.07	0.31	0.10	0.15	5.27	2.38	0.01	0.07	0.14	0.05	0.04	0.07	12.13
% of flight			1.8	6.1	2.0	0.5	1.7	17.1	2.6	0.8	1.2	43.5	19.7	0.1	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	100.0

* includes 1 SWHA seen on 18 Sep.

STERRETT'S GAP (Perry)
Burle Scholfield, compiler

Month	Days	Hours	BLVU	TUVU	OSPR	BAEA	NOHA	SSHA	COHA	NOGO	RSHA	BWHA	RTHA	RLHA	GOEA	AMKE	MERL	PEFA	Unid	Total
Aug	5	21	0	0	3	1	2	11	4	0	2	12	33	0	0	4	0	0	1	73
Sep	9	44	0	0	21	9	9	214	45	0	0	134	99	0	1	23	0	1	13	569
Oct	11	47	55	129	8	3	8	176	47	9	4	4	444	0	1	3	0	1	9	901
Nov	10	35	17	52	0	0	3	9	2	3	3	0	336	0	9	0	0	0	4	438
Total	35	147	72	181	32	13	22	410	98	12	9	150	912	0	11	30	0	2	27	1981
Total per hr			0.49	1.23	0.22	0.09	0.15	2.79	0.67	0.08	0.06	1.02	6.20	0.00	0.07	0.20	0.00	0.01	0.18	13.48
% of flight			3.6	9.1	1.6	0.7	1.1	20.7	4.9	0.6	0.5	7.6	46.0	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.1	1.4	100.0

STONE MOUNTAIN (Huntingdon)
Greg Grove, compiler

Month	Days	Hours	BLVU	TUVU	OSPR	BAEA	NOHA	SSHA	COHA	NOGO	RSHA	BWHA	RTHA	RLHA	GOEA	AMKE	MERL	PEFA	Unid	Total*
Sep	21	114	0	0	64	12	30	345	46	1	1	1406	106	0	0	159	4	10	18	2202
Oct	26	169	0	0	26	6	70	614	113	10	64	18	1046	1	27	53	22	15	29	2114
Nov	17	91	0	0	1	0	18	49	11	13	43	0	966	4	65	1	2	0	12	1185
Dec	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
Total	66	381	0	0	91	18	118	1008	170	24	108	1424	2125	5	93	213	28	25	59	5510
Total per hr			0.00	0.00	0.24	0.05	0.31	2.65	0.45	0.06	0.28	3.74	5.58	0.01	0.24	0.56	0.07	0.07	0.15	14.46
% of flight			0.0	0.0	1.7	0.3	2.1	18.3	3.1	0.4	2.0	25.8	38.6	0.1	1.7	3.9	0.5	0.5	1.1	100.0

* includes 1 GYRF seen on 7 Dec.

TUSCARORA SUMMIT (Fulton)
Dale Gearhart, compiler

Month	Days	Hours	BLVU	TUVU	OSPR	BAEA	NOHA	SSHA	COHA	NOGO	RSHA	BWHA	RTHA	RLHA	GOEA	AMKE	MERL	PEFA	Unid	Total
Sep	25	153	1	10	91	15	35	290	28	1	8	1449	47	0	0	41	0	4	43	2063
Oct	28	170	13	206	33	4	47	798	72	6	25	63	621	1	15	13	6	7	50	1980
Nov	20	102	4	90	1	2	16	31	9	4	6	0	487	0	37	1	1	0	12	701
Total	73	425	18	306	125	21	98	1119	109	11	39	1512	1155	1	52	55	7	11	105	4744
Total per hr			0.04	0.72	0.29	0.05	0.23	2.63	0.26	0.03	0.09	3.56	2.72	0.00	0.12	0.13	0.02	0.03	0.25	11.16
% of flight			0.4	6.5	2.6	0.4	2.1	23.6	2.3	0.2	0.8	31.9	24.3	0.0	1.1	1.2	0.1	0.2	2.2	100.0

WAGGONERS GAP (Cumberland)
David Grove, compiler

Month	Days	Hours	BLVU	TUVU	OSPR	BAEA	NOHA	SSHA	COHA	NOGO	RSHA	BWHA	RTHA	RLHA	GOEA	AMKE	MERL	PEFA	Unid	Total
Aug	31	190	0	0	48	21	36	147	21	0	3	359	32	0	0	120	2	0	11	800
Sep	29	227	0	0	321	65	102	1703	179	2	20	7188	140	0	0	256	22	7	74	10,079
Oct	31	293	95	742	130	33	222	3458	521	76	245	374	3336	5	79	93	68	51	101	9629
Nov	28	223	23	233	0	21	60	117	40	126	132	0	2129	13	108	5	3	2	28	3040
Dec	27	161	4	0	0	8	0	4	1	14	3	0	94	4	15	0	0	0	1	148
Total	146	1094	122	975	499	148	420	5429	762	218	403	7921	5731	22	202	474	95	60	215	23,696
Total per hr			0.11	0.89	0.46	0.14	0.38	4.96	0.70	0.20	0.37	7.24	5.24	0.02	0.18	0.43	0.09	0.05	0.20	21.66
% of flight			0.5	4.1	2.1	0.6	1.8	22.9	3.2	0.9	1.7	33.4	24.2	0.1	0.9	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.9	100.0

TOTAL FOR ALL WATCHSITES

Month	Days	Hours	BLVU	TUVU	OSPR	BAEA	NOHA	SSHA	COHA	NOGO	RSHA	BWHA	RTHA	RLHA	GOEA	AMKE	MERL	PEFA	Unid	Total
Jul	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Aug	123	758	0	0	208	91	81	379	79	1	16	847	203	0	0	357	11	3	68	2344
Sep	283	2007	333	166	1850	409	544	6486	1019	28	68	45,224	1146	0	5	1614	142	75	441	59,550
Oct	306	2278	348	3300	810	167	940	14,264	2315	341	830	13,451	15,386	18	361	785	300	223	633	42,366
Nov	226	1433	237	697	8	79	282	636	184	362	486	0	10,031	37	428	19	19	7	188	13,700
Dec	89	478	95	52	0	31	5	11	1	31	4	0	211	8	33	0	0	0	5	487
Jan	10	63	0	1	0	23	2	0	0	5	1	0	23	7	4	0	1	0	0	67
Total	1038	7021	1013	4216	2876	800	1854	21,776	3598	768	1405	47,416	27,000	70	831	2777	473	308	1335	118,516
Total per hr			0.14	0.60	0.41	0.11	0.26	3.10	0.51	0.11	0.20	6.75	3.85	0.01	0.12	0.40	0.07	0.04	0.19	16.88
% of flight			0.9	3.6	2.4	0.7	1.6	18.4	3.0	0.6	1.2	40.0	22.8	0.1	0.7	2.3	0.4	0.3	1.1	100.0
% change from 1998 *			27	13	17	37	13	-8	0	450	11	-6	48	233	20	11	17	33	46	6
* Total per hr 1999 vs total per hr 1998																				

BROADWING SEPT TRANSECT (Bucks)

Kirk Moulton, compiler

Date	Hours	BLVU	TUVU	OSPR	BAEA	NOHA	SSHA	COHA	NOGO	RSHA	BWHA	RTHA	RLHA	GOEA	AMKE	MERL	PEFA	Unid	Total	
12 Sep	62	7	7	20	12	4	21	8	0	0	699	7	0	0	13	1	0	13	812	
13 Sep	47	4	14	25	1	7	37	4	0	0	164	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	272	
14 Sep	46	5	18	27	2	3	23	4	0	0	18	0	0	0	4	1	0	7	112	
17 Sep	55	7	5	14	8	21	45	3	0	7	1770	20	0	0	42	0	0	10	1952	
18 Sep	65	16	14	31	8	6	41	4	0	4	2066	14	0	0	7	1	1	11	2224	
19 Sep	60	6	19	48	11	25	90	15	0	2	14,317	8	0	0	37	7	8	8	14,601	
20 Sep	47	40	15	69	2	6	38	6	0	0	183	2	0	0	17	0	1	4	383	
21 Sep	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22 Sep	40	12	2	25	7	5	43	7	0	0	2303	6	0	0	21	2	0	9	2442	
23 Sep	40	11	0	14	7	13	34	4	0	0	691	3	0	0	12	0	0	9	798	
Total	469	108	94	273	58	90	372	55	0	13	22,211	68	0	0	161	12	10	71	23,596	
Total per hr			0.23	0.20	0.58	0.12	0.79	0.12	0.00	0.03	47.36	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.03	0.02	0.15	50.31	
* Total hours for 7 sites																				

Rare Bird Reports

Edited by Nick Pulcinella

Purple Gallinule

Porphyryula martinica

Erie County

Jerry McWilliams

Location: Presque Isle State Park, Erie County

Date: October 14, 1999 (also seen on 10/16/99)

Weather: Clear, wind light from the north. Viewing conditions excellent.

Optics: Zeiss 10 X 40 Binocular
Viewing distance: As close as 6 feet.

Details: At 2:00 p.m. Randy Neyer, the park naturalist at Presque Isle State Park, called me to report a bird which he felt confident was a juvenile Purple Gallinule. He found the bird around 10:00 a.m. He called back at 2:30 p.m. to tell me the bird was still there, so I took off work and met him there. It was feeding along the north edge of Duck Pond. His identification was correct, it was indeed a juvenile Purple Gallinule. It wasn't bothered by our presence and eventually walked onto the grass and began feeding on grass seeds along the all-purpose trail. Roller blades and runners were going past the bird within 2 or 3 feet of it and the bird was not frightened away. I took about 4 rolls of film of the gallinule as close as 6 feet away. The bird was about the same size and shape as a Common Moorhen. The outer half of the chicken-like bill was greenish-yellow and the basal half was dusky orange. There was a bald patch on the forehead at the base of the upper mandible. This patch looked gray in poor light, but in full sun it was pale blue. The bird's face, neck, and entire underside, except for the undertail coverts which were very white, was grayish-buff. The top of the head and down the back of the neck was brownish. The iris color was reddish brown. The folded wings and mantle looked pale brown except in good light when a greenish-blue hue could be seen. The rump, uppertail coverts, and tail were a darker gray-brown than the rest of the upperside and in good light showed a little greenish-blue tint. The dingy

yellow-green legs were long and chicken-like and its dirty yellow unwebbed toes were long and thin including the hind toe. The toes were as long as the tarsi. I have seen and photographed juvenile and adult Purple Gallinules in Florida.

RB Editor: In North America, Purple Gallinules can be found breeding regularly along the Atlantic coast from North Carolina to Florida west along the Gulf Coast to Texas and north along the Mississippi Valley to Tennessee. They winter in Florida and southern Texas. They are known to wander widely in North America outside of their breeding range as far north and west as Newfoundland and California. They have also been known to wander outside of North America and have been recorded in Iceland, Britain, Norway, Switzerland, the Azores, and South Africa (AOU 1998).

Status in Pennsylvania: They are rare and irregular with at least 21 records nearly evenly divided pre- and post- 1960 (McWilliams and Brauning 2000). Though a majority of the reports have been from the southeast counties, it can be expected to show up anywhere in the state. This present record and another from Philadelphia 22 Oct 1983 (Paxton, Boyle, Cutler 1984) are the only birds reported from the fall season, all other reports are from 15 April through 7 July (McWilliams and Brauning 2000). This is the first record since the Morrisville (*Bucks*) sighting on 7 July 1986 and an unconfirmed report from *Indiana* in May of 1988 (*Pa. Birds*, 1988).

References:

- McWilliams, G.M and D.W. Brauning. 2000. *The Birds of Pennsylvania*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, N.Y.
Paxton, R.O., W.J.Boyle Jr., and D.A. Cutler. 1984. Hudson-Delaware Region. *American Birds* 38:182.
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Black Guillemot

Cephus grylle

Berks County

On 1 December 1999 a single Black Guillemot was observed for a short time at Lake Ontelaunee. The following is part of a report sent to PORC by Frank Haas.

The bird was found by John Puschock. We received a call and arrived at about 4:15 p.m. We spotted the bird flying from the eastern part of the lake towards the western cove of the lake. It sat there for several minutes, then took off, circled around several times at distances ranging from 100 to several hundred yards and then gained altitude and flew off to the southwest. This all took place in about 10-15 minutes.

The bird was shaped like an alcid—like a long football with wings. It was in "winter" plumage. It had a white head and neck, mottled back, black wings with large white patches on the upper coverts (shoulder) on the top of the wings. The underwings were white with a dark trailing edge. (This ruled out Pigeon Guillemot.) It had a thin bill that was a little less than the length of the head. The size of the bird was smaller than the Mallards nearby.

I have seen several Black Guillemots on the New England coast in winter. Peter Robinson had videotaped the bird before we arrived.

When the bird was sitting in the cove, I observed it through a Questar at 50X. When in flight, it was observed through 8X binoculars.

RB Editor:

Distribution in North America: Breeds in northern Alaska and in eastern arctic Canada south to New Brunswick, Maine and southern Nova Scotia. Most birds winter in their northern range and in the east, south to New England (AOU 1998). In the mid-Atlantic this species is very rare and accidental away from the coast. In New York, there are about three dozen reports with only two reliable reports away from Long Island (Levine 1998). New Jersey has seven accepted records

(Walsh 1999).

Status in Pennsylvania: There are no confirmed records. There are several reports of birds collected on the Delaware River in the vicinity of Philadelphia and Chester Delaware County, but these specimens have not been proved to have been collected within the boundaries of Pennsylvania (McWilliams and Brauning 2000). Interestingly, there is modern day report of a single bird observed with a flock of Buffleheads at Lake Ontelaunee on 6 April 1957 (Poole 1964). So that Pennsylvania birders will not get lulled into thinking that when this species makes its next infrequent visit to the state, it will occur in one of the southeast counties, there is a record from Ohio of a single bird along the Cleveland waterfront at Lake Erie 8 November 1990 (Jim McCormac pers. comm.).

References:

- American Ornithologists' Union (AOU). 1998. *Check-list of North American birds*, 7th ed. Allen Press, Livingston Kan.
- Levine, E. ed. 1998. *Bull's Birds of New York State*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, NY.
- McWilliams, G. M. and D. W. Brauning. 2000. *The Birds of Pennsylvania*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, N.Y.
- Poole, E. L. 1964. *Pennsylvania Birds*. Livingston, Narberth, PA.
- Walsh, J., V. Elia., R. Kane., and T. Halliwell. 1999. *Birds of New Jersey*. New Jersey Audubon Society, Bernardsville, N.J.

Cave Swallow

Petrochelidon fulva
Mercer County

Randy C. Stringer

During the months of October and November 1999, an unusual influx of Cave Swallows was seen in the northeastern states. Locations of note include Point Pelee National Park and Cape May, New Jersey. Extensive sight and photographic identification have validated and verified that this species was, indeed, present in these and many other localities. Obviously, from the numerous accounts given, the birds came from the southwest populations in Texas and, somehow,

found their way northeast. Weather patterns demonstrate that very strong fronts containing southwest winds and large amounts of precipitation were responsible for the influx of the birds.

A stellar birder in Pennsylvania, Jerry McWilliams, identified a swallow species at Presque Isle State Park in October that had the potential of being the state's first record. However, due to the distance away from the bird and the limited amount of viewing time, Jerry did not believe that he could positively identify the bird as a Cave Swallow.

On November 25, 1999, I spent two hours birding Moraine State Park in Butler County between the hours of seven and 10. Temperatures were in the high 30s, the sky was overcast, and winds were light and southerly, while there was no precipitation of note. Birds were present everywhere and extremely active. I was able to tally fifty-four species during this time period. The afternoon weather changed dramatically with gradually rising temperatures, increased wind from the southwest and the threat of rain in the forecast. In fact, the prognosticators were calling for heavy downpours overnight, continuing on into the next day.

During the evening of 25 November and the early hours of 26 November the rains, indeed, did fall. I spent the majority of the day indoors unable to venture out due to the incessant rain and high winds from the WSW. Around 2:15 p.m. the rain decreased and the winds lightened up a bit. I headed for Lake Wilhelm in northern Mercer County, about twenty miles north of Grove City.

Beginning at the southeastern end of the lake, I stopped at each overview, only to be disappointed by the lack of waterfowl. After an hour of painstakingly seeking a few species, I arrived at Boat Launch #2, near the south-central part of the lake. The rain was steady, but not overtly heavy. Winds were moderate from the west and then died down to only a light breeze. Temperatures were low- to mid-50s, but there was a distinct chill in the air due to the rain.

It was at this site that I did spot a small raft of ducks just off to the northwest, near the middle of the lake. They were in a head-tucked position and drifting on the now-calm lake. It was able to identify 48 Lesser Scaup, 5

Gadwall, and 18 Bufflehead. Scanning this flock I was able to also identify 3 Common Scoters — a male and two females.

My Kowa Fluorite Lens came in handy with the overcast skies and steady falling rain. There was no noticeable fog over the water and waves were not a factor in the identification of the duck species just listed. My eyepiece has 20-60 power capacity that functions quite well, even under inclement conditions as were present on this day.

No sooner had I scanned the flock and identified the species than a small flock of five swallows came into my scope's field of view and headed from left to right (west to east). Obviously I was surprised by their appearance and I concentrated my efforts upon identification of the species, given my knowledge of the swallow sightings earlier in the fall. After an hour of cautious and careful viewing of the birds at a distance of 100 yards (at their closest), I was able to determine that I had three Tree Swallows and two Cave Swallows. Size, flight and color comparisons were all noted in my notebook during my time of observation.

The Tree Swallows consisted of two adult birds and one immature. The deep bluish green back with the pure white underbelly and chest clearly identified the adult birds while the overall brownish back and buffy underparts identified the immature. The much larger Purple Martin was easily eliminated, as well as the sleeker and longer tailed Barn Swallow. No breast band was present on the immature and the deeper buffy breasted Rough-Winged Swallow was not among the birds.

My study of the Cave Swallows was quite intense. In fact, after a while of observing both species together, I concluded that the Cave's were much more acrobatic in their flight patterns, often going higher into the air than the Tree's. The species did overlap in their feeding over the lake, allowing for a great contrast in the flight patterns and the color of both birds.

Based on my time of observation, I also believe that one Cave was an adult and one was an immature due to its overall lighter appearance. In distinction from the Tree Swallow, each Cave had a squared off tail that was reminiscent of a Cliff Swallow. The

wings, distinguished from a Cliff, were nearly brown in coloration with only a hint of a blackish back, more pronounced in a Cliff.

So, from above I could clearly see on the Cave Swallow a brownish coloration on the tail, wings, and back. The rump was clearly orange, flaring up into the back and onto the tail, yet clearly defined and located predominantly in the rump. The neck area, between the back and head, was lighter overall, set off from a dark cap on the head.

Underneath the bird I could see a white to buffy-white coloration that extended up to the throat area, whereupon another patch of orange ran from the lower neck up to the bill. These field marks were clearly seen during my study time on both birds.

The distinct coloration of the Cave Swallow on the forehead is not necessarily definitive in the identification due to the same coloration present in the southwestern race of the Cliff Swallow. In any event, the distance from the bird did not clearly permit me to conclude conclusively of the color in this area of the bird's body. I did stay with the birds until 4:25 or so when the light was getting poor and night was setting in on the lake.

Unfortunately, not one of the swallows could be found at this location the next day by competent birders. I did, however, receive an e-mail from Jerry McWilliams that a birder from Ohio did see a swallow species the next day after my sighting at Pymatuning Reservoir — just northwest of Lake Wilhelm — about twenty-five miles from my sighting. The birder watched the swallow for a good while, but could not say positively that it was a Cave Swallow.

Another e-mail arrived only two days later than more Cave Swallows had shown up at Cape May (possibly on the heels of the same large storm that passed through western Pennsylvania during the time of my sighting). This sighting would constitute the first visual sighting for Pennsylvania. Weather and distance conditions did not permit photography. Climate changes also were responsible for the birds moving out of the area.

Transcribed from field notes taken on November 26, 1999.

RB Editor

Currently the American Ornithologists' Union (AOU 1998) recognizes two races of Cave Swallow, (*Petrochelidon fulva pelodoma*) breeding in the southwest U.S. south into Mexico and *P. f. fulva* which breeds in southern Florida, Yucatan, and the Caribbean.

With the recent regular spring and fall occurrence of this species in New Jersey and recent reports from New York (Paxton, Burgiel, and Cutler 1999), Virginia (Iliff 1999), South Carolina (McNair and Post 1999), Ontario (Wormington 1992 and 1999), and Quebec (Bannon 1999) this overdue species has been actively sought after by Pennsylvania birders. The "invasion" of Cave Swallows that took place in late October and early November in the east may have numbered as many as ninety birds (Lehman 1999). It is believed that these birds were brought northeast by a combination of the passage of a strong low pressure system and southwest winds from the Gulf Coast followed by a strong cold front from the west.

A major field identification problem surrounding Cave Swallow sightings in the east has been just what race(s) are we dealing with and how can they be distinguished apart in the field? It has been suggested in past discussion of field descriptions on the internet forum ID FRONTIERS, that both *pelodoma* and *fulva* have been involved in the sightings. A possible field mark to use to separate the two races can be differences in rump color, with a rump color close to that of a Cliff Swallow, MAY suggest a southwestern bird, while if the rump looks deep dark chestnut it MAY suggest a Caribbean. Breast color varies between the two forms, palish and dull in southwestern while some (but not all) Caribbean populations have a darker, more reddish color (but not the Cuban/Florida birds, which are the most likely ones to occur in the northeast). Flank color may not be a good field mark to use as fall birds can have dull flanks and all birds can have some rusty-buff color on the undertail coverts (Paul Lehman *pers. comm.*).

Of some importance and something to keep in mind while observing the next Cave Swallow in Pa. is that the recent late fall specimens, one from South Carolina in

October 1993 (McNair and Post 1999) one from North Carolina in December 1999 (LeGrand 2000), and two from Ontario November 1999 (Curry 2000), were of the southwestern race, while two spring specimens from Nova Scotia were of the Caribbean race (McLaren 2000).

References:

- American Ornithologists' Union (AOU). 1998. Check-list of North American Birds, 7th ed. Allen Press, Livingston Kan.
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- McNair, D.B., and W. Post. 1999. First Specimen Record of the Cave Swallow *Petrochelidon fulva pelodoma* in Eastern North America. *The Chat* 63:30-32.
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- Paxton, R., J. Burgiel and D. Cutler. 1999. Hudson-Delaware Region. *North American Birds* 53:37.
- Wormington, A. 1992. Cave Swallow: New to Ontario and the Great Lakes Region. *Birders Journal* 1:176-180.
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Acknowledgements:

I would to thank Paul Lehman for his helpful comments regarding field separation of the two races.

Spotted Towhee
Pipilo maculatus
Westmoreland County

On 19 December 1999, Joe Corsales observed a male Spotted Towhee at his feeder in Export, Westmoreland Co. The bird continues to visit the feeding station as of this writing in early March 2000 to the delight of many birders from across the state.

Prior to 1995, the Spotted Towhee and the Eastern Towhee were considered conspecific as Rufous-sided Towhee. Rufous-sided Towhee was split by the American Ornithologist's Union in 1995 into the present two species with Spotted Towhee breeding from the western plains to the Pacific coast and the Eastern Towhee breeding from the eastern plains to the Atlantic coast.

Distinguishing the two species is rather straightforward. The Spotted Towhee has white spotting on the back and scapulars. It also has white on the tips of the median and greater coverts, which form white wing bars. Both features are absent in the Eastern Towhee.

The status of Spotted Towhee in Pennsylvania is one of an irregular rare winter visitor. The only three previous records occurred after 1966 and all originated in the western part of the state in either Westmoreland or Erie counties (McWilliams and Brauning 2000). Spotted Towhee is casual the east (AOU 1998) in fall and winter and should be looked for anywhere in the state from mid October through March.

References:

- American Ornithologists' Union (AOU).
1998. Check-list of North American Birds, 7th ed. Allen Press, Lawrence, KA.
McWilliams, G.A. and D. W. Brauning.
2000. The Birds of Pennsylvania. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, NY.

11th ANNUAL PSO MEETING
May 19 - 21, 2000
Waynesburg, Greene County

The 11th Annual PSO meeting will take place May 19-21, 2000 in Waynesburg, Greene County. As usual the meeting will include a social, our annual business meeting, field trips, and talks and a banquet Saturday night with Scott Shalaway as the featured speaker.

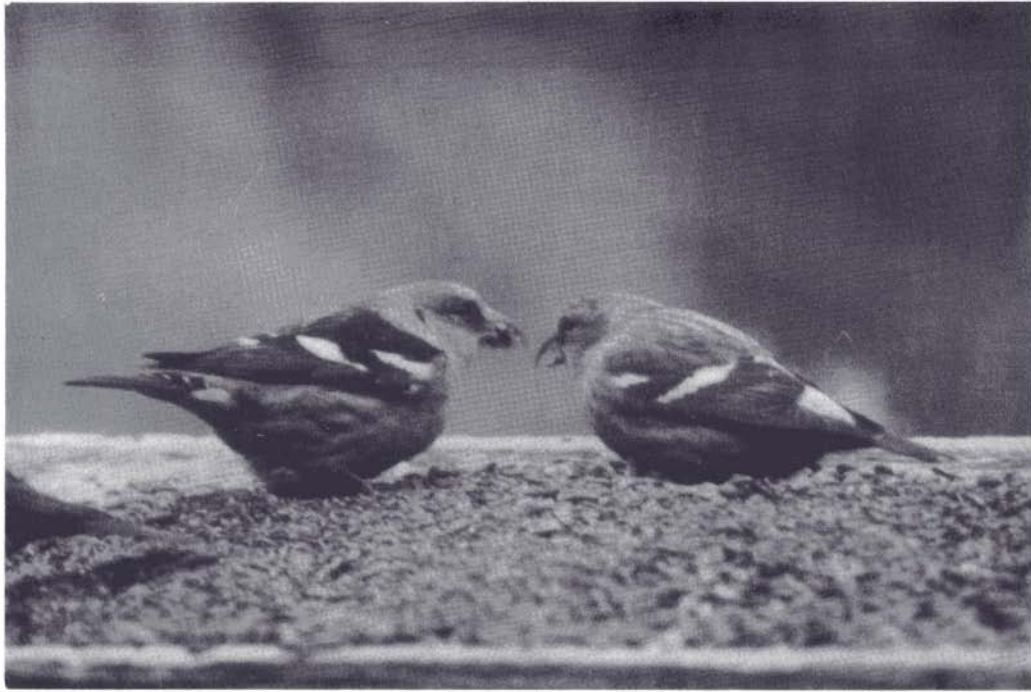
Field trip locations will include Ralph Bell's farm, Ryerson Station State Park, the Enlow Fork Game Lands and possibly Ohio State on Sunday. The Bell's farm trip includes a driving and walking tour of the area surrounding Ralph Bell's farm. Ralph has been birding the area for over 50 years and is very familiar with his area. Expected species include Purple Martins, Yellow-throated, Cerulean, and Kentucky warblers and hopefully Summer Tanager. Ryerson Station is the easiest trip featuring simple walking and driving. The park has a small lake and woodland paths. There is a Great Blue Heron colony. Migrant warblers and other woodland passerines are expected. Local breeding birds of interest include Yellow-throated, Cerulean, and Kentucky warblers, Orchard Orioles and once again, possibly Summer Tanagers. Enlow Fork is a slightly more difficult walk. This area is a wonderful steep-sided stream valley with lovely scenery and good birding. Typical species include Parula, Yellow-throated, Cerulean, and Kentucky warblers along with other migrants. This area's claim to fame is a beautiful wildflower, the Blue-eyed Mary which should be in bloom when we are there.

