

# PENNSYLVANIA BIRDS



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**COVER:** American White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*).  
Presque Isle S.P., Erie, 10 July 2003 (*Jerry McWilliams*). Very unusual  
in mid-summer, this bird was present 8-12 July.

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## from the Editor...

The Summer issue covering the breeding season historically contains the least number of bird reports as reflected in the Local Notes section but the importance of these reports cannot be understated. This year we embark on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Pennsylvania Breeding Bird Atlas Project. No doubt, there will be notable changes in breeding status and range from the previous atlas completed in 1989. I hope you will peruse the local notes and especially the Breeding Bird Table and become familiar with the current and potential breeding species of your county. There is potential for us to accomplish great work in the upcoming atlas. I hope you will also give serious thought to the comments supplied by Jeff Price in his article that he has kindly submitted to our publication.

Nick Bolgiano presents an interesting perspective on Black-capped Chickadee irruptions and Elaine Ryan was obliging in reply to my request for an article on digiscoping by presenting a very informative piece on this increasing hobby. Peter Robinson continues his yeoman work of compiling our Pennsylvania Bird Lists. Please remember to submit your 2003 lists as soon as possible.

Lastly, I thank all those who submitted their top 10 new state species for my article.

### County Compiler News.

In the previous issue I mentioned there would be a new compiler for Tioga County. What I failed to mention and for which I need to apologize is the lack of recognition to the outgoing compiler Robert Ross. Bob was the Tioga compiler from fall 1990 through winter 2002-2003. During his tenure he never missed submitting a single seasonal report. I erroneously listed Bob as the Tioga compiler for Spring 2003 for which no report was submitted giving him a false blemish on his otherwise stellar performance. I hope you will have continued good birding from that attractive northern tier county.

Doug Gross, the new compiler for Columbia County, will be submitting reports beginning with the Winter season NOT the Fall season as mentioned in the previous issue. Anyone having observation from Columbia County for the Fall season can send them directly to the editor.

### Corrigendum

Please note the photograph of the Glossy Ibis PB 17:120 should be credited to Karl Kugle and the last line of the caption should read *There were 20 sightings of this species this spring.*

Also, the correction in the last issue concerning the number of birds on the Official List was incorrect. The number reported in the last PORC report V17 N1, page 25, was correct at 395.

*Nick Pulcinella*  
*Editor-in-Chief*

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# Black-capped Chickadee Irruptions in Pennsylvania

Nicholas C. Bolgiano

Irruptions of birds from Canada and the northern United States southward during fall and early winter were once thought to be irregular events. But Aaron Bagg (1969) noted that large alternate-year movements of Black-capped Chickadees (*Poecile atricapillus*) in Ontario during 1951-68 coincided with Alma Chapman's observations of low natural food supplies in Maine. Subsequently, Bock and Lepthien (1972; 1976), and later Koenig (2001), in analyses of Christmas Bird Count (CBC) data, found North American counts of boreal species synchronized with the Black-capped Chickadee irruptions, particularly of Red-breasted Nuthatches (*Sitta canadensis*), Common Redpolls (*Carduelis flammea*), Evening Grosbeaks (*Coccothraustes vespertinus*), and Pine Grosbeaks (*Pinicola enucleator*) (Koenig 2001). I previously discussed irruptive movements of northern finches and Red-breasted Nuthatches in Pennsylvania (Bolgiano 1997). That irruptions tend to occur in alternate years appears to be related to alternate-year tendencies of trees to mast, or produce large numbers of seeds. Synchronous masting can occur over vast areas, up to 2500 km in span (Koenig and Knops 1998, 2000). In winters when there are sufficient seeds, many boreal seed-eating birds remain in northern areas; when seed production is low, they irrupt in search of food (Bock and Lepthien 1976; Koenig and Knops 2001).

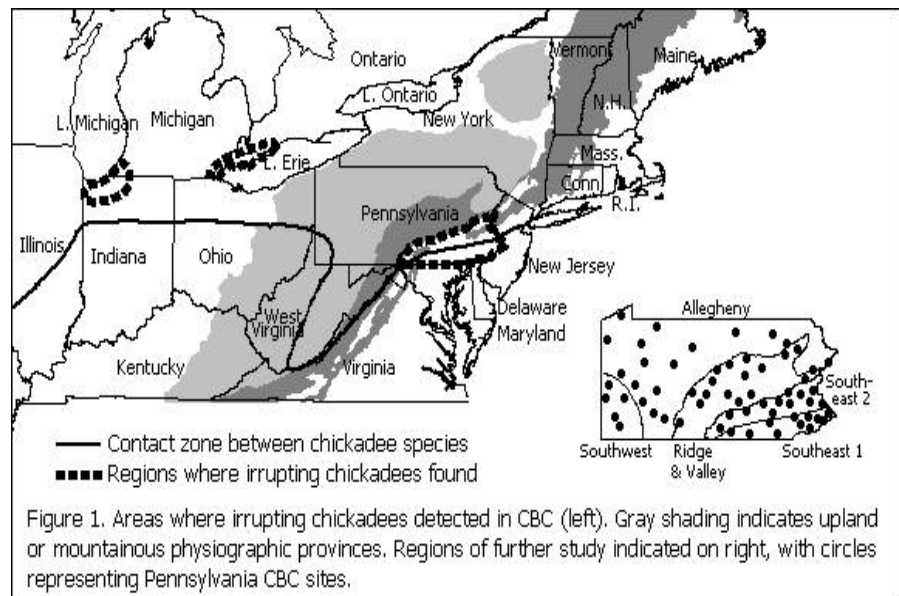
During late September to early November of irruption years, Black-capped Chickadees move southward, particularly along the edges of the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean. By the time the CBC begins in mid-December, these birds have largely dispersed. However, there are three places in eastern North America where unusually large numbers of Black-capped Chickadee have congregated during the CBC, all near where geographical leading lines meet the contact zone between Black-capped Chickadees and Carolina Chickadees (*Poecile carolinensis*): southeastern Pennsylvania, along the western end of

Lake Erie, and at the southern end of Lake Michigan (Figure 1). Less commonly, large numbers of Black-capped Chickadees have also appeared in northern Ohio and in northern New Jersey. Among these areas, it is from southeastern Pennsylvania where the data have exhibited the strongest signal of regular irruptions. [The contact zone line of Figure 1 separates the more northern CBC sites where Black-capped Chickadees outnumber Carolina Chickadees from the more southern CBC sites where Carolina Chickadees outnumber Black-capped Chickadees during the years 1980-96 (data from Shipman 1998) and is similar to the zone of Harrap and Quinn (1995). This line is meant to be a general indication of the contact zone and does not reflect local exceptions or recent changes.]

**Annual Dispersal of Black-capped Chickadees.** Short-distance dispersal of juvenile Black-capped Chickadees is part of their annual cycle. Juveniles leave their parents in late June to early July, about three to four weeks after fledging, moving an average of about one kilometer (Smith 1967; Weise and Meyer 1979). Flocks form in late August and September (Smith 1984); the new juveniles joining with non-parental adults can create an abundance of chickadees at some locations. Juvenile chickadees are low

in the dominance rankings and many become flock switchers, moving from flock to flock until they pair up, often substituting for a bird that died (Smith 1984). Chickadees seem to be able to assess the local abundance of food, such as conifer seeds or insects, at the time of flock formation, with more juveniles being tolerated by older birds when there are sufficient resources for all (Smith 1994). When food is in short supply, chickadees may move south in irruptive flights. Banding station records indicate that juveniles typically comprise most, up to 80-85%, of irrupting chickadees. In some years, however, more adults are involved (Bagg 1969; Finch 1969; Yunick 1981; Smith 1991).

**Pennsylvania CBC Chickadee Trends.** A common method for examining bird survey trends is to group sites within geographical regions, and that is the approach I used here. The Pennsylvania regions were based upon physiographic provinces and the breeding zones for Black-capped and Carolina Chickadees. They include five sites in the southwestern corner (Southwest region), other sites on the Allegheny Plateau plus Erie in the Eastern Lake province (Allegheny region), Ridge & Valley sites, and two regions from south of the Appalachian mountains: Southeast 1, below the Figure 1 contact



zone between Black-capped and Carolina Chickadees, and Southeast 2, above that zone. Sites were omitted if they didn't meet minimum requirements: a current site of at least 6 years duration and a mean of 25 party hours/year. The trends of Black-capped, Carolina, and unidentified chickadee counts per party hour are shown in Figure 2, beginning in the first year past 1950 when party hours exceeded 100. A CBC year is defined as the year in which Christmas occurs.

The 1953-1983 Black-capped Chickadee data from southeastern Pennsylvania exhibited the see-saw pattern evident of alternate-year oscillations. However, changes in this pattern occurred after 1983. North of the contact zone (Southeast 2), the oscillating pattern appears to have dampened, as the year-to-year variability, measured by the standard deviation, decreased by half (1.39 during 1951-83 and 0.69 during 1984-2002). South of the contact zone (Southeast 1), large numbers of Black-capped Chickadees were not observed after 1983. This drop-off could not be explained by an increase in unidentified chickadees. Over time, the counts/party hours of Carolina Chickadees have gradually increased, more so in recent decades, as their breeding range has expanded and the breeding range of Black-capped Chickadees has correspondingly retracted (McWilliams and Brauning 2000; Hess, unpub. ms.) (Figure 2).

The year-to-year pattern of Black-capped Chickadees in the southeast sometimes deviated from alternating low and high values. For example, low counts occurred in both 1966 and 1967, while high counts occurred in both 1968 and 1969. This particular deviation was noted across eastern North America for Black-capped Chickadees and other species (Bagg 1969; Bock and Lepthien 1976). In general, high counts were more likely to have occurred when Christmas fell in an odd-numbered year.

The oscillating pattern was most pronounced at sites in and near the Lehigh Valley: Bethlehem-Easton, Lehigh Valley, Reading, Lititz, and Elverson. Though not as intense, it also occurred in a string of sites to the west and south: Chambersburg, York, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Delaware

County (Glenolden), Wyncote, Pennypack Valley, and Southern Bucks County. The ending of the oscillation occurred simultaneously at these sites; the dampening of the oscillation was not caused by the start-up of new sites.

chickadees there were identified as either Black-capped or Carolina. Increasingly, more chickadees there are not identified to species, particularly at Harrisburg, Bernville, Hamburg, Reading, and Upper Bucks County. In 2002 at Hamburg, only one

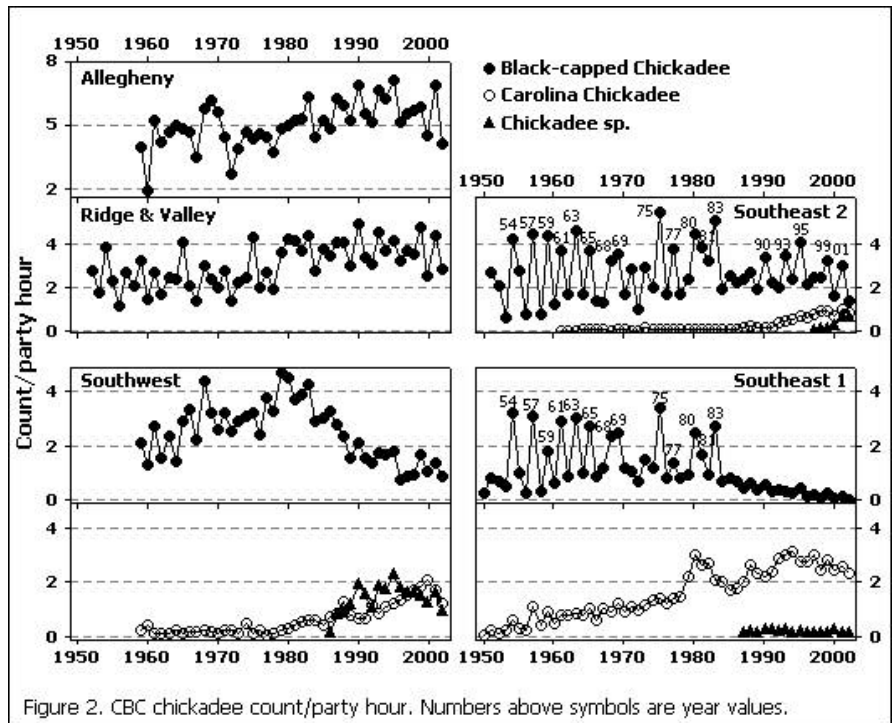


Figure 2. CBC chickadee count/party hour. Numbers above symbols are year values.

In the Allegheny and Ridge & Valley regions, counts/hour from a few consecutive years alternated high and low numbers, as in 1999-2002, but this did not occur over long spans as in the southeast (Figure 2). No cyclic pattern was apparent in data from the Southwest region, where the count per hour of Carolina Chickadees and chickadee sp. gradually increased, while the count per hour of Black-capped Chickadees declined (Figure 2). These trends in southwestern Pennsylvania correspond to a Carolina Chickadee range expansion and Black-capped Chickadee range retraction that occurred there as well. In addition, some southwestern observers belatedly recognized they were seeing Carolinas Chickadees rather than Black-capped Chickadees and subsequently, more care was given to chickadee identification, with more chickadees not identified to species (Hess, unpub. ms.).

A similar correction has recently been taking place in southeastern Pennsylvania. Before 1997, nearly all

of 323 chickadees was identified to species. This uncertainty resulted from findings by Robert Curry and students from Villanova University that some chickadees breeding near Hawk Mountain were Black-capped-Carolina hybrids (L. Goodrich, pers. comm.).

**Other Observations of Black-capped Chickadee Movements.** That the spikes in southeastern Pennsylvania CBC Black-capped Chickadee counts represent irrupting chickadees is corroborated by observers' reports to *Audubon Field Notes*, *American Birds*, and *North American Birds*. Although observers' reports in *Audubon Field Notes* indicated an irruption in 1951, the Pennsylvania CBC data are equivocal about this. However, there is close agreement for the years 1954, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1968-69, when both sources, the journal observations (summarized by James 1958 and Bock and Lepthien 1976) and the Pennsylvania CBC data, indicate that irruptions occurred. This agreement continued for the major irruptions in

the years 1975, 1977, 1983, and 1995, and the less extensive irruptions in the years 1980-81, 1990, 1993, and 1999 (Figure 2). The 1979 Pennsylvania data do not indicate an irruption, although a mass movement was noted near Lake Ontario that year (Kibbe 1980). While the 2001 irruption was termed “mammoth” (Paxton et al. 2002), “major” (Bain 2002), and “massive” (Mactavish 2002) to the north, the Pennsylvania data indicate an irruption of moderate size, even if all the unidentified southeastern chickadees were Black-capped.

irrupting Black-capped Chickadees into southeastern Pennsylvania: the Kittatinny Ridge, the southernmost ridge of the Ridge & Valley province, the Reading Prong of the New England Appalachians, and the Lehigh Valley between them (Figure 1). Black-capped Chickadees are diurnal migrants and although they are sometimes observed at hawk watches and other observation posts (Bagg 1969; Smith 1991), fall hawk watchers at Hawk Mountain only occasionally observe Black-capped Chickadees flying southwest along the ridge (L. Goodrich, pers. comm.).

rates to be smaller than in the previous two decades (Powdermill Nature Reserve 2003).

Influxes of Black-capped Chickadees may include birds that appear to be different from the locals. Pennsylvania observers remarked upon this during the irruption of 2001. Mirabella (2001, p. 243) noted from Bucks County that the newcomers were “bigger and more brightly marked” than local chickadees, while Keller (2001, p. 241) commented on chickadees that stood out in Berks County because of their “bigger, brighter hockey stick shaped wing markings.” These differences may simply be a contrast of Black-capped with local Carolinas or hybrids, but these individuals may also have been of the northern Black-capped race, *P. a. atricapillus*, which tends to be larger and more brightly marked than the *P. a. praticus* race of the Appalachians north to central Pennsylvania (1957 AOU checklist, cited by Harrap and Quinn 1995).

**Why the Changes in Chickadee Irruption Patterns?** The Pennsylvania CBC data and observations reported to *American Birds* and *North American Birds* indicate that Black-capped Chickadee irruptions in eastern North America became less frequent and intense after 1983. What could have caused this? Irruption patterns in other species may lend insight. The apparent drop-off in Black-capped Chickadee numbers is similar in timing with declines in the number of irrupting Purple Finches (*Carpodacus purpureus*) and Evening Grosbeaks (*Coccothraustes vespertinus*) (Bolgiano 1997). While Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) counts of these two species have sharply declined, Black-capped appear to be increasing throughout much of eastern North America. BBS counts of Black-capped Chickadees increased at statistically significant rates during 1980-2001 in most BBS regions of eastern Canada and the adjacent United States where there are sufficient routes: Allegheny Plateau, Northern New England, St. Lawrence River Plain, Northern Spruce Hardwoods, and Closed Boreal Forest. Among regions to the north, it was only in Southern New England where there is some evidence that Black-capped may be declining (Sauer

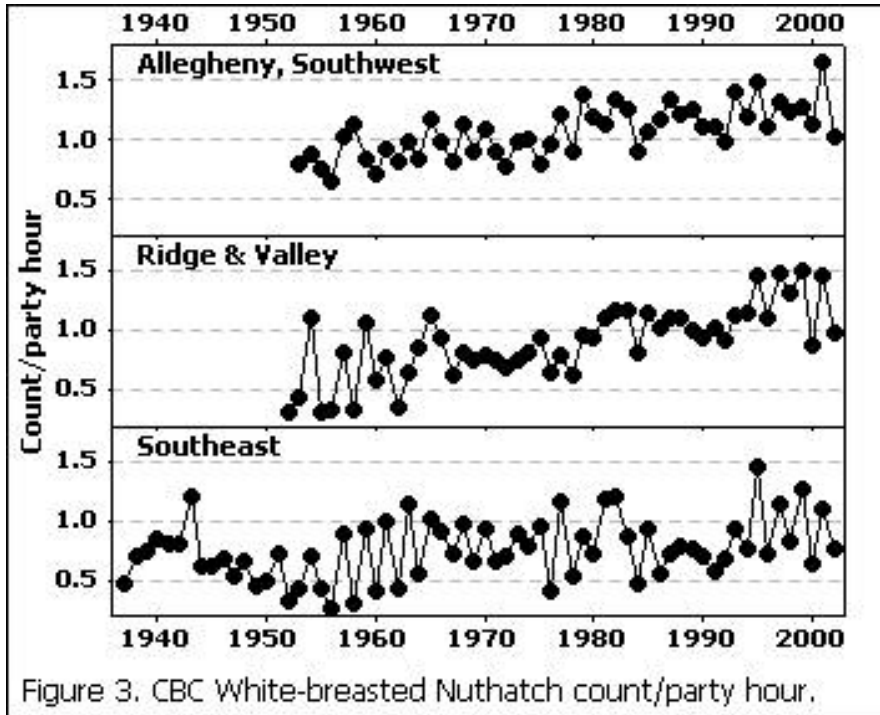


Figure 3. CBC White-breasted Nuthatch count/party hour.

The largest numbers and some of the most consistent reports of irrupting chickadees were from around Lake Ontario. For example, near Rochester, New York, approximately 31,000 Black-capped Chickadees were observed during October and November 1954 and 36,000 were observed in early October 1961 (Beardslee and Mitchell 1965, cited by Bagg 1969). Other locations from where irrupting Black-capped Chickadees were consistently reported include eastern Pennsylvania, southwestern Pennsylvania and neighboring parts of West Virginia, the Atlantic Coast from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to Cape Cod, and along the western shore of Lake Erie.

Land features may funnel

Band returns from western Pennsylvania sites (banding by Ralph Bell in Greene County and by Robert Leberman in Crawford County and at Powdermill Nature Reserve in Westmoreland County) indicate that migrant Black-capped Chickadees there tend to follow a northeast-to-southwest direction, with band exchanges between Pennsylvania and New York, Massachusetts, and Maine (Leberman 1965a,b; Bagg 1969). At Powdermill, beginning in 1962, the highest rates of Black-capped Chickadees captures occurred in 1963, 1965, 1966, 1968-69, 1975, 1983, 1985, 1995, and 2001, with all but 1966 being years with concurrently high southeastern CBC counts. Both data sets shared the tendency for post-1983

et al. 2003).

The time span during which Boreal Chickadees (*Poecile hudsonica*) irrupted in Pennsylvania coincides with the peak Black-capped Chickadee irruptions. When Boreal Chickadees irrupt, it is typically a few weeks to a month later than Black-capped (Carleton 1966; Finch 1970). In Pennsylvania, Boreal Chickadees were present during 19 of 24 winters between 1960 and 1984, the same period when irrupting Black-capped Chickadee were mostly frequently found. However, Boreal Chickadees have not been reported since (McWilliams and Brauning 2000). Was there a common cause to their irruptions?

Large numbers of White-breasted Nuthatches (*Sitta carolinensis*) are sometimes observed during the fall flying southwest along the Kittatinny Ridge (Heintzelman and MacClay 1971) and their CBC counts from southeastern Pennsylvania also tend to alternate low and high values during some periods. To demonstrate, I combined together, from the chickadee analysis, the two southeast regions and the Allegheny and southwest regions. Counts/party hour from the southeast tended to show a see-saw pattern during 1956-65, 1975-85, and 1994-2002, but the see-sawing was not as evident during other times or other regions (Figure 3). Does this pattern imply that alternate-year irruptions in White-breasted Nuthatches are not always the norm, analogous to what occurred for Black-capped Chickadees?

The CBC data from southeastern Pennsylvania pose a mystery: Has something in northern forests changed so that chickadees are less subject to the influence of alternate-year tree masting? The answer may be related to the extent of mature boreal forests and the Spruce Budworm (*Choristoneura fumiferana*) infestation of approximately 1969-85, the largest on record. Up to 55 million hectares were infested by budworms during the peak years of 1974-81, with the largest extent in northeastern Ontario and Quebec (Blais 1983; Howse 1995; Lachance 1995). One of the predisposing conditions for this infestation may have been the large expanse of mature conifers (Blais 1983, 1985), upon whose mast Black-capped

and Boreal Chickadees may have been dependent. The large-scale changes in forest ecology resulting from high tree mortality may have been the switch that dampened the chickadee irruptions. Tree mortality neared a maximum extent around the time that chickadee irruptions dropped off (Howse 1995; Lachance 1995), which suggests the connection.

The southeastern Pennsylvania CBC data have provided one of the best records of Black-capped Chickadee irruptions. Can this area continue as a haven for irrupting Black-capped as Carolina Chickadees expand their range and Black-capped retract theirs? Will environmental factors, such as an increase in the extent of suburbs, contribute to the region becoming less favorable for native Black-capped, as suggested by Hess (unpub. ms), and by extension, to irrupting Black-capped as well? I suspect that we won't know the answers to these questions until the northern forests more closely resemble the forests of 1954-83, when Black-capped Chickadees regularly irrupted in large numbers.

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# Modeling the Potential Impacts of Climate Change on the Summer Distributions of Pennsylvania's Nongame Birds

Jeff Price

## Introduction

Imagine returning to your car after birding on a hot summer's day. Opening the door, you stagger back as a wave of superheated air blasts out. That videotape of Rare Birds you forgot to return now looks like a snowman left in a greenhouse – because it was. The windows of your car acted very much like the glass in a greenhouse, trapping some of the incoming infrared wavelengths of light that then heated up the inside of the car. If the greenhouse effect didn't exist then the temperature inside your car would not be much higher than the maximum outside temperature that day.

Water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane, and other trace gases in the Earth's atmosphere act much like the glass in a greenhouse (or your car), helping to retain heat by trapping and absorbing infrared radiation. This “greenhouse effect” acts to keep the Earth's surface temperature significantly warmer than it would otherwise be. However, since pre-industrial times, there have been significant increases in the amount of these greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The current levels of the two primary greenhouse gases are now greater than at any time during at least the past 420,000 years (likely much longer) and are well outside of the bounds of natural variability (IPCC 2001).

Accompanying the increases in greenhouse gases has been an increase in temperature. The 1990s were the warmest decade and the 1900s the warmest century of the last 1000 years. Of the more than 100 years for which instrumental records are available, 1998 was the warmest year on record and 7 of the top 10 years all occurred in the 1990s. The annual global mean temperature is now 1.1°F (0.6°C) above that recorded at the beginning of the century. Limited data from other sources indicates that the global mean temperature for the 20th century is at least as warm as any other period since

approximately 1400 AD (IPCC 1996, 2001). And, “There is new and stronger evidence that most of the warming observed over the last 50 years is attributable to human activities” (IPCC 2001). These activities include the burning of fossil fuels, increases in agriculture and other land use changes (such as deforestation). Increases in greenhouse gases (past and projected), coupled with the length of time these gasses remain in the atmosphere are expected to cause a continued increase in global temperatures. Models estimate that the average global temperature, relative to 1990 values, will rise by 2.5–10.4°F (1.4– 5.8°C) by the year 2100 (IPCC 2001).

Warming due to increases in greenhouse gases is expected to be even greater in some areas, especially Northern Hemisphere land areas. Models based on various scenarios for population growth, economic well being, improvements in technology, and fossil fuel use project annual average temperature increases of 3–18°F (1.7°C - 10°C) for the United States. These temperature changes are projected to be highest in the north (Arctic) and in winter with lesser increases in the south and in summer (NAST 2000). However, more recent models are projecting even greater temperature increases with more of the change occurring in summer than previously thought. For example, these new models project average temperatures in Pennsylvania increasing by 7–15°F (3.9–8.3°C) in summer and 8–12°F (4.4–6.7°C) in winter (Kling et al 2003).

## How might these changes impact the summer distributions of Pennsylvania's Nongame birds?

“Recent regional changes in climate, particularly increases in temperature, have already affected hydrological systems and terrestrial and marine ecosystems in many parts of the world” (IPCC 2001). For example, there have been changes in

growing season, earlier spring green-up and earlier arrival and breeding in some birds (Root et al 2003). If these changes have been observed with only a small change (1°F) in the global average temperature what might happen if the temperature continues to rise? In addition to rising temperatures, many climate models also project an overall increase in evaporation - leading to increases in precipitation (mostly in storms) but also to overall declines in soil moisture. Shifts in the timing of precipitation and snowmelt are also possible (Kling et al. 2003). Even after emissions are reduced, CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations, temperature and sea level will all continue to rise for a period ranging from decades/centuries (CO<sub>2</sub> stabilization, temperature rise) to millennia (sea-level rise). Thus, climate change will likely have a continuing impact on Pennsylvania's birds and their habitats.

## Projected habitat changes

Temperature, precipitation and soil moisture are important factors limiting the distribution of both plants and animals. As the climate changes so will plant and animal distributions. In general, the geographic range of North American plants and animals will tend to shift poleward and/or upwards in elevation in response to temperature changes. Range shifts of wildlife populations will be dependent upon factors such as the availability of migration corridors, suitable habitats and the concurrent movement of forage and prey. Range shifts in plants will be dependent upon factors such as soil types, migratory pathways (e.g., no cities blocking the way), seed dispersal mechanisms and pollinator availability. It is very unlikely that plant and animal species will respond in the same manner to climate change. The best available evidence from paleoclimatic studies, models and observations suggests that each plant and animal species will move

independently. Thus, communities as we now know them will look different in the future. There is sufficient evidence to indicate that many ecosystems have already begun to change in response to observed climatic changes (Root et al 2003).

Over the next 75-100 years models project possible major changes in the suitable climates of many vegetative communities. For example, models estimate that climate suitable for elm-ash-cottonwood and maple-beech-birch plant communities will potentially become more suitable for an oak-hickory forest (NAST 2000). Models of individual species project potential complete loss of balsam fir, red pine, northern white cedar, sugar maple, yellow birch, American beech, aspen and black ash; potential major declines in the extent of eastern white pine; and potential gains in species like Virginia, loblolly and shortleaf pine, mockernut hickory, post oak, southern red oak and sweetgum (Iverson et al., 1999).

As many tree species are long-lived and migrate slowly it could potentially take decades to centuries for species in some vegetative communities to be replaced by others (Davis and Zabinski 1992). However, as increased temperatures and drought stress plants they become more susceptible to fires and insect outbreaks. These disturbances could play a large role in the conversion of habitats from one type to another. There could very well be instances where existing plant communities are lost to disturbance but climatic conditions and migration rates limits the speed at which they are replaced. Thus, invasive species, grasslands and shrublands may transitionally replace some of these areas.

### **Projected changes in bird distributions**

Summer bird ranges are often assumed to be tightly linked to particular habitats. This generalization is only partially true. While certain species are usually only found in specific habitats (e.g., Kirtland's Warbler breeding in jack pines), others are more flexible in their habitat use. Species found in a particular habitat type throughout their summer range

may not be found in apparently equivalent habitat north or south of their current distribution. Birds are also limited in their distributions by their physiology and food availability. The link between physiology and the winter distributions of many species is well-established (Kendeigh 1934, Root 1988a, 1988b). Recent research shows that physiology plays a role in limiting summer distributions as well (Dawson 1992, T. Martin, pers. comm.). Often, the choice of a specific habitat may be to provide a microclimate suitable for a species' physiology. While habitat selection, food availability, and competition may all play a role in influencing local distributions of a given bird species, looking at a species' overall distribution often yields different results. This study examined the association between summer bird distributions and climate and how these distributions may change with climate change.

### **Methods**

Logistic regression was used to develop models of the association between bird distributions (from Breeding Bird Survey data) and climate - the climate variables acting as surrogates for the many factors possibly limiting a species distribution (e.g., physiology, habitat, food availability). One way of determining how 'accurate' these models are is to compare how well the predicted species distribution map (fig. 1b) matches a map of the actual distribution (fig. 1a) based on similar bird data (Price et al. 1995). This comparison (and various statistical tests) indicates that at least a portion of the summer distributions of many North American birds can be modeled accurately based on climate alone.

The next step was to examine how bird distributions might change in response to climate change. For this study, climate projections from the Canadian Climate Center (CCC) were used to determine what the average climate conditions might be once CO<sub>2</sub> has doubled, sometime in the next 75-100 years. For example, for a given point the difference in average summer temperature between the "current" and "future" (both model derived) climate might be +2°C. This value is then

added to the actual average summer temperature at that point to estimate what the climate at that point might be with a doubling of CO<sub>2</sub>. A more complete explanation of methods used to develop the models and maps has been published elsewhere (Price 1995, Price in press).

These results were then used to create maps of the projected possible future climatic ranges for almost all North American passerine birds (e.g., fig. 1c). What these maps actually show are areas projected to have the proper climate for the species, or climatic range, under conditions derived from the CCC model. While the results of the models cannot be used to look at the fine points of how a given species' distribution might change, they can provide an impression of the possible direction and potential magnitude of the change in the suitable climate for the species. The maps of projected summer climatic ranges of birds was then compared with the information found in *The Birds of Pennsylvania* (McWilliams and Brauning 2000) to project how Pennsylvania's avifauna might change under this climate change scenario.

### **Results**

Species whose future climatic summer ranges might exclude Pennsylvania (i.e., possibly extirpated as summer residents) - Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, Alder Flycatcher, Willow Flycatcher, Least Flycatcher, Blue-headed Vireo, Tree Swallow, Bank Swallow, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Winter Wren, Sedge Wren, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Blue-winged Warbler, Golden-winged Warbler, Nashville Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Magnolia Warbler, Black-throated Blue Warbler, Yellow-rumped Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler, Blackpoll Warbler, American Redstart, Northern Waterthrush, Mourning Warbler, Canada Warbler, Savannah Sparrow, Swamp Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow, Dark-eyed Junco, Bobolink, Purple Finch, Evening Grosbeak and Pine Siskin.

# House Wren

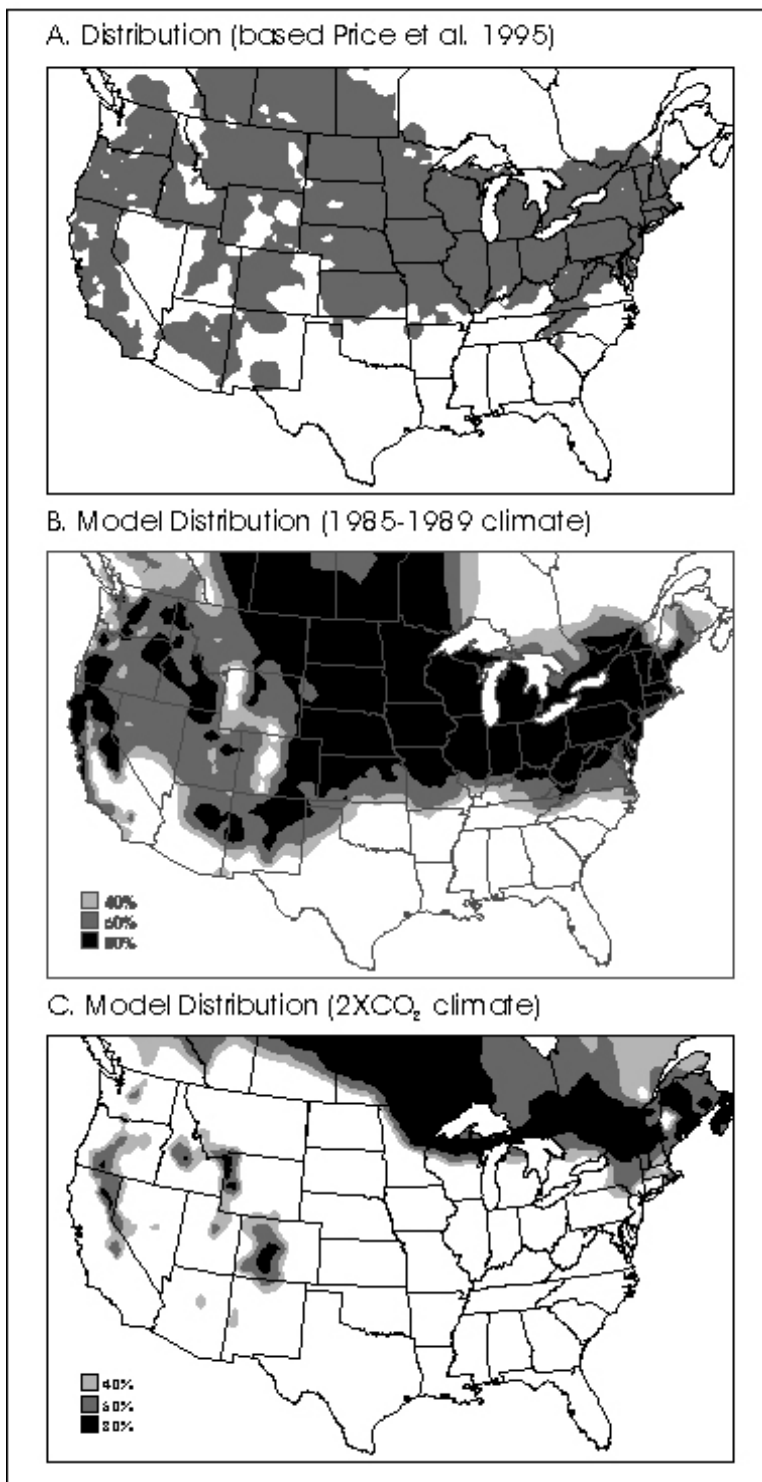


Figure 1. A. Map depicting the distribution of House Wren as detected by the Breeding Bird Survey. This map is based on one found in Price et al. (1995). B. Map depicting a model of the distribution of House Wren based solely upon the climate of 1985-1989. The scale represents the probability of the species' occurrence with shaded areas depicting the distribution of the species (i.e., areas with suitable climate). C. Map depicting the possible distribution of House Wren under the doubled CO<sub>2</sub> climate conditions projected by the CCC. The scale represents the probability of the species' occurrence - shaded areas depicting the distribution of the species (areas with suitable climate for the species).