The Saturday afternoon programs will take place at the Comfort Inn in Waynesburg. The banquet will take place at Rohanna's restaurant which is about five minutes away from the local hotels. Hotel choices include:

Super 8 (724) 627-8880
Comfort Inn (724) 627-3700
Econo Lodge (724) 627-5544

The registration form is inside the back mailing cover of this issue.

PHOTOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS



White-winged Crossbills, Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Berks, 11/12/1999. Photo by Ken Lebo.



Spotted Towhee, Export, Westmoreland, 01/02/2000. Photo by Franklin C. Haas.



Stilt Sandpiper, Erie, *Erie*, 9/7/1999. Photo by Walt Shaffer.



White Pelican, Jacob's Creek, *Fayette*, 11/7/1999. Photo by Walt Shaffer.



Common Black-headed Gull, McKees Rocks, *Allegheny*, 11/20/1999. Photo by Walt Shaffer.



Baltimore Oriole, Peach Bottom, *Lancaster*, 01/08/2000. Photo by Bob Schutsky.



Townsend's Solitaire, Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, *Berks*, 11/13/1999. Photo by Bill Wallace.



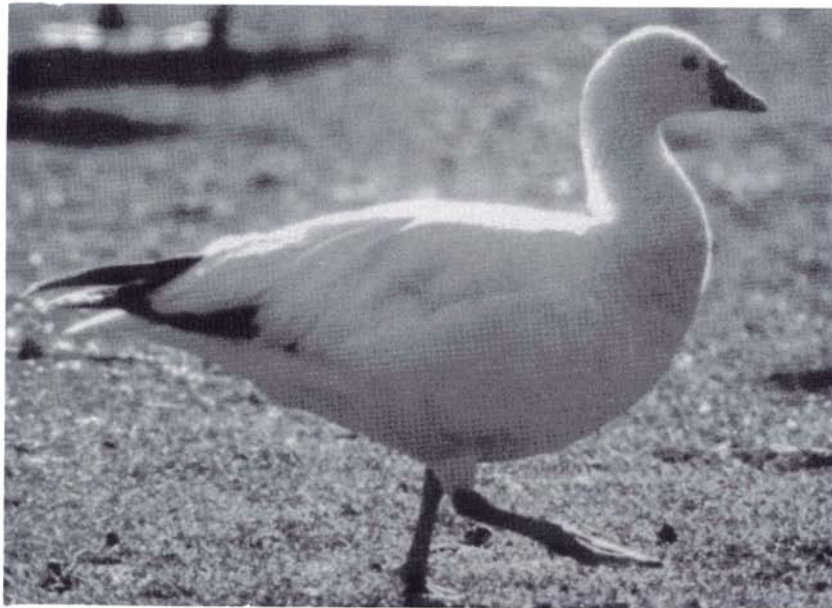
Clay-colored Sparrow, Martin's Creek Fly Ash Ponds, *Northampton*, 12/12/1999. Photo by Brian Hardiman.



Western Kingbird, Edgmont Twp., *Delaware*, 10/1/1999.
Photo by Nick Pulcinella.



Northern Saw-whet Owl, Swissdale, *Clinton*, 10/30/1999.
Photo by Wayne Laubscher.



Ross' Goose, Saltsburg, *Indiana*, 11/27/1999. Photo by Roger Higbee.



Cattle Egret, Big Spring Farm, Robesonia, *Berks*, 11/27/1999. Photo by Ken Lebo.



Purple Gallinule, Presque Isle State Park, *Erie*, 10/14/1999. Photo by Jerry McWilliams.

RENEW NOW!

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Summary of the Season - October through December 1999

The quarter started off with a flurry of “winter” finches, quickly followed with the start of the Northern Shrike invasion, several unusual lingering species, and a few rarities to boot.

The **Pacific Loon** (*Bucks*) and the **American White Pelican** (*Fayette*) were documented with photographs, but the **Anhinga** in *Lebanon* not only did not include any supporting details, it didn't even list the observer! That certainly does not add to the credibility of the report.

There are at least 30 records of **Purple Gallinule** in the state with at least 11 between 1960 and 1988. However, the one in *Erie* this fall was the first in eleven years. Although it was cooperative, allowing close approach, it only stayed three days.

The shorebird migration was uneventful except for the two records of **Purple Sandpiper** (*Erie*). Since 1986, there have been only 16 records of this species at Presque Isle—that's slightly more than 1 record per year, although three of those years had no reports. So, you must be very lucky to get this “annual” species.

The **Black Guillemot** (*Berks*) was certainly the star of the quarter. Although the bird was present for less than two hours, it was seen by about a dozen lucky birders and even videotaped. This was the first documented record for the state. See the details elsewhere in this issue.

Two **Western Kingbirds** were reported (*Delaware, Montgomery*), however both birds stayed only one day.

Starting in late October, what may be the state's largest recorded **Northern Shrike** invasion began. The first were recorded in *Erie* (10/24), quickly followed by *Berks* and *Schuylkill* (10/26). The bulk of them arrived in November. If you haven't seen a Northern Shrike this year, you weren't looking. Paul Hess will have a complete rundown on the invasion in our next issue.

A rash of reports of **Cave Swallows** in the Northeast prompted

birders in the state to be on the lookout. Two were reported in *Butler* and a “possible” was reported in *Erie*. If accepted by PORC, this will be the first state record.

Another **Townsend's Solitaire** was reported from Hawk Mountain (*Berks/Schuylkill*). This is at least the third record for the Kittatinny Ridge (They do like that Mountain Ash!).

In addition to the wintering **Black-throated Blue Warbler** in *Chester* (the first winter record for the state), there were two other late dates for this species around the state (*Cambria* 11/6 and *Centre* 11/30).

The **Western Tanager** in *Allegheny* followed the recent pattern of not staying around.

Although the **Spotted Towhee** in *Westmoreland* was not the first state record, it is the first record since the species was split from Eastern Towhee a few years ago. Many observers who ignored previous records (most notably at Presque Isle) were more than eager to get a view of this one.

This bird had an unusual feeding pattern. It would appear for no more than five minutes and then disappear for an hour or more. So you had to be patient.

Two **Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrows** in *Westmoreland* and *Indiana* were exceptional finds.

A wintering **Baltimore Oriole** in *Lancaster* was well studied. With new information about separating wintering orioles appearing in major birding journals, it is becoming a little easier to identify these birds. (This bird should not be confused with the **Bullock's Oriole** that showed up in January in another location in *Lancaster*—more on that next issue).

The dramatic flurry of **Pine Siskins, Purple Finches, and Red-breasted Nuthatches** in October prompted some observers to predict a “winter finch” invasion. However, cooler heads prevailed.

Although we have not studied the banding data, there appears to be at least two separate populations of “winter finches” that come into and/or through this state. The first population

arrives in mid-October and passes through to points south. The magnitude of this passage has little or no bearing on what the state's wintering population of these species will be. Crossbills, for instance, are recorded at Hawk Mountain every fall, yet are rarely found anywhere in the state in winter (except, of course, in invasion years).

The wintering populations usually start arriving in late-December/early-January. This year they failed to materialize. There were only scattered reports (and small numbers) by late December.

Since PORC was established in 1989, there has not been one accepted record of **Pine Grosbeak** in the state. Although there have been reports, only a handful have been submitted for review and were not accepted. So it is not surprising that a report of 15 in *Clarion* had no supporting documentation.

The last time that we can remember seeing any more than 1 or 2 Pine Grosbeaks was back in the invasion year of 1977-78, which was also a crossbill invasion year. During that year, a dozen or more could be found in the Beltzville area in *Carbon*. In fact, we photographed a few of them.

Even in the big Crossbill invasion of 1997-98, no Pine Grosbeaks were documented, although a few were reported.

It is because of their rarity that PORC requests documentation so that their status can be better evaluated. If you see any Pine Grosbeaks, please submit supporting details.

There were **264** species reported this quarter, substantially higher than last year's 244, but near the 10-year average of 260. We received partial or complete reports from **57** counties.

There were **319** species report in Pennsylvania this year. This was below the high of 328 in 1996, but equal to the last five years' average.

Thanks again to our hardworking county compilers! ♣

Frank & Barb Haas

Birds of Note - October through December 1999

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

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

Birds in *Italics* are uncommon, but occur most years.

Birds Underlined occur at least 4 to 7 out of 10 years.

Italic/Underlined occur fewer than 4 out of 10 years.

Pacific Loon - *Bucks*: 1 on 11/8-9 at Peace Valley Park (Alan Brady et al.).

Eared Grebe - *Berks*: 1 on 11/13-17 at Glen Morgan Lake (Ken Lebo); *Erie*: 1 on 11/20 and 4 on 12/18 at Presque Isle S. P. (Jerry McWilliams)

American White Pelican - *Fayette*: 1 on 11/7 at Jacob's Creek Lake (Randi Gerrish, et al.).

Great Cormorant - *Bucks*: Present from 12/18 through the quarter on the Delaware River; *Delaware*: Present from 12/2 at Marcus Hook (Nick Pulcinella); *Philadelphia*: 17 on 12/18 on the Delaware River (J. Billings).

Anhinga - *Lebanon*: 1 on 10/7 at Second Mountain (no desc., no observer).

American Bittern - *Bucks*: Present up to 10/6 at Pine Run (Ken Reiker); *Centre*: 1 on 10/4; *Philadelphia*: Present up to 11/30 at John Heinz NWR (Paul Muntean); *Westmoreland*: 1 on 10/14 at Powdermill Nature Reserve (Bob Leberman).

Cattle Egret - *Berks*: 1 on 11/26-28 at Robesonia (Katrina Knight, Harold & Joan Silagy); *Lawrence*: 1 on 11/14 at Washington Twp. (Barb & George Dean, Candy Gonzalez).

Black-crowned Night-Heron - *Bucks*: Present up to 12/18 in southern Bucks; *Delaware*: Present part of the quarter; *Luzerne*: 3 present up to 10/18 (late) at Plymouth Flats (Rick Koval); *Philadelphia*: Present part of the quarter.

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron - *York*: Present up to 10/5.

Greater White-fronted Goose - *Berks*: 1 on 11/27 at Glen Morgan Lake (Ken Lebo); *Chester*: 1 on 12/6-8 at Coatesville Reservoir (Larry Lewis); *Indiana*: 97 on 11/6 at Yellow Creek S. P. (Dorothy Jacobs, Steve Groff); *Mercer*: 1 on 11/17 at Lake Latonka (Troyer family).

Ross' Goose - *Indiana*: 1 on 11/23-Jan at Saltsburg (Mary Ann Dunmire); *Somerset*: 1 on 11/26 at Indian Lake (Scott Bastian) was a 1st county record; *Westmoreland*: 1 on 10/20-22 at Luxor (Dennis Lauffer), 1 on 12/31 at Beaver Run Reservoir (Mark McConaughy, and 1 at Keystone Lake the last week of Dec (m. obs.)

Barnacle Goose - *Bucks*: 1 on 12/3-9 at Peace Valley Park (August Mirabella); *Montgomery*: 1 on 11/26 at Green Lane Reservoir (Kevin Crilley)

Trumpeter Swan - *Butler*: The bird reported in the previous quarter at Moraine S. P. remained through most of this quarter.

King Eider - *Erie*: 1 on 11/16 (♂) and 11/18 (♀) at Presque Isle S. P. (Jerry McWilliams)

Swainson's Hawk - *Mercer*: 1 on 11/6 at a Grove City

football game! (Randy Stringer); *Mifflin*: 1 on 10/2 at Jack's Mountain (Gloria Bickel, no desc.).

Gyr Falcon - *Huntigdon/Mifflin*: 1 on 12/7 at Stone Mt. (Don Bryant)

Virginia Rail - *Bucks*: 1 on 10/9 at Pine Run (Devich Farbotnik); *Cambria*: Present up to 10/11 at Prince Gallitzin S. P. (John Salvetti); *Somerset*: 1 on 11/25 at Berlin (Jeff Payne).

Sora - *Clarion*: 1 on 10/17 at Shippenville (Janice Horn); *Westmoreland*: Present part of the quarter.

Common Moorhen - *Crawford*: 1 on 10/2 at Hartstown Marsh (Marvin Byler).

Purple Gallinule - *Erie*: 1 on 10/14-16 at Presque Isle S. P. (Jerry McWilliams) was a first county record and the first state record since 1988.

Sandhill Crane - *Berks/Schuylkill*: 2 on 10/14 at Hawk Mountain Sanctuary (Arlene Koch); *Butler/Lawrence/Mercer* 3 present up to 11/14; *Dauphin*: 1 on 10/11 near Duncannon (Gene & Meredith Odat); *Dauphin*: 1 on 10/11 at the Susquehanna River (Gene Odat).

Black-bellied Plover - *Erie*: Present up to late October; *Mercer*: Present up to 10/8 with 5 on 10/2 at Shenango River Reservoir (Randy Stringer).

American Golden Plover - *Franklin*: 1 on 10/19 and 2 on 10/22 at Greencastle Reservoir (Dale Gearhart); *Lancaster*: 9 on 10/16 at New Holland (Scott McConnell); *Montgomery*: 1 on 10/20 at Green Lane Reservoir (Kevin Crilley, Jason Horn).

Semipalmated Plover - *Berks*: 1 on 10/22 at Blue Marsh Lake (Katrina Knight, Harold & Joan Silagy); *Crawford*: 1 on 10/3 at Woodcock Lake (Ronald Leberman); *Erie*: Present up to early December; *York*: Present up to 10/4.

Upland Plover - *Lancaster*: 1 on 10/16 at New Holland (Scott McConnell)

Sanderling - *Erie*: Present up to late October; *Franklin*: 1 on 10/13 at Greencastle Reservoir (Dale Gearhart);

Semipalmated Sandpiper - *Butler*: 1 on 10/23-25 at Lake Oneida (Debbie Yovanovich); *Indiana*: Present up to 10/16 at Yellow Creek S. P. (Margaret Higbee, et al.); *Mercer*: Present up to 10/8 at Shenango River Reservoir (Randy Stringer); *York*: Present up to 10/22.

Western Sandpiper - *Westmoreland*: 1 on 10/26-11/1 at Trout Run Reservoir (Bob Leberman).

White-rumped Sandpiper - *Mercer*: Present up to 10/2 at Shenango River Reservoir (Randy Stringer); *York*: 1 on 11/10-14 at Codorus S. P. (Al Spiese).

Baird's Sandpiper - *Centre*: 1 on 10/11; *Mercer*: Present up to 10/2 at Shenango River Reservoir (Randy Stringer).

Purple Sandpiper - *Erie*: 2 on 11/12 (Jerry McWilliams) and 1 on 12/11 (Joyce Hoffman) at Presque Isle S. P.

Stilt Sandpiper - *Butler*: 1 on 10/9-16 at Lake Oneida (Debbie Yovanovich, Dave Darney); *York*: Present up to 10/5.

Short-billed Dowitcher - *Lawrence*: 1 on 10/24 at Edwards Rd.

Pomarine Jaeger - *Erie*: 1 on 12/2, and another on 12/28-

1/2 at Presque Isle S. P. (Jerry McWilliams)
Parasitic Jaeger - *Erie*: 1 on 10/28 and another on 11/4 at Presque Isle S. P. (Jerry McWilliams)
Jaeger, sp. - *Erie*: 2 on 12/30 at Presque Isle S. P. (Jerry McWilliams)
Laughing Gull - *Berks*: 1 on 11/28 at L. Ontelaunee (Jason Horn); *Chester*: 1 on 11/27 at Struble Lake (Larry Lewis); *Delaware*: 400 present up to 10/2 at Essington (Al Guarente).
Franklin's Gull - *Erie*: 1 on 10/29 at Presque Isle S. P. (Jerry McWilliams)
Little Gull - *Crawford*: 1 on 12/19 at Pymatuning Lake was a 1st county record (Robert Leberman); *Erie*: 1 on 11/18 at Presque Isle S. P. (John Fedak).
Black-headed Gull - *Allegheny*: 1 on 11/3-21 at Mckees Rocks (Scott Kinzey et al.)
Glaucous Gull - *Bucks*: Present from 12/18 on the Delaware River; *Chester*: 1 on 11/27 at Struble Lake (Grier Saunders); *Erie*: 1 on 12/31 at Presque Isle S. P. (Jerry McWilliams)
Black-legged Kittiwake - *Beaver*: 1 on 12/14 at Montgomery Dam on the Ohio River was probably a 1st county record (Scott Kinzey); *Lancaster*: 1 on 12/19 at Peach Bottom (Bob Schutsky)
Caspian Tern - *Indiana*: 5 on 10/1 at Yellow Creek S. P. (Georgette Syster).
Common Tern - *Erie*: Present up to 12/10 at Presque Isle S. P. (Jerry McWilliams)
Forster Tern - *Delaware*: 8 present up to 11/7 at Essington (Al Guarente); *Erie*: Present up to 11/13 at Presque Isle S. P. (Jerry McWilliams).
Black Guillemot - *Berks*: 1 on 12/1 at Lake Ontelaunee was the first documented state record (John Puschok, et al.)
Black-billed Cuckoo - *Westmoreland*: 1 on 10/2 (late) at Powdermill Nature Reserve (Bob Leberman, Bob Mulvihill).
Yellow-billed Cuckoo - *Adams*: Present to early October at Gettysburg NHP (Greg Keller, Dave Klute, Brad Ross); *Butler*: Present up to 10/6 at Glades SGL (Suzanne Butcher, Shirley McCarl); *Mercer*: Present up to 10/3 at Skunk Run Rd (Troyer family).
Snowy Owl - *Erie*: 1 on 12/29-30 at Presque Isle S. P. (Jerry McWilliams)
Common Nighthawk - *Allegheny*: Present up to 10/20 with 5 on 10/2 at Greenfield (Kate St. John); *Delaware*: Present up to 10/16; *Montgomery*: Present up to 10/11 at Fort Washington S. P. (Bill & Naomi Murphy); *Philadelphia*: Present part of the quarter.
Whip-poor-will - *Schuylkill*: 1 on 10/2 at Washington Twp. (Scott Weidensaul).
Olive-sided Flycatcher - *Lebanon*: 1 on 10/8-9 at Second Mountain (m obs.)
Western Kingbird - *Delaware*: 1 on 10/1 at Edgmont Twp. (John Ginaven, Nick Pulcinella, Al Guarente); *Montgomery*: 1 on 11/6 at Huntingdon Valley (Joann Raine)
Loggerhead Shrike - *Adams*: Permanent resident; *Crawford*: 1 on 10/31 at Conneaut Marsh (Ron Leberman).
Yellow-throated Vireo - *Berks/Schuylkill*: 1 on 10/1 at Hawk Mountain Sanctuary (Laurie Goodrich); *Mercer*: Present up to 10/3 at Skunk Run Rd (Troyer family).

Philadelphia Vireo - *Allegheny*: 1 on 10/4 at West Mifflin (Ken Behrens, Sam Sinderson); *Bucks*: 1 on 10/2 at Peace Valley Park (August Mirabella); *Westmoreland*: 1 on 10/2 at Powdermill Nature Reserve (Bob Leberman, Bob Mulvihill).
Northern Rough-winged Swallow - *Bucks*: 1 on 12/24 at Morrisville (Paul Lehman); *Dauphin*: Present into Oct.; *Erie*: Present up to 10/9 (late) at Presque Isle S. P. (Jerry McWilliams); *Lawrence*: 9 on 10/2 at Edinburgh Lake.
Bank Swallow - *Butler*: Present up to 10/4 at Moraine S. P. (Margaret Higbee, Linda Wagner); *Erie*: Present up to 10/7 (late) at Presque Isle S. P. (Jerry McWilliams)
Cliff Swallow - *Butler*: Present up to 10/4 at Moraine S. P. (Margaret Higbee, Linda Wagner).
Cave Swallow - *Mercer*: 2 on 11/25 at Moraine S. P. would be a first state record if accepted by PORC (Randy Stringer).
Barn Swallow - *Butler*: Present up to 10/8 at Moraine S. P. (Debbie Yovanovich); *Dauphin*: Present into Oct.
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher - *Bucks*: Present up to 10/16 at Peace Valley Park (Devich Farbotnik); *Franklin*: 1 on 10/29 at Hykes Rd (Bob Keener); *Lebanon*: 1 on 10/10 (late) at Memorial Lake S. P. (Randy Miller, Rosemary Spreha)
Townsend's Solitaire - *Berks/Schuylkill*: 1 on 11/13 at Hawk Mountain Sanctuary (William Wallace).
Veery - *Berks*: 29 on 10/2 at SGL 110 (Kerry Grim).
Blue-winged Warbler - *Centre*: 1 on 10/4; *Mercer*: Present up to 10/1 at Skunk Run Rd (Troyer family).
Yellow Warbler - *Adams*: Present to early October at Gettysburg NHP (Greg Keller, Dave Klute, Brad Ross).
Black-and-white Warbler - *Adams*: Present to early October at Gettysburg NHP (Greg Keller, Dave Klute, Brad Ross) *Blair*: 1 on 10/5 at Brush Mountain (Marcia Bonta); *Bucks*: 1 on 10/2 at Peace Valley Park (August Mirabella).
Northern Waterthrush - *Montgomery*: 1 on 10/6 at Gwynedd Preserve (Augie & Judy Mirabella).
Mourning Warbler - *Delaware*: 1 on 10/2 at Tyler Arboretum (Doris McGovern); *Westmoreland*: 1 on 10/2 at Powdermill Nature Reserve (Bob Leberman, Bob Mulvihill); *York*: Present up to 10/3.
Canada Warbler - *Adams*: Present to early October at Gettysburg NHP (Greg Keller, Dave Klute, Brad Ross).
Western Tanager - *Allegheny*: 1 on 10/3 at Harrison Hills Park (Paul Hess).
Spotted Towhee - *Westmoreland*: 1 on 12/19 through the quarter at Export (Joe Corsales, et al.).
Clay-colored Sparrow - *Carbon*: 1 on 10/6 at Lehighton (no observer, no desc.); *Centre*: 1 on 10/4 at Brush Valley Rd. (Paul Rodewald); *Lebanon*: 1 on 11/27 at Memorial Lake (no desc, no obs.).
Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow - *Indiana*: 1 on 10/12 at Yellow Creek S. P. (Margaret Higbee, et al.); *Westmoreland*: 1 on 10/9-20 at the Mutual wetlands (Dennis Lauffer, et al.).
"Gambel's" White-crowned Sparrow - *Butler*: 1 on 10/28 at Butler Twp. (Debra Yovanovich).
Painted Bunting - *Berks*: 1 on 12/19 at Amity Twp. (Sue Goldberg); *Lancaster*: 1 on 10/24 at Washington Boro.

(Tom Garner).

Dickcissel - *Berks*: 1 on 11/19 in Marion Twp. (Harold & Joan Silagy); *Bucks*: 1 on 12/7-15 at Peace Valley Park (G. Gladston); *Delaware*: 1 on 12/18 at Media (Jim Lockyer).

Bobolink - *Bucks*: Present up to 10/30 at Peace Valley Park; *York*: 3 on 10/7 at Rocky Ridge (Bruce Fortman, Deuane Hoffman).

Yellow-headed Blackbird - *Lancaster*: 1 on 12/19 on the Southern Lancaster County CBC; *Perry*: 1 on 12/26 (Dick Colyer, Carolyn Blatchley, Deuane Hoffman).

Brewer's Blackbird - *Beaver*: 1-4 on 11/19-21 at Braden Rd. (Bill Hintze); *Berks*: 1♂ on 10/25 (Katrina Knight, Harold & Joan Silagy) and 1♀ on 10/26 (Matt Spence) at Blue Marsh Lake; *Butler*: 2 on 10/24 at Moraine S. P. (Paul Hess); *Clarion*: 1 on 11/7 (John Fedak, no desc.); *Lancaster*: 1 on 12/19 on the Southern Lancaster County CBC; *Mercer*: 2 on 11/13 at Pensey Swamp (Randy Stringer).

Pine Grosbeak - *Clarion*: 15 on 11/16 at Brady's Bend (Jason Horn, no desc.).

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Local Notes

Adams County

There were 121 spp. reported, including 17 species of waterfowl. The South Mountain Audubon CBC was conducted 12/18, and found 83 species. The mild weather up to the count date helped account for this highest number of species for the Gettysburg area count since it began in 1981.

CBC highlights included **Wood Duck**, **N. Shoveler**, **N. Harrier**, **Merlin**, **Barn Owl**, **Short-eared Owl**, **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker**, 7 **C. Raven**, 45 **Rusty Blackbird**, and 37 **Pine Siskin**.

An **Oldsquaw** was found 11/21 at Long Pine Run Res. (C Garner). An **Am. Woodcock** 11/12 in Fairfield was rather late (R Ryan). **Short-eared Owl** were first found 11/23 (D Siefken) in the Pumping Station Rd area, and remained through the rest of the quarter. **Red-breasted Nuthatch** were seen throughout the quarter. A late **Gray Catbird** was found 12/9, at the Gettysburg National Military Park (G Keller, D Klute, B Ross). **Pine Siskin** were reported throughout the quarter, but the only **C. Redpoll** was 1 on 12/16 at a feeder in Gettysburg (J&N Locher), and the only **Evening Grosbeak** sighting was 11/30, at a feeder on Mountain Rd (DS).

Allegheny County

A group of 4 **Great Egret** was seen at Mayview Wetlands 10/19. This species is uncommon in the county and the date is rather late (C Tague).

A **Black-headed Gull** was found at McKees Rocks along the Ohio R. 11/3 (S Kinzey). It was believed the bird was brought down by stormy weather that day, but it was rediscovered 11/20 and seen again 11/21 (SK, J Hoffmann, M Fialkovich). Documentation has been sent to P.O.R.C. This is the 2nd county record.

The **Merlins** returned to the roost site at the Schenley Park Golf Course. Up to 4 birds were seen (v.o.). A **Red-shouldered Hawk** was seen during the quarter in Schenley Park (JH, MF). A **Dunlin** was a nice find at Imperial 11/9 (CT).

Ring-necked Pheasant are holding their own with reports from several locations. Two **Barred Owl** were reported. **C. Nighthawk** continued to pass through the area during Oct. with the last seen 10/20 (K St. John).

Rain on Thanksgiving Day, 11/25, brought down waterfowl on the rivers around Pittsburgh. A flock of 182 **Tundra Swan** were on the Allegheny R. (AR) at Penn Hills (PH), east of the city (MF, SK), and a flock of about 130 were seen flying low over Pleasant Hills, in the southern suburbs of Pittsburgh (S Sinderson, D Beck). **Bufflehead** were in good numbers with 12 at Riverfront Park along the Monongehela R. (MR), 31 at Duck Hollow also on the MR, 4 on the AR at Harmar Twp (MF), and 35 on the AR at PH (SK). Also on the AR at PH were 35 **Ruddy Duck**, and a ♂ **Oldsquaw** (SK).

Red-breasted Nuthatch appeared at various locations, mostly at feeders. A **Marsh Wren** was seen in a brushy clearing in West Mifflin 10/1 (K Behrens). This species is very rare in the county. **Cedar Waxwing** were in good numbers with a high of 378 at West Mifflin 10/31 (KB). A ♂ **Western Tanager** was an exciting find at

Harrison Hills Park on 10/3 (P Hess). Documentation has been sent to P.O.R.C.

A very late **Rose-breasted Grosbeak** was seen 11/14 at Harrison Hills Park (PH). A few northern finches were reported. **Evening Grosbeak** were observed in flight at Harmar Twp 11/7 and I 1/13 (J Valimont), and at Natrona Heights 11/27 (PH). Small numbers of **Pine Siskin** were reported from 10/8 to 11/7 at various locations. A flock of 8 **crossbills** flew over Natrona Heights 11/18 (PH). The observer thought they were **white-winged**, however the calls were just out of range to confirm identification.

Armstrong County

Because of the extremely low water levels at Keystone Res., few ducks were reported. The Elders Ridge- West Lebanon strips, located on the *Indiana/Armstrong* line, yielded up to 10 **Short-eared Owls**, 5 of which were in *Armstrong* on 12/17 (M&R Higbee). ER also yielded a small flock of **Palm Warbler** on 10/6 (MH,RH).

Beaver County

The last **Chimney Swift** of the season were a flock of 90 (B Hintze). On 11/19,21 he observed at least 4 **Brewer's Blackbird** in a flock of **Rusty Blackbird** in the nw corner of the county.

Hintze recorded a **Merlin** perched on a bridge at Bridgewater on 12/12. It was not seen for the CBC six days later, unfortunately.

On 12/14 Scott Kinzey saw a **Black-legged Kittiwake** along with **Ring-billed** and **Herring gulls** below the Montgomery Dam on the Ohio R.

ADDENDUM: 4 **Double-crested Cormorant** on the Ohio R. 9/6, 12 and 12 on 9/27 were omitted for last quarter's report.

Berks County

Abbreviations: Blue Marsh L. (BML), Glen Morgan L. (GML), Hawk Mt. Sanctuary (HMS), L Ontelaunee (LO), State Game Land-110, Shartlesville (SGL). Christmas Bird Counts: Reading 12/19 (RCBC), Hamburg 12/26 (HCBC), Bernville 1/2/00 (BCBC).

Three **Red-throated Loon** were at LO 11/27 (K Lebo). A loon showing characteristics of Red-throated and Pacific/Arctic seen at LO 11/27-29 (MS, m.obs.) remains unidentified. Migrating **C. Loon** peaked at 92 at HMS 11/7 (L Goodrich); the fall total there was 322. The second **Eared Grebe** of the year, this one in winter plumage, was seen at GML 11/13-17 (KL, ph.). The only **Red-necked Grebe** was at LO 12/12 (M Spence). HMS logged a high count of 289 **Double-crested Cormorant** 10/24, and a season total of 878 (LG).

This year's only **Cattle Egret** was at Big Spring Farm, Robesonia 11/26-28 (K Knight, H&J Silagy et.al.). Two **Sandhill Crane** flew high over HMS 10/14 (A Koch). Record numbers of 167 **Black** and 72 **Turkey vultures** were counted on the RCBC, most of the former on a pile of steer carcasses in the Oley Valley (R Keller).

A **Gr. White-fronted Goose** was at GML 11/27 (KL). The **Snow Goose** family that summered on a dairy farm along Rt. 143 was last seen 12/13 (RK), while the fall high

count of Snows was 702 on the RCBC. A **Brant** was at Gotwals pond, Oley 10/30-11/7 (RK), but many more passed the hawk lookouts, with 225 at HMS 10/18 (C Elwell) and 120 there 10/24 (LG). Among the rarer duck spp. were 2 **Redhead** at GML 11/13-20 (KL), single **White-winged Scoter** at LO 10/20 and BML 11/26 (KK,HJS), and single **Oldsquaw** at Hamburg 11/25 (K Grim) and LO 11/28 & 12/8 (KK, M Wlasniewski). The peak count of 400 **Ruddy Duck** at GML 10/30 (KL) was lower than last year's 1000, but still very high from a 100-year perspective.

According to Laurie Goodrich, HMS tallied above average counts for most raptors but **Sharp-shinned Hawk**. The total of 168 **Bald Eagle** was only 3 short of the record, and the count of 170 **N. Goshawk** was the highest since 1973. Off the Kittatinny, Bald Eagles were at BML 10/6,7 (H&JS) and at GML all quarter (KL). Chicken parts spread on a field near Shartlesville had attracted 40 **Red-tailed Hawk** 12/30 (H&JS). Single **Golden Eagle**, rarely reported off the ridge, were at Henningsville 10/30 (P Saenger) and BML 12/12 (H&JS).

Ten shorebird spp. stayed well into Oct, but there were no late records. An **Am. Woodcock** (RK, D Kendall) on the RCBC was the first in 24 years. An ad. **Laughing Gull** was at LO 11/28 (J Horn). An **Iceland Gull** was at GML 11/20 (KL), a first winter bird was at LO 12/18 (RK) and an ad. was there 12/21 (J Puschock). **Ls. Black-backed Gull** were reported 11/27-1/2, with a high of 7 at LO 12/15 (KK). Fewer **Great Black-backed Gull** were seen at the same time; 5 was a record on the BCBC.

A **Black Guillemot** in winter plumage was discovered 12/1 at LO about 3:00 p.m. by John Puschock when it flew into the cove west of the dam. JP and Peter Robinson saw it again flying east a few minutes later, and alerted a few other birders. It was briefly videotaped in flight by PR, and was last seen flying SW away from the lake about 4:30 p.m. by about 10 people (F&B Haas, D Hoffman, KK, H&JS et.al.). Other details were submitted to PORC. This is only the 2nd county record and Pa. record this century. Earl Poole saw the first, also a winter-plumaged bird, among **Bufflehead** at LO 4/6/1957 after a strong northeaster.

At Todd Bauman's banding station near Eckville, 175 **N. Saw-whet Owl** were banded by 11/18, more than double the previous high in about half the banding time, showing the magnitude of this year's flight.. Single **Red-headed Woodpecker** passed HMS 10/3,12,14,29 (LG), and 1 stopped at a Hamburg feeder 10/28 (KG). A resident was near Bowers all quarter (PS).

There were at least 8 sightings of **N. Shrike** 10/26-1/2, including 5 imm., 2 ad. and a bird of unknown age (B Cook, LG, RK, D Kendall, KK, H&JS). The only bird known to have been seen more than once was an ad. discovered in a cattail marsh near LO 12/20, which stayed for weeks, giving many birders excellent looks as it perched conspicuously on trees and cattails and occasionally chased small birds.

Hawk counters noted a steady movement of **Black-capped Chickadee** and **White-breasted Nuthatch** along the Kittatinny Ridge in Oct. (LG, S Wolfe), and notably larger numbers of the chickadees appeared at some feeders off the ridge (RK, DK). (Maurice Broun wrote of large fall White-breasted Nuthatch flights at HMS in the 1930s and 1950s.) The widely noted **Red-breasted Nuthatch** flight

peaked in early Oct (16 HMS 10/2), but 1-3 birds were reported at many feeders through the quarter. **Winter Wren** migration was well documented at SGL, with high counts of 10 on 10/2 and 13 on 10/12 (KG). A **Marsh Wren** at Peters Cr., LO 11/23 (MS) is the latest fall report except a pre-1943 record of a bird that tried to winter in a Caernarvon Twp marsh, long since drained.

Record numbers of **E. Bluebird** were again tallied on two CBCs. A **Gray-cheeked Thrush** seen at Kindt's Corner, LO 11/7 (B Smith, MS) is the latest on record. Very large concentrations of **Am. Robin** were here all quarter. Birders counted 41,519 on 11/10 in vine tangles on an abandoned farm near Shillington (D Burger, B Dietrich, LG, S Schmoyer, SW, D Wood). During the Elverson CBC 12/26, J Cook and RK saw over 40,000 flying to roost near French Cr. SP. A **Townsend's Solitaire**, the 2nd recorded at HMS, was photographed as it perched atop a small North Lookout hemlock 11/13 (BW, photo, F Bonanno). It was not seen again, but may have lingered: Susan Allerton, a Colorado birder well familiar with the sp., reported hearing a Townsend's Solitaire "piping"-vocalizing that repetitive flute-like, one-note call" near the HMS Visitor Center 11/24 (*vide* LG).

Almost all of the 18 warbler spp. reported were gone by the end of Oct. Among them were 4 **Orange-crowned** 10/7-11/17 (DK, KL, H&JS), a **Pine** in Hamburg 10/31 (KG) and a late **Wilson's** near LO 10/21-11/10 (SS). A record **312 White-crowned Sparrow** was counted on the BCBC; they seemed to be singing in almost every hedgerow. A few **Snow Bunting** were seen flying over HMS in late Oct (LG), but the first big flock of 200 was in Marion Twp 12/31, along with 4 **Lapland Longspur** (E Barrell).

A ♀ **Painted Bunting** appeared 12/19 at the same Amity Twp feeder where one spent most of last winter, and was described as being even greener than the bird in April (S Goldberg). It was not reported again. A ♀ **Dickcissel** was found in a sparrow flock in Marion Twp 11/19 (H&JS). A ♂ **Brewer's Blackbird** well seen and described as it perched next to a ♂ **Rusty Blackbird** was found 10/25 in a sorghum patch planted next to a marshy dike at BML (KK, H&JS). On 10/26, a ♀ Brewer's, described as being "dark gray brown with dark eyes," was seen at the same place (MS). Dozens of **Rusty** and **Red-winged blackbirds** and **C. Grackle** were present for comparison. All disappeared in a few days when hunters began criss-crossing the area at the start of small game season.

Winter finches caused excitement this fall. **Purple Finch** staged an early dramatic flight at HMS, where high counts of 492 on 10/13 and 499 on 10/17 exceeded any in the last 20 years and were comparable to counts from the 1950s (LG). Numbers tapered off sharply into Nov. South of the Kittatinny, most of the scattered flocks were of less than 10 birds, but a few were found on all three CBCs. **White-winged Crossbill** appeared briefly, with 1-3 at the HMS feeders 11/9-13 (LG), a single bird down ridge at SGL 11/14 and 2 there 11/28 (KG). At HMS, 1-12 **C. Redpoll** were found 11/4-12/8 (LG). A flock of 20 found on the RCBC (RK) was the only other report. **Pine Siskin** were the most widely distributed of the group. Peak numbers came in late Nov (157 HMS 11/28), and flocks of up to 20 birds were widely reported at feeders, with some found on two CBCs. **Evening Grosbeak** were

first seen near Strausstown 10/28 (C Cravotta), peaked at 117 at HMS 11/17 (LG) and were last reported there 12/1. The only reports off the Kittatinny were of 6-10 birds near Leesport 11/6,7 (DK) and 1 at Baldy Hill, District Twp 11/11 (CE).

Bradford County

At least 80 spp. were recorded during the fall quarter, 59 of them on the SE. Bradford Co. CBC on 12/27. The total of 59 was the 4th highest on record for the count. Audubon CBCs are now 100 years old, and this was the 50th count for *Bradford*. Bill. Reid has been the compiler of the count for every year of its 50-year history. We were glad to have Congressman Don Sherwood with us. He participated in a part of the count.

A **N. Shoveler** at Tamarack Pond on 10/19 (BR) was a nice find. As elsewhere in NE Pa., **Bald Eagle** reports continue to increase. An **E. Phoebe** lingered into Nov (T Gerlach), and 2 late **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** were still present on 12/27 (TG). The only **Snow Bunting** report was a single bird seen by Dan Brauning on 12/27. It was by itself. **Horned Lark** have been very scarce. Aside from a few **Pine Siskin** records, the only winter finch reports were 4 **Red Crossbill** at SGL-219 in n. *Bradford* on 11/20 (J Hoyson) and **C. Redpoll**, 40 of which were seen by TG on 11/26, and 90 being found on the CBC.

Bucks County

Highlights include: A **Pacific Loon** was reported at Peace Valley (PV) 11/8-9 (A Brady). This was a 1st county record. Four **Great Cormorant** were reported on the Southern Berks CBC (SBC) on 12/18 and at Tyler Park 12/25 (P Lehman). A **Barnacle Goose** was at PV on 12/3-9 (A Mirabella). This was the 5th report for the county. A **Dickcissel** was reported at PV on 12/7-15 (G Gladston) and another reported in Bedminster on 12/26 (R French).

Overall it has been a season for a relatively high number of reports for **Tundra Swan** (4 reports), **Bald Eagle** (10 reports), **Merlin** (7 reports), **C. Snipe** (13 reported), **Long-eared Owl** (6 reports), **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** (34 reported), **Red-breasted Nuthatch** (25 reported), **N. Shrike** (7 reports), and **Pine Siskin** (8 reports).

Other highlights: A **Red-throated Loon** was at Nockamixon SP (NSP) 11/17 (D Farbotnik), and at PV 11/27 (AM, K Reiker). A **Horned Grebe** was at PV 10/25-26 (AM, KR). An **Am. Bittern** was still at Silver L until 10/2 (G Carmichael), and another was at Pine Run 10/6 (KR). Two **Black-crowned Night-Heron** were reported on the SBC on 12/18. **Black Scoter** were reported at NSP (>13) on 10/18-20 (DF), and PV 10/20-30 (DF & J Horn). Five **Surf Scoter** were at NSP 10/ 20 (DF). A **Golden Eagle** was reported at Pine Run 11/7 (KR).

A **Ruffed Grouse** was at Yardley 10/28 (D Long). A **Virginia Rail** was at Pine Run 10/ 9 (DF). A **Barred Owl** was reported on the Upper Berks CBC (UBC) 12/19, and 2 were reported on the Central Bucks CBC (CBC) 12/26.

The **Red-headed Woodpecker** was still at Revere (S Farbotnik), 2 were reported at Richland Twp 12/19 (SF), and another was reported at Danboro 12/26 (M Gallagher). A late **Blue-headed Vireo** was at PV 12/4 (D Andrews). **Horned Lark** were at Dublin through the quarter (AM, KR), and at PV 10/30-11/6 (DF). A late **N. Rough-winged**

Swallow was reported at Morrisville 12/ 24 (PL). **Marsh Wren** were at Pine Run 10/ 9,17, and 11/14 (DF, KR). Two **Orange-crowned Warbler** were at Silver L 10/5-6 (GC, D Filler). **Snow Bunting** were at PV 10/25 (K Gallagher) and 12/18 (AM), and at NSP 11/17-12/2 (DF). Three **Rusty Blackbird** were at PV 11 / 6 (AM). **Evening Grosbeak** were at Revere 11/7 (SF), PV 11/7 (DF), and Ottsville 11/30 (DF).

Butler County

Notable waterfowl were a **Trumpeter Swan** continuing through much of the quarter, and 2 **White-winged Scoter** and 6 **Oldsquaw** 11/25, all at L. Arthur (D Yovanovich, D Darney). Max. of 4 **Bald Eagle** at Moraine SP (MSP) 12/29 (DD), the resident eagle pair at Glades all quarter (S Butcher et al.), a late **Broad-winged Hawk** at MSP 10/24 (R Stringer), a dark morph **Rough-legged Hawk** at MSP 11/13 (RS), and a **Merlin** at Glades 10/14 (SB) were the top raptors. 3 **Sandhill Crane** in nw. *Butler* 10/24 (RS) were presumably the *LawrencelMercer* pair and the year's young bird. Unusually late sandpipers were a **Semipalmated** 10/23-25 (DY) and a **Stilt** 10/9-16 (DD, DY), both at L. Oneida.

3 **Short-eared Owl** were found in Worth Twp 12/18 (SB, G Butcher, B Butcher). A **N. Saw-whet Owl** was discovered at MSP 12/13 (DD) and another was noted in nw. *Butler* 12/18 (G Wilhelm et al.). A **N. Shrike** at MSP 11/19 (GW) was our only contribution to the big invasion. **N. Mockingbird** at MSP 10/17 (B Machesney) and Worth Twp 12/18 (SB et al.) were noteworthy in the county. An apparent "**Gambel's**" **White-crowned Sparrow** was studied closely at a Butler Twp feeder 10/28 (DY). 20 **Snow Bunting** were in the MSP South Shore parking lot 11/16 and 1 was noted at Butler Twp 11/30 (both DY). A male and a female **Brewer's Blackbird** highlighted an Audubon Society of Western Pa. outing at MSP 10/24 (P Hess, BM et al.).

Winter finches included a flock of 40 **crossbill** sp. flying over Slippery Rock 10/20 (GW); 8 **C. Redpoll** at MSP 11/25 (RS), 30 there 12/12 (DY), and 1 at Butler Twp 12/28-29 (DY); **Pine Siskin** widespread in small numbers with max. 36 at Slippery Rock 10/20 (GW); and 2 **Evening Grosbeak** at Todd Sanctuary 12/18 (M Fialkovich, G Reese).

Not surprisingly in this mild season, the quarter's and Butler CBC tables elsewhere in this issue show dates later than usual for many species including **Yellow-throated Vireo**, **Tree, Bank, Cliff**, and **Barn swallows**, and **Pine Warbler** in Oct, and **Wood Duck**, **E. Phoebe**, **Ruby-crowned Kinglet**, **Gray Catbird**, **E. Towhee**, **Chipping, Field**, and **White-crowned sparrows**, and **E. Meadowlark** in Dec. Check the tables also for unusually high CBC totals of **Ruddy Duck**, **Am. Coot**, **Ring-billed Gull**, **Black-capped Chickadee**, **Red-breasted Nuthatch**, **Winter Wren**, **Hermit Thrush**, **Cedar Waxwing**, **Dark-eyed Junco**, **Red-winged Blackbird**, **C. Grackle**, and **Am. Goldfinch**.

Finally, two interesting observations by DY, both on 10/8: A flock of 170 **Am. Crow** gathered at Butler Twp to feast on leftovers from the night's skunk diggings. A **Purple Finch** pair fed a young bird at MSP — seemingly quite late, but Bent's *Life Histories* note that young may be fed "for a considerable while" after they have left the nest,

and various finch species occasionally continue feeding young even into early winter.

Cambria County

Dave Gobert mentions the very late ♂ **Black-throated Blue Warbler** he saw foraging and finding food in 35° temps on 11/6 in an area where they usually breed. John Salvetti noted the arrival of the **Lapland Longspur** in the fields at Patton. Judy Johns gets the prize for eagles, with a **Golden Eagle** on 10/29 at Beavertdale Camp, and 3 sightings of **Bald Eagle**(s?) at Beavertdam Run Dam.

Carbon County

A **Clay-colored Sparrow** was seen at Lehighton High School on 10/6.

Total records for Bake Oven Knob are not included in this section. Some record-breaking numbers were: 127 **Bald Eagle**, 93 **Golden Eagle**, and 630 **Osprey**. For more information from the 730 hours of observation contact Dan Kunkle, Wildlife Info Ctr, P.O. Box 198, Slatington, PA 18080. He puts out an extensive newsletter with much valuable information.

Centre County

The two most notable records for the quarter were **Baird's Sandpiper** and **Clay-colored Sparrow**. The sandpiper, a juvenile, was found in mid-Oct at Colyer L., which had been drained and thus had extensive mud flats. (P&A Rodewald). The sparrow, also a juvenile, was seen briefly (but well) along Brush Valley Rd in the State College area in early Oct (PR). A report on this bird has been submitted to PORC.

An **Am. Bittern** made a brief stop at Walnut Springs Park in early Oct. Walnut Springs is hardly an extensive cattail marsh, and the bird was probably forced down by severe weather during the previous night (M Heath). A **Snow Goose** was seen near the intersection of routes 26 and 150 in late Dec. (MH). The **Ruddy Duck** that remained throughout the summer at the Penn State Retention Pond was last seen on 10/9, although it may have joined the other Ruddies that moved into the county early in Oct (PR). At least 2 **Bald Eagle** were seen regularly at Bald Eagle SP throughout the period. (R Snyder, m.ob.) There were two reports of **Merlin** in the county, both in Oct: 1 at Toftrees (M Rockmore) and 1 near Colyer L (S Braun). A **Peregrine Falcon** was found at Little Flat in the Rothrock SF in early Oct (J Dunn) and a **N. Saw-whet Owl** was seen well at nearby Bear Meadows (S Repasky).

An adult **Red-headed Woodpecker** was found along Tusseyville Rd in late Dec (PR). The county's first **N. Shrike** report came from Bald Eagle SP on 12/7, followed by reports from Bear Meadows, Black Moshannon SP, and the Snow Shoe area. Most of these birds were observed several times throughout the period. A late **Tree Swallow** was seen at Colyer L in the latter part of Oct (R Stone). A **Gray Catbird** was found in Walnut Springs Park in mid-Dec, and may have stayed through the end of the period (MH). Interesting warbler reports include **Orange-crowned Warbler** at Walnut Springs Park (MH) and Toftrees (RS) and a very late **Black-throated Blue Warbler** on the Bald Eagle Ridge in late Nov (K Engstrom).

Centre was well supplied with winter finches this

period. There were numerous reports of **Purple Finch** and **Pine Siskin**, and **Evening Grosbeak** were reported sporadically from Nov onward. Particularly exciting was a sighting of 6 **Pine Grosbeak** (2 adult males, 4 females/immatures) at Bald Eagle SP in late Nov. The birds were found on two consecutive days, but have not been seen since (D Hoffmann). **Snow Bunting** also made several appearances in Bald Eagle SP in Nov. Three **Red Crossbills** were reported from the Barrens (SGL 176) in early Nov (J&B Peplinski) and a **White-winged Crossbill** was seen on the State College CBC. Walnut Springs Park had 5 **C. Redpoll** in early-Dec (MH).

The State College CBC was held on 12/19. Observers tallied 73 spp; interesting sightings included **N. Shoveler**, **Hooded Merganser**, **N. Saw-whet Owl**, **Red-headed Woodpecker**, **Gray Catbird**, **C. Yellowthroat**, **C. Redpoll**, and the aforementioned **White-winged Crossbill**. (Please note that Christmas Count records are not included in the Seasonal Occurrence Tables.)

Chester County

There were interesting sightings this quarter. In Dec., Larry Lewis found a **Gr. White-fronted Goose** at Coatesville Res. LL also found a very late **Blue-winged Teal** at Honey Brook Sewage Treatment Plant in Nov. Grier Saunders kept track of **Redheads** at Marsh Creek SP (MC) and later at Chambers L. GS found **Surf** and **White-winged scoters** at Struble L. and MC. In Nov., **Ruddy Duck** had a high of 155 at MC (Eleanor Wolf).

Bald Eagle were seen at a few locations, including an adult seen by Paul Earley on 11/17 in a field on S. Concord Rd, West Chester. The bird was seen there for two days. GS had a **N. Goshawk** raiding his feeder in Honey Brook Twp for most of the quarter. Two good finds were a **Merlin** at Coatesville Golf Course and a **Peregrine Falcon** at SL (GS).

Am. Coot had a high of 250 at MC (EW). The warm weather kept **Am. Woodcock** in the county. Three different sightings were reported. (GS, LL, T Drozdowski). A late **Laughing Gull** was seen by LL at SL.

A lingering **Ruby-throated Hummingbird** was seen by P & BH at Tel Hai on 10/3. A very late **E. Phoebe** was found on the Elverson CBC 12/26 (EW, Mary Alice Knox). **N. Shrike** were found at three locations. (LL, GS, EW). Martin Page had a late **Blue-headed Vireo** in his yard in Willistown Twp.

Black-capped Chickadee visited the feeders of Tony Fernandez and Barry Blust for much of the quarter. A good find was a **Marsh Wren** at Embreeville Park (EP) on 10/8 (J McNamara). **Red-breasted Nuthatch** were more numerous than usual. Dan White supplied the only report of a **Swainson's Thrush**, seen at his bird bath on 10/15.

A **Black-throated Blue Warbler** showed up at a feeder in Atglen on 12/31 and remained well into the next quarter (Valerie and Susan Schutsky).

JM found an unusually large group of **Savannah Sparrow** at EP on 10/8. **Fox Sparrow** have been more numerous than usual. Phyllis and Beryl Hurlock (at TH) had 9 visiting their feeders on 11/21. West Chester Bird Club CBC participants had "fun" counting 11,500 **C. Grackles** on 12/18.

Snow Bunting and **Lapland Longspur** were present in HBT in Dec. **Purple Finch**, **Pine Siskin**, and

Evening Grosbeak, often absent in the winter, were seen in the county this quarter. The Hurlocks noted an increase in **Am. Goldfinch**, peaking at 37 on 10/2, then 30 on 10/9 and diminishing thereafter.

Clarion County

Aside from a few large flocks of **C. Redpoll** the invasion of winter finches has not been spectacular. **Red Crossbill** showed up in two locations, Cook Forest (10, 3) and Fairmount City (2); one **White-winged Crossbill** was reported by John Fedak, also at Fairmount City; a few large (250+) flocks of Common Redpoll were in reclaimed strip mines (Strattanville, Shipperville, Mt Zion) feeding on European Birch seeds; **Pine Siskin** showed up at just a few feeders, never more than three individuals; **Evening Grosbeak** were low in numbers at just a few locations from 11/7+.

In the Leeper area a very late (12/11) **Red-shouldered Hawk** was hit by a car and killed (Kim Miller). Also in the Leeper area is a partial albino **Red-tailed Hawk** that is so unusual that observers have identified its presence for three winters. It has a light brown head, a white breast with no belly band, white wings with black wing tips, and a pale pink tail. (L Callahan).

Clearfield County

The best bird of the period was an imm. **N. Shrike** seen w. of the DuBois Res. in mid-Nov. (J Horn). An imm. **Turkey Vulture** was found at the reservoir on 11/23, a fairly late occurrence (E Zielinski).

The DuBois CBC was held on 12/19. Participants found 53 spp; interesting records included **Pied-billed Grebe**, **Horned Grebe**, **Oldsquaw**, **C. Merganser**, **Red-breasted Merganser**, **Bald Eagle**, and **C. Redpoll**. (Please note that CBC records are not included in the Seasonal Occurrence Tables.)

Clinton County

Ruby-throated Hummingbird were last seen on 10/3 at Swissdale (D Laubscher). **Pine Siskin** first seen on 10/30 at Swissdale (W Laubscher). **Evening Grosbeak** observed at feeders on 10/27 at Hammersly Fork (S Clemmer) and Swissdale (B Dunlap). **Red-breasted Nuthatch** seen through Oct. in the area (v.o.) Two **Red Crossbill** seen at a Hammersly Fork feeder from 10/31-11/5 (SC and 2 in Lock Haven on 11/15 (L&G Earon). One ♀ **White-winged Crossbill** observed at a Woolrich feeder on 12/27 (D&E Brobst).

An adult **Bald Eagle** was seen flying over Swissdale on 11/28 (BD). A **Barred Owl** was heard on several dates in Oct. and Nov. in Swissdale (WL). One lone blue phase **Snow Goose** was seen with a group of **Canada Geese** in Lock Haven on 11/26 (J Bowes). Between 10/5 and 11/8 a total of 69 **N. Saw-whet Owl** were caught and banded at the Bear Mt banding station in Swissdale (WL).

Columbia County

The **N. Saw-whet Owl** banding project at Camp Louise "processed" 57 this year (M Richards). Two of the owls had been banded earlier in the fall at Hawk Mountain. So what were they doing back north?

A few **C. Redpoll** (13), **Pine Siskin** (10), and **Evening Grosbeak** (7) were found on the Bloomsburg

CBC, but no large or permanent concentrations were reported during the quarter. Five **White-winged Crossbill** were located 11/18 (J Fridman) in the Mainville area.