Species whose future climatic summer ranges in Pennsylvania might contract – Warbling Vireo, Cliff Swallow, Black-capped Chickadee, House Wren, Gray Catbird, Yellow Warbler, Cerulean Warbler, Black-and-white Warbler, Ovenbird, Scarlet Tanager, Vesper Sparrow, Song Sparrow, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Baltimore Oriole, House Finch and American Goldfinch.

Species whose future climatic summer ranges in Pennsylvania might expand - Acadian Flycatcher, Loggerhead Shrike, White-eyed Vireo, Carolina Chickadee, Carolina Wren, Northern Mockingbird, Yellow-throated Warbler, Prairie Warbler, Prothonotary Warbler, Louisiana Waterthrush, Kentucky Warbler, Yellow-breasted Chat, Summer Tanager, Blue Grosbeak, Dickcissel and Orchard Oriole.

Species whose future climatic summer ranges might eventually include Pennsylvania - Western Kingbird, Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, Bell's Vireo, Bewick's Wren, Lark Sparrow, Bachman's Sparrow, Painted Bunting, Western Meadowlark and Great-tailed Grackle.

## Discussion

These lists are not all-inclusive, since results obtained from models of some species were not adequate to assess how their climatic ranges might change. Nor do the lists include those species whose climatic ranges may undergo little change. Finally, these lists are based on output from a single commonly used climate model. Using output from different climate models may therefore yield somewhat different results. In addition, the geographic scale of these models, like those of the underlying climate change model, is relatively coarse. As such, the models are unable to take into account localized topographic changes and the possible existence of suitable microclimates – the tops of mountains and along rivers, for example. Therefore, some of the species whose climatic ranges are projected as shifting out of Pennsylvania may be able to persist in refugia if a suitable microclimate is available. This is much the same situation as currently exists with some more northerly species

currently persisting in Pennsylvania in localized areas.

It is helpful to consider how species' ranges may change to know what sorts of changes to look for in the future. As the average temperature (climate) increases, weather will continue to occur with some years cooler and others warmer than otherwise expected. So, colonization will most likely occur in fits and starts before a species can truly be considered to be established as part of Pennsylvania's breeding avifauna. In some cases, a species may start appearing as a vagrant, off and on, for several years before breeding is attempted. In other cases a species may start breeding in an area, then become extirpated, and then resume breeding – possibly in greater numbers than before.

How quickly distributional changes might occur is unknown - the rate of change will largely depend on whether limits to a given species' distribution are more closely linked with climate (especially temperature), vegetation, or some other factor. The rate of change will also likely be tied to the rate of change of the climate itself. If the climate changes relatively slowly, then species may be able to adapt to the new climate. However, many changes could occur (and are occurring) relatively quickly. One pilot study found that the average latitude of occurrence of some species of Neotropical migrants has already shifted significantly farther north in the last 20 years, by an average distance of almost 60 miles (100 km) (Price and Root 2001; Price, unpublished data). In another study, the arrival date of 20 species of migratory birds in Michigan was found to be 21 days earlier in 1994 than in 1965 (Price and Root 2000; Root, unpublished data). Many other species have been found to be arriving and breeding earlier, not only in the US but also in Europe and elsewhere (Root et al. 2003).

## Conclusion

Projected future rapid climate change is of major concern, especially when viewed in concert with other population stresses (e.g., habitat conversion, pollution, invasive species).

Research and conservation attention needs to be focused not only on each stressor by itself, but also on the synergies of multiple stressors acting together. These synergistic stresses are likely to prove to be the greatest challenge to wildlife conservation in the 21st Century. Because anticipation of changes improves the capacity to manage, it is important to understand as much as possible about the responses of animals to a changing climate.

Society may ultimately need to adapt not only to changes in ranges but also to the loss of ecological services normally provided by wildlife. For example, it may be necessary to develop adaptations to losses to natural pest control, pollination and seed dispersal. While replacing providers of these services may sometimes be possible, the alternatives may be costly. Finding a replacement for other services, such as contributions to nutrient cycling and ecosystem stability/biodiversity are much harder to imagine. In many cases any attempt at replacement may represent a net loss (e.g., losses of the values of wildlife associated with recreation, subsistence hunting, cultural and religious ceremonies).

In summary, a high probability exists that climate change could lead to changes in bird distributions. Even a relatively small change in average temperature could impact bird distributions within the state. Some of these changes could occur (and may be occurring) relatively quickly. While these changes may have some ecological and, possibly, economic effects, the magnitude of these effects is unknown. Ultimately, the greatest impact on wildlife and vegetation may not come from climate change itself, but rather from the rate of change. Given enough time, many species would likely be able to adapt to climatic shifts, as they have done in the past. However, the current projected rate of warming is thought to be greater than has occurred at any time in the last 10,000 years (IPCC 1996). This rate of change could ultimately lead to many changes in Pennsylvania's nongame avifauna.

Birders can help scientist look for and document changes in bird ranges and populations. Besides participating

in regular events like the Breeding Bird Survey or Christmas Bird Count, information is also needed on nesting, arrival and departure. If you, or your club, has 10 or more years of data please contact me at the address listed above.

## Acknowledgments

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## PENNSYLVANIA BIRD CLUBS

(an occasional feature spotlighting Pennsylvania Bird Clubs)

### BIRDING CLUB OF DELAWARE COUNTY (BCDC)

**Mailing Address:** 532 Edgewood Avenue – Folsom, PA 19033

**Brief history of club:** Started by a group of involved Delaware County Birders in Summer of 1998. Expected membership was 40-50 members, Current membership >200. By decision of original members, Club would be a welcome place for Birders of all skill levels.

**Meetings:** Marple Township Library, second Wednesday of months September through May, June picnic at Ridley Creek State Park.

**Club Publications:** BCDC Newsletter 5 times throughout year.

**Field Trips:** 1 – 2 monthly throughout year, both in Delaware County, Delaware Bayshore areas and New Jersey.

**Favorite Birding Areas:** Ridley Creek State Park, Rose Tree Park Hawk Watch (special project of BCDC, Bombay Hook NWR, Cape May.

**Club Projects** Rose Tree Park Hawk Watch, Glenolden (Delaware Co.) CBC.

**Club Website:** [www.jl-studio.com/BCDC](http://www.jl-studio.com/BCDC)

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### PRESQUE ISLE AUDUBON SOCIETY (PIAS)

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 1783 Erie, PA 16507

**Brief history of club:** In existence since Feb 1967. We are a member of the National Audubon Society . We have a large membership of around 800 members in Erie and Crawford county. We hold field trips, school events, educational events and programs for our members & guests.

**Meetings:** Third Friday of the month at 7pm from September to May , excluding December. At the Shriner's Hospital for Children in Erie on 1645 W. 8<sup>th</sup> ST. Erie, PA

**Club Publications:** We publish the *Tern of Events* every month except July & Aug. We have published several brochures on Pesticides, Lawn & Health.

**Field Trips:** Bird location & identification, Wildflowers both spring & summer, cross country ski trips, canoeing, Herptology, Eagles, waterfowl etc.

**Favorite Birding Areas:** Presque Isle State Park

**Club Projects :** Adopted the Important Bird Area in western Erie county, have been surveying the birds all spring and summer. Educated the public on lawn chemical hazards and have provided two organic lawn symposiums.

Co-sponsor the Allegheny Nature Pilgrimage in Salamanca New York, Our 45<sup>th</sup> year is coming up in 2004. We have around 700 in attendance for the weekend event at Allegheny State Park.

**Club Website:** [www.presqueisle.org/audubon](http://www.presqueisle.org/audubon)

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# Digiscoping: Adding a New Dimension to Birding

Elaine Ryan

What could be more satisfying than a great day of birding? That's easy - being able to take the birds home with you, too! Many birders already own a spotting scope which can be augmented to transform it into a high-powered lens for a digital camera. You've no doubt heard about it, perhaps you have even wondered about trying this yourself but are not sure if it would be worth the trouble. What exactly is involved in putting together a workable digiscope set-up? What are the benefits of digiscoping and what are the limitations?

Perhaps it is best to address the last issues first. Why go to all the bother? The most obvious reason is if you are a birder who is also interested in bird photography, this just makes sense. By pairing a mid-ranged digital camera to your scope, it is an economical alternative to the expensive set-up you would need (camera, tripod and telephoto lenses, bird blinds, etc.) to obtain comparable results.



Photo A - typical digiscoping outfit.

In addition to that, mobility is a huge factor. We are already lugging our scope and binocular around with us on our birding excursions. Imagine having to haul an entirely separate set-up for photography - hardly an option unless you happen to own a mule. Aside from the scope, the remaining components of a digiscope set-up can be kept in a handy pocket or two (see photo A). A major benefit of digiscoping vs. traditional photography is that you can photograph birds in the most unobtrusive and candid way possible. You need not interrupt the birds while they feed, tend their nests or while they are at rest. In most cases, you can



Photo B - taken with camera only

take shots from well outside a bird's "comfort zone". Close-up shots are possible without having to sit in a portable bird blind for hours. (See photos B, C, and D - all taken while standing in the same place, the bridge at Peace Valley Nature Center, Bucks County).

Another huge benefit of digiscoping is that it can be a valuable tool to help document an unusual sighting. A picture can indeed be worth a thousand words, especially when it pertains to this. A clear, up-close photo displaying field marks will almost always settle any debate on the Records Committee. If you are fortunate enough to view a rare bird through your scope, you have a good chance of capturing it on camera, too, with just a few well-practiced movements. By submitting photos for documentation, this is a hobby that can result in many positive contributions to state bird records. One caution: photo editing of a photo you intend to submit as documentation of a reviewable bird should be kept to an absolute minimum, limited to cropping and resizing only if the subject needs to be enlarged and lightening an underexposed photo. Never alter the subject in any way.

The limitation of digiscoping is that it only works well under certain conditions. If you are looking to take flight shots of raptors atop Hawk Mt., warblers in migration, or dovebies out on the briny, you should probably look into spending the extra money for a more traditional set-up that can get the job done. It is next to impossible to follow birds in flight through a camera hooked up to a scope. In addition, no

matter what you are photographing, you will need a steady, stable base on which to work. At the levels of magnification the scope produces, places such as boats, boardwalks and bridges will usually be unsuitable since the slightest shake will produce noticeable blur. Also, if the lighting is poor or if the wind is stronger than a gentle zephyr, you will need a good mix of skill and luck to get desirable results.

Keep in mind that all these caveats should not deter anyone who has a desire to try it. You will certainly find many interesting subjects to keep you busy and with practice and patience, you can obtain impressive results. Still interested? If so, you will want to know how to go about putting together your own outfit. Start with what you already have. For most of us, that would be our spotting scopes. Most of the higher-end scopes with ED or APO lenses will yield the best results. Unfortunately, scopes of lesser quality will produce hazy-looking images and/or poor color quality that will not be worth the frustration you will experience.



Photo C - taken using scope and camera (no zoom)

Most people today have zoom eyepieces for their scopes which can also work very nicely for digiscoping, especially at the lower magnifications. However, if you have or can find a good-quality, wide-angle 20x - 30x fixed eyepiece, that is often the better option. Your choice of camera should be very well-researched. Ever since digiscoping began to be popular with birders, the camera most favored is the Nikon Coolpix. There have been

various models produced, but the ones considered most suitable are the 900, 995 and the 4500 models. The reason for their popularity is that they all have an internal zoom feature which allows the camera to remain as close to eyepiece of the spotting scope as possible regardless of zoom settings.

The body of these cameras also swivel so when attached to the scope, the angle of the LCD monitor can be adjusted for viewing ease. The bad news is that none of these models are still being produced. It is possible to purchase them second-hand and some places offer them as factory refurbished products complete with a warranty. It is certainly possible to use other cameras for digiscoping, but it is imperative to check very carefully first to see if there will be a way to affix it to your scope.

Some cameras do not come with threads surrounding the lens. If the only adapter that fits your scope requires this, your journey into digiscoping will come to a screeching halt. Also, do not be too dazzled by a camera's high digital zoom feature. The more important feature to consider is amount of megapixels. Most photos digiscoped at the highest digital zoom settings are usually grainy and disappointing anyway, so it is usually better to take a photo at no zoom or low zoom settings. The overall quality

will be better and you can always crop and resize the photo later. It is far better to spend the extra money for the highest megapixel you can afford. The overall quality of your photos will be better as a result.

This brings us to the area where most digiscopers-to-be run into the most problems - how to get that camera to attach to the scope. There are actually a few extremely steady individuals who can take wonderful digiscoped photos with their camera simply hand-held to their scope with a simple home-made device to prevent light from coming in at the edge of the lens. Unfortunately, if you drink more than one cup of coffee a day, you are probably not a good candidate for this technique.

The sharpest photos require a steadfast connection between the scope and camera. In addition, you will need to keep the camera lens close enough to the surface of the eyepiece and centered properly on the eyepiece, or vignetting will occur (see photo E). An adapter will help to facilitate both of these needs. Most of the leading scope manufacturers have only recently started to produce their own digiscope adapters. Some attach the camera directly to the scope while others are elaborate bracket mount systems that attach between the scope and the tripod. The camera is mounted to the bracket assembly and it can swing

away from the scope for ease of viewing and for focusing the scope. There are also other adapters, such as the Digimount and Scopetronix models that are made to accommodate different brands of scopes, and can be ordered via the internet. Be sure to order the proper size and check if step-up rings will be necessary to fit your camera.

If you have the opportunity to attend a birding festival, visit the booths where the major optics manufacturers are displaying their equipment. At a recent Cape May show, most vendors had one of their scopes set-up for digiscope demonstration. You are able to see it all in action and can ask lots of questions, too. Most representatives were knowledgeable and very willing to talk about their products and offer advice.

Don't overlook the importance of a sturdy tripod to help keep your set-up as steady as possible. Skimping on this detail could undermine the whole effort. A helpful hint is to keep your tripod set as low as possible for maximum stability and try to avoid raising the center arm high, if at all. Also, using the camera's shutter release button directly will produce blurry photos. Some people manage to get around this by using the camera's timer feature or they purchase a shutter release cable. And finally, if you have trouble seeing the LCD in bright light, you may want to purchase an attachment which will provide easier viewing and many of these hoods also magnify the image as well, making it easier to focus properly.

Once you have everything together, learn how to use all of your camera's features and practice setting up and changing settings to acquire speed and agility - yes, kind of the same idea as a gunslinger practicing his quick draw. Start by experimenting on backyard birds. You do not want to be fumbling hopelessly when that once-in-a-lifetime bird turns up. There is no best formula for camera settings, but because digiscoping is very dependent on bright light, most people find it best to work in aperture mode so everything else adjusts around this primary need.

Some digiscopers make use of their camera's automatic features,



Photo D- taken using scope and camera (3x zoom)

while others prefer to be in total control, using the manual mode and manual focus. Either way can work just fine. No matter what settings you like, whenever possible, check your results in playback mode. If you find the results are not satisfactory, make some adjustments. White birds are notoriously difficult to photograph. They can be easily overexposed which is a situation not likely to be salvaged by photo editing. Learn to make quick changes to the exposure setting. If the bird is cooperating, you can tweak the settings several times. Doing that will increase the odds that something will come out to your satisfaction.

The best source of information for digiscoping has always been the internet. At present, I am not aware of any books dedicated to this subject. Most digiscopers pass along information via internet discussion groups. A few workshops have begun to appear, offered through a few birding organizations. For now, the internet is still the best place to look for start-up help. The following are some notable websites: On Yahoo Groups, there are two very worthwhile subscription lists:

1) digiscopingbirds - a discussion group where members share their knowledge and experiences with all types of equipment and techniques. This site is a must for beginners. You can search the archives for information or ask questions directly to the group. This site is user-friendly because you do not have to have the posts sent directly to your e-mail address. You can browse at your convenience.

2) bird-pix - a site not as much for discussion, but mainly for posting bird photos. It is not limited to digiscoping, but the majority of contributors are digiscopers. This is a great source of information for people who are pondering what to purchase since posters are asked to list the equipment they use with each photo they submit, giving you the opportunity to see what kind of results can be expected if you purchase the same equipment. Many members also include the actual settings they used for the photo. Members are from all over the world and therefore, so are their avian subjects. The photography is very impressive, and the array of birds is nothing short of spectacular. Yahoo Groups recently stopped archiving



Photo E - example of vignetting

attachments so unfortunately, in order to see the photos you will need to have them sent directly to your e-mail account. The number of posts can exceed 20 per day, but it is well worth the trouble so you can “window-shop” for equipment, be encouraged and inspired by other digiscopers’ work and to just admire the beautiful birds you will see there. You will soon want to share your photos, too.

Other sites to check out include: [www.birdforum.net](http://www.birdforum.net) - based in the U.K., it is host to photo galleries, discussion lists and more. There are galleries and discussion lists specifically for digiscoping, but it also includes every other area of special interest to birders imaginable. A very ambitious site. You will need to register. [www.digibird.com](http://www.digibird.com) - a superb site for technical information.

Once you have all your digiscoping gear and figure out how to use it, you will have endless fun capturing feathered beauties. Unfortunately, as we are all painfully aware, not every bird will allow you the luxury of a long, detailed study through the scope let alone an extensive photo session afterwards. This, you will soon discover, is the digiscoper’s dilemma - when to pry your eye away from your scope and start setting up the camera to get that all-important shot. My

recommendation is to always observe first, especially if this is the lifer for which you’ve been waiting. Since you may only have a matter of seconds, it is far wiser to consider photos as a bonus. After all, we are birders first and foremost. However, the added ability to keep the bird’s image to study, share and treasure forever makes digiscoping a worthwhile endeavor. I hope to see you in the field soon, happily clicking away. Be sure to show me your photos - I can’t wait to see them!

*202 Wiltshire Drive  
Chalfont, PA 18914*

# Pennsylvania Bird Lists For 2002

Compiled by Peter Robinson

A number of unusual species of birds were found in the state during 2002, many of them staying long enough to become additions to birder's PA and County Life Lists. A Snowy Owl found along the Lycoming/Union County border on the Allenwood Prison Camp property during a Christmas Bird Count was reported 12/24/01, then was seen from behind the White Deer Baptist Church by a number of people until at least 2/9. On 1/1 three Pine Grosbeaks were reported near Mansfield, Tioga County, where they appeared regularly until 1/5, and were seen by a number of birders. A female Harlequin Duck that was found 1/29 at Presque Isle State Park in Erie County stayed until at least 4/8, and was seen by many birders. On 2/28 a Eurasian Collared-Dove was re-found in Fairview Twp., Erie County, remaining until at least 6/18. Another Eurasian Collared-Dove was in SE York County from late April until at least 5/26. Lancaster County's Conejohela Flats hosted a Piping Plover 5/31-6/1. A Curlew Sandpiper was at the Penn Warner Tract in Bucks County on 7/25, seen that day only by a few fortunate birders. At a small pond at the Imperial Grasslands, Allegheny County, a Snowy Plover was found the morning of 8/6. Telephone calls resulted in the plover being seen during that day by about 30 area birders. The plover was at the pond as darkness fell, several birders drove overnight from the eastern side of the state, but the plover was not to be found at daybreak 8/7. A Ruff was at Bristol, Bucks County, 9/27-10/5. Some birders got to see a Yellow Rail that was at the Penn Warner Tract, Bucks County, from 10/2 to 10/4. A Clapper Rail was found at Bristol on 10/4 only, but long enough for several birders to get there to see it. Two King Eiders visited the state – one 10/30-31 at Lake Nockamixon in Bucks County, and second one 10/31 at a small pond in a residential area in Chester County that stayed until at least 11/6. In Juniata County, a Green-tailed Towhee found 11/10 coming to a feeder near the village of Centre was seen until 11/31 by many birders. A Purple

Sandpiper spent 11/16 at Peace Valley Park, Bucks County, long enough for some to get to see it, but was not found 11/17. On 11/18 a California Gull was reported at Presque Isle State Park, Erie County and was seen by a number of birders until at least 11/24. A hummingbird that had been coming to a feeder in Lower Merion, Montgomery County, since 11/5 was identified 11/26 as a Calliope Hummingbird and was seen last on 11/28. A Northern Gannet was seen 11/30 flying off shore at Presque Isle State Park. A few birders made it through a bad snow storm to see the Gannet on 12/1 and 12/2, then two Gannets were seen 12/3. A Black-headed Grosbeak that showed up 12/10 at a feeder in southern Lancaster County was seen until 12/17 by about 50 birders.

There are 54 birders now whose Pennsylvania life lists are 300 or more, an increase of one (John Salvetti) from 2001. At 250 species or more, there are now 112 birders, up 4 from last year's 108. Six birders are above the 300 mark in the PA Life List-Unassisted category -- species that the person found by themselves, or that they saw right after a bird was spotted by another person in the party with which they were birding, but not including "chase" birds.

The top PA Annual List reported for 2002 was Devich Farbotnik's 294. Joyce Hoffmann was a close second at 290. Devich was very busy birding in Bucks County and elsewhere in the state in 2002. Not only was his 294 species the top PA Annual List reported, but his 275 species for Bucks County is a new all-time high county annual list for any county. All but 19 of the species that he saw in the state were found in Bucks County! This birding effort also resulted in a 19 species increase in Devich's PA Life List during 2002, moving him to 7<sup>th</sup> place with 348, and an 18 species increase in his Bucks County Life List for a total of 300.

Jason Horn decided to update his list numbers this year, the first time since 1995, and his PA Life List moves into first place with 371 species. Jason's PA Life List - Unassisted is

also in first place in that category with 321 species. He now has, as well, first place County Life Lists of 271 for Lehigh and 275 for Montgomery. Other notable gains accomplished during 2002 included Michael Schall's 27 new state species for a PA Life List total of 292, Steve Farbotnik's PA life list increase of 16 species for a 10<sup>h</sup> place total of 346, and Steve's 14 species gain for Bucks County for a new high county life list of 302.

Last year it took 258 species to be included in the top 50 PA Annual Lists, and this year 261 is the 50<sup>th</sup>. There are now 11 birders with County Life Lists over 300 species – 7 for Lancaster, 2 for Bucks, and 2 for Erie. Randy Miller's 316 for Lancaster is the highest County Life List. It now takes 263 species to be included in the top 50 County Life Lists. The two new top 50 County Annual Lists were Devich Farbotnik's 275 for Bucks and Jerry McWilliams' 232 for Erie. It now takes 230 species to make the top 50 County Annual Lists.

## Pennsylvania Life Lists

1	371	Jason Horn	02
2	363	Barbara Haas	01
3	362	Deuane Hoffman	01
4	360	Franklin Haas	01
5	353	Dave DeReamus	02
5	353	Eric Witmer	02
7	348	Tom Garner	01
7	348	Devich Farbotnik	02
9	347	Randy Miller	02
10	346	Jerry Book	00
10	346	Steve Farbotnik	02
12	345	Bernard Morris	00
12	345	Ken Lebo	02
14	343	Rick Wiltraut	98
14	343	Robert Schutsky	00
16	342	Joyce Hoffmann	02
17	338	Jan Witmer	97
17	338	Richard Colyer	00
17	338	Jonathan Heller	02
17	338	Harold Lebo	02
21	337	John Miller	97
22	336	William Stocku	97
23	334	Al Guarente	02
24	333	John Fedak	02
25	332	William Murphy	00
26	329	Paul Schwalbe	98
27	328	Peter Robinson	02
28	327	Glenna Schwalbe	98
28	327	Steve Santner	99
30	326	Arlene Koch	00
30	326	Jerry McWilliams	02
32	324	Harry Franzen	96
33	322	Fritz Brock	98
34	319	John Ginaven	98
35	318	Phillips Street	99
36	316	Margaret Higbee	99

36	316	Ronald Leberman	01
38	315	Evelyn Kopf	95
39	314	Walter Shaffer	99
39	314	Mike Fialkovich	02
41	313	Harold Morrin	96
42	311	Dana Shaffer	99
42	311	Don Henise	00
42	311	Bruce Carl	02
45	308	Robyn Henise	00
46	307	Ernest Schiefer	00
46	307	Skip Conant	02
48	306	Tom Clauser	02
49	305	Gene Wilhelm	92
50	302	Sam Stull	85
50	302	Edward Pederson	98
52	301	John Salvetti	02
53	300	Larry Lewis	88
53	300	Richard Timm	97
55	299	Keith Richards	82
56	298	Roger Higbee	99
57	297	Allan Keith	98
58	296	Ed Kwater	96
58	296	Matt Wlasniewski	01
60	295	Frank Windfelder	98
60	295	J. Kenneth Gabler	02
62	294	James Baxter	86
62	294	George Malosh	96
62	294	Terence Schiefer	99
62	294	William Reid	01
66	293	John Peplinski	94
67	292	Carl Garner	99
67	292	Michael Schall	02
67	292	Allen Schweinsberg	02
70	291	Mark McConaughy	02
71	290	David Abbott	98
71	290	Chuck Tague	99
71	290	Dave Rieger	02
74	289	Kevin Crilley	98
75	285	Armas Hill	96
75	285	Neal Thorpe	97
77	284	James Gray	83
78	283	Kerry Grim	98
79	282	John Billings	98
79	282	Thomas Reeves	01
79	282	Dick Byers	02
82	278	James Baird	81
82	278	Merrill Wood	91
84	277	Bonnie Baird	81
85	274	Gloria Lamar	92
85	274	Richard Koval	99
87	273	Katrina Knight	99
88	272	Scott Kinzey	99
89	271	James Flynn	97
90	270	Randi Gerrish	99
91	269	David Kyler	96
91	269	Aden Troyer	00
91	269	Bill Etter	02
94	268	Sarah Gerrish	99
95	267	Harry Henderson	91
96	266	Joe Meloney	94
96	266	Scott Bills	99
96	266	Sam Sinderson, Jr.	02
99	265	Greg Grove	02
100	261	Neil Troyer	02
101	260	Dennis Miller	99
102	259	Linda McWilliams	92
102	259	Eugene Zielinski	00
104	258	Steve Graff	00
104	258	Bob Machesney	00
104	258	Jeffrey Wentz	02
107	257	Russell Ryan	93
108	256	Ted Grisez	96
109	253	Scott Bastian	99
110	252	David Hawk	02
111	251	Deborah Grove	01
112	250	Stanley Glowacki	02
113	249	Wayne Laubscher	02
114	247	Jeff Payne	00
115	245	Bill Reddinger	99
115	245	Robert Frantz	00
117	244	Harvey Troyer	99
117	244	Retta Payne	00

119	242	Walter Fye	97
119	242	Jerry Troyer	99
121	240	Dale Gearhart	00
122	239	Adam Miller	00
123	238	Roy Ickes	99
124	235	Gary Edwards	95
124	235	Marjorie Howard	02
126	232	Joe Strasser	94
126	232	Voni Strasser	94
128	231	Larry Brown	98
128	231	Jim Mountjoy	00
130	227	Marvin Byler	02
131	226	Eli Troyer	99
131	226	Stan Kotala	01
133	225	Theodore Drozdowski	02
133	225	Martin Page	92
135	224	Arlene Brown	98
136	223	Pamela Woodman	93
136	223	Nick Kerlin	00
138	219	Ann Pettigrew	96
138	219	Daniel Snell	00
140	214	Glenn Czulada	96
140	214	Mike Ward	01
142	213	Richard Murphy	99
143	210	Gregg Gorton	01
144	206	Benjamin Israel	00
144	206	Dennis Weaver	00
146	200	Fred Crowley	95
147	199	Candy Krenzer	99
148	190	Lewis Grove	00
149	184	Leonard Hess	00
150	182	Linda Hess	00
151	180	Thomas Mason	99
152	173	Helena Kotala	02

**Pennsylvania Life Lists - Unassisted**

(Found by self, "Chase" birds not included)

1	321	Jason Horn	02
2	314	Deuane Hoffman	01
3	311	Jerry McWilliams	01
4	310	Robert Schutsky	00
5	305	John Fedak	02
6	302	Eric Witmer	02
7	291	Devich Farbotnik	02
7	291	Jonathan Heller	02
9	289	Franklin Haas	00
10	279	Al Guarente	02
11	275	Skip Conant	01
12	273	Don Henise	00
13	271	Ken Lebo	01
14	263	Steve Farbotnik	00
15	252	Dave DeReamus	02
16	251	Neil Troyer	02
17	247	Michael Schall	02
18	244	Bill Etter	02
19	240	Greg Grove	02
20	226	Stan Kotala	01
21	212	Jim Mountjoy	00
22	207	Gregg Gorton	01
23	206	Benjamin Israel	00
24	205	Dennis Weaver	00
25	204	Martin Page	00
26	110	Helena Kotala	01

**Pennsylvania Annual Lists 2002**

294	Devich Farbotnik
290	Joyce Hoffmann
284	Peter Robinson
267	John Fedak
267	Michael Schall
252	Mike Fialkovich
250	Jonathan Heller
238	Dave Rieger
237	Jerry McWilliams
234	Bill Etter
228	Skip Conant
220	Tom Clauser
213	Neil Troyer

206	Mark McConaughy
204	David Hawk
203	Al Guarente
202	Matt Wlasniewski
201	Theodore Drozdowski
198	Marvin Byler
196	Dave DeReamus
190	John Salvetti
179	J. Kenneth Gabler
159	Sam Sinderson
151	Martin Page

**PA Annual List > Personal Best**

313	Deuane Hoffman	1998
306	Robert Schutsky	1992
297	Jason Horn	2000
294	John Fedak	1998
294	Devich Farbotnik	2002
290	Joyce Hoffmann	2002
288	Barbara Haas	1986
288	Franklin Haas	1986
284	Peter Robinson	2002
278	Sam Stull	1979
278	Gene Wilhelm	1983
272	Randy Miller	1992
268	Terence Schiefer	1985
267	Jonathan Heller	1992
267	Michael Schall	2002
263	Jerry McWilliams	1983
262	Ken Lebo	1995
262	Walt Shaffer	1999
260	Dana Shaffer	1999
258	Steve Santner	1992
248	Dave Rieger	2001
231	Dave DeReamus	1990
222	Matt Wlasniewski	1995
219	Al Guarente	1998
208	Sam Sinderson	1974
186	John Salvetti	1999

**Pennsylvania Annual Lists (Top 50)**

1	313	Deuane Hoffman	1998
2	306	Robert Schutsky	1992
3	305	Deuane Hoffman	1992
4	303	Deuane Hoffman	2000
5	298	Deuane Hoffman	1997
6	297	Jason Horn	2000
7	296	Deuane Hoffman	1999
8	296	Deuane Hoffman	2001
9	294	John Fedak	1998
10	294	Devich Farbotnik	2002
11	293	Deuane Hoffman	1991
12	292	Jason Horn	1998
13	291	Deuane Hoffman	1996
14	290	John Fedak	1997
15	290	Joyce Hoffmann	2002
16	288	Barbara Haas	1986
17	288	Franklin Haas	1986
18	284	Peter Robinson	2002
19	278	Sam Stull	1979
20	278	Gene Wilhelm	1983
21	278	Joyce Hoffmann	1998
22	278	Jason Horn	1999
23	277	Deuane Hoffman	1993
24	275	Deuane Hoffman	1994
25	274	Jason Horn	2001
26	273	Joyce Hoffmann	1991
27	273	John Fedak	1999
28	272	Randy Miller	1992
29	271	Jason Horn	1993
30	267	Jonathan Heller	1992
31	268	Terence Schiefer	1985
32	268	Deuane Hoffman	1986
33	268	Deuane Hoffman	1995
34	268	Jason Horn	1996
35	268	Peter Robinson	1998
36	267	Peter Robinson	2001
37	267	John Fedak	2002
38	267	Michael Schall	2002
39	266	Randy Miller	1991

40	266	Devich Farbotnik	2000
41	265	John Fedak	1996
42	265	Joyce Hoffmann	1999
43	263	Jerry McWilliams	1983
44	263	Jason Horn	1997
45	262	Randy Miller	1993
46	262	Ken Lebo	1995
47	262	Walt Shaffer	1999
48	262	John Fedak	2000
49	261	Jerry McWilliams	1991
50	261	Jonathan Heller	1993

**County Life Lists (100 Or More)**

**ADAMS**

213	Arthur Kennel	1995
212	Carl Garner	1999
198	Deuane Hoffman	2001
193	Nonie Kennell	1995
182	J. Kenneth Gabler	2002
150	Steve Santner	1995
144	Russell Ryan	1993
124	Jeffrey Wentz	2002
108	John Fedak	1998
104	Don Henise	2000

**ALLEGHENY**

238	Joyce Hoffmann	2002
223	Mike Fialkovich	2002
208	Ed Kwater	1996
202	Sam Sinderson	2002
201	Bob Machesney	2000
189	Deuane Hoffman	1999
188	Scott Kinzey	1999
177	Randi Gerrish	1999
175	Dave Rieger	2002
168	George Malosh	1989
159	Sarah Gerrish	1999
144	Geoff Malosh	1991
141	Greg Malosh	1991
140	Margaret Higbee	1993
139	John Fedak	2001
138	Roger Higbee	1993
122	Dick Byers	1999
102	Steve Santner	1995

**ARMSTRONG**

239	John Fedak	2000
223	Margaret Higbee	1999
211	Roger Higbee	1999
188	Scott Bastian	1997
185	Steve Graff	2000
181	Deuane Hoffman	2000
175	Bill Reddinger	1999
133	Mark McConaughy	2002
100	Steve Santner	1995

**BEAVER**

199	Bill Hintze	2000
171	Deuane Hoffman	1999
168	Nick Kerlin	1996
152	George Malosh	1998
138	Scott Kinzey	1998
124	John Cruzan	1994
113	Geoff Malosh	1991
113	John Fedak	1998
112	Greg Malosh	1991
108	John Snarey	1997
102	Steve Santner	1995

**BEDFORD**

208	Deuane Hoffman	1999
152	John Fedak	2000
133	J. Kenneth Gabler	2002
122	Steve Santner	1995
121	Richard Murphy	1999
102	Randi Gerrish	1999
102	Sarah Gerrish	1999

**BERKS**

292	Ken Lebo	1999
287	Jason Horn	2002

286	Harold Lebo	2002
275	Kerry Grim	1998
275	Matt Wlasniewski	2000
270	Deuane Hoffman	1999
253	Ernest Schiefer	1999
247	Tom Clauser	2002
209	Bernard Morris	2001
207	Barbara Haas	1999
205	Terence Schiefer	1998
192	Larry Lewis	1988
176	Al Guarente	2002
174	Steve Santner	1995
170	Randy Miller	2002
162	Jonathan Heller	2001
149	Kevin Crilley	1998
145	Steve Farbotnik	2001
139	Scott Bills	1992
135	John Fedak	1999
130	Bruce Carl	1998

**BLAIR**

221	Stan Kotala	2001
180	David Kyler	1996
160	Deuane Hoffman	2000
123	Helena Kotala	2002
104	John Fedak	1998
103	Steve Santner	1995
100	Greg Grove	2002

**BRADFORD**

230	William Reid	2001
194	Ronald Young	1993
168	Frances Biles	1985
150	Randy Miller	2002
148	Deuane Hoffman	2001
111	John Fedak	2002
105	Barbara Haas	1993
102	Steve Santner	1995

**BUCKS**

302	Steve Farbotnik	2002
300	Devich Farbotnik	2002
290	Jason Horn	2002
257	Bill Etter	2002
251	William Murphy	2000
228	Stanley Glowacki	2002
226	Deuane Hoffman	2000
215	Harry Franzen	1996
202	Stan Glowacki	1991
176	Bernard Morris	2001
157	Kevin Crilley	1998
139	John Fedak	2000
137	Al Guarente	2002
129	Barbara Haas	2000
121	Steve Santner	1995
111	Thomas Mason	1999
105	Jonathan Heller	2002