Also on the CBC were two count firsts: 6 **Lapland Longspur** (in a flock with 16 **Snow Bunting**), and a **Gr. Scaup**. In mid-Nov. 3 **White-winged Scoter** briefly visited Briar Creek Res.

The **Short-eared Owl** returned to the Asbury area (12/15). Three were seen on 12/18 along with 2 **N. Harrier** and 3 **Am. Kestrel**. **Red-tailed Hawk**, normally regulars at this location, were absent although were found as expected elsewhere.

A center of town (Bloomsburg) backyard feeder set-up had an impressive 4th quarter list. A pair of **Red-breasted Nuthatch** and a pair of **Carolina Wren** were regular visitors. An emaciated **Sharp-shinned Hawk** found under a bordering rhododendron certainly had been exposed to enough food. Catching it may have been the problem. Seventeen **Cedar Waxwing** that closely examined the center of the yard gray birch apparently were not impressed (or was the location merely noted for possible future consideration)?

Crawford County

This period was rather uneventful birdwise. The usual waterfowl went through the usual time. No large influx of northern species were in evidence until late in Nov. and Dec. and those were mainly **Pine Siskin** and **C. Redpoll**.

A rather late **Nashville Warbler** was recorded at Hartstown Marsh on 10/3 (E Byler). A record Linesville CBC of 84 spp. (old record was 83) on 12/19 included two new species for that count (started 1947): an extremely late **Ls. Yellowlegs** at Pymatuning L. (R Leberman, B Leberman) and a new count record of an imm. **Little Gull** at that same lake's (Jamestown area) dam. Details forthcoming.

Dauphin County

The highlights for this quarter included a **Sandhill Crane** discovered 10/11 on an island in the Susquehanna R. just s. of Duncannon (G Odato). This is probably the same individual reported in *Lancaster, Cumberland*, and most recently *Northampton* near Easton. On Christmas Day an **Iceland Gull** was picked out from a variety of more common gulls on the river between Marysville and Fort Hunter (D Hoffman). Another good discovery came in the last days of the year on the Curtin CBC count. An imm. **N. Shrike** was found in the northern most part of the county just s. of Mahantango Cr and e. of the village of Paxton 12/28 (R Koury, J Renninger, R Williams).

The **N. Saw-whet Owl** banding project on Berry Mt., sponsored by the Ned Smith Center for Nature and Art, had a very successful season 10/5-11/14. This year 228 saw-whets were banded and data recorded compared to 78 during the same period last year (S Lockerman, S Weidensaul). Both **Long-eared Owl** (6) and **Short-eared Owl** (2) returned in time to be counted on the Lebanon CBC which includes a portion of s.e. *Dauphin* 12/18 (D Simpkins). A **Merlin** returned to a Lawnton neighborhood in Swatara Twp 11/12 and was reported again in early Jan. (N&C Juris); and a **Golden Eagle** was near Dehart Res. in Clarks Valley 11/17 (J&J Funck). There were a couple

Rough-legged Hawk reported in Dec., 1 each for the Harrisburg CBC 12/18 (J Church) and for the Curtin CBC near Millersburg 12/28 (RK). The Harrisburg pair of **Peregrine Falcon** is spending the winter. The pair was found on City Island 12/18 (B Crist, RW) and at least one has been visiting a Harrisburg yard into early Jan. (P Parson).

Other interesting reports included a **Lincoln's Sparrow** in E. Hanover Twp 10/7 (S Zaino), a **C. Raven** in Stony Valley 10/19 (B Huffman), more than 40 **Rusty Blackbird** at Wildwood L 10/19 (G Randolph) and 35 on 10/21 (J Heller), and a **Red-necked Grebe** on the Susquehanna near Marysville 12/16 (JR, RW). "Winter finches" began arriving early in the quarter. The first report of **Purple Finch** was near Linglestown 10/9 (J Barnette) while **Pine Siskin** were first observed at Wildwood L 10/16 (GR) and the only observation of **Evening Grosbeak** was at a Carsonville feeder 11/12 (J&JF). The largest flock discovered included more than 150 Pine Siskins and at least a dozen **C. Redpoll** found on the north slope of Mahantango Mt. 12/28 during the Curtin CBC (RK, JR, RW).

In the category of late departures the winner was an **Ovenbird** discovered 12/28 on the Curtin CBC (T Neumyer). **Red-winged Blackbird**, **Chipping Sparrow**, **Field Sparrow**, and **E. Meadowlark** remained to year's end with 19 of the latter found along Swatara Rd n. of Hershey 12/30 (JR).

Even common species when seen in good numbers can make an impression. Examples include the 200+ **Am. Goldfinch** enjoyed in the wildflowers along the Hershey Corporate Center pond 10/10 (G Kurie); the 80+ **Wild Turkey** that paid a visit to a Carsonville property 11/5 (J&JF); and the five species of woodpeckers (**Downy**, **Red-bellied**, **Pileated**, **N. Flicker**, and **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker**) counted within two minutes at his feeders on the south slope of Blue Mt. 12/23 (JC).

Delaware County

The weather for the quarter consisted of above average temperatures and below normal precipitation. The Rose Tree Park Hawk Watch (RTP) continued its daily coverage until 11/15. All in all waterfowl numbers were lower than normal probably the result of availability of open water to the north. Highlights of the quarter were **Great Cormorant**, **Brant**, **N. Saw-whet Owl**, **Western Kingbird**, **C. Raven**, **Dickcissel**, and a few late warblers.

C. Loon were noted passing RTP on several dates with a high count of 13 on 11/7 (A Guarente). **Great Cormorant** were found in small numbers along the Delaware R. from mid-Dec. on. A flock of 200 **Brant** was observed passing RTP 10/24 (D Washabaugh, J Lockyer). Unusual waterfowl at Springton Res. (SR) were **Canvasback** 12/17 (K Brethwaite), **Oldsquaw** 11/14 (N Pulcinella) and 12/18 (AG) and **C. Goldeneye** 1/16 (NP). **Ruddy Duck** peaked at 492 at SR 10/29 (NP).

Daily coverage at RTP paid off with quarterly totals of 28 **Bald Eagle**, 11 **N. Goshawk**, and 6 **Golden Eagle**. A **Rough-legged Hawk** was noted on 11/11 (DW) and a late **Broad-winged Hawk** was observed on the same date (DW, JL, NP).

A **LS. Yellowlegs** was found at Tinicum (TN) 12/18 (J Miller). **Forster's Tern** remained along the Delaware R

until 11/7 (AG). A **Short-eared Owl** was observed flying past RTP 11/11 (DW, JL, NP). **N. Saw-whet Owl** were found in Springfield (M Guenther), at SR (NP), and at Tyler Arb. (TY) (T Reeves). A **Red-headed Woodpecker** was seen at TY 10/2 (D McGovern). A **C. Raven** was observed at Ridley Creek SP (RCSP) 12/18 (J Waldie, T McParland, A Mostrom) for a 5th county record. A small incursion of **Black-capped Chickadee** began in late Nov. continuing through the end of the quarter.

A single **Orange-crowned Warbler** was found at TN 11/26 (JM) and 2 were noted there 12/18 (JM, Skip Conant). Two unexpected December warblers were a male **Wilson's** at TY 12/15 (DM) and a **Nashville** at Marcus Hook 12/18 (NP, S Gardo). The Nashville was associating with a flock of 12 **Palm Warblers**. A few **Chipping Sparrow** remained in the area through Dec. A single **Snow Bunting** was found at SR 11/14 (AG). A late **Baltimore Oriole** was observed feeding with robins and waxwings at RCSP 12/16 (AG). Despite an apparent flight of crossbills in other parts of the state, there were no definite reports in the county, but **Pine Siskin** were found almost daily from mid-Oct and **Evening Grosbeak** were recorded at Hildacy Farm 11/1 (S Edwards) and at RCSP 11/11 (AG). There was a total of 162 spp. found this quarter and a total of 226 spp. for *Delaware* this year.

Elk County

Dick Horsey had 4 **Pine Siskin** on 10/24, **Red Crossbill**, **Fox Sparrow**, **Evening Grosbeak** (8-10) on 11/12-13 at his feeders on the Montmorenci Rd.

Don Weis reports on 10/26: 3 **Red-tailed Hawk**, **N. Goshawk**, 20 **Wild Turkey** in the Winslow Hill area. On 11/13 an imm. **Bald Eagle** in Trout Run. Don also had **C. Redpoll** 12/30 at his feeders in St. Marys.

In Portland Mills I got 50+ **Am. Robin** and 50 **Cedar Waxwing** on 11/3. Also the same day 2 **Solitary Sandpiper** at the Ridgway Res. On 11/4 it was 22° and light snow and I had a **Hermit Thrush**.

Erie County

Most of this reporting period was mild with many birds lingering later than usual. With the warmer than usual weather diving ducks made a poor showing and **Horned Grebe** remained on L. Erie well into the new millennium in higher than usual numbers. **Am. Coot** have continued to stage in impressive numbers on Presque Isle Bay with counts of over 5000 birds well into the fall.

Highlights for the reporting period were a very obliging immature **Purple Gallinule**, several fly-by jaegers, **N. Saw-whet Owl** crossing Lake Erie from Canada with gulls and crows in pursuit (they made it), a Nov. swallow that may have been a Cave Swallow, and a multitude of **C. Redpoll**.

Fayette County

A **Red-throated Loon** was an excellent find on 10/24 at Jacob's Creek L. (D Smeltzer). Four **Surf Scoter** and 2 **Redhead** were a nice find at Jacob's Creek L on 10/24 (DS). A major fallout of waterfowl occurred on Thanksgiving Day, 11/25, at JCL where there were 600 **Bufflehead**, 2000 **Ruddy Duck**, 600 **Tundra Swan**, and a few **Am. Coot** (D Byers, DS). Three **Gadwall** were reported there 12/17 (W&D Shaffer).

An **Am. White Pelican** was an excellent find at JCL during a Westmoreland Bird Club outing 11/7 (R&S Gerrish, et al.). The bird was photographed.

A few **Evening Grosbeak** and **Pine Siskin** were reported at a feeder near Ohiopyle 11/12 but did not remain in the area (O Scarlett).

Forest County

A **Rough-legged Hawk** was seen near Tionesta on 12/15 and again on 12/19 (F McGuire).

Flocks of **Evening Grosbeak** have been coming to a feeder near Tionesta since 11/9 with a high of 70 birds on 12/26 (FM, J McGuire). One **Pine Siskin** on 12/18 and one **C. Redpoll** on 12/19 near Tionesta were the only sightings (FM).

Franklin County

With wetland areas so dry and barren, shorebirds and waterfowl were significantly fewer in quantity. Except for the Greencastle Res. sightings were few. It is always exciting to see **Am. Golden-Plover** and **Snow Geese**, which are both uncommon in our area.

More **Red-breasted Nuthatch** and **Fox Sparrow** are visiting feeding stations than normal. At a residence just w. of Chambersburg 175 **Cedar Waxwing** invaded a berry bush and displayed their beauty for several days as they feasted (K Gabler).

An albino **Red-tailed Hawk** continue to patrol an area s. of Waynesboro. A very high number of **Great Blue Heron** was counted on the CBC along the Falling Spring stream near Chambersburg.

Fulton County

All fresh water remained open and warm temperatures created resting and feeding stops for numerous waterbirds. Ducks and geese were in appreciable numbers as several individuals lingered throughout the quarter. The storm of 11/25-26 grounded 3 **Red-throated Loon** at Cowans Gap SP. Some interesting Meadow Grounds L. late dates included an **Osprey** 10/31 and 2 **Double-crested Cormorant** on 1/14.

This fall two of the county's higher elevation shorelines maintained local concentrations of **Killdeer** in Nov. Counts of 10+ were not uncommon at MGL and the Forbes Trail Rd Pond (Ft. Littleton) between 10/31-11/6. A **C. Snipe** was located in the latter location on 11/6.

A flock of 45 **E. Bluebird** was observed at Amaranth 10/16 and 3000 **C. Grackle** gathered in a Burnt Cabins cornfield 10/10.

Huntingdon County

The Huntingdon (12/19) and Lake Raystown (1/2) CBCs both set species records at 68 and 75 respectively. **N. Shrike** were found on both counts for the first time. Other unusual species included **Pine Warbler** for Huntingdon; and **N. Goshawk**, **Gray Catbird**, and **Chipping Sparrow** on the L. Raystown count.

The Stone Mt. Hawk watch season was excellent and included a record 2125 **Red-tails** with a high of 231 on 11/7. 94 **Golden Eagle** were recorded, and on 12/7 a well-described white-phase **Gyr Falcon** was seen for 3 minutes by D. Bryant (report submitted).

Very late shorebirds included 1 **Gr. Yellowlegs** 10/22

near Huntingdon (D Kyler) and 1 **Spotted Sandpiper** 10/30 at Whipple Dam SP (G Grove). A **N. Shrike** hitting a window (it recovered) at the Kyler's on 11/29 was a preview of the invasion to come statewide (T Kyler).

Golden-crowned Kinglet were unusually scarce. A flock of at least 10 **Fox Sparrow** was in the laurel thickets in the Alan Seeger Natural Area 10130 (GG). A **Red Crossbill** was seen near L. Perez 11/14 (G Young). **Pine Siskin** numbers were high but only widely scattered and low numbers of **Evening Grosbeak** were reported; the first was 10/29 at L. Perez (M McLaughlin).

Indiana County

A flock of 97 **Gr. White-fronted Geese** flying low over Yellow Creek SP (YC) on 11/16 (S Graff, D Jacobs) was unprecedented; this was a 2nd county record for the species. The **Ross's Goose** previously seen in *Westmoreland*, appeared at Mary Ann Dunmire's farm pond near Saltsburg on 11/23 and remained through 11/30; it returned again 12/16 for another four day stint. A **Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow** was found at YC 10/12 (B Bekker, C Guba, M Higbee, DJ, J Salvetti) and was studied for 15 minutes. Both the Ross's Goose and the sparrow were county firsts.

The draw-down of YC lake for dock repairs this quarter provided extensive mudflats for late migrant shorebirds including up to 6 **Pectoral Sandpiper** (CG, MH, DJ, L Wagner), 17 **Dunlin** (SG, DJ), and 30 **C. Snipe** (B Reddinger). Agricultural fields near Brush Valley yielded 5 **N. Harrier** and 2 **Short-eared Owl** on 12/27 (G Lamer, G Syster). The Elders Ridge-West Lebanon strips harbored up to 10 Short-eared Owls, 5 of which were in *Indiana* on 12/17 (MH, R Higbee).

Late **Ruby-throated Hummingbird** included individuals at *Indiana* 10/7 (P&J Wunz) and at *Nolo* 10/13 (D&P Sleppy). With the influx of **Red-breasted Nuthatch** into our region, the CBC reached another high tally of 51 for this species. Late **House Wren** were noted near Dark Hollow 11/4 (L Carnahan) and near Shelocta 11/13 (SG). **Golden-crowned Kinglet** were in very low numbers with few reports. **Am. Robin** staged an impressive presence with an all-time high on the *Indiana* CBC of 1626. More warblers than usual fingered into the 4th quarter with three reports of the seldom reported **Orange-crowned Warbler**. A **Connecticut Warbler** was a good find at a pond near Shelocta 10/7 (MH, RH). Two **Fox Sparrow** lingered at a Clarksburg feeder through the quarter's end (M Cunkelman). An imm. "**Gambel's**" **White-crowned Sparrow** was present near Shelocta after 10/14.

Jefferson County

Once again, few reports. Interesting, however, were 2 **Merlins** on 12/12, 1 on the Jefferson/Clarion County Line between Summerville and Shannondale, and 1 on the same day at Ramseytown. **Northern Shrikes** were also seen both in North Freedom and SGL 244. **Short-eared Owls** were abundant throughout the quarter with 2 **Long-eared Owls** and 1 **Northern Saw-whet Owl** found roosting in pines at a reclaimed strip mine site near Reynoldsville.

Juniata County

The quarter was much wetter than last and overall reports were fewer than normal. **Kinglets** were more

plentiful than we've seen for a number of years. Northern species were sporadic except for **Pine Siskin** and **Red-breasted Nuthatch**. They were everywhere.

The CBC tallied about 78 spp. The highlights were a **N. Shrike**, **Bufflehead**, 23 **Long-eared Owl** at three separate roost areas, plus 4 **Short-eared Owl** hunting in the same area as several **N. Harrier** and a **Rough-legged Hawk**. As in the past we again have a good-sized vulture roost near East Salem this winter with approx. 40-60 each of **Black** and **Turkey**.

Lackawanna County

Last **Turkey Vulture** noted 10/13 at Scranton. 40 **C. Merganser** were at Summit L. on 10/24 and another was seen flying over Scranton on 11/29.

Latest report of **Killdeer** was of 2 on 10/3. There were 8 **Ring-billed Gull** flying over Scranton 12/26. Three **Fish Crow** were in Scranton 10/3.

A **Golden-crowned Kinglet** was in Uniondale on 10/2. Latest record of **Yellow-rumped Warbler** was 10/10. First sighting of **Am. Tree Sparrow** was of 15 at Ford's Pond on 12/7. A **C. Redpoll** was noted over Scranton 12/12. All these records by Bill Reid.

Lancaster County

The SoLanCo CBC was held on 12/19 and produced a **Black-legged Kittiwake**, **Yellow-headed Blackbird**, and **Brewer's Blackbird**. The first was found by Bob Schutsky and the latter two by Deuane Hoffman. Also, about 800,000 **C. Grackle** were counted that day.

A **Baltimore Oriole** showed up at Schutsky's feeder in Peach Bottom on 12/30 and stayed well into the next quarter (Bob Schutsky).

Very few winter finches were seen, so the news of interest is a summer finch, a ♂ **Painted Bunting** on the Conejohela Flats by Tom Garner, Eric Witmer, and Joan Renninger on 10/24. The first **N. Shrike** for the season was found in Caernarvon Twp on 11/11 (Frank & Barb Haas) and another was found at Middle Creek WMA in Dec. by Bruce Carl.

Lawrence County

The lack of large bodies of water limit the number of waterfowl sightings in *Lawrence*. Hence, it is always heartening to discover species that are uncommonly seen. A good number of **Tundra Swan** passed through in late Oct. and early Nov.

Undoubtedly the discovery of the period was a **Cattle Egret**, identified by George and Barb Dean in Plain Grove on 11/14 (distant photos were taken). There is a chance that this individual is the same bird that was present in *Mercer* earlier in the fall, only miles north of this location. The Deans last saw the local **Sandhill Cranes** that nest in the Plain Grove vicinity on 11/14, as well. There were two adults and one immature.

The Deans on 10/12 observed a late movement of 26 **Turkey Vulture** flying S over New Castle. Adding to the raptor flurry was a dark-phase **Rough-legged Hawk** at McConnell's Mills SP (MM) that is becoming a "hot spot."

Lingering shorebirds included **Gr. Yellowlegs** on 10/10 near Bessemer, while a **Ls. Yellowlegs** stayed until 10/24. A **Short-billed Dowitcher** was a late sighting on the same date (one might expect a Long-Billed), Several **C. Snipe** were present, though this species overwinters on a

fairly regular basis.

Short-eared Owl probably did not nest at Volant Strips as in past years. However, the winter visitors were spotted on 11/ 13 (R Stringer) in their traditional haunts (up to 5). **Chimney Swift** left at their usual time of 10/9 (B&GD, C Gonzalez).

Red-headed Woodpecker are thriving in the county as a nester and several were lingering at least until 11/14. An **E. Wood Pewee** was late at MM on 10/2. Vireos were well represented during the period with a **Blue-headed** present at MM until 10/24 and a **White-eyed** in New Castle until 10/2.

Very late swallows included 9 **N. Rough-winged** at Edinburgh L. on 10/2 (Deans). **Red-breasted Nuthatch** were quite common with many sightings noted during the period while few **Ruby-crowned Kinglet** were reported.

Thrushes were more common than usual, especially **Gray-cheeked** that were seen as late as 10/24, while **Hermit** numbers were also above average. A **Gray Catbird** appeared in New Castle on 10/31 (late). **Am. Pipit** were in very good numbers, highlighted by a large count of 360 on 11/4 in what local birders call the "Amish Area." Several warblers overstayed their time including a **Nashville** that held on until 10/26 in New Castle. **Blackpoll** were thought to be more common than usual for this season.

Fox Sparrow were in above-normal numbers. The Deans found 10 on 11/28, including a few who decided to test their vocal chords as a rehearsal for next spring, **White-throated** numbers were down, while **White-crowned Sparrow** were up decidedly (including a high count of 27 indiv. at MM on 10/20).

Exciting winter visitor finds included 3 **Lapland Longspur** on Neshannock Farm Rd on 12/9 and up to 60 **Snow Bunting** in the same locale. A **C. Redpoll** graced the feeder of Nancy Rodgers on 12/23. Few **Pine Siskin** were noted.

Lebanon County

Double-crested Cormorant set a new high, with 110 on 10/24 at Second Mt Hawk Watch (SM). On 10/7 a ♀ **Anhinga** (no details) flew over SM for a new county record. **Brant** set an early date and high number on 10/18, with 50 over SM. **Wood Duck** set a late date on 12/18 at Memorial L. (ML), with a pair seen. On 12/26, s. of Lebanon, a flock of 7000 **Mallard** was observed flying W late in the evening; a new high. A flock of 12 **Black Scoter** at ML was a 1st county record on 10/20. **Ruddy Duck** were in good numbers throughout the county.

On 12/8, 41 **Killdeer** were found n. of Annville. A **Ls. Yellowlegs** on a small farm pond ner Annville stayed until 10/12. A record high 1620 **Herring Gull** at ML on 11/26 was a good find. One 1st winter **Iceland Gull** on 12/31 was the only report for the year. **Ls. Black-backed Gull** set a new high with 7 on 12/18 at ML.

An **Olive-sided Flycatcher** set a new late date on 10/9 at SM. An imm. **N. Shrike** was seen twice at ML, 11/10 and 11/27. A **Blue-gray Gnatcatcher** at ML on 10/10 was late. A visit to ML on 10/10 in the rain produced a **Tennessee**, a **Nashville**, 100 **Yellow-rumped**, 6 **Black-throated Green**, and 1 **Pine warblers**. A **Palm** on 10/31 at SGL-145 was late.

Am. Tree Sparrow set a new high with 178 found on

the Lebanon CBC held 12/18. A **Fox Sparrow** on 11/7 set an early date at Stoever's Dam. **White-winged Crossbill** were in low numbers. Six **C. Redpoll** were found on SGL-156 on 12/13. **Pine Siskin** were in fair numbers throughout the county. **Evening Grosbeak** numbers were low.

A **Clay-colored Sparrow**, heard on 11/27 in an area that is off-limits at ML, would be a 2nd county record.

Lehigh County

A **Red-throated Loon** was found at the Fogelsville Quarry on 11/27. An unusual sighting, in both numbers and late date, of 16 **Black Vulture** was made in Coopersburg on 11/19 (C Miller). Mid-Dec. sightings of 75 **Snow Geese**, a single **Canvasback**, and various other species of waterfowl may be a result of the mild winter (up to this point).

On 10/29, Lehigh Furnace Gap recorded 9 **N. Goshawk** (8 of them imm.) along with 3 **Golden Eagle**, 2 **Merlin**, 1 **Peregrine Falcon**, 10 **Red-shouldered Hawk**, 7 **N. Harrier**. Another Golden Eagle was sighted 10/30 at Bake Oven Knob. On 11/7 Lehigh Furnace Gap recorded 444 raptors that included 13 Golden Eagles, 2 **Bald Eagle**, 13 **N. Goshawks**, 3 **Rough-legged Hawk**, and a **Merlin**.

A **Sandhill Crane** was seen in the Balliettsville area on 10/27 and possibly the same bird was sighted on 12/18 during a CBC.

Late **C. Nighthawk** were seen in downtown Allentown on 10/14. A **N. Shrike** was at Leaser L. in late Nov. **Red-breasted Nuthatch** made an appearance in Emmaus on 10/3 and 11/1 in Coopersburg. **Carolina Wren** numbers showed a good come-back since an apparent crash in 1994 (CBC figures: 1993-134; 1994-19; 1995-20; 1996-12; 1997-41; 1998-50; and 1999-73). **Hermit Thrush** also seemed more plentiful this fall with multiple sightings, including 1 at Emmaus on 10/21.

On 11/24, 35 **Snow Bunting** were seen near Alburdis, and the following day a flock of 50 **Horned Lark**.

Luzerne County

Noteworthy sightings included a **Golden Eagle** seen in the Warrensville/Loyalsock Game Farm area 12/1,2 (F Stine). A late **hummingbird** sp. Visited the Reish property in Upper Fairfield Twp 10/29 (E Reish). A lone **shrike** made a short appearance at the Reish's in UFT 11/4; but it did not stay long enough to be identified. An imm. shrike sp. appeared on the Forcey property in Mifflin Twp 12/16 (G Forcey).

A leucistic **Am. Crow**, first reported last quarter, was again seen near Picture Rocks on 12/4 (N Kerlin). A late migrant **Magnolia Warbler** visited by parents' property in Muncy 10/26,27 (W Egli).

The Williamsport CBC was held 12/19, with 63 spp. counted. Among the most noteworthy were: 2 **Tundra Swan** near the Susquehanna R., 1 ♂ **Surf Scoter** on the river at Williamsport; very few winter finches: 1 **C. Redpoll**, 6 **Pine Siskin**; and 6 **Evening Grosbeak**.

Mercer County

Snow Goose (both white and blue morph and not common here) showed up at Shenango R. Res. 10/8, and at L. Latonka 11/13,29. One **Gr. White-fronted Goose** was also found at LL on 11/17. A **Peregrine Falcon** 10/2 near LL was exciting (Neil Troyer). Several sandpipers,

including **Semipalmated, Least, White-rumped, Baird's** and **Pectoral**, remained at SRR until 10/8, and a **Dunlin** was found at LL 11/11-13.

Take your Binocs to the football game! You might spot a **Swainson's Hawk**! Randy Stringer did 11/6, while watching a Grove City College game. (Look overhead during the 2nd Quarter!). A very detailed description of the imm. bird is being sent to PORC.

Neil Troyer found a **N. Saw-whet Owl** 11/9 on Coolspring Church Rd, and also a **N. Shrike** 11/7 on Skunk Run Rd. The shrike was hanging out at a feeder which was frequented by a **White-winged Crossbill**. A few **Red Crossbill** were seen in the pines bordering the football field at the game mentioned above.

Point Pelee, Cape May, and perhaps Presque Isle all had **Cave Swallow** in Oct. and Nov. Possibly L. Wilhelm also had them 11/26. R. Stringer found a group of 3 **Tree** and 2 **Cave swallows** over the lake from about 100 yds. in light rain. Details are being sent to PORC, and if accepted, would certainly be a county first record.

2 **Brewer's Blackbird** were found 11/13 at Pensey Swamp (RS). Warblers put in an excellent showing with 16 spp. recorded, including an **Orange-crowned** 10/2 on Skunk Run Rd (NT).

Mifflin County

Greg Grove related that Don Bryant's **Gyrfalcon** at Stone Mt. Hawk Watch also flew into *Mifflin*. Nice bird.