**BUTLER**

267	Gene Wilhelm	1992
202	Deuane Hoffman	2000
199	Dick Byers	2000
180	Bob Machesney	2000
169	John Fedak	2000
166	Ed Kwater	1996
165	George Malosh	1989
147	Randi Gerrish	1999
144	Sam Sinderson	2002
136	Sarah Gerrish	1999
129	Margaret Higbee	1993
122	Geoff Malosh	1991
119	Greg Malosh	1991
119	Roger Higbee	1993
100	Steve Santner	1995

**CAMBRIA**

225	John Salvetti	2002
161	Gloria Lamer	1992
147	Deuane Hoffman	2001
131	John Fedak	1998
103	Steve Santner	1995

**CAMERON**

151	Deuane Hoffman	2000
121	John Fedak	2002
105	Steve Santner	1995

**CARBON**

245	Rick Wiltraut	1998
237	David Hawk	2002
227	Jason Horn	2002
206	Bernard Morris	1998
205	Deuane Hoffman	1999
202	Robert Frantz	2000
144	Michael Schall	2002
115	Steve Santner	1995
105	John Fedak	2002
102	Al Guarente	2002

**CENTRE**

272	Merrill Wood	1991
263	Harry Henderson	1991
245	Rick Wiltraut	1998
244	Terence Schiefer	1998
232	Eugene Zielinski	2000
226	Deuane Hoffman	2000
218	Scott Bills	1992
204	Greg Grove	2002
184	Paul Schwalbe	1998
182	John Fedak	2001
162	Russ Ruffing	1991
156	Deborah Grove	2002
145	Steve Santner	1995
145	Kevin Crilley	1998
127	Barbara Haas	1999
120	Jonathan Heller	2001
111	Randy Miller	1998

**CHESTER**

268	Larry Lewis	1988
252	Barbara Haas	1996
252	Phillips Street	1996
246	John Ginaven	1998
231	Joe Meloney	1994
228	Al Guarente	2002
227	Deuane Hoffman	1999
209	Jason Horn	2002
206	Theodore Drozdowski	2002
193	Neal Thorpe	1995
191	Martin Page	2002
167	Steve Santner	1995
147	Thomas Reeves	2001
126	Jonathan Heller	2002
120	Randy Miller	1998
111	Terence Schiefer	1998
109	Bruce Carl	1998
108	John Fedak	1998

**CLARION**

255	John Fedak	2001
229	Walter Fye	1997
209	Deuane Hoffman	1998
200	Margaret Buckwalter	1996
181	Gene Wilhelm	1992
163	Bill Reddinger	1999
151	Mark McConaughy	2002
150	Fred Crowley	1995
104	Steve Santner	1995

**CLEARFIELD**

178	Deuane Hoffman	2001
174	John Fedak	2001
154	Eugene Zielinski	2000
114	Paul Schwalbe	1998
100	Steve Santner	1995

**CLINTON**

246	Paul Schwalbe	1998
180	Wayne Laubscher	2002
168	Deuane Hoffman	2001
130	John Fedak	2000
120	Steve Santner	1995
101	Barbara Haas	1994

**COLUMBIA**

171	Deuane Hoffman	1999
116	John Fedak	1999
115	Richard Koval	1999
100	Steve Santner	1995

**CRAWFORD**

261	Ronald Leberman	2001
244	Deuane Hoffman	2001
223	Margaret Higbee	1999
217	John Fedak	2001
215	Marvin Byler	2002
211	Sam Sinderson	2002
208	Roger Higbee	1999
201	Gene Wilhelm	1992
164	Ed Kwater	1996
152	Geoff Malosh	1991
150	Greg Malosh	1991
141	Randi Garrish	1999
141	Sarah Garrish	1999
124	George Malosh	1989
123	James Flynn	1997
117	Randy Miller	1998
112	Steve Santner	1995
107	Jonathan Heller	1998
103	Don Henise	2000
102	Terence Schiefer	1998
100	Bill Reddinger	1999

**CUMBERLAND**

269	Deuane Hoffman	1999
261	Don Henise	2000
259	Robyn Henise	2000
247	Richard Colyer	1999
208	Carl Garner	1998
197	Steve Santner	1995
176	George Wertz, Jr.	1986
170	Mark McConaughy	2002
165	J. Kenneth Gabler	2002
154	John Fedak	1998
125	Jonathan Heller	2001
121	Randy Miller	2002

**DAUPHIN**

271	Deuane Hoffman	2001
240	Scott Bills	1999
238	Mark McConaughy	1998
235	Grace Randolph	1996
234	George Wertz, Jr.	1986
219	Steve Santner	1995
211	Richard Colyer	1999
175	Don Henise	2000
156	John Fedak	2002
138	Jonathan Heller	2002
138	Randy Miller	2002
128	William Reid	2001
127	Merrill Wood	1991
124	J. Kenneth Gabler	2002

**DELAWARE**

289	John Miller	1985
268	Al Guarente	2002
259	Thomas Reeves	2001
256	Barbara Haas	2000
254	Skip Conant	2000
226	Paul Schwalbe	1998
224	John Ginaven	1999
209	Deuane Hoffman	1999
151	Jason Horn	1995
130	Steve Santner	1995
130	Martin Page	2001
119	John Fedak	2001

**ELK**

183	Linda Christenson	1997
149	John Fedak	2002
128	Deuane Hoffman	1999
105	Steve Santner	1995

**ERIE**

314	Jerry McWilliams	2002
305	Donald Snyder	2002

291	Sam Stull	1985
291	Joyce Hoffmann	2002
289	Deuane Hoffman	2001
274	Ed Kwater	1996
268	James Flynn	1997
273	John Fedak	2002
263	Ronald Leberman	2001
261	Mike Fialkovich	2002
257	Jason Horn	2002
253	Linda McWilliams	1992
249	Barbara Haas	1996
249	Margaret Higbee	1999
237	Roger Higbee	1999
236	George Malosh	1989
233	Gene Wilhelm	1992
231	Sam Sinderson	2002
230	Dave Rieger	2002
224	Randy Miller	2002
221	Richard Colyer	2000
218	Geoff Malosh	1991
217	Greg Malosh	1991
208	Steve Santner	1995
204	Jonathan Heller	2002
203	Bob Machesney	2000
197	Terence Schiefer	1998
180	Don Henise	2000
178	Bernard Morris	1998
177	Randi Gerrish	1997
177	Sarah Gerrish	1997
161	Marjorie Howard	2002
146	J. Kenneth Gabler	1999
144	Steve Graff	2000
133	Greg Grove	2002
110	Bill Reddinger	1999

**FAYETTE**

162	Mark McConaughy	2002
153	Deuane Hoffman	2000
122	John Fedak	1999
119	Steve Santner	1995
117	Randi Gerrish	1999
111	Ed Kwater	1996
111	Sarah Gerrish	1999

**FOREST**

161	John Fedak	1999
143	Deuane Hoffman	2000
141	Ted Grisez	1996
108	Steve Santner	1995

**FRANKLIN**

269	J. Kenneth Gabler	2002
266	Carl Garner	1998
215	Dale Gearhart	2000
213	Jeffrey Walck	1989
204	Deuane Hoffman	2001
141	Don Henise	1997
130	Steve Santner	1995
114	John Fedak	1998

**FULTON**

205	J. Kenneth Gabler	2000
200	Daniel Snell	2000
198	Carl Garner	1998
194	Daniel Snell	1997
188	Deuane Hoffman	2001
152	Jeffrey Walck	1989
119	Steve Santner	1995
118	Robert Walker	1989
115	Dale Gearhart	2000
108	John Fedak	2001

**GREENE**

194	Ralph Bell	1993
163	Marjorie Howard	2002
162	Deuane Hoffman	2001
134	Roy Ickes	1996
109	Steve Santner	1995
109	John Fedak	2001
103	Sam Sinderson	2000
100	Mark McConaughy	2002

HUNTINGDON			118 Margaret Higbee	1993	159 Deuane Hoffman	1999	155 Steve Farbotnik	2001
238 Greg Grove	2002	108 Roger Higbee	1993	123 Bernard Morris	1998	154 Steve Santner	1995	
229 David Kyler	1996			111 John Fedak	2001	129 Thomas Mason	1999	
219 Deborah Grove	2002	LAWRENCE		110 Steve Santner	1995	120 Terence Schiefer	1998	
181 Merrill Wood	1991	210 Gene Wilhelm	1992			113 John Fedak	1998	
178 Deuane Hoffman	2000	158 John Fedak	2000	MONTGOMERY		107 Kevin Crilley	1998	
171 Lewis Grove	2000	138 Deuane Hoffman	2000	275 Jason Horn	2002	101 Randy Miller	1998	
167 John Salvetti	2002	102 Steve Santner	1995	260 William Murphy	1999			
155 Eugene Zielinski	1998			255 Kevin Crilley	1998	PIKE		
122 J. Kenneth Gabler	2002	LEBANON		241 Harry Franzen	1996	201 Joe Strasser	1994	
106 John Fedak	1998	273 Randy Miller	2002	227 Bernard Morris	2001	201 Voni Strasser	1994	
104 Steve Santner	1995	236 Steve Santner	1995	223 Neal Thorpe	1997	165 Deuane Hoffman	2001	
		234 Deuane Hoffman	2001	217 Deuane Hoffman	1999	144 Phillips Street	1996	
INDIANA		211 Jonathan Heller	2002	184 Steve Farbotnik	2001	138 John Fedak	2001	
264 Margaret Higbee	1999	208 Stephen Mallanson	1996	152 John Fedak	2002	130 Michael Schall	2002	
245 Roger Higbee	1999	202 Bruce Weaver	2000	144 Al Guarente	2002	101 Steve Santner	1995	
233 Gloria Lamer	1992	200 Bruce Carl	2002	141 Gregg Gorton	2001	101 Barbara Haas	2001	
232 Steve Graff	2000	181 Jason Horn	1995	137 Steve Santner	1995			
195 Anne Hedgpeth	1986	152 George Wertz, Jr.	1986	129 Thomas Mason	1999	POTTER		
194 Deuane Hoffman	2001	139 John Fedak	2002	129 Michael Schall	2002	218 David Hauber	1999	
184 John Fedak	2001	130 Don Henise	1997	116 Thomas Reeves	2001	160 John Fedak	2002	
161 Leonard Hess	2000	122 Barbara Haas	1996	107 Robert Walker	1989	145 Deuane Hoffman	2000	
160 Randi Gerrish	1999			100 Barbara Haas	1996	104 Steve Santner	1995	
160 Sarah Gerrish	1999	LEHIGH				104 Paul Schwalbe	1998	
158 Mark McConaughy	2002	271 Jason Horn	2002	MONTOUR				
157 Linda Hess	2000	265 Fritz Brock	1998	216 Allen Schweinsberg	2002	SCHUYLKILL		
118 Steve Santner	1995	264 Bernard Morris	2000	214 Deuane Hoffman	2000	263 Tom Clauser	2002	
104 Bill Reddinger	1999	260 Rick Wiltraut	1998	212 Barbara Haas	1996	212 Deuane Hoffman	2001	
		201 Deuane Hoffman	1999	140 John Fedak	1999	201 Mike Ward	2001	
JEFFERSON		149 Michael Schall	2002	119 Steve Santner	1995	177 Jason Horn	1995	
225 John Fedak	2000	136 Robert Frantz	2000	104 Kevin Crilley	1998	162 Bruce Carl	2002	
172 Deuane Hoffman	1998	109 John Fedak	2002			147 Dave Rieger	2002	
105 Bill Reddinger	1999	103 Steve Santner	1995	NORTHAMPTON		144 Bernard Morris	2001	
104 Steve Santner	1995			269 Rick Wiltraut	1998	133 Steve Santner	1995	
		LUZERNE		266 Arlene Koch	2000	127 Barbara Haas	2000	
JUNIATA		280 William Reid	2001	261 Dave DeReamus	2002	113 John Fedak	1998	
234 Aden Troyer	2000	253 Richard Koval	1999	248 Jason Horn	2002	108 Randy Miller	2002	
215 Deuane Hoffman	1999	216 Mark Blauer	1985	241 Michael Schall	2002	104 Al Guarente	2002	
129 John Fedak	2002	194 Deuane Hoffman	1999	229 Steve Boyce	1990			
118 Jonathan Heller	2002	181 John Fedak	2002	229 Bernard Morris	2001	SNYDER		
108 Steve Santner	1995	149 Kevin Crilley	1998	225 Deuane Hoffman	2001	205 Deuane Hoffman	1999	
		115 Bernard Morris	1998	220 Brad Silfies	1990	199 Allen Schweinsberg	2002	
LACKAWANNA		104 Steve Santner	1995	220 Dennis Miller	1998	132 Steve Santner	1995	
182 Glenn Czulada	1996			219 Adam Miller	2000	108 John Fedak	1998	
158 Deuane Hoffman	1998	LYCOMING		112 John Fedak	2002			
158 William Reid	2001	230 Paul Schwalbe	1998	106 Steve Santner	1995	SOMERSET		
137 Richard Koval	1996	176 Deuane Hoffman	1999	102 Randy Miller	2002	240 Jeff Payne	2000	
136 John Fedak	2002	124 Steve Santner	1995	100 Steve Farbotnik	2001	238 Scott Bastian	1999	
103 Steve Santner	1995	119 John Fedak	1999			238 Retta Payne	2000	
		103 Don Henise	2000	NORTHUMBERLAND		177 Richard Murphy	1998	
LANCASTER				219 Allen Schweinsberg	2002	159 Deuane Hoffman	1998	
316 Randy Miller	2002	McKEAN		211 Deuane Hoffman	2000	149 John Fedak	2000	
315 Eric Witmer	2002	229 John Fedak	2002	166 Barbara Haas	1993	126 Steve Santner	1995	
314 Tom Garner	2000	154 Deuane Hoffman	2001	138 John Fedak	1999	108 Randi Gerrish	1999	
306 Jerry Book	2000	117 Steve Graff	2000	112 Steve Santner	1995	107 Sarah Gerrish	1999	
306 Robert Schutsky	2000	103 Steve Santner	1995	PERRY		SULLIVAN		
304 Deuane Hoffman	2000	103 Ted Grisez	1996	240 Deuane Hoffman	2000	172 Nick Kerlin	2000	
302 Jonathan Heller	2002			235 Richard Colyer	2000	163 Skip Conant	2002	
297 Bruce Carl	2002	MERCER		159 Don Henise	2000	135 Deuane Hoffman	2000	
294 Barbara Haas	2000	243 Neil Troyer	2002	157 Steve Santner	1995	115 Thomas Reeves	2001	
292 Jan Witmer	1997	232 Harvey Troyer	1999	141 Walter Shelly, Jr.	1992	115 Randy Miller	2002	
291 Harold Morrin	1996	231 Jerry Troyer	1999	139 Dallas Dowhower	1992	108 John Fedak	1998	
288 Jason Horn	2002	216 Eli Troyer	1999	126 John Fedak	1998	104 Steve Santner	1995	
274 Steve Santner	1995	213 Deuane Hoffman	1998	119 Mark McConaughy	2001			
240 Larry Lewis	1988	211 Gene Wilhelm	1992	117 Jonathan Heller	2001	SUSQUEHANNA		
227 Al Guarente	2002	191 John Fedak	2000	116 Randy Miller	2002	183 William Reid	2001	
224 Richard Colyer	2000	190 Neal Troyer	1998			182 Jerry Skinner	1999	
212 Jim Mountjoy	2000	166 Marvin Byler	2002	PHILADELPHIA		150 Deuane Hoffman	2000	
209 Ernest Schiefer	2000	124 Steve Santner	1995	290 John Miller	1985	116 John Fedak	2002	
201 George Wertz, Jr.	1986	103 Margaret Higbee	1993	245 Frank Windfelder	1992	105 Steve Santner	1995	
198 Pamela Woodman	1993	102 Randi Garrish	1999	243 Harry Franzen	1996			
196 Dennis Weaver	2000			243 Al Guarente	2002	TIOGA		
185 Terence Schiefer	1998	MIFFLIN		241 Barbara Haas	1996	223 Larry Brown	1998	
184 Don Henise	1997	201 Deuane Hoffman	2000	230 Skip Conant	2001	215 Arlene Brown	1998	
166 John Fedak	1998	162 Greg Grove	2002	219 John Ginaven	1998	205 Benjamin Israel	2000	
160 Kevin Crilley	1998	113 John Fedak	1998	216 Thomas Reeves	2001	185 Deuane Hoffman	2001	
156 Matt Wlasniewski	2000	108 Steve Santner	1995	208 Deuane Hoffman	1999	168 Bruce Carl	2001	
148 Jeffrey Wentz	2002	106 Deborah Grove	2002	184 Jim McKinney	1992	153 John Fedak	2002	
146 Steve Farbotnik	2001			167 Jason Horn	1995	120 Steve Santner	1995	
145 Bernard Morris	2000	MONROE		167 Gregg Gorton	2001			
132 J. Kenneth Gabler	2001	222 Phillips Street	1996	163 Stephen Lawrence	1990	UNION		
129 Mark McConaughy	2001	176 Jason Horn	1995					

230	Allen Schweinsberg	2002	<b>County Annual Lists (100 Or More)</b>	231	Bill Etter	2002	202	Ronald Leberman	1989		
160	Deuane Hoffman	1999		230	Bill Etter	2001	201	Gene Wilhelm	1992		
132	Barbara Haas	1996	ADAMS	224	Steve Farbotnik	1992	196	Ronald Leberman	2000		
117	Steve Santner	1995	201	Arthur Kennell	1992	217	Steve Farbotnik	1994	180	Marvin Byler	2000
110	John Fedak	2001	144	Deuane Hoffman	2001	210	Devich Farbotnik	1992	174	Deuane Hoffman	1998
			140	Carl Garner	1991	166	Deuane Hoffman	1998	172	Marvin Byler	2001
			137	Carl Garner	1998				167	Marvin Byler	2002
			126	Carl Garner	1999	BUTLER					
			105	Deuane Hoffman	1998	245	Gene Wilhelm	1983	CUMBERLAND		
			105	J. Kenneth Gabler	2000	229	Gene Wilhelm	1985	227	Deuane Hoffman	1989
			101	J. Kenneth Gabler	2001	225	Gene Wilhelm	1982	226	Deuane Hoffman	1998
						122	Deuane Hoffman	1998	225	Deuane Hoffman	1992
			ALLEGHENY						221	Deuane Hoffman	2000
			167	Scott Kinzey	1998	CAMBRIA			219	Deuane Hoffman	1999
			164	Scott Kinzey	1999	177	John Salvetti	1992	217	Deuane Hoffman	2001
			163	Bob Machesney	1996	175	John Salvetti	1997	138	Carl Garner	1998
			159	Bob Machesney	1997	174	John Salvetti	1995			
			127	Deuane Hoffman	1998	171	John Salvetti	1999	DAUPHIN		
			127	Sam Sinderson	2002	165	John Salvetti	1998	234	Deuane Hoffman	1997
			114	Sam Sinderson	2000	161	John Salvetti	2002	231	Deuane Hoffman	1998
			110	Sam Sinderson	1999				230	Deuane Hoffman	2000
									229	Deuane Hoffman	1996
			ARMSTRONG			CAMERON			226	Deuane Hoffman	2001
			201	John Fedak	1997	119	Deuane Hoffman	1998	224	Deuane Hoffman	1999
			177	Scott Bastian	1996				210	Grace Randolph	1998
			152	Margaret Higbee	1993	CARBON					
			141	Steve Graff	2000	204	David Hawk	2002	DELAWARE		
			133	Bill Reddinger	1998	183	David Hawk	2000	241	John Miller	1969
			116	Bill Reddinger	1999	182	David Hawk	1999	211	Al Guarente	1996
			113	Mark McConaughy	1998	162	David Hawk	1996	209	Al Guarente	1998
			112	Deuane Hoffman	1998	155	David Hawk	1998	184	Al Guarente	1999
			110	Steve Graff	1998	152	Robert Frantz	1999	183	Al Guarente	2002
						145	Robert Frantz	1995	182	Al Guarente	2000
						145	Robert Frantz	1998	175	Skip Conant	1998
			BEAVER			136	Michael Schall	2001	172	Skip Conant	2000
			186	Bill Hintze	1999	131	Deuane Hoffman	1998	167	Skip Conant	1999
			161	Bill Hintze	2000				142	Skip Conant	2001
			124	John Cruzan	1994	CENTRE			141	Skip Conant	2002
			117	Deuane Hoffman	1999	224	Terence Schiefer	1985			
			110	George Malosh	1974	214	Terence Schiefer	1986	ELK		
			105	George Malosh	1975	211	Terence Schiefer	1984	116	John Fedak	1997
						170	Deuane Hoffman	1998	113	Deuane Hoffman	1996
			BEDFORD								
			223	Sally Dick	1997	CHESTER			ERIE		
			221	Tom Dick	1997	225	Larry Lewis	1988	264	Sam Stull	1979
			155	Deuane Hoffman	1998	221	Larry Lewis	1983	256	Jerry McWilliams	1992
						219	Larry Lewis	1986	252	Jerry McWilliams	1991
			BERKS			188	Theodore Drozdowski	2002	246	Jerry McWilliams	1993
			252	Ken Lebo	1995	174	Theodore Drozdowski	2001	245	Jerry McWilliams	1996
			240	Ken Lebo	1999	154	Theodore Drozdowski	2000	240	Jerry McWilliams	1997
			236	Ken Lebo	1997	145	Theodore Drozdowski	1999	239	Jerry McWilliams	1994
			229	Ken Lebo	1996	135	Martin Page	1999	239	Jerry McWilliams	2001
			219	Ken Lebo	1998	127	Deuane Hoffman	1998	238	Jerry McWilliams	1990
			215	Matt Wlasniewski	1999	126	Theodore Drozdowski	1998	238	Jerry McWilliams	1999
			210	Matt Wlasniewski	1998	122	Martin Page	2002	237	Jerry McWilliams	1995
			210	Matt Wlasniewski	2001	117	Martin Page	2000	237	Jerry McWilliams	2000
			208	Ken Lebo	2001	CLARION			232	Jerry McWilliams	2002
			202	Matt Wlasniewski	2002	231	John Fedak	1998	218	Deuane Hoffman	1998
			201	Matt Wlasniewski	2000	223	John Fedak	2000	215	Jerry McWilliams	1998
			196	Ken Lebo	2000	219	John Fedak	1996	212	Deuane Hoffman	1999
			187	Deuane Hoffman	1998	213	John Fedak	1997	202	Deuane Hoffman	2001
			173	Tom Clauser	2001	208	John Fedak	1999	151	Ronald Leberman	2000
			152	Ernest Schiefer	1999	188	John Fedak	2001	105	Steve Graff	1998
			151	Tom Clauser	2002	152	Deuane Hoffman	1998	FAYETTE		
			149	Ernest Schiefer	1998	119	Mark McConaughy	1999	145	Mark McConaughy	2000
						115	Bill Reddinger	1999	112	Mark McConaughy	1998
			BLAIR						103	Deuane Hoffman	1998
			143	Beryl Sternagle	1995	CLEARFIELD					
			141	Beryl Sternagle	2000	155	John Fedak	1997	FOREST		
			126	Beryl Sternagle	1990	102	Deuane Hoffman	1997	144	April Walters	1993
			121	Beryl Sternagle	1989				143	Richard Walters	1993
						CLINTON			132	John Fedak	1997
			BRADFORD			117	Deuane Hoffman	2000			
			147	Ronald Young	1993	115	Deuane Hoffman	1999	FRANKLIN		
			146	Ronald Young	1992				215	Dale Gearhart	1999
			141	William Reid	1999	COLUMBIA			185	Carl Garner	1997
			128	William Reid	2001	117	Deuane Hoffman	1997	180	Carl Garner	1993
			102	Deuane Hoffman	1996	112	John Fedak	1997	180	Carl Garner	1994
						111	Deuane Hoffman	1998	178	Carl Garner	1999
			BUCKS						174	Carl Garner	1998
			275	Devich Farbotnik	2002	CRAWFORD			156	Kenneth Gabler	1999
			253	Devich Farbotnik	2001	208	Ronald Leberman	1994			
			247	Devich Farbotnik	2000						

156 Dale Gearhart 2000  
 152 J. Kenneth Gabler 2002  
 149 J. Kenneth Gabler 1998  
 148 J. Kenneth Gabler 2000  
 144 Deuane Hoffman 2001  
 133 J. Kenneth Gabler 2001  
 123 Deuane Hoffman 1998

FULTON  
 73 Daniel Snell 1997  
 28 Deuane Hoffman 1996  
 20 Deuane Hoffman 2001  
 115 Kenneth Gabler 1988  
 112 Deuane Hoffman 1998  
 108 Kenneth Gabler 2000

GREENE  
 137 Ralph Bell 1985  
 134 Ralph Bell 1986  
 130 Ralph Bell 1990  
 122 Deuane Hoffman 2000  
 107 Deuane Hoffman 1998

HUNTINGDON  
 205 David Kyler 1996  
 194 Greg Grove 1994  
 191 Greg Grove 1992  
 191 Greg Grpve 2000  
 190 Greg Grove 2002  
 188 Greg Grove 2001  
 180 Greg Grove 1998  
 137 Deuane Hoffman 1998

INDIANA  
 206 Margaret Higbee 1993  
 203 Margaret Higbee 1991  
 195 Steve Graff 1998  
 186 Steve Graff 2000  
 131 Deuane Hoffman 1998  
 114 Mark McConaughy 1998  
 107 Mark McConaughy 2001  
 106 Mark McConaughy 2002  
 100 Mark McConaughy 1999

JEFFERSON  
 198 John Fedak 1997  
 143 Deuane Hoffman 1996  
 121 Deuane Hoffman 1998

JUNIATA  
 188 Aden Troyer 1996  
 176 Aden Troyer 1997  
 172 Deuane Hoffman 2000  
 170 Deuane Hoffman 1996  
 167 Deuane Hoffman 1998  
 167 Aden Troyer 2000  
 166 Aden Troyer 1995  
 166 Aden Troyer 1999  
 158 Aden Troyer 1998  
 129 Deuane Hoffman 2001

LACKAWANNA  
 182 Glenn Czulada 1996  
 161 Glenn Czulada 1995  
 117 Richard Koval 1995  
 103 Deuane Hoffman 1998  
 103 William Reid 2001

LANCASTER  
 268 Deuane Hoffman 2000  
 255 Robert Schutsky 1992  
 249 Jonathan Heller 1992  
 242 Deuane Hoffman 2001  
 239 Jonathan Heller 1993  
 235 Deuane Hoffman 1998  
 230 Deuane Hoffman 1999  
 220 Jonathan Heller 2002  
 216 Bruce Carl 2000  
 214 Bruce Carl 1999  
 197 Jim Mountjoy 2000  
 186 Jim Mountjoy 1999  
 185 Bruce Carl 1998

185 Randy Miller 1999  
 185 Randy Miller 2000  
 177 Randy Miller 1998

LAWRENCE  
 210 Gene Wilhelm 1992  
 118 John Fedak 1997  
 110 Deuane Hoffman 1996

LEBANON  
 222 Randy Miller 1999  
 215 Randy Miller 1993  
 213 Randy Miller 2002  
 211 Randy Miller 2000  
 205 Randy Miller 1996  
 204 Randy Miller 1998  
 179 Deuane Hoffman 1998  
 171 Bruce Weaver 1999  
 167 Deuane Hoffman 2001  
 163 Bruce Weaver 2000  
 161 Deuane Hoffman 2000

LEHIGH  
 200 Bernard Morris 1984  
 132 Deuane Hoffman 1998  
 119 Deuane Hoffman 1997  
 110 Michael Schall 2001

LUZERNE  
 220 Richard Koval 1996  
 219 Richard Koval 1995  
 206 Richard Koval 1994  
 153 William Reid 1999  
 132 William Reid 2001  
 121 Deuane Hoffman 1998

LYCOMING  
 126 Deuane Hoffman 2000  
 120 Deuane Hoffman 1999  
 112 Deuane Hoffman 1997  
 103 Deuane Hoffman 1998  
 100 Don Henise 2000

MCKEAN  
 219 John Fedak 2002  
 151 John Fedak 2001  
 119 Deuane Hoffman 1996

MERCER  
 213 Harvey Troyer 1999  
 212 Jerry Troyer 1999  
 211 Gene Wilhelm 1992  
 210 Neil Troyer 1999  
 192 Neil Troyer 1997  
 192 Eli Troyer 1999  
 190 Neil Troyer 2001  
 190 Neil Troyer 2002  
 186 Neil Troyer 1998  
 184 Neil Troyer 2000  
 155 Deuane Hoffman 1998

MIFFLIN  
 160 Deuane Hoffman 1998  
 155 Deuane Hoffman 2000  
 126 Deuane Hoffman 1997  
 113 Deuane Hoffman 1996

MONROE  
 103 Deuane Hoffman 1999  
 101 Deuane Hoffman 1998

MONTGOMERY  
 151 Deuane Hoffman 1999  
 140 Deuane Hoffman 1998  
 132 Deuane Hoffman 1997  
 126 John Fedak 1997  
 113 Michael Schall 2002

MONTOUR  
 143 Deuane Hoffman 2000  
 126 John Fedak 1999  
 115 Deuane Hoffman 1997

112 Deuane Hoffman 1998

NORTHAMPTON  
 210 Adam Miller 2000  
 206 Michael Schall 2002  
 203 Michael Schall 2000  
 202 Michael Schall 2001  
 189 Dave DeReamus 1990  
 186 Adam Miller 1999  
 174 Michael Schall 1999  
 168 Dave DeReamus 1991  
 164 Dave DeReamus 2001  
 159 Dennis Miller 1996  
 159 Michael Schall 1997  
 151 Dave DeReamus 2002  
 146 Dave DeReamus 1999  
 133 Deuane Hoffman 1998

NORTHUMBERLAND  
 157 Deuane Hoffman 1999  
 147 Deuane Hoffman 1998  
 144 Deuane Hoffman 1997  
 128 John Fedak 1997

PERRY  
 202 Richard Colyer 1997  
 199 Deuane Hoffman 1995  
 193 Deuane Hoffman 1996  
 188 Deuane Hoffman 1998  
 184 Deuane Hoffman 2000  
 179 Deuane Hoffman 1999  
 171 Deuane Hoffman 2001

PHILADELPHIA  
 225 John Miller 1965  
 208 Edward Fingerhood 1996  
 162 Al Guarente 1992  
 135 Skip Conant 1999  
 133 Skip Conant 1998  
 132 Skip Conant 2000  
 127 Deuane Hoffman 1998  
 120 Skip Conant 2001  
 103 Skip Conant 2002

PIKE  
 123 Michael Schall 2002  
 112 Deuane Hoffman 1999  
 109 Deuane Hoffman 2000

POTTER  
 160 David Hauber 1992  
 160 David Hauber 1995  
 160 David Hauber 1999  
 157 David Hauber 1993

SCHUYLKILL  
 212 Tom Clauser 1999  
 210 Tom Clauser 2001  
 210 Tom Clauser 2002  
 209 Tom Clauser 1996  
 208 Tom Clauser 1997  
 203 Tom Clauser 2000  
 191 Tom Clauser 1987  
 167 Deuane Hoffman 2001  
 158 Deuane Hoffman 1998

SNYDER  
 177 Deuane Hoffman 1998  
 175 Deuane Hoffman 1996  
 172 Deuane Hoffman 1997  
 158 Deuane Hoffman 2000

SOMERSET  
 222 Scott Bastian 1999  
 216 Jeff Payne 1996  
 216 Retta Payne 1996  
 208 Scott Bastian 1994

SULLIVAN  
 140 Nick Kerlin 1999  
 130 Nick Kerlin 1995  
 125 Skip Conant 1995

124 Nick Kerlin 1997  
 123 Skip Conant 1999  
 121 Skip Conant 2000  
 118 Skip Conant 1998  
 114 Skip Conant 2001  
 114 Skip Conant 2002  
 113 Nick Kerlin 1998  
 112 Nick Kerlin 2000

SUSQUEHANNA  
 145 Jerry Skinner 1999  
 109 Deuane Hoffman 1997  
 109 William Reid 2001  
 107 William Reid 1999  
 105 Deuane Hoffman 1996  
 103 John Fedak 1997  
 103 Deuane Hoffman 1998

TIOGA  
 197 Benjamin Israel 2000  
 174 Larry Brown 1998  
 167 Larry Brown 1992  
 163 Benjamin Israel 1999  
 160 Arlene Brown 1992  
 142 Arlene Brown 1998  
 122 Deuane Hoffman 1998

UNION  
 121 Deuane Hoffman 1999  
 102 Deuane Hoffman 1998

VENANGO  
 207 Gary Edwards 1995  
 194 Gary Edwards 1991  
 192 Russ States 1991  
 113 Deuane Hoffman 1998

WARREN  
 201 John Fedak 2002  
 165 Ted Grisez 1992  
 152 Ted Grisez 1985  
 141 John Fedak 2001  
 117 John Fedak 1997

WASHINGTON  
 134 Russ Ruffing 1985  
 132 Roy Ickes 1984  
 100 George Malosh 1975

WAYNE  
 127 Deuane Hoffman 1997  
 121 John Fedak 1997  
 112 Deuane Hoffman 1998

WESTMORELAND  
 190 Mark McConaughy 1999  
 179 Mark McConaughy 2000  
 175 Mark McConaughy 2002  
 163 Mark McConaughy 1998  
 163 Mark McConaughy 2001

WYOMING  
 196 William Reid 1999  
 193 William Reid 1993  
 188 William Reid 2001  
 181 William Reid 1994  
 134 Richard Koval 1994  
 122 Richard Koval 1999  
 105 Skip Conant 2000  
 102 Skip Conant 1998  
 101 Skip Conant 2001

YORK  
 219 Bruce Fortman 1999  
 214 Deuane Hoffman 1999  
 202 Deuane Hoffman 2001  
 196 Russell Ryan 1992  
 191 Randy Phillips 1999  
 189 Deuane Hoffman 2000  
 182 Deuane Hoffman 1998  
 178 Russell Ryan 1991  
 153 Candy Krenzer 1999

## County Annual Lists (Top 50)

1	275	Bucks	Devich Farbotnik	2002
2	268	Lancaster	Deuane Hoffman	2000
3	264	Erie	Sam Stull	1979
4	256	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1992
5	255	Lancaster	Robert Schutsky	1992
6	253	Bucks	Devich Farbotnik	2001
7	252	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1991
7	252	Berks	Ken Lebo	1995
9	251	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1983
9	251	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1988
11	249	Lancaster	Jonathan Heller	1992
12	248	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1989
13	247	Bucks	Devich Farbotnik	2000
14	246	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1993
15	245	Butler	Gene Wilhelm	1983
15	245	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1996
17	244	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1985
18	243	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1979
18	243	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1981
20	242	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1984
20	242	Lancaster	Deuane Hoffman	2001
22	241	Delaware	John Miller	1969
23	240	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1997
23	240	Berks	Ken Lebo	1999
25	239	Lancaster	Jonathan Heller	1993
25	239	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1994
25	239	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	2001
28	238	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1990
28	238	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1999
30	237	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1995
30	237	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	2000
32	236	Lancaster	Randy Miller	1991
32	236	Berks	Ken Lebo	1997
34	235	Lancaster	Deuane Hoffman	1998
35	234	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1980
35	234	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1982
35	234	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1987
35	234	Erie	Ed Kwater	1989
35	234	Lancaster	Jonathan Heller	1991
35	234	Lancaster	Randy Miller	1992
35	234	Dauphin	Deuane Hoffman	1997
42	233	Erie	James Flynn	1979
43	232	Erie	Ed Kwater	1992
43	232	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	2002
45	231	Erie	Deuane Hoffman	1996
45	231	Clarion	John Fedak	1998
45	231	Dauphin	Deuane Hoffman	1998
48	230	Erie	Gerald McWilliams	1986
48	230	Erie	Deuane Hoffman	1991
48	230	Lancaster	Deuane Hoffman	1999
48	230	Dauphin	Deuane Hoffman	2000