On 12/24, Greg also located a **N. Shrike** in the Belleville area. The shrike was very cooperative during three of my visits. We welcome Greg to our county anytime! We have been observing the loss of the **Red-headed Woodpecker** habitat east of Belleville. Lots of trees being cut.

On 10/18 an adult **N. Cardinal** was observed feeding a juvenile in our backyard. On 10/2 a **Swainson's Hawk** was reported at Jacks Mt. Hawk Watch (G Bickel).

Monroe County

No results on the Pocono Mt. CBC were received and few reports overall came in.

A ♂ **N. Pintail** was at Hidden L. 12/18 in Delaware Water Gap Nat'l Rec. Area (B Hardiman). The last **Ruby-throated Hummingbird** was reported from Brodheadsville 10/1 (D Giffels) the first migrant **Winter Wren** were seen in Tannersville Bog 10/15 (BH).

On the somewhat late date of 10/25 a **Blackburnian Warbler** was seen at Zimmer Preserve (E Parnum). **Fox Sparrow** numbers peaked at 5 at the Monroe Co. Environ. Educ. Ctr feeders 11/6 (BH) and the first **Dark-eyed Junco** of the season appeared at the same location 10/4 (BH).

Northern finches made an appearance. **Purple Finch** was noted at MCEEC 10/5 and 10/20 (BH), while another was at Zimmer Preserve 10/27 (EP). **Pine Siskin** at the MCEEC feeders 10/20-11/10 peaked at 20 on 11/2 and EP found a flock of 18 at Zimmer Preserve 10/25-26. There were 20 **Evening Grosbeak** at MCEEC 11/6 (S&J Bedrick) and 2 more from Zimmer Preserve 11/8 (EP).

Montgomery County

The last quarter of 1999 brought unseasonably mild,

dry weather to our region. As a result, there was little in the way of storm-related fallout at Green Lane Res. (GLR) or elsewhere. **C. Loon** were unusually scarce, with only 6 flyovers reported at GLR 11/6 (G Franchois). **Horned Grebe** numbers peaked at 11 at GLR on 11/25 (K Crilley). Waterfowl variety was about average at 22 spp., but included some nice high counts. A **Barnacle Goose** was at Church Rd, GLR for a brief time 11/26 (KC, B Lishman). **Green-winged Teal** were present the entire quarter at Church Rd, but reached an extraordinary high count of 350+ on 10/23 (GF). **Canvasback** are usually reported in single-digit numbers locally, so 12 birds present at Church Rd 11/25 was a surprise (A Curtis). **Oldsquaw** reached a high of 10 at Walt Rd, GLR 11/25, and 6 **Red-breasted Merganser** were there 11/26 (KC). **Ruddy Duck** were plentiful at Walt Rd with a high of 267+ on 10/31 (GF). (An additional 150+ small ducks were present in the distance, so this count may well have been higher. Intense glare prevented a positive ID on the latter group.)

Not surprisingly, most good raptor reports came from Militia Hill Hawk Watch at Fort Washington SP (FWP). Highlights included a high of 2 **N. Goshawk** 10/27, a **Rough-legged Hawk** 10/25, single **Golden Eagle** on 10/2, 10/24, and 10/27, and **Peregrine Falcon** on several dates in October. (M Klauder, B&N Murphy, m.obs). Raptors reported from elsewhere in the county included several **Bald Eagle** throughout the period at GLR (m.obs.), a dark-phase **Rough-legged Hawk** at GLR 11/8 (113), **Merlin** at GLR 11/3 (I Baldoch), and another at Gwynedd Preserve 11/29 (A&J Mirabella).

GLR has never been a hot-spot for **Am. Coot**, so 53 birds at Church Rd 11/6 was noteworthy (GF). Given the high water levels left in the wake of tropical storm "Floyd," any shorebirds at GLR were a surprise. An **Am. Golden-Plover** and a **Gr. Yellowlegs** circled overhead at Church Rd for several minutes on 10/20, but finding nowhere to land, they moved elsewhere. (J Horn, KC). 4 **Pectoral Sandpiper** were at Church Rd 10/8 (A&JM). A **Spotted Sandpiper** at Norristown Farm Park 10/24 was unusually late. (J McBrearty). Gulls were generally scarce, with a single **Bonaparte's** at GLR 11/26 (KC), and a **Ls. Black-backed** there 12/23 (GF). Another **Ls. Black-backed** was at Ambler Res. 12/25 (B&NM). **Short-eared Owl** have been somewhat scarce in recent winters, so an early one at GLR 12/12 + was a welcome sight. (GF, BL). Among late season finds were a **C. Nighthawk** at FWP 10/11 (B&NM), and a **Ruby-throated Hummingbird** in Upper Gwynedd Twp 10/6 (A&JM).

Our best bird for the quarter was a **Western Kingbird** at Pennypack Watershed 11/6. The bird was identified by Glenn Seeholzer (age 14) and confirmed by other experienced birders (B&NM, m.obs.). Unfortunately, the bird was not seen again after that date. An immature **N. Shrike** at GLR was, on the other hand, very cooperative. First seen at Church Rd 11/1, it entertained many observers as it harried sparrows, gorged on caterpillars, and caught Alfalfa Sulfur butterflies flycatcher-style! (C Zawaski, P Sabal, mobs). It was last reported on 12/18 (m.obs.). In an apparent "year of the shrike," another imm. bird was at Pennypack Watershed 12/8 (J Raine).

A **Tree Swallow** at GLR 11/3 was unusually late (A&JM). **Red-breasted Nuthatch** were still numerous

early in the quarter, but most moved out after mid-Oct. (m.obs.). A **Marsh Wren** at Church Rd GLR 10/25 was another nice find (KC). Late-moving warblers were fairly widespread with 13 spp. reported. Most notable among these were an **Orange-crowned** at GLR 11/6 (B&NM), **N. Parula**, **Nashville**, and **Cape May** in Lansdale 10/8 (KR), **Black-throated Green** at NFP 10/13 (JM), **Blackpoll** at GLR 11 /2 (A&JM), and **N. Waterthrush** at GP 10/6 (A&JM). In sharp contrast with last fall, **White-crowned Sparrow** were hard to find. (v.o). **Lincoln's Sparrow** numbers were also down, with only a single bird reported at GLR 10/8 (A&JM, GF). **Fox Sparrow**, however, seemed fairly numerous.. A high of 6 were at the GLR feeders 11/16, and up to 5 were at a feeder in Sumneytown 10/8 (KC). A high of 40+ **E. Meadowlark** was observed at Church Rd, GLR when a **N. Harrier** flushed them on 12/25 (BL). **Rusty Blackbird** peaked at Church Rd with 25 on 10/ 15. (GF, KC). **Purple Finch** were generally scarce, but a feeding station near UPV held 15 12/27. (P&A Guris). **Pine Siskin** arrived 10/9 at my Sumneytown feeders, with a max of 20 birds 10/24 (KC). Smaller numbers were reported from other locations, but nearly all of them had departed by mid-Nov. (A&JM, K Reiker, m.obs.). With any luck they'll stop again on their return trip north.

Montour County

Highlights for the quarter include the **N. Shrike** observed on 11/29 and 12/2 at PP&L Montour Preserve and the return of **Long-eared Owls** to a winter roost at Montour Preserve. A **Rough-legged Hawk** was sighted on 12/19 during the CBC in Anthony Twp.

Two **Tundra Swan** were observed on L. Chillisquaque on 11/27 (D Brauning).

Perry County

Three items of interest.

1) Waggoners Gap, for the 2nd year in a row, went over the 200 level for **Golden Eagle**. In my opinion this is not only a testimony to the recovery of the species, but also a credit to the thankless hours "the boys of the gap" spend on the mountain!

2) The invasion of **N. Shrike** into Pa. In *Perry* at least 3 indiv. were seen, the first sightings here for here for at least 4 years. The phenomenon was noted throughout the Keystone State.

3) The New Bloomfield CBC set an all-time high species tally with 87 spp. found, beating the old high by 6! The bird of the day was the imm. ♂ **Yellow-headed Blackbird** found late in the day by Dick Colyer, Carolyn Blatchley, and Deuane Hoffman. The bird was in a mixed flock of blackbirds. This sighting represents the 1st or 2nd county record — historical records are a bit fuzzy to confirm this as a county first.

Philadelphia County

The last months of '99 were meteorologically uneventful. At Tinicum (TI) an **Am. Bittern** was seen on 11/6 (P Muntean) and subsequently (m.obs.). The only grebes reported were 5 **Pied-billed** at TI on 11/21 (E Parnum) and 7 at the East Park Res. (EPR) on 11/19 (K Russell). Six **Mute Swan** lingered at TI during Oct/Nov. On 12/18 J. Billings counted 17 **Great Cormorant** along the Delaware R. (DR). Though waters were open, *Anatidae*

were not abundant. **N. Pintail** numbers at TI were off 40%, but EP found a late **Blue-winged Teal** 11/19, **Bufflehead** 11/6, and 50 **Am. Coot** on 11/13. The 11/19 visit to EPR found 65 **Canvasback** (KR, m.obs.) and ±20 **Hooded Merganser**. Again this year a lone **Snow Goose** visited the Schuylkill R. (R Rudgket, M Sharp). At the Baxter Water Dept retaining basin on the DR were 35 **Canvasback** on 12/12 (JB, D McGovern), also 2 **C. Golden-eye** and a **Gr. Scaup** 12/18 (JB).

The first **N. Goshawk** passed TI 10/25 (S Conant) and another on 12/18 (R Miller). From his NE backyard F Windfelder saw 5 **Red-shouldered Hawk** in the last week of Oct. On 11/ 5-6 **Merlin** were seen in Mt. Airy (S Lawrence, KR) along with **Sharp-shinned, Am. Kestrel**, and **Turkey Vulture**. A **Bald Eagle** visited Schuylkill Center for Environmental Ed. for the first week of Dec. (C McCabe) and another is seen regularly along the DR at the Tacony-Palmyra Bridge (JB, DM). K Somerville found a **Long-eared Owl** at Benjamin Rush SP 12/12.

Four **Wild Turkey** fed at Bartram's Gardens in late Nov. (J Siler) and C Wonderly found 2 in Roxborough (RX). **Least Sandpiper**, 4 **Pectoral**, and a **Dunlin** made a late stop at TI 11/16 (EP). JB found a **Lesser Black-backed Gull** on the DR.

A **Chimney Swift** roost (KS) in Olde City at 5th and Fairmont held 600-800 birds on 10/10-11. SL reports thousands of **Am. Crow** passing over Mt. Airy heading southeast at dusk while KR reported an active roost in Germantown estimated at 2000. The 12/18 Wyncote CBC (M Selzer, compiler) includes NW edges of Phila. and tallied 46 spp. including 2 Mute Swans, 1 **Black Vulture**, 4 **Black-capped Chickadee**, 2 **Winter Wren**, 1 **Ruby-crowned Kinglet**, 7 **Am. Tree Sparrow**, but no winter finches or half-hardy species. **Red-breasted Nuthatch** and **Hermit Thrush** were seen in the count area (SL), but not on count day. A **Grey-cheeked Thrush** stopped in FW's backyard in Oct.

At TI lingering warblers included **Black-throated Green** 10/22 (EP) and a **Yellow-breasted Chat** found by DOS field trippers on 12/12. An **Orange-crowned Warbler** (G Gorton) found on 12/5 stayed long enough for Glenolden CBCers to locate it and a **Palm Warbler** on 12/18 (J Miller).

An apartment building on Upsal St. in Mt Airy was an unlikely habitat for **Vesper Sparrow** 10/8 (SL). **White-crowned Sparrow** were at TI (m.obs.), NE Philly (FW) and Shawmont 11/10 (J Stepanaski). **Am. Pipit** visited Spring Lane 11/17 (C Hetzel). JB had a **Baltimore Oriole** at his feeder 12/1-2. **E. Meadowlark** were at TI on 10/16 (SC) and Tinicum area 10/22 (EP). SC found a small flock of **Rusty Blackbird** at TI 10/25. JS saw a **Purple Finch** 11/9 in Shawmont. **Pine Siskin** visited CW's feeder on 11/2.

Potter County

Waterfowl were few and far between. **Pine siskin**, **C. Redpoll**, **Evening Grosbeak**, and **Red-breasted Nuthatch** came early.

David Hauber banded 80 **N. Saw-whet Owl** between 9/25 and 11/19. A major invasion!

House Finch were scarce.

Schuylkill County

In general, waterbirds appeared to be rather uncommon on our lakes and dams during the quarter. A **Horned Grebe** was seen at the Still Creek Res (SCR) on 11/3 (D Kruel), and another was there on 11/27 (DK). Nice counts of 150 **Brant** on 11/18 and 120 more on 11/24 were seen in flight at the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary (HMS). An **Oldsquaw** was at SCR on 11/8 (DK) and another was at the Owl Creek Res. area (OC) on 12/5 (DK). A nice count of 43 **Red-breasted Merganser** was recorded at HMS on 11/28 (D Wood). The only **Am. Coot** reported was 1 at Sweet Arrow L. on 10/25 (D Donmoyer).

N. Harrier were seen throughout the quarter in great habitat at the Hidden Valley area (Ann Marie Liebner). Two **Sandhill Crane** flew past the north lookout at HMS on 10/14 (A Koch). On 10/30, a **Short-eared Owl** was seen at HMS (E Hynes, L Goodrich). **N. Saw-whet Owl** made a tremendous showing in the county during their fall migration period, as 211 were tallied at a local banding site (S Weidensaul). A rather late **Whip-poor-will** was seen in Washington Twp on 10/2 (SW).

Our first **N. Shrike** was reported at HMS on 10/26 (LG). A second one was seen around a feeding station in the Summit Station area on 12/27-28 (D Schwartz). A **Townsend's Solitaire** was seen perched at the north lookout at HMS on 11/13 (B Wallace). Two **Swainson's Thrush** were at SGL-110 near Port Clinton on 10/19 (G Hassel). A **Connecticut Warbler** was at the Schwartz Valley Rd area on 10/8 (SW). Two **Lincoln's Sparrow** were at HMS on 10/3 (M Wlasniewski).

Some of the irruptive northern finches made appearances in the county during the quarter. A couple of **White-winged Crossbill** were seen at HMS from 11/9-11. Single **White-winged Crossbills** were recorded at SGL-110 near Summit Station on 11/ 14 (K Grim) and at OC on 11/18 (M Ward, DK). **Pine Siskin** made a good showing and were seen at a variety of locations throughout the quarter. A high count of 157 was tallied at HMS on 11/28. **C. Redpoll** were recorded at HMS on a number of days from mid-Nov. to mid-Dec. A single **C. Redpoll** was seen in the Summit Station area on 11/28 (D Schwartz). **Evening Grosbeak** were recorded at HMS on 7 days in Nov. and 12/1 at HMS, with a high count of 117 on 11/7.

Sullivan County

Nearly a repeat of the previous year's fourth quarter weather wise: mostly mild weather, few cold days, very little snow that did not remain long and waters mostly ice-free through quarter's end. Virtually ditto on bird activity: few sightings out of the ordinary, little activity at feeders and only a tease of "northern finch" movement.

Carolina Wren reported sporadically throughout the quarter with one still present at an Eagles Mere feeder until 12/26 (H Remoff).

Snow Bunting made one of its rare county appearances in Laporte with 20 individuals on 11/14 and 6 remaining the following day (V Blasi). Only single **C. Redpoll** were sighted in a few scattered appearances throughout the county beginning 11/4 through quarter's end (v.o.). **Evening Grosbeak** arrived one day sooner, but were also scattered with maximum of 3 5 at one observer's feeder on 11/6 (D Reitz). Most reports indicated only a handful of these birds each time that remained for a day or

two and then moved on (v.o.).

Susquehanna County

Bill Reid writes that the only record of interest he had was of 11 **C. Merganser** in Springville Twp on 12/6.

Venango County

With a fairly mild quarter, the migration, especially of waterfowl, is most often slight. This proved true of this quarter, as many waterfowl species were not recorded. A **Red-necked Grebe** at Kahle L. on 11/7 (G Edwards), was probably the best waterfowl of the season. Many species have only a single record for the quarter, for example **Gadwall** 10/4, **N. Pintail** 10/7, & **Ls. Scaup** 12/11. A **Surf Scoter** on 12/24 provides a late record and also continues the trend of this species becoming more common than the **White-winged Scoter**, which a few years back was the only scoter species likely to be seen.

N. Shrike was found in several locations and a few of the birds were relocated, which is not the norm for this county.

A **House Wren** on 10/26, while not the latest record, is 10 days after the normal last date. **Red-breasted Nuthatch** were fairly common during migration, but continued on and became hard to find by the end of the quarter. **Golden-crowned Kinglet** were probably at their lowest numbers in years.

Lapland Longspur at Kahle L. on 12/3 (J Stanley, R States) was the first Dec. record for the county. Single **Pine Siskin** at Buttermilk Hill Nature Sanctuary on 12/12 (K Goodblood) provided the only record for the quarter. And **Evening Grosbeak** were present only for two days in Nov. (11/12-13).

Warren County

A late migration of **Tundra Swan** included 50 over Allegheny Res. 10/23 (K Confer), 30 or more over Warren 11/28 (S Grisez), 20 over Akeley 12/22 (SG), and about 100 flying near Tidioute 12/31 (J King). An **Osprey** was at Chapman SP 10/24 (C&M Neel).

A **Bald Eagle** in Warren 10/24 (CMN). An adult Bald Eagle at Starbrick 12/1 dove at a **C. Merganser** nine times without success, resting after each three attempts (B Hourigan). The Warren CBC 12/18 set a record high with 17 eagles. A **N. Harrier** near Lander 11/22 (T Grisez, B Highhouse), and 1 in Jackson Run Valley 12/22 (G Morrell). Nine **Red-tailed Hawk** west of Warren 10/20 (D Watts). The first **Rough-legged Hawk** of the season was near Lander 11/22 (TG, BHi). Eleven in the NW part of the county 12/19 (DW, TG).

Six **Am. Coot** on Conewango Cr. 10/23 (KC). Seven **Short-eared Owl** near Lander 12/2 (B Sundell), and 8 there 12/25 (B Watts, DW). A **C. Raven** at Clarendon 10/24 (C&MN), and 2-4 have been coming into Warren for bread since late Sept. (BHi).

Several reports of **Red-breasted Nuthatch** at feeders, with 3 in Warren in early Oct (TG). A record high of 39 on the Warren CBC. An **E. Meadowlark** at Chapman SP 10/24 (C&MN).

First **C. Redpoll** at Starbrick 11/10 and 2 on 11/12 (JS), and 2 at Saybrook on 12/22 (C&MN). Two to four **Pine Siskin** at Saybrook 10/13-24 (C&MN); 6 in Warren 11/24 (TG); and 60+ in Saybrook 12/3 (C&MN). Six to 12

Evening Grosbeak at Saybrook 11/15-16 (C&MN), and 20 near Youngsville 12/23 (KC, BHi).

Westmoreland County

An exceptionally good count of 130 **Double-crested Cormorant** was made 10/24 at Donegal L. (D Smeltzer), who also saw a late **Great Egret** near New Stanton 11/3. An **Am. Bittern** was at Powdermill Nature Reserve 10/14 (B Leberman). A record late **Green Heron** flushed from a marsh at the edge of Keystone L. on the Bushy Run CBC 12/26 (B Rich, D Sever, M Shirland, P Flasher).

Single **Ross's Geese** were reported from Luxor 10/20--22 (D Lauffer, m.ob.); Beaver Run Res. 12/31 (M McConaughy); and Keystone L during the week of the Bushy Run CBC (m.ob.). At least 1000 **Tundra Swan** put down on county lakes during stormy weather 11/25 (m.ob.). A **Surf Scoter** was at Derry L 10/25 (K Byerly), and 6 **White-winged Scoter** at Mammoth Park 10/20 (DS).

A **Western Sandpiper** was at Trout Run Res. between 10/26 and 11/1 (Leberman, m.ob.). A rather late **Black-billed Cuckoo** was banded at Powdermill 10/2 (RCL, B Mulvihill). Three **N. Saw-whet Owl** were banded at Powdermill between 10/15 and 11/27, and another was seen by Dick Byers near Jones Mills 11/27. The only **N. Shrike** reports came from the Mammoth Park area 11/26-12/5 (MM, m.ob.).

An **Orange-crowned Warbler** was banded at PNR 10/15 (RSM, RCL), as was a **Pine Warbler** 11/15 (RSM, RCL, C Labarthe), and a lingering **Ovenbird** 10/31 (RCL, RSM). A **Spotted Towhee** was found at Export 12/19 (Joe Corsales) and remained well into the next quarter. Single **Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow** were at Mutual wetlands 10/9 and 10/20 (DL, m.ob.) Four **C. Redpoll** were at Duff Park 12/12 (MM).

Wyoming County

At least 103 spp. were recorded. The total of 71 spp. on the 12/18 CBC broke the old record for the Tunkhannock Count by 7. Three **Tundra Swan** on the CBC were very late. **Gadwall** have been increasing in numbers during the past few years. Three male **Black Scoter** at L. Carey on 11/8 (W Reid) did not remain. **Bald Eagle** are increasing in the county, especially along the Susquehanna R. Both imm. and adults are being seen. Unlike most years, **Herring Gull** out-numbered **Ring-billed** this fall. **E. Screech Owl** put in a good performance of the CBC with 27 being found. **Short-eared Owl** again attracted many people to Sordoni's Farm to see their evening flights. A **Saw-whet Owl** on 11/13, 16 in my yard, along with three records in the winter quarter of 1999, also in my yard, made a pleasant record for '99.

A very late **hummingbird** (sp.?) flew across the road in front of me on 12/16. The bird was near the river, about a mile above my home, so I quickly put out my hummingbird feeder, but without results. A **Connecticut Warbler** near my home on 10/7 was late, but allowed me to see it at about 30' for a couple of minutes. A **Chipping Sparrow** was carefully studied at Tunkhannock on 12/18 (R Koval). A few **C. Redpoll** and **Pine Siskin** and a single **Red Crossbill** turned up in Nov-Dec, but nothing much ever developed.

York County

Warmer, drier weather conditions brought about a reevaluation of many of our late dates, especially shorebirds and warblers.

3 **Yellow-crowned Night-Heron** at Brunner's Is. (BI) on 10/5 (B Fortman, R Phillips). Our CBC, held 12/18, produced 101 **Turkey Vulture**. A **N. Shoveler** was at Long Arm Dam (LAD) 12/28 (P Robinson) was late. A good fall migration counted ±300 **Ruddy Duck** on the 3 s.w. county lakes 11/26 (K Lippy). A **Swainson's Hawk** flew by the Rocky Ridge Hawk Watch (RR) 11/4 (BF, no details). A **Rough-legged Hawk** 10/13 (B Moul) and 1 **Golden Eagle** 10/22 (BF, A Spiese). **Am. Coot** returned again this fall and remain in numbers of 500+.

Shorebirds reports: 140 **Killdeer**, 1 **Greater** and 1 **Lesser yellowlegs** on the CBC. A **Solitary Sandpiper** 11/25; 1 **Spotted Sandpiper** 12/2-18; 1 **White-rumped** 11/10-14; 3 **Pectoral** 11/5; 1 **Stilt Sandpiper** 10/5.

A nearly annual CBC find was a **Bonaparte's Gull** (BF, RP). A **Short-eared Owl** at LAD 12/16 (KL). 15-20 **N. Saw-whet Owl** in a woods n.e. of Jefferson 10/29 (BF, RP). It was encouraging to count 12 wintering **Red-headed Woodpecker** on the CBC. Also seen the same day was an **E. Phoebe**. They can survive the winter.

Late **White-eyed Vireo** 10/16 at Gifford Pinchot SP (E Bernot). **Red-breasted Nuthatch** sightings, in small numbers, at ten locations. **C. Raven** counted on 11 days at RR. A **House Wren** at Ski Rountop (SR) on 10/17 (J Pheasant). **Kinglets** were seen in good numbers. A **Gray-cheeked Thrush** at SR 10/28 (Jph). A **Swainson's Thrush** at Codorus SP (CSP) 11/26 (PR); a **Wood Thrush** at SR 10/19 (JPh). Hundreds of **Am. Robin** at several locations through 12/4. A **Gray Catbird** was found on the CBC. About 75 **Am. Pipit** at CSP mud flats on 12/4-6 (PR).

15 spp. of warblers were seen in Oct., 2 of the best were **Palm** 11/2 and **Mourning** 10/3 (JPh) near SR. He also saw a **Scarlet Tanager** 10/11. What was described as a fallout of **sparrows** was recorded by Fortman, Phillips, and Hoffman at BI 10/6-10. Two **Field**; 5 **Savannah**; 25 **Song**; 7 **Lincoln's**; 25 **Swamp**; 46 **White-throated**; and 6 **White-crowned**. A Lincoln's Sparrow was reported by RP on the 12/18 CBC. Three **Bobolink** flew by RR 10/7 (BF, DH). Of the 85 spp. reported on the CBC, there were no **Red-winged Blackbird**, **C. Grackle**, or **Brown-headed Cowbird**, but there were 2 **Rusty Blackbird**. A **Baltimore Oriole** was in the Hanover area 12/19+ (F Clark).

Seasonal Occurrence Tables - October through December 1999

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

() = Numbers in parentheses indicate high counts for the season. No number means only 1-3 individuals or no number was reported.

* = 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.

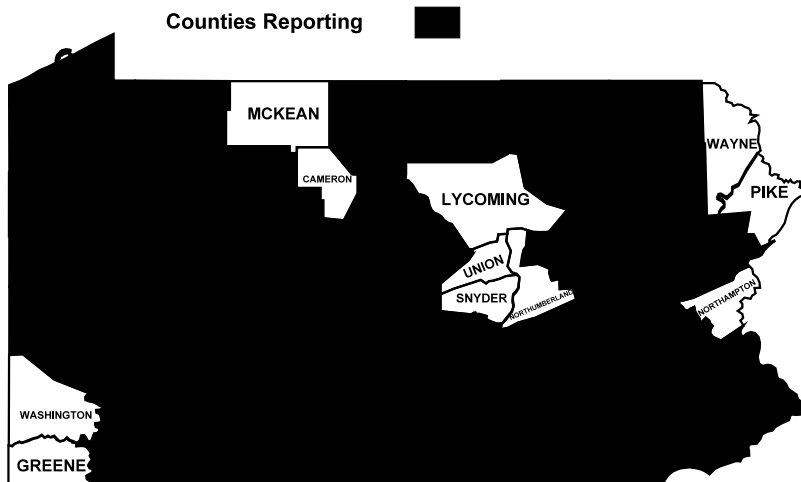
5/6- means the species was first seen on 5/6 and remained the rest of the quarter.