## County Life Lists (Top 50)

1	316	Lancaster	Randy Miller	2002
2	315	Lancaster	Eric Witmer	2002
3	314	Lancaster	Tom Garner	2000
3	314	Erie	Jerry McWilliams	2002
5	306	Lancaster	Jerry Book	2000
5	306	Lancaster	Robert Schutsky	2000
7	305	Erie	Donald Snyder	2002
8	304	Lancaster	Deuane Hoffman	2000
9	302	Bucks	Steve Farbotnik	2002
9	302	Lancaster	Jonathan Heller	2002
11	300	Bucks	Devich Farbotnik	2002
12	297	Lancaster	Bruce Carl	2002
13	294	Lancaster	Barbara Haas	2000
14	292	Lancaster	Jan Witmer	1997
14	292	Berks	Ken Lebo	1999
16	291	Erie	Sam Stull	1985
16	291	Lancaster	Harold Morrin	1996
16	291	Erie	Joyce Hoffmann	2002
19	290	Philadelphia	John Miller	1985
19	290	Bucks	Jason Horn	2002
21	289	Delaware	John Miller	1985
21	289	Erie	Deuane Hoffman	2001
23	288	Lancaster	Jason Horn	2002
24	287	Berks	Jason Horn	2002
25	286	Berks	Harold Lebo	2002
26	280	Luzerne	William Reid	2001
27	275	Berks	Kerry Grim	1998
27	275	Berks	Matt Wlasniewski	2000
27	275	Montgomery	Jason Horn	2002
30	274	Lancaster	Steve Santner	1995
30	274	Erie	Ed Kwater	1996
32	273	Erie	John Fedak	2002
32	273	Lebanon	Randy Miller	2002
34	272	Centre	Merrill Wood	1991
35	271	Dauphin	Deuane Hoffman	2001
35	271	Lehigh	Jason Horn	2002
37	270	Berks	Deuane Hoffman	1999
38	269	Northampton	Rick Wiltraut	1998
38	269	Cumberland	Deuane Hoffman	1999
38	269	Franklin	Kenneth Gabler	2002
41	268	Chester	Larry Lewis	1988
41	268	Erie	James Flynn	1997
41	268	Delaware	Al Guarente	2002
44	267	Butler	Gene Wilhelm	1992
45	266	Franklin	Carl Garner	1998
45	266	Northampton	Arlene Koch	2000
47	265	Lehigh	Fritz Brock	1998
48	264	Indiana	Margaret Higbee	1999
48	264	Lehigh	Bernard Morris	2000
50	263	Centre	Harry Henderson	1991
50	263	Erie	Ronald Leberman	2001
50	263	Schuylkill	Tom Clauser	2002

# The Next 10 New Species for Pennsylvania

Nick Pulcinella

When we are out birding, the desire to find a first state record is ever-present. We hope the bird that just landed atop the dead snag or the distant shorebird feeding on the mudflat is a species never before recorded in Pennsylvania. I think birders as a group are optimists and dreamers who have an inert sense of discovery and feel that NEW BIRD awaits just around the next hedgerow. As Pennsylvania birders, we have a plethora of opportunities for new discoveries.

When I sat down to choose what I thought the next 10 state birds might be I thought it would be a no-brainer. Pennsylvania is missing so many species that have occurred multiple times in nearby states or provinces that I thought I could whip up a list of 10 in no-time. My problem was that the list of 10 became 20, then 30, 40, 50...soon I had a list of nearly 60 birds of which I thought at least 30 were reasonable and equal choices. Trying to whittle the list to 10 was a frustrating experience at best. Since the subject of the next state bird is one that is discussed and argued whenever we birders gather, I wondered what selections my birding compatriots from around the state would choose.

I made a request of approximately 50 Pennsylvania birders to put together a list of their next 10 new birds for the state and to rank them with points from 10 to one, meaning 10 points their most likely to occur and one point as their least likely of the top 10. I tried to obtain a cross section of birders from hardcore listers and chasers to those who consistently work only their local patch, and from older experienced birders to some of our state's younger keen birders. Happily, I received 33 lists (Table 1). Most agreed the exercise was harder than they originally thought though I received a few expletives about having to "rank" the species, but, all-in-all, everyone agreed it was fun.

## Formulating a list

In order to devise my list of potential species I used three methods:

first, which species have occurred in nearby states and are long-overdue in Pennsylvania; second, which species could turn up anytime and anyplace, and third, a "gut" feeling based largely upon birding experience. Most respondents utilized a similar plan of attack but various other methods were also employed. Some were conservative and logical and used the "Grand Prize" method as if a prize would be awarded if their species showed up first. As Bill Etter wrote, "I tried to approach it as if there was a primo case of beer riding on the results; might say I'm playing it safe".

Others used a more scientific method. Geoff Malosh used four conditions for his list: first, tendency of the species to show up out of range, particularly western migrants eastward; second, birds that appear on the state lists of PA's border states and/or regularly in the Great Lakes region and/or the mid-Atlantic seaboard; third, coverage of the species' preferred habitat and /or possibility that the species occurs but is sluffed off as a common bird. For instance, everyone looks at ducks and they're easy to see. Not everyone bothers to check every grackle in a flock of 5,000; fourth, ease of identification. After this, he thought about it for a night and then "guessed like mad".

Holly Merker looked at vagrancy trends, birds that could be easily identified in the field and have a good potential for photographs (since these birds would have to be accepted by PORC). She also consulted the "Maryland Yellow Book" (*Field List of the Birds of Maryland*) and looked at their rarities for species that were vagrant in that state, as it wouldn't take much for some birds to overshoot into Pennsylvania. John Fedak used hunches and undocumented reports. Mike Fialkovich based his list on records in nearby states, particularly along the coast, or the general pattern of vagrancy.

Jerry McWilliams' strategy was to look through hypothetical records in the state and frequency of sightings in nearby states, but said "some were just a gut feeling". Dave Wilton reports

using "part science, part experience and part gut instinct". Adrian Binns seemed to sum it up best by saying "While most people no doubt took a real scientific approach, calculating which species have come closest and how often, all this math is far beyond my capabilities. While I took the approach that it is about time these species showed up". No matter what method was used, whether the safe conservative or shoot from the hip, 69 potential species were submitted.

## The List

I think by asking for lists ranked 10-1, most likely to least likely, rather than asking for an arbitrary next ten species, we get a better feel for what species we really think will show up first, e.g both Yellow-billed Loon and Ivory Gull received 7 votes to be placed on the list, but Yellow-billed Loon received 40 points while Ivory Gull 19. In cases where a species complex or group was submitted e.g. Western/Clark's Grebe, I gave both species identical points.

## Top Ten

(Numbers after the species name represent total accumulated point value/number of votes)

**1. White-faced Ibis (210/27)** - Nearly everyone comments that this species has either occurred already or is long overdue. Most people agree that the difficulty in dealing with this species will be to make the positive identification. The species is expanding its range eastward (Patten and Lasley 2000), there are nearly annual sightings in DE, MD, NJ, and NY and it has been recorded several times in both OH and ON. Most sightings along the eastern seaboard are from May through early July. Identification of a late summer dark ibis can be frustratingly difficult if good close views of eye and leg color cannot be obtained. To make identification matters worse, White-faced and Glossy Ibis appear to be interbreeding (Arterburn and Grzybowski 2003), so

as Paul Hess states “only top-quality closeups of a bird’s face could conclusively eliminate a hybrid.” Prediction - May through August. It would be hard to predict exactly where this species will show, and it is going to show, since *Plegadis* ibis are observed all over the state, but John Heinz NWR at Tinicum, Wildwood Lake, Conejohela Flats or Presque Isle SP are areas with good habitat that receive plenty of coverage.

**2. Allen’s Hummingbird (130/17)** - Given that until just recently most *Selasphorus* type hummingbirds were not positively identified and the fact that this species has occurred in both NJ and DE, my guess is that this species has already occurred in Pennsylvania. With more and more late fall hummingbirds attracted to late blooming plants, feeders maintained into early winter, and the small but growing number of hummingbird banders willing to chase and capture them, it is only a matter of time before a positive identification is made. To make a point of how close this species has been to PA, the DE sighting was within one mile of the PA state line. Prediction - mid-November to early December anywhere in the state.

**3. Black-chinned Hummingbird (126/16)** - I was surprised by the number of votes this species received. Many people mentioned the same factors as listed for Allen’s Hummingbird as to why they selected the species. I vacillated whether to place this species above or below Allen’s Hummingbird. My thinking was that Black-chinned is a more common species within its range, wintering Black-chins are increasing in the southeast and Gulf states, and there are records from nearby ON and NJ. If given good looks, in bright light, an adult male can be identified without having to be trapped. On the downside, very few if any late *Archilochus* are adult males and most of our late fall hummers are the Rufous/Allen’s type. Prediction - same as Allen’s Hummingbird.

**4. Western Grebe (124/17)** - Several people submitted Western/Clark’s Grebe for the list. In respect to those who stuck out their neck and submitted a specific species, I split the group into two species much

in the same manner as the YOU (oh... what power). This species is already on the hypothetical list based upon several sight records that did not carefully separate the two forms which were considered subspecies at the time and from a lost specimen taken near Latrobe, *Westmoreland*, between 1898 and 1906 (McWilliams and Brauning 2000). Several people ranked this bird very high on their list. Geoff Malosh gave the species 10 points, stating “Easy to spot, even for beginners. Identification to species could be problematic, but this bird would likely stick around long enough for more than one pair of eyes.” Paul Hess writes, “We all know that more careful study and documentation will be made now that two listable species are involved.” Bob Schutsky, giving the bird seven points, says “big and identifiable, regular annually on the East coast. People love to scope bodies of water.” Prediction - any large lake or reservoir from late November through March seems most likely, though there are several April records for OH (Peterjohn 2001).

**5. Fork-tailed Flycatcher (95/16)** - There is a hypothetical record from 1893 of this spectacular Mexican/South American breeder. There are several records from nearby states and provinces and multiple records from the northeast (McCaskie and Patten 1994). This bird was also listed as “honorable mention” by several people who couldn’t seem to fit it into their top 10. The predominance of records are from late summer through early winter with a lesser number in spring. This is a showy bird that is usually easily identified. There can be some difficulty with immature birds resembling Eastern Kingbirds, but even then, the longer tail should be noticeable. Prediction - July through December anywhere in the state.

**6. Long-billed Curlew (77/14)** - There are a few unsupported hypothetical reports (McWilliams and Brauning 2000). This is a big and easy to identify shorebird which won’t be overlooked. Witmer notes that this species is one of the more “lusted things” for the Conejohela Flats birders. There are several records from nearby states including a very recent (2002-2003) sighting from NJ. Prediction - Late October through

November on the Conejohela Flats or Presque Isle SP.

**6. Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (77/14)** - Tied for sixth place with the above species, this shorebird is definitely overdue. It was number one on two lists and when not listed among the top 10 was mentioned on several supplemental lists. Though extremely rare, there are many fall records in the east (Fialkovich and Hess 2003). There are three recent (2002) records for NJ (1) DE (2). A 2003 record for NJ was approximately 30 miles from PA. Identification can be a little tricky and more than a few Pectoral Sandpipers, both adult and juvenile, have been called Sharp-taileds. Prediction - mid-August (adult) and mid-September through mid-October (juvenile). I think it has potential to show up anywhere in the state wherever shorebirds gather in fall. Sharp-taileds have been recorded on both mudflats and grassy fields.

**8. Boat-tailed Grackle (66/12)** - I was a bit surprised to see this species rank so high. Boat-tailed Grackle breeds along the Delaware Bay close to PA, but as Jeff and Retta Payne note with their list “kind of home bodies but sure close enough to visit.” Fialkovich writes “It’s interesting, I placed European or western vagrants as more likely than this common east coast bird, but they just don’t seem to move around much.” This is essentially the heart of the issue: These birds hardly ever venture away from their preferred salt-water habitat. Even in states where they breed, they are rare away from the nesting grounds. There are three unsubstantiated reports from the southeast corner of the state (McWilliams and Brauning 2000) the most likely area for them to show. Two of the reports are from December when feeding flocks of mixed blackbirds can be found in southeast PA. These enormous flocks actually roost at night along the Delaware Bay in NJ and DE. Identification will be tricky. Separation from the similar and to me, more likely, Great-tailed Grackle is essential. Prediction - March through April when blackbirds are moving north or December through February among the thousands of blackbirds feeding in the farmlands of southeast/southcentral PA.

**9. Bell’s Vireo (60/11)** - Another

overdue species. There are two hypothetical sightings from Erie County. The last was 1959. This species breeds as close as central OH (rare) and IN. There are a few fall records from NY and NJ. Identification of silent birds will be tough, as similar Philadelphia Vireo and young White-eyed Vireos need to be ruled out. Prediction - October through November. Todd Day, a birder from VA, who heard about our top 10 list, predicts Bell's Vireo "will be identified in the hand at Powdermill Banding Lab." I tend to agree, it may take that type of documentation to add this bird to the state list.

**10. Anna's Hummingbird (51/7)** - This was a real surprise. Hummingbirds were on nearly everyone's final or supplemental list and when Anna's was listed, it ranked fairly high. Despite the increasing number of wintering hummers in the east, southeast and Gulf states, Anna's continues to be very rare (Bob Sargent pers comm). Despite this fact, there is one tantalizingly close record from NY of a bird present 18 Nov-11 Dec 1998 in Binghamton (Grosek 1998). There is always hope. Prediction - late fall - early winter at a feeder anywhere in the state.

**Remainder of List:** birds submitted that did not score within the top-ten.

*Loons/Grebes - medium to long distance migrants with a good history of vagrancy.*

**Yellow-billed Loon (40/7)** - Receiving the same number of votes as the previous species, this bird did not quite manage enough points to make the top 10. It was also mentioned on several supplemental lists and Dan Heathcote mentioned this species as "a personal mission of mine." Go Dan! There are records from IL (2), MD, MI and NY. Prediction - February-March, Presque Isle.

**Arctic Loon (9/1)** - Al Guarente's choice. Extremely rare outside of Alaska, an adult in CO in mid-November 2002 was only the second record for the Lower 48. Prediction - any large body of water is a possibility. Crucial to identification will be separating this from the rare and irregular Pacific Loon.

**Clark's Grebe (36/6)** - This

species was listed six times as a result of the Western/Clark's Grebe combination submitted by several people so the number of points is a bit skewed. No one specifically listed Clark's Grebe. The first confirmed Atlantic seaboard and eastern U.S. record was a bird in Virginia Beach, VA 1/1/03 (Iloff 2003).

*Shearwaters/Storm-Petrels - strong fliers with wandering tendencies and apt to be brought inland with tropical storms.(July-Sept)*

**Audubon's Shearwater (6/1)** - Listed by Jeff and Retta Payne, who said "have to put a hurricane tossed bird on the list, but, is it the right one?" Hard to tell. There is one hypothetical report of a small black and white shearwater on the Delaware River below Philadelphia, August 1953 after a storm. At least four were associated with tropical storms in VA during the late 1990's (Brinkley et al. 2001). Separation from Manx Shearwater in stormy conditions may be tricky. Prediction - large body of water following a tropical storm.

**Herald Petrel (5/1)** - Acting like a true pelagic birder, this was one of three pelagic species listed by Paul Guris. He writes that "PA seems to be lacking a number of regularly occurring hurricane transported birds and apparently with global warming they expect hurricane activity to increase." He also writes that "if global warming REALLY fires up, I'll be running pelagics out of Philadelphia soon and getting all kinds of new PA birds!" There are three reports listed in Brinkley et al. 1990 including one in the Piedmont. There is a storm-related record from NY in 1934 (Levine 1998). Discussion of a possible PA sighting can be found in Hess 1997. Prediction - large body of water following a tropical storm.

**Wilson's Storm-Petrel (22/3)** - A few people were hedging their bets that the birds reported during Hurricane Isabel will be accepted to the state list. This species is numerous offshore and has been expected to occur during tropical storm activity. Prediction - large body of water following a tropical storm.

**Band-rumped Storm-Petrel (30/4)** - Similar to the previous species. A long-dead possible Band-rumped

Storm-Petrel was discovered near Erie, February 1998. This report is currently under review by PORC. Though not nearly as numerous offshore as Wilson's Storm-Petrel, there were eight records reported in Brinkley et al. 1990. All were in the coastal plain. There were also storm-related corpses recovered in DC, IN, ON and NC. This is another overdue storm-related species. Prediction - large body of water following a tropical storm.

*Hérons/Egrets - medium to long-distance wanderers, easy to see and identify.*

**Little Egret (1/1)** - Incredibly this species received only one vote for the top 10 list by Adrian Binns and was included in only two supplemental lists by myself and George Armistead. There are several documented records in nearby states. DE (2), VA (1), RI (1), MA (4), NH (2), NS (1), NF (1), PQ (1). Pennsylvania is handicapped in not having extensive coastline to attract large concentrations of herons and egrets. Prediction - April through June when the two long head plumes help to separate this species from the similar Snowy Egret. Probably in the southeast along the lower Delaware or Susquehanna Rivers. .

**Reddish Egret (24/5)** - An undocumented bird was present at Presque Isle SP, 9 May 1953 (McWilliams and Brauning). Supposedly this bird was seen by many but no photographs or written documentation was made. Al Guarente notes that the "next drought down south, I would certainly expect this bird to be found in PA." There was a rash of sightings along the east coast in Spring-Summer 1991 (DE, MA, NY) but things have been quiet with this species since. This species strays at least annually to coastal NC. Prediction - post breeding wanderer, May through August, along the lower Delaware or Susquehanna Rivers or at Presque Isle.