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 - OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 1999



SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - OCTOBER THROUGH DECEMBER 1999

	ADAMS	ALLEGHENY	ARMSTRONG	BEAVER	BEDFORD	BERKS	BLAIR	BRADFORD	BUCKS	BUTLER
LOON, RED-THROATED	-	-	-	-	11/26	11/27(3)	-	-	11/17-27	-
COMMON	-	11/26	11/20	-	10/31-11/26(4)	10/7-11/15(92)-12/19	-	-	→12/25	10/19-11/25(5)-12/19
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	A	A	→11/27	10/24(5)	10/31-11/26(22)→	10/7-11/15(92)-12/19	P	11/10-13	→12/19(5)	A-10/24(27)
HORNED	12/31	→11/5	11/6-20	-	-	10/30-11/6(5)-12/4	-	-	11/25-26	10/19-12/18(8)
RED-NECKED	-	-	-	-	-	12/12	-	-	-	-
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	-	→11/26	-	10/24(8)→	-	→10/24(289)-11/29	-	-	A-10/1(210)	10/18-24(120H)-12/17
HERON, GREAT BLUE	R	R-11/29(11)	A-10/1(6)	-	R	R	R	A	R	A
EGRET, GREAT	-	10/19(4)	-	-	-	→10/14	-	-	→10/2	-
HERON, GREEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/2	-
VULTURE, BLACK	R	A	→10/1	→11/5	→10/22(14)	R	-	→10/15(4)	R	→10/6(21)-11/5
TURKEY	R	A	→10/1	-	→10/22	R	→11/1	-	R	-
GOOSE, SNOW	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	10/22-11/30(675)→	-	-
CANADA	R	R	R-11/20(24)	-	R-12/24(96)	R	R	R	R	R-10/31(400)
BRANT	-	-	-	-	-	10/18(225)-11/7	-	-	-	-
SWAN, MUTE	A	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-
TUNDRA	12/18	11/25(182)-12/18	11/25(52)	-	11/26(32)	11/3-27(60)→	P	-	11/20-12/26	10/22-11/25(195)-12/25
DUCK, WOOD	A	R	A	A	-	R	R	→10/10	R	→10/4(54)-12/17L
GADWALL	11/14(3)	-	10/18	11/5-19	11/14	A-11/26(62)	-	12/27	10/23→	10/4-23(30)-12/18
WIGEON, AMERICAN	10/21(5)→	-	-	-	11/26(14)	A-11/20(25)	-	P	A	10/4-11/15(9)→
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	11/14→	R	→11/6(8)-12/17	10/24(11)→	11/4→	A	P	10/15(40)	R	10/4-12/31(29)
MALLARD	R	R	R-12/17(17)	-	R	R	R	R	R	R-12/31(380)
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	-	-	→10/1(14)	→10/10	-	10/15-11/6	-	-	10/2-27	→10/27
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	12/18	-	-	-	-	A-11/20(25)	-	10/19	A	10/8-11/20(12)-12/17
PINTAIL, NORTHERN	10/23→	-	10/3	10/3	11/26(6)	A	-	-	A	10/4-12/18
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	-	10/27	10/18(6)-11/20	10/1-11/19	11/26(17)	A-10/27(177)	-	-	A	10/4-25(36)-11/16
CANVASBACK	-	-	-	-	11/26(13)	10/20-11/20(60)-12/19	P	-	11/25-12/8(4)	11/20-12/31(6)
REDHEAD	-	-	-	-	-	11/13-20	-	-	-	10/19-12/29(5)→
DUCK, RING-NECKED	11/14(30)→	-	-	-	11/7(6)	A-12/4(30)	-	-	10/1→	10/26-12/18(84H)→
SCAUP, GREATER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11/24-12/26	11/13-12/18
LESSER	11/22	11/4	-	-	11/26(18)	10/23(34)-12/19	-	11/13	11/24-12/18	10/23-11/20(30)→
SCOTER, SURF	-	-	-	12/18	-	-	-	-	10/20(5)	-
WHITE-WINGED	-	-	-	-	-	10/20-11/26	-	-	10/23-11/28	11/25
BLACK	-	-	11/20	-	-	-	-	-	10/18(13)-30	-
OLDSQUAW	11/21	11/25	-	-	11/26(24)	11/25-12/8	-	-	10/21-12/18	11/25(6)
BUFFLEHEAD	11/4→	11/22-25(35)→	-	11/12	11/26(58)	10/24-11/6(50)-12/19	-	-	10/30→	10/24-12/18(107)→
GOLDENEYE, COMMON	12/18→	11/24→	-	-	-	11/6→	-	-	11/20→	11/14-12/24
MERGANSER, HOODED	12/18(10)→	A-12/31(20)	11/6(9)	-	11/7	11/3-12/4(20)-12/26	-	11/10→	A	11/16-12/29(44)→
COMMON	-	-	11/20	-	11/26(24)	11/13-12/31(100)	-	R-12/17(185)	R	12/18-24
RED-BREASTED	-	10/27-11/4	11/6(8)-20	-	11/7-26(35)	A-10/30(400)	-	10/19(13)-11/13	A	11/25→
DUCK, RUDDY	11/4	10/28-11/25(35)-26	11/6(8)-20	-	-	→10/2(79)-11/4	-	-	A	10/4-12/18(1707H)→
OSPREY	→10/20	-	-	-	-	A-10/11(6)	-	-	→10/24	→10/14
EAGLE, BALD	-	-	11/28	-	10/6-12/23	A-10/11(6)	-	A	A	A-12/29(4)
HARRIER, NORTHERN	12/18	A	11/4→	11/5-12/5	-	A-10/16(24)	-	P	A	10/4→
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	R	R	R	-	A	R-10/2(307)	R	R	R	A
COOPER'S	R	R	R	-	A	R-10/2(108)	R	R	R	A
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	11/17	-	-	-	-	→11/17(16)-12/16	12/15	-	12/18-26	-
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	R	R	-	-	-	A-11/6(34)	-	-	R	→12/19
BROAD-WINGED	-	-	-	-	-	→10/2(128)-25	-	-	→10/16	→10/24L
RED-TAILED	R	R	R	R	R	R-11/7(525)	R	R	R	R
ROUGH-LEGGED	-	-	-	-	-	10/19-11/7(3)→	-	11/16	11/3-12/19	11/13→
EAGLE, GOLDEN	-	-	-	-	-	→11/7(13)-12/24	P	-	11/7	-
KESTREL, AMERICAN	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
MERLIN	12/18	A-11/20(4)	-	12/12	-	→10/4(10)-11/21	-	-	A	10/14
FALCON, PEREGRINE	-	-	-	-	-	→10/2(9)-11/9	-	-	R	-
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COOT, AMERICAN	11/14(6)→	10/14-11/20(9)→	11/6-27(29)-28	11/12→	11/9(43)-26	A-10/30(130)	-	-	10/7→	A-12/18(219H)
KILLDEER	R	→10/23(5)-11/4	→10/1(20)-11/20	A	-	R-10/22(200)	P	→11/10	R	→10/9(53)-11/19

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - OCTOBER THROUGH DECEMBER 1999

	ADAMS	ALLEGHENY	ARMSTRONG	BEAVER	BEDFORD	BERKS	BLAIR	BRADFORD	BUCKS	BUTLER
YELLOWLEGS, GREATER	-	-	-	10/1	-	-	-	-	-	-
LESSER SANDPIPER, SOLITARY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPOTTED LEAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PECTORAL DUNLIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SNIPE, COMMON	A	11/9	11/20(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	-	-	11/20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GULL, BONAPARTES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RING-BILLED HERRING	A	A-10/27(162)	-	A	11/26(14)→	10/19-11/29	P	12/27(5)→	A	10/14-11/20(20)-12/18
IGELAND	-	R	-	10/24→	-	10/19→	-	12/17→	A	10/24-12/18
LESSER BLACK-BACKED GREAT BLACK-BACKED	-	-	-	-	-	11/20-12/21	-	-	12/18	-
OWL, BARN	R	-	-	-	-	11/20-12/15(7)→	-	-	A-11/21(152)	-
BARRED LONG-EARED	R	11/4-12/12	R	R	R	11/28→	R	R	R	R
SHORT-EARED	11/23-12/18(6)→	11/9(3)	11/20-12/17(5)	12/18	-	-	-	-	11/9→	-
NORTHERN SAW-WHET	-	-	-	-	10/6-29(12)-11/30	A	-	-	R	12/18(3)
SWIFT, CHIMNEY	→OCT	→10/2(68)-11	→10/1	→10/10(90)	-	→10/7(6)	-	-	-	12/3-18
HUMMINGBIRD, RUBY-THROATED	R	-	-	-	-	→10/2	-	-	-	→10/4
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	10/19	A	12/3	10/3→	10/6→	R	R	-	R	-
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	R	R-12/18(11)	A	A	R	R	A	→12/27	A	10/8-12/18
FLICKER, NORTHERN	→OCT	→10/3	-	→10/1	-	→10/4	-	-	→10/2	-
WOOD-PEWEE, EASTERN	→NOV	→10/17	→10/1(3)	→10/29	→10/24	→12/19	-	→11/6L	→10/23	→12/12
PHOEBE, EASTERN	-	-	-	-	-	10/26→	11/18	-	11/12→	11/19
SHRIKE, NORTHERN	→10/3	-	-	→10/1	-	-	-	-	-	→10/2
VIREO, WHITE-EYED	→OCT	→10/4(3)-13	-	-	→10/11	→10/1(14)-31	→10/26	-	→12/4	→10/8
BLUE-HEADED RED-EYED	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/2	-
CROW, FISH	R	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	R	-
RAVEN, COMMON	R	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	R	-
LARK, HORNED	A	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	R	-
SWALLOW, TREE	-	-	-	-	-	10/31-12/26(737)→	-	-	-	-
CHICKADEE, CAROLINA	R	R	R	R	R	→10/2(18)-17	R	-	A	A
BLACK-CAPPED NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED	A	A	R-11/28(14)	10/15→	R	R	R	R	→10/24	→10/4(350H)-24L
CREEPER, BROWN	A	A	A	10/17→	A	A-10/2(16)	10/3→	12/27	A	A
WREN, HOUSE	→OCT	→10/13	-	→10/10	-	-	-	-	-	-
WINTER MARSH	A	A-10/11(3)	11/20	A	11/12	A-10/12(13)	A	-	→12/18	→10/4
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	A	10/1	-	-	-	11/23L	A	R	A	10/8(4)→
RUBY-CROWNED THRUSH, GRAY-CHEEKED	A	A-10/10(6)	11/5→	10/10→	10/2→	A	10/12-17(21)→	10/8→	10/9-11/14	-
SWAINSONS HERMIT	-	→10/13(3)-11/14	-	10/3-11/12	10/1→	A-10/12(72)	→10/4	-	10/2→	10/2-17(10)→
WOOD ROBIN, AMERICAN	-	→10/3	-	10/3	-	→11/7L	-	-	10/2	→10/22(6)-12/12
CATBIRD, GRAY THRASHER, BROWN	-	→10/2(9)-5	-	10/10→	-	→10/4(6)	-	-	→10/1	→10/17
PIBIT, AMERICAN	P	A	11/20	10/10→	-	A	→10/18	-	10/14→	10/14-12/18(14H)-19
WARBLER, TENNESSEE	-	→10/3	-	→10/1	-	-	-	-	→10/12	-
ORANGE-CROWNED PARULA, NORTHERN	→10/3	10/12-11/6(7)-12/3	11/20	→10/10	R	R-11/10(41519)	R	A	A	A-10/22(350)
WARBLER, CHESTNUT-SIDED	-	→10/5(4)-13	→10/1	→10/17	→10/2	→10/11	-	→10/2	A	→12/18
	-	-	-	-	→11/13L	-	-	-	→12/19	-
	-	-	-	-	-	10/31→	-	-	10/25(100+)-12/1	10/24
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/9
	-	-	-	-	-	→10/7-11/17	-	-	10/5-6	-
	-	-	-	-	→10/6	→10/17	-	-	→10/12	→10/4
	-	-	-	-	-	→10/15	-	-	→10/9	-
	-	-	-	-	-	→10/5	-	-	→10/2	-

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - OCTOBER THROUGH DECEMBER 1999

	ADAMS	ALLEGHENY	ARMSTRONG	BEAVER	BEDFORD	BERKS	BLAIR	BRADFORD	BUCKS	BUTLER
MAGNOLIA	→OCT	→10/4	-	-	→10/2	→10/5	-	-	→10/7	→10/4
CAPE MAY	-	→10/8	-	-	-	→10/17	-	-	-	-
BLACK-THROATED BLUE	→10/3	-	-	→10/10	→10/2	→10/12	→10/5	-	→10/16	-
YELLOW-RUMPED	A	A-10/26(21)	→10/18	→12/18	10/11→	A-10/12(46)	→10/17(27)-26	→10/3	A	A-10/4(23)
BLACK-THROATED GREEN	→10/3	→10/4(5)-11/14	-	→10/10	-	→10/21	→10/4	-	→10/12	→10/8
BLACKBURNIAN	-	-	-	→10/17	-	→10/17	-	-	-	-
PINE	→OCT	→10/3	-	-	-	→10/31	-	-	→10/10	→10/17
PALM	→10/24	→10/2(8)-10	→10/6(6)	-	-	10/3-19	-	-	→12/18	10/4
BAY-BREASTED	-	→10/4	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/2	-
BLACKPOLL	→OCT	→10/3(12)-16	-	-	→10/9	→10/22	-	-	→10/30	-
REDSTART, AMERICAN	-	-	-	-	-	→10/4	-	-	→10/5	-
OVENBIRD	→OCT	→10/2	-	-	-	→10/10	→10/5	-	-	→10/2
YELLOWTHROAT, COMMON	→10/3	→10/2(3)-11/3	→10/6	→10/3	-	→12/5	-	-	→12/26	→10/4
WARBLER, HOODED	→OCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WILSON'S	-	→10/6	-	-	-	→11/10	-	-	-	-
TANAGER, SCARLET	-	→10/4	-	→10/3	-	→10/3	-	-	→10/2	-
TOWHEE, EASTERN	→12/18	A	→10/6	A	-	A	-	→10/15	R	→12/18L
SPARROW, AMERICAN TREE	12/9→	11/9-12/18(18)→	11/20(11)→	P	12/4→	10/31→	11/9-12/5(12)→	P	11/7(6)→	11/7→
CHIPPING	→12/18	A-10/3(25)	→10/29	→10/29	-	A	-	→10/15	→12/19	→10/30
FIELD	→12/18	→10/18(15)-12/18	→10/20	A	→11/8	R	-	→10/15	R	→12/18
VESPER	-	→10/3(4)	-	-	-	→10/26	-	-	→10/12-27	-
SAVANNAH	-	-	→10/6	→10/6	→10/6	A-10/15(20)	-	-	R	-
FOX	11/14(8)→	11/7→	-	10/15→	10/25-11/16	10/17→	11/10→	-	10/7→	10/27
LINCOLN'S	→OCT	→10/7(3)-11	-	→10/17	-	→10/9	-	-	→11/6	→10/4(5H)-6
SWAMP	A	A	11/12→	A	10/3→	A	R	A	R	A
WHITE-THROATED	A	A	10/19(5)-20	10/15-12/5	-	A	A	A	A	A
WHITE-CROWNED	A	→11/20	-	-	-	A	A	A	1-3→	→10/7(7)-12/18
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	A	A	10/16-11/20(32)→	A	10/3→	A	10/4-20(34)→	R	10/2→	10/12→
LONGSPUR, LAPLAND	-	-	-	-	-	12/31(4)→	-	-	-	-
BUNTING, SNOW	-	-	-	-	-	10/28-12/31(200)→	-	12/27	10/25-12/18(18)	11/16(20)-12/18
GROSBEEK, ROSE-BREASTED	-	→10/2(4)-11/14L	-	→10/1	-	→10/6	-	-	→10/2	-
BUNTING, INDIGO	→OCY	→10/7(4)-11	-	→10/10	-	-	-	-	→10/13	-
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	R	A-11/6(456)	A-11/4(300)	→12/12	-	A	-	A-10/30(60)	R	A
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	A	-	11/4-19(37)-20	→11/28	→10/14	-	→11/8(10)	→10/3(6)-8	R	→12/18
BLACKBIRD, RUSTY	A	-	10/29-11/21	10/29-11/21	-	10/8-24(20)	-	10/19	11/6	10/4-20(75)-12/18
GRACKLE, COMMON	R	A-11/15(300)	-	→12/5	-	A	→10/17(75)-12/18	-	R	A
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	R	→10/26(5)	-	→12/5	-	R	P	→10/19	R	A
ORIOLE, BALTIMORE	-	-	-	→12/5	-	→10/3	-	-	→12/26	-
FINCH, PURPLE	A	A-10/19(79)	-	→12/5	10/21-11/26(26)→	A-10/17(499)	A-11/20(3)	P	R	A-10/20(19)
CROSSBILL, RED	-	11/18(8)SP	-	12-18	-	-	-	11/20(4)	-	-
WHITE-WINGED	-	-	-	-	-	11/9-13(3)-28	-	-	-	-
REDPOLL, COMMON	12/16	12/8-18	-	12/12(3)	-	11/4-12/19(20)	12/17-19(47)→	11/28(40)→	-	11/25-12/12(30)-29
SISKIN, PINE	10/5	10/8-19(11)-12/4	-	-	10/15(6)	A-11/28(157)	11/5-24(18)→	11/8	10/7→	10/16-20(36)-12/17
GROSBEEK, EVENING	11/30	11/7-27(4)	-	-	11/8(3)→	10/28-11/7(117)-12/1	11/27(5)	-	11/7(5)-30	12/18

	CAMBRIA	CARBON	CENTRE	CHESTER	CLARION	CLEARFIELD	CLINTON	COLUMBIA	CRAWFORD	CUMBERLAND
LOON, RED-THROATED	-	-	-	11/16	-	-	-	-	10/31	-
COMMON	A	-	10/21-12/5	10/20-11/5	→11/14(18)	11/2-30	-	-	10/23-31(40)-12/19	P
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	→11/1(36)-12/3	11/6→	→10/23	10/8-9(5)-12/2	10/1-10(11)-11/18	→11/23	-	→10/30	R-10/23(12)	-
HORNED	-	11/13	P	10/13-12/31	10/20-12/8(6)	-	11/26	-	10/10-11/13(26)-12/19	-
RED-NECKED	-	-	-	-	11/7	-	-	-	-	-
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	→11/4	9/4	P	10/7-11/1	10/24(18)	-	-	-	A-11/6(286)	P
HERON, GREAT BLUE	A	A	A	A	→12/4	→11/30	R	R	R-10/10(27)	A
EGRET, GREAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	→11/7
HERON, GREEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/10	-

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - OCTOBER THROUGH DECEMBER 1999

	CAMBRIA	CARBON	CENTRE	CHESTER	CLARION	CLEARFIELD	CLINTON	COLUMBIA	CRAWFORD	CUMBERLAND
VULTURE, BLACK	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	R
TURKEY	P	R	→10/31	R	→11/11	→11/23	P	→11/7	P	R
GOOSE, SNOW	-	11/25(46)	-	10/6(55)	11/25-12/24	-	11/26	-	11/13-12/19	R
CANADA	R	R	R	R	R	R	R-11/26(300)	-	R-12/19(11223)	R
SWAN, MUTE	-	-	A	11/2	-	-	-	-	-	-
TUNDRA	11/25	11/25-26(112)-29	12/17(4)-19	12/17(4)-19	10/23(150)-12/26	11/2	11/25-26(12)	R	10/31-11/28(101)→	A
DUCK, WOOD	→11/18(3)	-	A	P	→11/13	-	-	R	A	A
GADWALL	12/3	-	P	10/18-11/1(5)	-	-	-	10/27(8)	10/10-31(88)→	A
WIGEON, AMERICAN	10/21	-	P	12/12(10)→	-	11/2	-	10/14	10/10-17(75)→	A
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	11/4-12(23)-12/3	R	A	12/10(17)-12	10/24	11/30	R-12/18(22)	R	A	A
MALLARD	R	R	A	R	R	→11/30	R-12/18(132)	R	R	R
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	→10/21	-	→11/21	11/27	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	-	-	P	10/9-12/19(5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
PINTAIL, NORTHERN	11/4	-	-	11/26	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	10/8	-	10/11→	10/18-11/27	-	-	-	-	-	A
CANVASBACK	-	12/26→	-	11/18-26	-	-	-	-	12/11-19	-
REDHEAD	-	12/24→	-	10/21-11/20(6)→	-	-	-	-	11/28-12/19(4)	-
DUCK, RING-NECKED	11/25(6)→	11/25(6)→	P	10/18-12/10(9)→	10/24-11/3	→11/30	-	11/26(3)-12/19	10/10-11/31(21)→	-
SCAUP, GREATER	10/20(40)-11/20	12/18→	→11/7	11/24-26(6)→	-	11/2	-	12/19	11/4	-
LESSER	-	-	-	10/8-11/26(16)	-	-	-	-	11/7-12/18(38)-20	-
SCOTER, SURF	-	-	-	10/18-27	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHITE-WINGED	-	11/25	-	11/26	-	-	-	11/26(3)	11/6(4)	-
OLDSQUAW	-	11/25(14)	-	11/26(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-
BUFFLEHEAD	10/20(55)-12/19	11/13(6)	-	11/24(6)→	11/6-18(75)	11/2	11/7-12/18	11/6-15(8)	10/31-11/17(17)	10/21(7)→
GOLDENEYE, COMMON	12/3-17	12/23	P	10/25(4)-12/26	-	-	-	-	11/7-13(1200)→	10/30→
MERGANSER, HOODED	11/6-18(91)-12/17	11/25	11/7→	10/21-12/26	-	→11/30	-	P	10/23-11/6(2750)→	A
COMMON	12/3	10/16	11/29→	10/20→	-	-	R	R	A-12/18(100)	A
RED-BREASTED	10/14(7)-12/19	-	P	10/19-12/16	-	-	-	12/19	10/23-12/11(712)→	-
DUCK, RUDDY	10/18-20(75)-12/30	11/5(6)	A	10/8-11/24(155)→	10/24-12/8(39)	→11/23	11/26(4)	10/15-11/15(8)	10/10-12/19(153)	A
OSPREY	→10/29	-	→10/11	10/8-11/2	10/2-16	-	-	→10/11	-	P
EAGLE, BALD	→11/23	12/18	A	11/6-12/26	-	-	11/28	A	R-12/18(9)	A
HARRIER, NORTHERN	A	11/25→	A	10/9-11/5	R-11/21(5)	-	-	R	A	A
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	R	R	R	R	R	-	R	R	A	R
COOPER'S	R	R	R	R	R	-	R	R	A	R
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	11/8	-	-	10/16-12/8	-	-	-	-	12/18-19	A
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	-	-	A	10/3-12/26	12/11	-	-	-	A	A
BROAD-WINGED	→11/4L	P	-	-	-	-	→11/13L	-	-	P
RED-TAILED	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
ROUGH-LEGGED	-	11/25→	10/7→	-	11/7→	-	-	12/19	11/7→	P
EAGLE, GOLDEN	10/29	-	-	-	-	-	-	11/5	11/6	P
KESTREL, AMERICAN	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
MERLIN	-	-	10/9-16	12/20	12/12-18	-	-	-	11/27	P
FALCON, PEREGRINE	11/24	11/24	10/2	10/9	-	-	-	-	-	P
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	R	-	-
COOT, AMERICAN	A-11/4(178)	12/25→	A	10/9-12/10(250)→	10/25-11/18(75)	11/2-30	11/4	10/15(20)→	A-12/18(3500)	-
KILLDEER	→10/14(38)-11/25	A	A	R	→10/17	→11/30	→10/5	-	A-10/10(45)	A
YELLOWLEGS, GREATER	10/13-17	-	10/31	10/9	-	-	-	-	10/10(21)-11/6	-
LESSER	-	-	10/11	-	-	-	-	-	→10/10(22)-12/19	-
SANDPIPER, SOLITARY	→10/8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LEAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/23(16)	-
PECTORAL	10/13-17	-	10/10(12)-16	-	-	-	-	-	→10/23(25)-11/7	-
DUNLIN	-	-	-	-	11/13	-	-	-	10/31(3)	-
SNIPE, COMMON	-	-	→10/31	10/9-12/27	-	-	-	-	→10/23(12)-12/19	A
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	→11/16	-	-	→12/3	-	-	-	-	-	P
GULL, BONAPARTES	11/4(13)-12	-	-	10/7	→11/6	-	-	→12/19	-	-
RING-BILLED	A	A	P	10/9→	-	11/30	12/18(65)	12/19(4)	10/23-31(741)-12/19	A
HERRING	-	-	-	11/11(5)-12/18	-	-	-	-	A-12/19(6106)	A
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A-10/17(116)	A

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - OCTOBER THROUGH DECEMBER 1999

	CAMBRIA	CARBON	CENTRE	CHESTER	CLARION	CLEARFIELD	CLINTON	COLUMBIA	CRAWFORD	CUMBERLAND
LESSER BLACK-BACKED	-	-	-	12/1	-	-	-	-	-	-
GREAT BLACK-BACKED	-	-	-	12/6	-	-	-	-	-	A
OWL, BARN	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	R
BARRED	R	-	R	-	R	R	-	R	R	R
LONG-EARED	-	-	-	11/27→	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHORT-EARED	-	-	-	11/26→	-	-	-	12/15-18(3)→	11/5	-
NORTHERN SAW-WHET	-	-	-	12/12→	-	-	10/5-29(8)-11/12	10/11(57)	-	P
SWIFT, CHIMNEY	→10/11	-	-	→10/16	-	-	→10/3	-	-	→10/13
HUMMINGBIRD, RUBY-THROATED	-	P	-	→10/3	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	-	-	12/30	-	-	-	-	-	-	R
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	10/5-12/13	-	10/9→	10/31→	10/3-6	10/5	R	10/22-12/19(4)	-	A
FLICKER, NORTHERN	A	R	A	R	→10/9	R	-	R	R	R
WOOD-PEWEE, EASTERN	-	-	-	→10/9	-	-	-	-	-	-
PHOEBE, EASTERN	→10/24	P	→10/8	→12/26	-	→10/5	→10/2	→12/19	→10/20	P
SHRIKE, NORTHERN	11/5	11/13	11/7→	11/23-12/18	-	-	-	-	11/14-12/3	12/19-25
VIREO, BLUE-HEADED	→10/25	-	→10/18	→10/17	→10/8	→10/5	-	→10/24	-	→10/19
RED-EYED	-	-	→10/8	-	-	-	-	-	-	P
CROW, FISH	-	-	A	-	-	-	12/18	R	-	R
RAVEN, COMMON	A	-	A	-	R	R	-	R	-	R
LARK, HORNED	A-12/17(60)	-	P	12/27	11/27(250±)→	-	-	R	12/19(5)	R
SWALLOW, TREE	→10/17	-	→10/23	→10/9(150)-15	-	-	-	→10/10	→10/9(20)	P
CHICKADEE, CAROLINA	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	R
BLACK-CAPPED	R	R	R	10/26→	R	R	R	R	R	R
NUTHATCH, RED-BREADED	A	A	A	10/12→	A	11/30	A	A-12/19(11)	A-12/19(8)	A
CREEPER, BROWN	R	10/26	R	10/25→	R	A	11/6-12/25	R	→10/31	A
WREN, HOUSE	→11/21	-	-	-	→10/3	-	-	→12/19	→10/31	→12/18
WINTER	10/5-11/12	10/24	A	10/8-12/26	11/7	-	11/27	→12/19	10/3→	A
MARSH	-	-	-	10/8	-	-	-	-	-	-
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	A	-	R	10/9→	11/7→	→11/2	10/30-12/18	A	A	A
RUBY-CROWNED	→10/31	10/16	A	10/8-12/18	10/17	10/5	-	→12/19	A	A
THRUSH, SWAINSONS	10/6-8	-	10/4	10/15	-	-	-	-	→10/3	-
HERMIT	→12/15	-	A	10/15→	-	-	-	A	10/10	A
WOOD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	→12/21(300)	-
ROBIN, AMERICAN	R	R-11/25(25)	A	R	-	A	A	R	→10/30	R
CATBIRD, GRAY	→10/16	→10/16	A	A	-	-	-	→10/11	→10/2	A
THRASHER, BROWN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/3	-	-
PIPET, AMERICAN	-	-	10/11	11/5(5)	-	-	-	-	→10/3(10)-11/1	-
WARBLER, ORANGE-CROWNED	-	-	10/10-18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NASHVILLE	-	-	→10/5	-	-	-	-	-	→10/3	P
MAGNOLIA	-	-	-	-	-	→10/5	-	-	-	-
CAPE MAY	→10/14	-	-	-	-	→10/5	-	-	-	-
BLACK-THROATED BLUE	→11/6L	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
YELLOW-RUMPED	10/4(12)-11/4	→10/24	A	10/16	10/6(5)-17	→11/2	10/9(6)-31	A	A-12/19(14)	A
BLACK-THROATED GREEN	-	-	→10/10	-	-	-	-	→10/30	→10/3	-
PINE	→10/18	→10/16	→10/24	12/18	-	→10/5	-	-	→10/9	-
PALM	10/6-11	-	→11/7	-	-	-	-	→10/14	→10/10	-
BAY-BREADED	-	-	→10/7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BLACKPOLL	-	-	→10/21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REDSTART, AMERICAN	→10/6	-	→10/6	-	-	-	-	-	→10/31	-
YELLOWTHROAT, COMMON	→10/11	-	→10/4	→10/12	-	-	-	→10/3	-	P
TANAGER, SCARLET	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/3	-	-
TOWHEE, EASTERN	→11/6	-	→10/17	R	-	→10/5	→10/10	→12/19	-	A
SPARROW, AMERICAN TREE	11/7-18(59)→	10/16→	11/7→	11/16-12/10(20+)→	11/9→	10/30→	11/7→	10/10-12/19(536)→	10/10-12/19(536)→	P
CHIPPING	→11/20	→10/24(7)	→11/4	→10/17	→10/23	→10/5	-	→10/22	→12/19	-
FIELD	→10/25	→10/16	→10/4(60)-31	R	→10/6(6)-18	→10/5	-	A	-	A
VESPER	→10/4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAVANNAH	-	-	10/4	→10/8(100)	-	-	-	-	-	A

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - OCTOBER THROUGH DECEMBER 1999

	CAMBRIA	CARBON	CENTRE	CHESTER	CLARION	CLEARFIELD	CLINTON	COLUMBIA	CRAWFORD	CUMBERLAND
FOX	10/21-11/1(10)-12/13	10/17	10/31→	10/28-11/21(9)-12/26	10/31→	-	10/31-12/18	10/24-11/5(12)-6	-	10/27→
LINCOLN'S SWAMP	-	-	→10/4(12)-12	10/10	-	-	-	-	-	→10/7(6)
WHITE-THROATED	→10/21(10)	→11/24	A	A-10/8(20)	→11/19	→10/5	A-12/18(9)	A	A	A
WHITE-CROWNED	10/21	10/16(10)→	A	10/7→	A-10/6(15)	10/5→	10/21	12/19	12/26	10/27→
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	A	-	10/4-31	10/9=12/2(6+)→	10/6	-	A-12/18(95)	A	A	A
LONGSPUR, LAPLAND	12/17	-	-	12/27	R	-	-	12/19(6)	-	-
BUNTING, SNOW	11/28	-	11/7-20	12/5(5)-27	12/12(5)→	-	-	12/19(16)	11/6(30)-12/28	-
GROSBEEK, ROSE-BREADED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	A	-	→11/7	→12/18	A	-	-	→11/3(12)	→12/19(97)	A
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	→10/25	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/10	→10/23(6)-11/21	A-11/1(27)
BLACKBIRD, RUSTY	10/6-15(37)-31	-	-	-	-	-	-	11/3	10/23(235)-12/19	→12/18(5)
GRACKLE, COMMON	P	-	→11/7	R	-	-	-	→12/19	→12/2	A
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	P	-	P	R	-	-	-	-	→12/19(5)	A
FINCH, PURPLE	R-12/30(15)	10/16	A	10/3→	A	10/5	10/30	R	12/19(7)	A
CROSSBILL, RED	-	-	11/7(3)	-	11/7(10)→	-	10/31-11/15	-	-	11/7
WHITE-WINGED	-	-	-	-	11/18	-	12/27	11/10(5)	-	-
REDPOLL, COMMON	-	-	12/1(5)	-	12/7-12(250+)→	-	-	12/19(13)	12/19(99)→	-
SISKIN, PINE	11/25-12/17(8)	-	A	10/13-23(27)-12/12	10/27→	-	10/30-12/18(52)→	A-10/24(12)	11/6-12/18(30)-26	11/16-12/25(6)→
GROSBEEK, EVENING	12/27(8)	-	11/5→	11/14	11/7-28(8)→	11/23	10/27(6)-11/8	11/5(11)-12/19	12/13	A

	DAUPHIN	DELAWARE	ERIE	FAYETTE	FOREST	FRANKLIN	FULTON	HUNTINGDON	INDIANA	JEFFERSON
LOON, RED-THROATED COMMON	-	-	10/11-11/13(33)→	10/24	-	-	11/25(3)-26	-	-	-
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	-	10/22-11/7(13)→	OCT-11/15(84)→	-	-	-	10/31-11/4	→10/23(150)-27	10/12-12/5	11/25
HORNED	-	A-12/18(6)	A	11/5-8	10/18	→10/21	10/9-11/25	A	→10/12(81)-12/27	11/25
RED-NECKED CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	12/16	10/31-11/15	10/7-12/18(600)→	10/24(8)	-	-	-	10/23	10/16-11/9(8)-16	11/25(3)
HERON, GREAT BLUE	→NOV	A-12/18(9)	A	10/24(95)	-	-	11/14	→10/3	11/14-12/5	11/25(17)
EGRET, GREAT	→10/31	R	A	R	A	R-12/18(53)	A	R	A-11/2(5)	-
VULTURE, BLACK	R	P	→11/6L	-	-	-	-	R	-	-
TURKEY	R	R-11/11(35)	-	-	→10/3	R	→11/14	R	→10/12(8)-12/27	-
GOOSE, SNOW CANADA	P	10/19-11/11(230)→	10/10-12/18	-	-	11/11-25	-	-	10/25-30(5)	-
BRANT	R	R	R	R	-	R	R-11/4(173)	-	R-10/30(375)	R
SWAN, MUTE	-	10/24(200)	10/14(75)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TUNDRA	A	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-
DUCK, WOOD	→DEC	11/4(13)-12/12	NOV→	11/2-25(600)-12/19	-	-	-	12/26(110)	10/26-11/25(250)-28	11/25
GADWALL	10/16→	P	→DEC	R	-	R-10/28(12)	→10/10	A	→10/11(7)-28	-
WIGEON, AMERICAN	-	10/29	A	12/17	-	-	10/24(6)	-	→10/26(97)-11/23	-
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK MALLARD	R-12/28(100+)	P	A	-	-	R	10/24	11/3→	→10/26(26)-11/9	-
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	R	R	A	R	-	11/23	10/24→	10/19→	A-10/26(88)	-
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	P	R	→12/18L	-	-	-	R-10/31(31)	R	A-10/22(258)	R-12/12(11)
PINTAIL, NORTHERN	-	A	→12/26L	-	-	-	-	11/7	→10/23	-
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	-	A	A	-	-	11/4-12/8	-	-	11/2-27(10)	-
CANVASBACK	OCT→	A	→12/18(9)	11/5	-	A	11/14→	10/31(20)	→11/9(48)-12/27	-
REDHEAD	-	12/17	A	-	-	-	-	-	11/20-23(6)-25	-
DUCK, RING-NECKED	-	→10/29(30)-11/28	A	10/24	-	-	-	-	10/12-11/13(121)-16	-
SCAUP, GREATER	-	11/29	A	-	-	11/4-12/18	10/24-11/6(12)→	11/11(12)	10/26-11/9	-
LESSER	-	10/29-12/19	A	-	-	-	-	10/23→	→11/23(21)-12/5	-
SCOTER, SURF	-	-	A	11/5	-	-	11/25	-	-	-
WHITE-WINGED	-	-	A	10/24(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-
BLACK	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OLDSQUAW	-	11/14-12/18	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - OCTOBER THROUGH DECEMBER 1999

	DAUPHIN	DELAWARE	ERIE	FAYETTE	FOREST	FRANKLIN	FULTON	HUNTINGDON	INDIANA	JEFFERSON
BUFFLEHEAD	NOV→	10/29-11/4(47)→	10/23(14)→	10/24-11/25(600)-12/19	-	11/6	10/24-11/6(38)25	10/23→	10/26-11/23(38)	12/12-19(7)
GOLDENEYE, COMMON	DEC→	11/16	10/27(5)→	10/24	-	-	-	10/3	11/23	-
MERGANSER, HOODED	A	11/12(18)→	A	11/7	-	-	-	A	→11/16(5)-12/27	12/12(8)
COMMON	A	11/28-12/19(23)→	A	-	10/12(11)	-	-	P	-	A
RED-BREASTED	-	-	A	-	-	-	11/25(8)	-	-	-
DUCK, RUDDY	P	A-10/29(492)	A	10/24-11/25(2000)-12/19	-	10/11-30(3)-11/23	10/31(12)→	→10/5(8)-11/3	10/12-11/23(775)-12/27	-
OSPREY	P	→10/7(5)-11/6	→NOV	-	-	-	→10/31	A	→11/20	-
EAGLE, BALD	R	A-10/7(4)	P	-	-	P	-	A	-	-
HARRIER, NORTHERN	A	A-10/25(4)	P	-	10/5	R	P	A-10/30(13)	10/12-12/27(5)→	R
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	R	A-10/7(62)	A	R	R	R	R	R-10/11(86)	A	R
COOPER'S	R	R-10/11(13)	A	R	R	R	R	R-10/5(15)	A	R
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	P	10/11-12/18	11/27	-	-	-	-	R-11/6(5)	-	-
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	R	A-11/7(21)	P	R	-	-	P	R-10/27(12)	A	-
BROAD-WINGED	-	→10/6(6)-11/11	-	-	-	-	P	→10/7(13)-11	-	-
RED-TAILED	R	R-11/7(159)	A	R	R	R	R	R-11/7(231)	R	R
ROUGH-LEGGED	12/18→	11/11	P	-	12/15	-	-	10/15→	-	12/11→
EAGLE, GOLDEN	11/17	10/14-11/11	-	-	-	-	P	10/6-11/28(12)-12/11	-	-
KESTREL, AMERICAN	R	R-10/11(25)	A	R	R	R	R	R-10/2(13)	R	R
MERLIN	11/12	A	P	-	-	-	-	→10/6(5)-11/4	-	12/12
FALCON, PEREGRINE	A(2)	R	P	-	-	-	-	→10/5(5)-8	10/23	-
COOT, AMERICAN	10/4-12/18(20+)→	11/4(10)→	A-OCT(5000)	11/5-8(8)-25	-	12/26	11/6	→11/2(1500)-12/27	→10/26(47)-12/27	-
KILLDEER	A	R	→DEC	-	→10/5(4)	→10/21(96)-11/23	→10/31(21)-11/6	R	→11/14	-
YELLOWLEGS, GREATER	-	-	→OCT	-	-	-	-	10/22	→10/30	-
LESSER	-	→12/18	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/19	-
SANDPIPER, SPOTTED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/30L	→11/2(6)-9	-
PECTORAL	-	-	-	-	-	10/13	-	-	→11/6(17)-16	-
DUNLIN	-	-	→DEC	-	-	-	-	-	→10/17(30)-11/16	-
SNIPE, COMMON	→12/18	P	→DEC	-	-	A	→11/6	-	→10/19	-
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	→10/31	P	P	-	-	P	P	-	→10/23	-
GULL, BONAPARTES	-	11/7	-	-	-	-	-	10/24	-	-
RING-BILLED	A	A	A	10/24(15)	-	P	-	P	→11/16(44)-12/27	P
HERRING	A-12/25(30+)	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	11/23	-
ICELAND	12/25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GREAT BLACK-BACKED	R	A-12/25(34)	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OWL, BARN	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-
BARRED	R	-	-	R	R	R	R	-	R	R
LONG-EARED	12/18(6)→	12/18	DEC	-	-	-	-	-	-	12/12-19
SHORT-EARED	12/18→	11/11	10/11-11/20	-	-	-	-	-	11/19(5)-12/17	11/30(3)→
NORTHERN SAW-WHET	OCT→	10/12-12/30	10/29-11/17	-	-	-	-	-	-	12/12-19
SWIFT, CHIMNEY	→10/4	→10/9(100)-10	→OCT	-	-	→10/9(29)	-	→10/2	→10/2(80)-6	-
HUMMINGBIRD, RUBY-THROATED	-	-	-	-	-	→10/6	-	-	→10/13	-
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	-	10/2	→NOV	-	-	R	-	R	-	-
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	10/2→	10/4→	P	-	-	A	11/14	10/2→	10/6→	R
FLICKER, NORTHERN	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	R	A	-
PHOEBE, EASTERN	→10/16	→10/1(5)-12/18	→OCT	-	-	→10/17	→10/31	→10/11	→10/20	-
SHRIKE, NORTHERN	-	-	10/24→	-	-	-	-	11/29→	-	12/12→
VIREO, WHITE-EYED	-	→10/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BLUE-HEADED	→10/27	→10/1(5)-21	→OCT	-	→10/5	→10/22	→10/10	→10/2	→10/23	-
RED-EYED	→10/7	→10/23	→OCT	-	-	10/1	-	→10/11	-	-
CROW, FISH	R	R	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-
RAVEN, COMMON	R	12/18	-	R	R	R	R	R	R	-
LARK, HORNED	A-12/17(100+)	-	P	R	-	-	R	-	A-11/9(6)	R-12/12(40)
SWALLOW, TREE	→10/2	→10/29(6)-30	→10/8	-	-	-	P	-	-	-
CHICKADEE, CAROLINA	R	R	-	R	-	R	-	-	-	-
BLACK-CAPPED	R	11/24→	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED	A	A	A	R	R	A	-	R	A-10/7(7)	R
CREEPER, BROWN	R	10/7→	A	-	P	-	R	R	A-11/28(3)	R

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - OCTOBER THROUGH DECEMBER 1999

	DAUPHIN	DELAWARE	ERIE	FAYETTE	FOREST	FRANKLIN	FULTON	HUNTINGDON	INDIANA	JEFFERSON
WREN HOUSE	-	→10/1	-	-	-	→10/5	-	-	→11/13	-
WINTER	A	P	P	-	-	P	-	R	→12/27	12/19
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	10/7→	A-10/12(15)	A	-	-	→10/16(504)-30	10/10→	10/2→	A-12/5(5)	12/12(12)→
RUBY-CROWNED	10/1→	A-10/9(10)	P	-	-	10/16(12)-30	→10/10(24)-31	A	→10/20(6)-11/16	12/12
THRUSH, SWAINSON'S	→10/22	-	→OCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HERMIT	R	10/9-11/12(5)→	P	-	-	10/13	-	R	→10/26	12/12
WOOD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROBIN, AMERICAN	R	R	A	-	-	→10/5	-	R	R-12/16(309)	R-12/12(115)
CATBIRD, GRAY	→OCT	A	→12/19	-	-	→10/30	→10/10	A	→10/6	-
THRASHER, BROWN	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PIPT, AMERICAN	-	10/4-30(18)-11/13	P	11/7	-	-	-	-	10/12-30(17)-11/9	-
WARBLER, TENNESSEE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/3	-
ORANGE-CROWNED	-	11/26-12/18	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/7-11	-
NASHVILLE	→10/17	→12/18	-	-	-	-	-	→10/3	-	-
PARULA, NORTHERN	-	→10/11	-	-	-	-	-	→10/3	-	-
WARBLER, CHESTNUT-SIDED	→10/2	-	-	-	-	→10/2	-	→10/2	-	-
MAGNOLIA	→10/2	→10/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/12	-
CAPE MAY	-	→10/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/18	-
BLACK-THROATED BLUE	→10/7	→10/17	→OCT	-	-	-	→10/10	→10/2	-	-
YELLOW-RUMPED	→11/5	A-10/29(13)	A	-	→10/8	-	→10/17	P	A-10/19(12)	-
BLACK-THROATED GREEN	→10/9	→10/1(5)-11/6	-	-	-	→10/5	→10/10(5)	→10/3	→10/12	-
PINE	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	→12/19	→10/17	-
PALM	→10/13	A-10/13(40)	→OCT	-	-	-	-	-	→10/11	-
BAY-BREASTED	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/10	→10/3	-	-
BLACKPOLL	→10/17	→10/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/7(15)-23	-
REDSTART, AMERICAN	-	→10/2	-	-	-	→10/1	-	-	-	-
OVENBIRD	→12/25L	-	-	-	-	→10/6	-	-	-	-
WARBLER, CONNECTICUT	-	-	10/3	-	-	-	-	-	10/7	-
YELLOWTHROAT, COMMON	-	A	P	-	-	→10/17	→10/17	→10/3	→10/20	-
WARBLER, HOODED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/9	-
WILSON'S	-	12/15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TANAGER, SCARLET	-	→10/4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOWHEE, EASTERN	→NOV	R	P	-	→10/3	-	→10/17	→10/10	→12/27	-
SPARROW, AMERICAN TREE	11/8→	11/12-12/18(10)→	OCT→	-	12/2-17(6)→	→10/10	P	11/7→	11/4-12/10(18)→	11/25-12/12(26)→
CHIPPING	A	A-10/27(11)	P	-	→10/12	-	→10/10	A	→10/9(32)-12/27	-
FIELD	A	R	→12/18	-	-	A	R	R	→12/27	-
VESPER	-	10/16	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAVANNAH	-	→11/6(4)	P	-	-	-	-	-	→10/20	-
FOX	10/28→	10/16-11/24(20)→	P	-	11/7-13	11/13→	-	10/10-30(10)→	11/9→	-
LINCOLN'S	10/7	10/16	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/6-17	-
SWAMP	A	R	P	-	-	→10/19	10/17	A	→12/27	-
WHITE-THROATED	A	A	A	-	-	-	10/10-17(22)→	A	A-10/23(24)	-
WHITE-CROWNED	10/7-12/18(16)→	10/12-15(5)→	P	-	11/7	10/10→	10/17-31	10/23→	10/9-30(6)→	12/12(14)→
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	A	A	A	-	A-12/26(80)	10/5(10)→	10/10(5)→	R	A-12/28(87)	R
LONGSPUR, LAPLAND	-	-	10/9-16(5)-11/12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BUNTING, SNOW	-	11/14	NOV-12/18	-	-	11/16(20)	-	-	-	12/12(20)
GROSBEEK, ROSE-BREASTED	-	→10/9	→11/5L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BUNTING, INDIGO	-	→10/11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	A	R	P	-	-	P	→10/30(12)	A	→10/19(350)-12/27	→12/19
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	A-12/30(19)	-	P	-	-	10/29	R	A	→10/20	-
BLACKBIRD, RUSTY	10/19(40)-21	11/28(7)→	P	-	12/2(7)	-	-	A	10/12-26(200)-12/27	-
GRACKLE, COMMON	→NOV	R	P	-	→11/6(100)	P	→10/10(3000)	A	→10/23(2000)-12/3	-
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	R	R	P	-	-	A-12/30(250+)	P	A	→12/28	-
ORIOLE, BALTIMORE	→10/9	12/16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINCH, PURPLE	A	A-12/18(4)	P	R	R	10/17→	-	A	A-10/26(25)	R-12/12(17)
CROSSBILL, RED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11/14	-	-
WHITE-WINGED	-	-	11/15-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - OCTOBER THROUGH DECEMBER 1999

	DAUPHIN	DELAWARE	ERIE	FAYETTE	FOREST	FRANKLIN	FULTON	HUNTINGDON	INDIANA	JEFFERSON
REDPOLL, COMMON	12/28(12)→	-	11/10-15(319)→	-	12/19	-	-	-	-	12/12(4)
SISKIN, PINE	10/16-12/28(150+)→	10/16-29(10)→	10/9→	11/12	12/18	10/8-11/19(13)-12	-	A	10/11-11/2(12)-12/27	12/12
GROSBK, EVENING	11/12(6)	11/1(7)-11	NOV(5)	11/12	11/9-12/26(70)→	-	-	10/29→	11/7-12/5(16)-12/27	12/12
MONTGOMERY										
	JUNIATA	LANCASTER	LAWRENCE	LEBANON	LUZERNE	LYCOMING	MERCER	MIFFLIN	MONTGOMERY	MONTOUR
LOON, RED-THROATED	-	-	-	-	11/27-12/4	-	-	-	-	-
COMMON	P	-	10/24	-	10/7-11/15(11)-12/12	-	10/23→	-	11/6(5)	10/9
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	P	-	10/14	11/7(7)-12/18	10/4→	-	10/8-20(8)→	-	→10/8(4)-12/19	10/7-30(7)-12/19
HORNED	-	-	11/14	10/29-11/26	11/14→	11/28	11/12(4)	-	11/4-25(11)-27	10/14-23
RED-NECKED	-	-	-	-	→11/9	-	11/1	-	-	-
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	P	-	→10/2	10/24(110H)	R	-	10/8-24(30)	R	→10/21	12/19
HERON, GREAT BLUE	A	R	-	-	R	-	R	R	A	R
EGRET, GREAT	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HERON, GREEN	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/13	-
VULTURE, BLACK	A-12/30(40)	R	-	R	-	-	-	R(30)	R-11/9(41)	-
TURKEY	A-12/20(66)	R	-	R	→10/6(67)-11/6	→10/13	→10/30	R(60)	R-12/19(67)	→10/23(12)
GOOSE, SNOW	-	12/19(2374)→	-	11/21→	10/28-11/28(100)	-	10/8-11/29	-	10/5-11/26(300+)	11/27(8)-12/19
CANADA	R	R	-	R	R	R	R	R	R	R-12/19(3500)
BRANT	-	10/24(165)	-	10/18E(50H)-24	11/15(107H)	-	-	-	-	-
SWAN, MUTE	A	12/26(6)	-	12/26	11/25(18)	-	10/23(27)-27	-	10/26-12/10(5)-11	10/30-11/26(20)
TUNDRA	-	-	10/23-11/14(19)	11/26(8)→	R	-	P	R-11/8(5)	A-10/11(26)	→10/7
DUCK, WOOD	A	A	→10/5	→12/18	12/26	-	10/24-11/26(5)	-	A-11/19(48)	12/19
GADWALL	-	-	→11/14	A	12/26	-	10/31-11/11(5)	-	→10/31(40+)-12/3	10/12-11/27(12)-12/19
WIGEON, AMERICAN	-	P	10/24-31	11/26	12/26	-	10/2-11/26(7)	R-11/8(4)	A	A
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	A	P	10/14-23(14)→	R	R-12/26(105)	12/24(8)	-	R	-	-
MALLARD	R	R	R(70+)	R-12/26(7000H)	-	R	R	R	-	-
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/8(20)-11	→10/23
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	-	P	11/5(14)-26	11/5(14)-26	-	-	10/30-11/13	-	A-10/25(26)	-
PINTAIL, NORTHERN	-	P	→11/26	→11/26	12/12(7)-26	-	11/4(4)	-	A-12/10(25)	12/19(11)
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	-	P	10/23(13)-11/14	10/24(8)-11/5	→10/9	-	10/24	-	A-10/23(350+)	10/12-11/6(19)-12/19
CANVASBACK	-	12/19	-	-	12/23→	-	11/16	-	11/11-25(15)-12/20	-
REDHEAD	-	-	10/31(4)	-	12/21→	-	11/28(7)	-	-	-
DUCK, RING-NECKED	P	P	→11/14(47)	10/29-12/18(10)	11/6→	-	11/10-13(15)-26	-	10/16-11/20(68)-12/16	11/27(20)-12/19
SCAUP, GREATER	-	-	10/24	11/26	11/9→	-	-	-	-	-
LESSER	-	P	10/24-26(6)-11/14	10/29E-11/26	10/18→	12/24(4)	10/23-11/26(48)	-	10/20-11/26(18)-12/22	-
SCOTER, SURF	-	-	-	-	12/4-12	-	-	-	-	-
BLACK	-	-	10/20(12)	-	-	-	11/26	-	11/25(10)	-
OLDSQUAW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BUFFLEHEAD	P	P	10/29-11/7(14)-12/18	11/6(40)→	11/28(9)	11/28(9)	10/23-11/26(18)	-	11/3-6(73)-26	10/23-11/7(47)-12/19
GOLDENEYE, COMMON	P	12/19	12/31	12/31	12/24	12/24	11/15(13)	-	12/22→	-
MERGANSER, HOODED	P	-	→11/14(31)	11/26-30(6)→	R	12/24	10/23-28(25)-11/26	-	10/28-12/2(40+)-19	-
COMMON	P	P	-	12/18-31(12)→	R	R-11/28(9)	11/12	-	11/9→	12/19(83)
RED-BREASTED	-	12/19	-	-	12/26→	-	11/12-28	-	11/25-26(6)	-
DUCK, RUDDY	P	P	10/14	10/10-11/19(12)-12/18	10/11→	11/28(45)-12/24	10/10-11/26(47)	-	10/9-31(267+)	10/23-11/27(20)-12/23
OSPREY	P	→12/19	P	A	→10/7	-	→10/3	→OCT(10)	→11/13	→12/26L
EAGLE, BALD	10/11-11/29	R	-	A	A	→12/28	R	→NOV	A-10/2(3)	-
HARRIER, NORTHERN	A	P	R-12(3/5)	A	R	-	10/9→	→11/28	→10/2(4)	10/29→
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	R	R	-	R	R	R	R	R	R-10/11(59)	A
COOPER'S	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R-10/27(12)	A
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	P	-	-	-	-	-	10/16-30	P	10/16-30	-
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	P	P	R	R	R	-	R	P	10/5-27(7)-11/13	-
BROAD-WINGED	P	-	-	-	→10/6	-	11/7	-	→10/3(120)-11	-
RED-TAILED	R	-	-	-	-	R	R	R	R-10/27(86)	R
ROUGH-LEGGED	11/29→	R	11/13→	P	10/17	-	10/17→	-	10/25→	6/12/19→
EAGLE, GOLDEN	10/11	-	→12/18	-	10/27-11/28	12/1-2	-	P(29)	10/12-27	-
KESTREL, AMERICAN	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R-10/2(31)	R

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - OCTOBER THROUGH DECEMBER 1999

	JUNIATA	LANCASTER	LAWRENCE	LEBANON	LUZERNE	LYCOMING	MERCER	MIFFLIN	MONTGOMERY	MONTOUR
MERLIN	P	32.2105263157895	-	P	→11/6	-	-	P	→11/29	-
FALCON, PEREGRINE	-	-	-	P	R	-	10/2	P	10/3-12	-
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN	-	R	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-
COOT, AMERICAN	-	A	-	10/10-12/18(47)→	10/4→	-	A-11/13(45)	-	10/11-11/6(53)-12/3	10/23
KILLDEER	A-10/5(75+)	R	→10/24(24)-11/14	R-12/8(41)	A	-	→10/2(91)-11/12	R-11/20(8)	→11/29	→10/21
YELLOWLEGS, GREATER	-	-	→10/10	-	→11/6L	-	→10/21	-	→10/20	-
LESSER	-	-	→10/24	→10/12	-	-	→10/2	-	-	-
SANDPIPER, SOLITARY	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPOTTED	P	-	→10/24	-	-	-	→10/8	-	→10/24	-
LEAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/8	-	-	-
PECTORAL	-	10/16	-	-	-	-	→10/8	-	→10/8(4)	-
DUNLIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	11/11-13	-	-	-
SNIPE, COMMON	A	A	10/9-31	11/28→	→11/10	-	→12/18	→12/16	→11/3	-
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	→12/18	P	P	→10/24	P	-	→10/27	-	-	-
GULL, BONAPARTES	-	P	-	10/24E-11/7	-	-	→11/12(15)-26	-	11/26	-
RING-BILLED	P	A	→11/28(150+)	A	A	-	A	10/8	→11/22(160+)	12/19
HERRING	-	A	-	10/20E-11/26(1620H)	11/13→	-	→10/24	-	P	-
ICELAND	-	-	-	12/31	-	-	-	-	-	-
LESSER BLACK-BACKED	-	12/19→	-	11/19-12/18(7H)	-	-	-	-	12/23-25	-
GREAT BLACK-BACKED	P	A	-	11/19-12/18(14)	-	-	-	-	-	-
OWL, BARN	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	-	R
BARRED	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	-	R
LONG-EARED	11/18-12/18(23)→	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12/19(3)
SHORT-EARED	10/25-12/24(6)→	-	→11/13(5)-12/30	9/24-11/24	-	-	11/7	-	12/12-25	-
NORTHERN SAW-WHET	-	P	-	11/4-12/18	R	-	11/9	-	-	-
SWIFT, CHIMNEY	-	-	→10/8(25)-9	-	→10/13(10)	-	→10/8(13)	-	→10/8	-
HUMMINGBIRD, RUBY-THROATED	-	-	P	-	-	-	→10/4	-	→10/6	-
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	-	R	-	R	-	-	R	10/8	-	-
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	A	P	→11/14	12/18→	→10/8	→10/13	→11/18	-	10/3-12/29	-
FLICKER, NORTHERN	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R-11/18(8)
WOOD-PEWEE, EASTERN	-	-	→10/2	-	-	-	→10/3	-	-	-
PHOEBE, EASTERN	A	A	→10/31	→1/21	P	-	→10/16	-	→10/17	-
SHRIKE, NORTHERN	12/18-19	11/11→	-	11/10-11/27	11/22→	-	11/7	12/8	11/1-12/18	11/29-12/2
VIREO, WHITE-EYED	-	-	→10/2	-	-	-	→10/2	-	→10/13	-
BLUE-HEADED	→10/17(8)	-	→10/24	-	-	→10/13	→10/10	-	→10/13	-
RED-EYED	-	-	→10/2	-	-	-	→10/13	-	-	-
CROW, FISH	P	R	-	R	R	R	R	R	R	-
RAVEN, COMMON	R	-	-	A	R	R	-	R	-	-
LARK, HORNED	R	R	R-12/9(400+)	R	R	-	→10/20	-	11/3(12)	12/5-12/19(11)→
SWALLOW, TREE	-	-	P	-	→10/13(6)	-	→11/26	-	→11/3	-
CHICKADEE, CAROLINA	-	R	-	R	-	-	-	-	R	-
BLACK-CAPPED	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	10/18	R
NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED	A	P	10/5-11/4	A	R	-	A	A	A-10/17(6)	10/23
CREEPER, BROWN	R	R	10/5→	R	R	R	A	A	A	A
WREN, HOUSE	-	→12/19	→10/5	-	-	-	→10/1	→11/25	-	-
WINTER	A	P	→12/18	12/18→	R	→10/11	→10/8(4)-11/20	-	10/25	-
MARSH	-	10/24	P	-	-	-	10/23	-	10/25	-
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	A	P	10/24-26(4)-12/18	R	R	10/11-13(6)	A-10/3(7)	-	10/19→	10/14(4)
RUBY-CROWNED	A-10/17(50+)	P	→10/20(6)-26	A-10/10(75H)	→12/3	10/11	→11/6	-	10/3-17(7)-11/27	10/16-23(3)-12/19
THRUSH, GRAY-CHEEKED	-	-	10/10-24(3)	-	-	-	10/2	-	-	-
SWAINSONS	-	-	→10/5	-	-	-	→10/9	-	-	-
HERMIT	A	A	→11/13	-	A	-	10/10-12/13	-	10/17-11/8	12/19
WOOD	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/13	-	-	→10/14
ROBIN, AMERICAN	A-10/11(250+)	R	R	R-10/24(400)	-	R-10/13(300+)	-	A	R	→10/23(30)-11/19
CATBIRD, GRAY	P	A	→10/31	-	A	-	→10/12	-	→10/23	-
THRASHER, BROWN	P	A	P	-	→10/4	-	→10/3	-	→11/18	-
PIPIT, AMERICAN	P	P	10/24-11/4(360)-18	11/14-12/18(30)→	10/27-11/27	-	10/5(6)-NOV	-	→11/7(30+)	-

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - OCTOBER THROUGH DECEMBER 1999

	JUNIATA	LANCASTER	LAWRENCE	LEBANON	LUZERNE	LYCOMING	MERCER	MIFFLIN	MONTGOMERY	MONTOUR
WARBLER, TENNESSEE	-	-	-	→10/10	-	-	-	-	→10/3	-
ORANGE-CROWNED	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/2	-	1/6	-
NASHVILLE	-	-	→10/26	→10/10	-	-	→10/2	-	→10/8	-
PARULA, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/8	-
WARBLER, MAGNOLIA	-	-	→10/2	-	-	→10/27	→10/13	-	→10/2	-
CAPE MAY	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/3	-	→10/8	-
BLACK-THROATED BLUE	A	A	→10/24(20)-11/2	-	→10/4	10/13(4)→	→10/8(16)-11/3	-	→10/8	-
YELLOW-RUMPED	A	A	→10/2(4)	A-10/10(100)	→11/1	-	→10/15(5)-8	A	A	→10/14(10)-21
BLACK-THROATED GREEN	-	-	→10/2	→10/10(6)	-	-	-	-	→10/13	-
PINE	P	-	→10/2	→10/10	-	-	→10/18	-	-	-
PALM	-	-	→10/5	10/31L	-	-	→10/4	-	→11/3	-
BAY-BREASTED	-	-	→10/2	-	-	-	→10/3	-	-	-
BLACKPOLL	-	-	→10/26	-	-	-	→10/8	-	→11/2	-
REDSTART, AMERICAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/1	-	-	-
OVENBIRD	-	-	→10/10	-	→10/17	-	→10/3	-	→10/11	-
WARBLER, HOODED	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/3	-	-	-
TANAGER, SCARLET	-	-	→10/2	-	-	-	→10/2	-	-	-
TOWHEE, EASTERN	P	R	→11/13	R	A	-	→12/11	→11/3	A	-
SPARROW, AMERICAN TREE	11/30(6)→	P	11/10(20)→	11/14-12/18(178H)→	11/9→	11/19-12/31(17)→	11/12(12)→	11/7(4)→	11/7(4)→	11/18→
CHIPPING	P	P	→10/26(5)	-	→10/19	-	→11/3	-	→10/25	-
FIELD	A	R	→10/26	R	R	-	→NOV	A	A	A
VESPER	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/24	-	-	-
SAVANNAH	-	A	-	-	→10/27	-	P	-	→10/25(8)	-
FOX	P	P	10/24-11/28(10)→	11/7E→	10/31(15)→	-	11/7-24	-	10/25-11/16(6)-12/3	-
LINCOLN'S	-	-	-	-	10/17	-	→10/13	-	→10/8	-
SWAMP	P	R	A	R	R	R	R	-	A-10/11(40±)	-
WHITE-THROATED	A	A	A-10/26(40)	A	R	-	A-11/12(12)	A	A	10/2→
WHITE-CROWNED	A	P	10/5-20(27)-12/18	12/18(27H)	10/17(155)→	-	A-10/24(40+)	A	10/13-15(6)-31	10/21→
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	A	A	10/9→	R	R	R	A	A-12/6(37)	10/8→	10/17→
LONGSPUR, LAPLAND	-	11/21→	12/9→	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BUNTING, SNOW	-	11/21→	11/28-12/9(60)→	11/7-12/18(75)→	11/21(4)-27	-	11/6-12(54)	-	11/7	11/4(15)
GROSBEEK, ROSE-BREASTED	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/1	-	-	-
BUNTING, INDIGO	-	-	→10/5(6)	-	-	-	→10/9	-	-	-
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	→12/18(6)	A	→10/23(10000)-12/3	R-10/24(1700)	R	-	A-11/12(105)	→10/20	→12/19	-
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	A-11/28(12)	R	→10/24(35)-11/2	R	P	-	→10/2(16)-11/28	R	A-12/24(40±)	-
BLACKBIRD, RUSTY	→12/18	P	10/20(75)-31	11/21-12/13(10)	-	-	→12/1	-	10/11-15(25±)-11/8	-
GRACKLE, COMMON	→12/18	R	A-10/20(10000)	R	R	-	→11/30	A	→12/8	→12/19
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	A	A	→10/14(400+)-24	R	R	-	P	R	P	-
ORIOLE, BALTIMORE	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINCH, PURPLE	A	P	A-10/23(25)	A	R	R	A	-	A-12/27(15)	-
CROSSBILL, RED	-	-	-	-	-	-	11/6	-	-	-
WHITE-WINGED	-	-	-	11/12(6)→	-	-	11/19-20	-	-	-
REDPOLL, COMMON	12/2(4)-18	-	12/23	12/13(6)	11/27→	-	11/23→	12/8	-	-
SISKIN, PINE	A-12/18(80)	A	10/8(4)-12	10/24(45)→	10/28→	10/20	10/14-28	12/8-30(6)	-	10/20-23
GROSBEEK, EVENING	11/10-12/22(12)	-	-	11/12-12/13(6)→	11/14(12)	-	-	12/16-18(3)	12/19	-

	PERRY	PHILADELPHIA	POTTER	SCHUYLKILL	SOMERSET	SULLIVAN	TIOGA	VENANGO	WESTMORELAND	WYOMING	YORK
LOON, RED-THROATED	-	-	-	-	11/20-21	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMMON	P	SEP	-	10/7-12/11	10/24(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	→10/9(7)-11/15	11/19(7)	10/3-14	→12/3	A	→10/23	10/31(3)-12/18	A	→12/23	→10/26(6)-12/11	12/4
HORNED	-	-	-	11/3-27	10/24-11/26(10)	10/23	10/31-11/26(30)	11/6-12/3	10/19-12/17	11/8	11/26→
RED-NECKED	-	-	-	-	11/24*	-	12/18	11/7	-	-	-
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	P	A	-	→11/29(20)	10/7	-	11/8	12/3	10/18-24(130)	-	→10/5(10)
HERON, GREAT BLUE	A	R	A	R	A	→10/4	A	A	R-12/18(5)	A	R
EGRET, GREAT	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	→11/3	-	→10/3
HERON, GREEN	-	→NOV	→10/3	-	-	-	→10/29	→10/11	→12/26L	-	-

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - OCTOBER THROUGH DECEMBER 1999

	PERRY	PHILADELPHIA	POTTER	SCHUYLKILL	SOMERSET	SULLIVAN	TOIGA	VENANGO	WESTMORELAND	WYOMING	YORK
VULTURE, BLACK	A	P	-	→11/28(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	R
TURKEY	A	A	→10/19	→12/5	P	→10/5(15)-11/19	→10/12	→10/28	P	→10/18	R
GOOSE, SNOW	-	P	-	10/5-11/30(315)-12/1	→12/31	-	-	-	10/24(3)-11/26	-	-
CANADA	R	R	R	R	R	R-10/5(55)	R-12/18(690)	R	R	R	R
BRANT	-	-	-	10/18(150)-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWAN, MUTE	-	OCT-NOV(6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	12/5	-	R
TUNDRA	-	-	11/25(75)	11/4(96)-12/29	11/25(400+)	-	11/26	11/12-12/25	10/24-11/25(1000)-12/26	12/18(11)	10/30→
DUCK, WOOD	P	P	P	R	-	→10/12	→10/31	-	P	A	A
GADWALL	-	P	-	10/24	-	-	-	10/4	→10/24(10)-12/26	10/5-11/15(6)→	11/25→
WIGEON, AMERICAN	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	→11/3(12)-12/15	A-12/6(5)	11/26-12/12
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	A	R-12/12(230)	→12/5	P	10/24(8)	-	A-12/26(150H)	-	A-11/1(100)	A-11/17(51)	R
MALLARD	R	R	R	R	A	A	R-12/26(500)	R	R	R	R
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	-	→11/19	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/25	-	→10/23
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	11/2	A
PINTAIL, NORTHERN	-	A	-	-	12/24	-	-	10/7-11	10/4	10/20(5)-11/18	-
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	A	A	-	11/21	10/25(6)-11/29	-	10/7-12/11	-	→10/24(20)-12/11	A	A-11/26(40)
CANVASBACK	-	→11/19(65)-12/18	-	-	11/25(12)	-	-	11/14	-	12/18-21	11/26
REDHEAD	-	-	-	-	11/25(60)	-	-	-	-	-	12/18→
DUCK, RING-NECKED	10/9	P	10/3	11/4(6)	11/25(20)	12/1(5)	11/3-12/18(16)	10/9-12/26	10/19-29(18)-12/23	10/22-28(40)-12/18	10/22→
SCAUP, GREATER	-	12/18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12/10→	-
LESSER	-	-	-	11/2-5	10/24(200)	-	11/3-26	12/11	11/26(8)	10/28→	11/26-12/12
SCOTER, SURF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12/24	10/25	-	-
WHITE-WINGED	-	-	-	-	11/26(5)	-	-	-	10/20(6)	-	-
BLACK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11/8(3)	-
OLDSQUAW	12/26	-	-	11/8-12/5	11/26(200+)	-	-	-	-	11/27	11/15-30
BUFFLEHEAD	11/15(7)→	11/6	11/4-12/21	11/4-6(24)→	10/24-11/26(80)	10/23-26	11/20-12/11	11/6-12/11	11/25(130)-12/30	11/14-12/6(18)-18	11/30→
GOLDENEYE, COMMON	11/15→	DEC	-	12/27→	12/14	-	12/11	12/23→	11/1-25(7)-12/15	11/18-30	12/18→
MERGANSER, HOODED	-	-	-	11/12	11/25(12)	-	12/3→	11/6-12/24	A-12/31(12)	11/8→	11/12→
COMMON	A	P	P	11/20	-	→10/23	A-12/3(2000H)	-	P	R	12/2→
RED-BREADED	-	-	-	11/26-28(43)	11/25(25)	-	10/15-12/3(50)→	-	11/25(14)	P	12/2→
DUCK, RUDDY	10/9	P	11/2	11/2(8)→	10/7-11/26(200)	-	11/3-11/26	10/20-12/24	10/24-11/25(100)-12/30	10/11-11/2(13)-12/18	A-11/26(300)
OSPREY	P	P	10/15-11/3	→10/2(79)-11/7	→10/10	10/23-26	-	-	→10/2	→10/2	→11/13
EAGLE, BALD	A	P	-	→10/11(6)-12/26	-	-	A	10/25-12/29	P	P	A
HARRIER, NORTHERN	R	P	A	R-10/16(24)	-	10/5	→12/24	11/6-12/11(3)→	P	R	→11/25
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	R	P	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A
COOPER'S	R	P	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	P	10/25-12/18	R	R	R	R	-	11/28-12/21	P	-	→11/12
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	A	P	-	R	-	A	→12/11	-	P	→12/8	R
BROAD-WINGED	P	P	→10/20	→10/2(128)-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/5
RED-TAILED	R	R	R	R	R	R	R-12/18(13)	R	R	R	R
ROUGH-LEGGED	P	-	11/4→	10/19-12/1	-	-	12/24→	11/13→	11/9→	11/14→	10/13→
EAGLE, GOLDEN	P	-	-	→11/7(13)-12/24	-	-	12/25	-	-	-	10/22
KESTREL, AMERICAN	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
MERLIN	P	NOV	-	→10/14(10)-11/21	-	-	-	11/1-12/14	-	-	→OCT
FALCON, PEREGRINE	P	R	-	→10/2(9)-11/9	-	-	-	-	-	-	→11/18
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R
COOT, AMERICAN	A	A(50)	12/31	10/25	→12/12(50)	-	11/3	11/6-12/24	10/25→	10/20-11/12(41)→	10/10→
KILLDEER	A	P	→12/2	A	-	→10/4	→10/29	→10/20	A	→10/12	A
YELLOWLEGS, GREATER	A	R	→10/15	-	→10/9	-	-	→10/14	→11/11	-	→12/18
LESSER	P	P	-	-	→10/10(9)	-	-	-	-	-	→12/18
SANDPIPER, SOLITARY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/4	→10/8	-	→11/25
SPOTTED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/15
LEAST	-	→11/16	11/22	-	→10/24	-	-	-	-	-	→12/18
PECTORAL	-	→11/16	10/18	-	10/20(36)	-	-	10/11-20	-	-	→11/15
DUNLIN	-	→11/16	-	-	10/24(6)	-	-	11/13	-	-	→10/15
SNIPE, COMMON	-	→10/16	-	P	-	-	-	→10/14	→10/10(5)	-	→11/8
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	-	P	→NOV	P	-	-	→11/5	-	P	-	-

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - OCTOBER THROUGH DECEMBER 1999

	PERRY	PHILADELPHIA	POTTER	SCHUYLKILL	SOMERSET	SULLIVAN	TIOGA	VENANGO	WESTMORELAND	WYOMING	YORK
GULL, BONAPARTE'S	-	-	-	-	12/7(9)	-	-	11/14	10/24(5)-12/26	-	→12/18
RING-BILLED HERRING	A	A	12/21	10/5→	12/9(11)	-	A-10/31(4)	11/6-22	-	A	A
ICELAND	-	-	→12/8	10/6→	-	-	11/8-12/18(9)→	11/10-20	→10/24(28)	10/27→	A
LESSER BLACK-BACKED GREAT BLACK-BACKED	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-
OWL, BARN	R	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	R
BARRED	R	-	R	R	-	R	R	R	R	R	R
LONG-EARED	12/26→	12/12	-	-	12/5	-	12/4	-	-	12/18	-
SHORT-EARED	-	-	-	10/30	11/18-23	-	-	11/15-12/19	12/13(3)-26	→11/16	12/16
NORTHERN SAW-WHET	P	-	→11/19	R	P	-	-	-	10/15-11/27	-	10/29(15-20)
SWIFT, CHIMNEY	→10/9	→10/10(600)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/14
HUMMINGBIRD, RUBY-THROATED	-	-	→10/4	-	→10/1	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	-	-	-	10/3	-	11/20	11/6-8	-	P	-	R
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	P	P	→10/20	A	A	→10/4	11/6	10/20	A	→12/18	A
FLICKER, NORTHERN	A	R	→12/20	R	A	→10/4	A	A	R	R	R
WOOD-PEWEE, EASTERN	-	-	-	→10/7	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/3
PHOEBE, EASTERN	P	P	→10/12	→10/16	→11/1	→10/4	→10/11	→10/11	→10/31	→10/6	→12/18
SHRIKE, NORTHERN	11/16-12/25	-	-	10/26-12/28	-	-	11/30-12/18	11/25-12/19	11/26-12/5	-	-
VIREO, WHITE-EYED	-	→10/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/16
BLUE-HEADED	→10/17	-	→10/9	→10/19	→10/10	→10/4	→10/11	→10/5	→10/20	→10/20	→10/19
RED-EYED	P	-	-	→10/1	-	-	-	-	→10/1	-	→10/3
CROW, FISH	R	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	→12/16	R
RAVEN, COMMON	R	-	R	R	-	R	R	-	-	-	R
LARK, HORNED	R	-	A	11/2-12/15(12)	-	-	-	10/15-12/20	A-12/31(150)	R-12/17(200)	12/18(50)
SWALLOW, TREE	P	P	-	→10/14(6)	-	-	-	-	→10/23	→10/4(200)-7	→10/17
CHICKADEE, CAROLINA	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	R
BLACK-CAPPED	R	12/16(4)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED	A	A	R	R	R	R	A-12/18(5)	10/26-11/11	R	A	A
CREEPER, BROWN	A	P	R	R	R	R	R	12/9	R	R-12/18(18)	10/9→
WREN HOUSE	-	-	-	→10/3	-	-	-	→10/26	-	-	→10/17
WINTER	A	P	→10/13	→10/19(5)	10/24	-	10/30-11/6(4)	-	R	R	A
MARSH	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/8	-	-
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	A	P	-	-	-	R	A-11/6(25)	10/4-12/15	R	10/7-12/18(14L)→	A
RUBY-CROWNED	A	P	10/3-6	R	-	10/4(6)-23	→12/21(8)	10/4-11/20	→11/12	10/5-12(4)-12/18	A
THRUSH, GRAY-CHEEKED	-	10/5	→10/16(4)	A	-	-	-	-	→10/14	-	10/12
SWAINSON'S	-	-	→10/3	10/19	-	-	-	-	→10/13	-	→11/26
HERMIT	A	10/21→	→10/10	A	-	→10/23	→10/28	-	A	-	10/6→
WOOD	-	-	→10/14	-	-	-	-	-	→10/3	→10/3	→10/11
ROBIN, AMERICAN	A	R	R	R	P	A	→12/18	R	A	R	R
CATBIRD, GRAY	A	P	→10/10	→11/18	→10/5	→10/9	→10/3	→10/2	→10/16	→10/1	→12/18
THRASHER, BROWN	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	→10/8
PIPET, AMERICAN	10/9	11/17	10/2	10/12	11/28	-	-	-	10/24(15)	11/3	10/6-27(25)-12/18
WARBLER, TENNESSEE	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/6	-	→10/9	-	-
ORANGE-CROWNED	→10/9	12/5	→10/3	-	→10/5	-	→10/6	-	→10/15	-	→10/17
NASHVILLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/6	-	→10/31	-	→10/16
CHESTNUT-SIDED	-	-	→10/3	-	-	-	-	-	→10/3	-	→10/11
MAGNOLIA	→10/9	-	→10/3	→10/1	-	-	-	→10/1	→10/12	-	→10/5
CAPE MAY	-	-	-	→10/17	→10/5	-	→10/6	→10/4	→10/13	-	-
BLACK-THROATED BLUE	→10/9	→10/7	-	→10/7	-	-	→10/5	-	→10/12	-	→10/6
YELLOW-RUMPED	A	P	→10/17	→11/24	→11/1	→NOV	→10/7(30)-11/2	→10/14	A	→10/7(60)-11/20	A
BLACK-THROATED GREEN	→10/9	-	-	→10/16	→10/10	-	→10/10	→10/7	→10/6	-	→10/15
BLACKBURNIAN	-	-	-	→10/18	-	→10/5	-	-	→10/3	-	-
PINE	-	P	-	→10/10	-	-	-	-	.11/15	-	A
PALM	-	→12/18	-	-	→11/1	-	10/6-7	-	→10/19	→10/10	10/5-11/2
BAY-BREASTED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	→10/20
BLACKPOLL	-	-	-	→10/12	-	-	→10/6	→10/4	→10/28	→10/7	→10/20

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - OCTOBER THROUGH DECEMBER 1999

	PERRY	PHILADELPHIA	POTTER	SCHUYLKILL	SOMERSET	SULLIVAN	TIOGA	VENANGO	WESTMORELAND	WYOMING	YORK
REDSTART, AMERICAN	→10/9	-	→10/3	-	-	-	-	-	→10/3	-	→10/1
OVENBIRD	-	-	-	-	→11/7	-	-	-	→10/31	-	→10/3
WARBLER, CONNECTICUT	-	-	-	10/8	-	-	-	-	→10/13	10/7	-
YELLOWTHROAT, COMMON	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/1	→10/1	→10/12	-	→10/5
WARBLER, HOODED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/3	-	→10/3
WILSON'S	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/6	-	→10/3	-	-
TANAGER, SCARLET	-	-	-	→10/3	-	-	-	→10/3	-	-	→10/11
TOWHEE, EASTERN	A	R	→10/5	→10/19	-	-	→10/5	→10/5	P	P	R
SPARROW, AMERICAN TREE	P	P	11/2→	11/12(6)→	P	-	11/1-12/18(132)→	11/7→	10/31→	11/24→	10/24→
CHIPPING	-	P	→10/7	P	→10/5	→10/31	→11/7	→10/15	→11/12	→12/18	→11/29
FIELD	A	A	-	A	10/5	-	→11/6	→11/18	A	-	R
VESPER	-	10/8	→12/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAVANNAH	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	→10/20	→10/21(10)	-	A
FOX	P	P	10/17-11/6	10/19→	11/1-25	-	10/15-11/5	10/11-27	10/12-11/27	11/3	10/26→
LINCOLN'S	10/9	-	-	→10/3	10/5(3)	-	10/5-11/6	→10/7	→10/11	-	10/6-10(7)-12/18
SWAMP	A	R	-	A	-	→NOV	A	→11/20	A	A	R
WHITE-THROATED	A	A	P	A	10/4-5(15)→	A	A	A	A-10/13(22)	A	A
WHITE-CROWNED	-	P	10/19-11/23	10/2→	10/11	A	10/4-12/30(10+)	10/4-26	A-10/21(12)	12/18	A
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	A	A	R	A	-	R	A-12/18(168)	R	A-10/19(114)	R	A
LONGSPUR, LAPLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12/3	-	-	-
BUNTING, SNOW	-	-	11/9→	10/26-11/20(21)-30	-	11/14(20)-15	-	-	-	-	11/7-18
GROSBEAK, ROSE-BREASTED	→10/9	-	-	10/1	-	-	-	-	→10/2	-	→10/4
BUNTING, INDIGO	-	-	-	→10/7	→10/5	-	-	-	→10/1(5)-30	-	→10/6
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	A	A	P	→11/4(610)-28	-	-	→12/18	→12/20	A	→12/18	R
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	A	10/16	P	P	→11/5	-	-	→12/19	→10/26(20)	-	R
BLACKBIRD, RUSTY	A	10/25	12/28(4)	10/15(60)	11/6-18(5)	-	10/15-12/18(8)	-	A-10/19(50)	-	10/10-12/18
GRACKLE, COMMON	A	A	→10/19	→11/15	P	-	→10/31(15+)-12/11	→11/11	A	→10/10	R
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	A	A	A	→11/14	A	-	A	→12/20	-	-	R
ORIOLE, BALTIMORE	-	→12/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A
FINCH, PURPLE	P	P	A	A-10/17(499)	-	R	11/6	→11/26	A-10/26(62)	A	10/7→
CROSSBILL, RED	-	-	-	-	-	-	12/4	-	-	12/18	-
WHITE-WINGED	-	-	11/14	11/9-18	11/16(12)	-	-	-	-	-	-
REDPOLL, COMMON	-	-	11/25(10)→	11/17(6)-12/10	-	11/4-12/24	11/29-12/23(16)→	-	12/12(4)→	611/27→	-
SISKIN, PINE	A	10/23→	10/25→	10/6-11/28(157)→	10/1(40)	10/19	10/30-11/6	12/12	10/15→	11/2→	10/12→
GROSBEAK, EVENING	11/9	-	11/6(20)→	11/6-7(117)-12/1	11/1(20+)	11/3-6(65)→	10/21-11/30	11/12-13	11/9→	-	-

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