*Waterfowl - strong fliers, long-distance migrants, easy to find and identify.*

**Trumpeter Swan (1/1)** - Annual in the state, most are thought to be from re-introduction programs from nearby states. Jeff and Retta Payne predict "they'll be established as a migrant and officially countable before 10 other new birds are added."

Prediction - November through March anywhere in the state, hopefully a banded bird from a non re-introduction program.

**Fulvous Whistling-Duck (19/6)**

- There are two hypothetical records, one for Middle Creek WMA and one from Middle York County. Both reports are from the mid-1970's when this species was being found with some regularity in the mid-Atlantic states. The Middle Creek bird was photographed. The photos taken by a Lancaster birder, who shall remain nameless, were later discarded because they were not of high quality. This species does not wander into the mid-Atlantic as often as in the '70s, but there have been some recent sightings in DE, MD, and NJ. Prediction - March through September probably in the southeast or along the lower Susquehanna River.

*Kites/Hawks/Eagles - medium to long-distance migrants, known to wander outside of normal range both spring and fall.*

**White-tailed Kite (3/2)** - A very rare vagrant to the east, there are only a handful of documented records from the mid-Atlantic including a beautifully photographed bird from Cape May in 1998. While appearing on only two lists, several people added it to their supplemental lists. This would be a terrific find. Prediction - April through June in open areas anywhere in the state.

**Ferruginous Hawk (9/3)** - A definite long-shot. The occasional bird is found in fall at the Duluth, MN hawkwatch, but, it is extremely rare as one moves east. Pennsylvania is the home of the hawkwatcher, with sites spanning the breadth of the state. Hopefully, one will get lucky. Prediction - October through November at a hawkwatching site near you.

**Eurasian Sparrowhawk (6/1)**

- Tom Johnson's choice. There is one unaccepted report for NJ (Sibley 1997). Tom writes "It's a possibility, albeit a long shot - somebody will probably pass over PA's first Eurasian Sparrowhawk, calling it a lanky, "dark-morph" coop..." Prediction - October at one of the many hawkwatching sites.

*Rails/Cranes - some species with long-distance migrations and habit of turning up in strange places.*

**Limpkin (4/1)** - Holly Merker's choice. Reminiscent of the Fulvous Whistling-Duck incursion of the 1970's, this species started to make appearances in VA during that time. It seemed just a matter of time that the bird would spread northward. The wanderings were short-lived and except for a 1985 record from MD there have been no vagrants. Prediction - May through June. I think one on the Conejohela Flats would cause quite a stir.

**Whooping Crane (1/1)**

- Wow!. Joyce Hoffmann's long-shot choice. On the surface you have to think this is truly a wild card, but maybe not. I guess it is plausible that one of the captive bred Whooping Cranes that are being "taught" to migrate via an Ultralight aircraft from WI to FL (see <http://fathergoose.durham.net>) might wander a bit off course and stray into our airspace. The birds "migrate" as close as IL. Countability may pose a problem. As for a true wild Whooper to get caught up with some Sandhill Cranes and head east...stranger things have happened and Sandhill Cranes are now annual sometimes in double digits. Prediction - March through April or October through November probably in the western third of the state.

*Shorebirds - long-distance migrants, strong fliers with history of occurring outside of normal range on a regular basis.*

**Pacific Golden-Plover (25/3)**

- Listed only three times but given a high rating. I think this is due to the recent confirmed sightings in NJ (Crossley 2002) and MA (2002). A bird photographed this fall in DE may also be this species. There is also a record for Bermuda and two from Barbados. This species may have occurred in PA but was simply overlooked. Separation from American Golden-Plover is no easy task, and good, clear photos and written documentation will be needed to add this species to the state list. Prediction - September, in areas where American Golden-Plovers are regularly found.

**Northern Lapwing (16/5)**

- Overdue. Records from most nearby states including OH. This is an easy to identify bird and probably won't be

overlooked in a large flock of wintering Killdeer. Prediction - December through March, most likely in the eastern part of the state.

**Spotted Redshank (2/1)**

- One of Dan Heathcote's wild cards. Confirmed records for NJ (3), NY (3), OH (1), ON (3). Should not be too difficult to identify, especially if an adult in partial breeding plumage. Nearby records are from late August (OH) through March (NY). Prediction - September through October, on the lower Delaware River or Conejohela Flats.

**Terek Sandpiper (1/1)**

- This is one of my wild cards. There is one east coast record for MA (YOU 1998). There is also a record for Trinidad and Tobago (Taylor 2001) and two records for Argentina and one for Brazil. It seems a long-shot, but I'm thinking if this long-distance Eurasian migrant has made it once to the northeast and can make it to the Caribbean and South America, it may show itself in the mid-Atlantic. It is an easy bird to identify. Prediction - July through August in the eastern part of the state where large numbers of shorebirds are found, e.g. Green Lane, John Heinz NWR, Conejohela Flats etc.

**Red-necked Stint (22/6)**

- Overdue. This species also appeared on several supplemental lists. Paul Hess writing about choosing this species over Little Stint said, "This was a tossup with Little Stint. There have been 14 records of Red-necked since 1975 from Delaware to Maine and at least 13 records of Little since 1979 from Delaware to Nova Scotia. I chose Red-necked because somewhat more of its records have come from the mid-Atlantic coast, while more Little records have been from the northeastern coast." An adult in alternate or partial alternate plumage should not prove too difficult, but an adult in basic plumage or a juvenile will be a challenge. Extensive photographic documentation will be needed to add this species to the state list. Prediction - July, anywhere in the state where large numbers of "peeps" are found, but most likely at Presque Isle or the eastern half of the state.

**Little Stint (30/5)**

- Surprisingly, this species scored higher than Red-

necked Stint. While appearing on one less list, it garnered more favorable votes. Much like the previous species, an adult in alternate plumage should not pose too much difficulty, but a fading adult or juvenile will need exhaustive documentation. Prediction - same as previous species.

*Skuas - long-distance migrants, tend to be associated in PA with tropical storms.*

**South Polar Skua (3/1)** - One of Tom Johnson's wild cards. Though not necessarily associated with tropical storms, I guess anything is possible. Finding this species would not doubt cause a stampede of birders. Prediction - any large body of water following a tropical storm.

*Gulls - the ultimate wanderers. Identification not always straightforward.*

**Black-tailed Gull (6/1)** - Despite several documented records from bordering states (MD, NJ, NY) and nearly a dozen records from the east coast from NF to VA, this species appeared on only one top 10 list. It was mentioned on a few supplemental lists, but Bill Etter was the only person to give it points. Distant photographs of a suspected Black-tailed Gull at Lake Ontelaunee, *Berks*, in January 2000 were inconclusive. Documented records this year from IL and WI show that this species is not necessarily a coastal prize. Prediction - November through March anywhere in the state where gulls gather.

**Yellow-legged Gull (21/5)** - There are approximately 10 records from NF of this European gull. Closer to home, accepted records exist for MD/DC (1) and VA (1). Several unaccepted reports for NJ were not totally convincing. Recent reports from MA are under review. Matt Sharp, giving the bird seven points, writes "with one of the largest concentrations of gulls in the ne. US at the Tullytown Landfill, it is almost certain that this species is occurring in the state perhaps every year. I think it is mostly a question of getting diagnostic photos which is no trivial task." Identification of large white-headed gulls is still evolving, and impeccable documentation and photographs will be needed to secure this species to the

state list. An understanding of the wide variation within the Herring Gull is important in identifying Yellow-legged Gull. An excellent source of identification material for this species can be found in Garner 1997 and Garner et al. 1997. Prediction - December through March, probably at one of the large gull concentrations in the eastern part of the state.

**Slaty-backed Gull (29/5)** - A long-distance wanderer, this species has shown up all over the continent. Nearby, there is a good record from the Niagara Falls area and controversial records from MD and OH. Sight records seem to occur annually along the east coast from MA to FL. Prediction - December through March at Presque Isle State Park.

**Glaucous-winged Gull (7/1)** - Another species that has been anxiously awaited by gull lovers to cross the continent. There is one current sight report from the Tullytown Landfill, *Bucks* under review by PORC. Prediction - December through March at Presque Isle or Tullytown.

**Kelp Gull (5/1)** - Largely a resident of the Southern Hemisphere, this is another of Tom Johnson's picks. There have been several nearby documented records including one from IN (1996) and the long-staying bird at Sandgates, MD (1999-present). The most recent report (2003) is a bird photographed in CO. It has also hybridized with Herring Gull on the Chandeleur Is., LA. This species is expanding its range in South America (Haase 1996 and Hayes 2002) so more sightings in North America can be expected. Prediction - November through March, anywhere there are large mixed gull flocks.

**Ivory Gull (19/7)** - There is something about this species that conjures up fantasies that are nearly mythical. Even those who did not list this species in their top-ten desire it. Bob Schutsky writes, "I've pictured it on the Susquehanna a thousand times." Ramsay Koury writes, "Maybe just wishful thinking, but think of the thousands of people it would attract." Dan Heathcote writes, "I'd even chase that one, and I hardly chase anything." Mike Fialkovich seems to sum it up

with "We can only hope." There are at least 14 records for NY (Levine) nearly evenly split between coastal and upstate, one OH record from the Cleveland lakefront (Peterjohn) and four from New Jersey (Walsh et al. 1999). Prediction - January through February at Presque Isle.

*Terns - medium to long-distance migrants, strong fliers, can be brought inland with tropical storms.*

**Sandwich Tern (13/2)** - A coastal tern that breeds as far north as VA and regularly found in summer along coastal DE, MD and NJ but rarely strays inland. This would be an extremely exciting find for PA. Prediction - July through September along the lower Delaware or Susquehanna Rivers.

**Bridled Tern (26/5)** - Seems overdue as a hurricane waif. Though it is often more numerous off the mid-Atlantic coasts in early autumn it is comparatively scarce, especially inland, following tropical storms, whereas Sooty Tern, very numerous after storms' passage, is recorded in much smaller numbers than Bridled in the same coastal waters (Brinkley et al. 2001). Prediction - August through September at large bodies of water following tropical storms.

**White-winged Tern (16/2)** - It seemed that during the 1980's through the mid 1990's with near annual sightings from DE, this species was destined to show up in PA. Reports of White-winged Tern have become sporadic since and chances of a PA sighting have lessened. This species has paired with Black Tern and nested in NY and PQ. Prediction - July through September along the Conejohela Flats or Presque Isle.

**Large-billed Tern (1/1)** - This is Eric Witmer's "long-shot". He also writes that "finding this species would put PA on the map for the ABA's 800 species heavy hitting listers." Interestingly there are reports from IL (YOU 1998), NJ (Kane 1989) and OH (McLaughlin 1979). In South America this species' non-breeding behavior favors freshwater marshes and rivers. Prediction - late May through June at Pymatuning, the Conejohela Flats, John Heinz NWR, Peace Valley Park or the Delaware River marshes in

Bucks, Philadelphia or Delaware Counties.

*Alcids - some species are known to wander long distances.*

**Long-billed Murrelet (37/8)** - This species barely missed the top-ten list by points but made the top ten by votes. When not on a top-ten list it was mentioned on many supplemental lists. A native of the northeastern Pacific Ocean, it regularly wanders outside its range and has occurred several times in eastern North America including IN, MA, NC, NY(2), OH, RI, and SC. Most recently in Ithaca, NY (Steve and Taylor Kelling 2002). Prediction - December at a large lake anywhere in the state.

**Razorbill (1/1)** - This would be an outstanding find. There is one hypothetical report listed in McWilliams and Brauning of a bird shot in Pittston, *Luzerne*, but the collecting data on the mounted specimen could not be found. Prediction- December through March, on a large body of water in the eastern part of the state following a large coastal storm with strong winds and a heavy dose of luck.

*Owls - some are long-distance migrants, some irruptive.*

**Burrowing Owl (3/1)** - An interesting selection by Peter Robinson. Surprisingly, there are about 20 records of this species from the northeast including CT, MA, MD, NH, NY, OH, RI, and VA. There have been five records for Long Island alone (Levine 1998). This bird would cause quite a stir and stampede. Prediction- October through December in open fields in the southcentral counties or reclaimed strip-mine areas in the western part of the state.

*Swifts - long-distance migrants, strong fliers, identification of flying birds may be difficult.*

**White-collared Swift (2/1)** - This is one of my wild cards. There are nine records for North America of this Mexican/South American species. Six of the records come from FL and TX and one from CA. The remaining two are enticingly close to PA: one from Tawas Point, MI 19 May 1996 (Dunn 1996) and the other from Rondeau PP, ON 10 June 2002 (Rheinallt 2003).

Interestingly, both the MI and ON birds were observed from a peninsula projecting into one of the Great Lakes. Prediction - May at Presque Isle SP.

*Hummingbirds - proven wanderers from the west, increasing sightings.*

**Broad-tailed Hummingbird (24/4)** - The fourth of the “western hummers” to be nominated. There are a few documented eastern North American records (IL, MI, WI) but recently the species seems to be annual, DE (2001), NC (2001) and TN (2002). Prediction - November through December anywhere in the state.

**Green Violet-ear (21/5)** - There are approximately 30-35 records of this highly sought-after hummingbird of the Mexican/South American highlands. Nearly a third of the records are from TX, but, there are confirmed records scattered across the continent (Newfield 2001). A 2003 record from nearby WV is captivating. Prediction - May through August in a mountainous area of the state.

*Woodpeckers - medium distance migrants, some may be irruptive.*

**American Three-toed Woodpecker (23/4)** - This species scored high on lists in which it appeared. There are four hypothetical reports that lack sufficient detail to be accepted. Prediction - December through March anywhere in the state.

*Flycatchers - known to wander outside of normal range, medium and long-distance migrants. Identification may pose a challenge.*

**Tropical Kingbird (6/2)** - There have been at least 40 Tropical/Couch’s Kingbird records in eastern North America (Mlodinow 1998). Of the 17 records identified by voice, camera or shotgun, nine were considered Couch’s, seven were reportedly Tropical, and one specimen identified as both. The confirmed Tropical Kingbirds were from CT, FL, LA, ME, MI, NC, and PQ. Recent reports came from FL (2001,2002) and ON (2002). Voice separation from Couch’s will be the key to adding this species to the state list. Prediction - October through early December anywhere in the state.

**Gray Kingbird (30/6)** - This species scored well on several lists and

was mentioned on a few supplemental lists as well. According to Armistead and Iliff (2003), there are 36 records along the Atlantic Coast north of the Carolinas. Away from the Atlantic and Gulf coasts there has been a total of 18 records, though only eight have been away from the southeastern states (Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina). This does not bode well for a bird to show up in PA. A factor in our favor is that most inland records come from the fall and that the October records seem to be the most wide-ranging, having been recorded in MI, upstate NY (2) and ON (4). Eric Witmer writes, “wanders up the entire coast to Canada. An eastern PA record can’t be that out of the question.” Noting that most surrounding states have records of this species, Paul Hess adds, “Pennsylvania deserves one too, and we can legitimately hope to get it before long.” Hear! Hear! Prediction - September through November in the southeast portion of the state.

*Jays/Magpies - can be irruptive and wander outside of normal range.*

**Gray Jay (24/5)** - The top pick by John Fedak, this species scored well and was noted on a few supplemental lists. There are a few hypothetical reports for the state, none of which seem to hold up to scrutiny. Breeds as far south as the Adirondacks. Winter irruptions that would bring this species south into our state are few. Documented records close to PA have come from Sullivan, Westchester, Dutchess and Ostego Counties, NY (Levine 1998). Prediction - January through March in the northern tier counties of the Poconos.

**Black-billed Magpie (6/1)** - Selected by Peter Robinson and mentioned on a few supplemental lists. There are several hypothetical records for PA believed to pertain to a small nesting colony which resulted from the escape of several magpies from the Pittsburgh Zoo in 1955. These birds became established for at least 15 years (McWilliams and Brauning 2000). There are three accepted records for OH, all pre-1955. In addition to the OH records, the YOU (1998) lists sightings for IL, IN, MI, WI, WV, NB, southern ON and souther PQ with the caveat that many records pertain to escaped individuals. Prediction -

October in the western portion of the state.

*Wrens - medium distance migrants with a history of vagrancy.*

**Rock Wren (19/5)** - There are confirmed records from many surrounding states and provinces. PA is overdue and as Geoff Malosh mentions, "PA is a big hole in that vagrancy pattern." Many who did not include this bird on their top-ten mentioned it on their supplemental lists. Prediction - November through December anywhere in the state.

*Thrushes - medium to long-distance migrants, European and Asian species with vagrant tendencies.*

**Fieldfare (9/2)** - Submitted only by myself and Arlene Koch, this species was also mentioned on a few supplemental lists. Why not! There are sight records from DE, NY and NS (YOU). With several records from eastern Canada and the New England states, we should be next. Maybe this bird will show up as Eric Witmer predicts "at a DVO meeting, a little old lady in tennis shoes is going to say "there is a strange looking Robin in my yard this winter." Don't we all hope this lady comes through. Prediction - February through early April, anywhere in the state.

*Thrashers - medium distance migrants, but know to stray eastward.*

**Sage Thrasher (17/4)** - Not an annual vagrant east, but one that has shown up enough that I agree with Al Guarente who writes, "We have to be overlooking this guy." There are records from several nearby states including DE, MD, NC, NJ (2), NY (4), MI (2), and VA. Prediction - October through December anywhere in the state excluding mountainous areas.

**Curve-billed Thrasher (4/1)** - Not known as a long-distance wanderer, this is a bold prediction by Arlene Koch. This species has appeared in the eastern plains and WI, so what's a few more hundred miles with a strong tailwind. Prediction - October through December in the western part of the state

*Pipits - medium distance migrants.*

**Sprague's Pipit (10/2)** - Extremely rare in the east, this species

was submitted by two of western Pennsylvania's most active birders, Joyce Hoffmann and Mark McConaughy. There are several reports from surrounding states but few accepted records. Not really known to flock with American Pipits, solitary individuals or a small flock is likely to be encountered. Prediction - October through November in grassy areas in the western part of the state.

*Warblers - medium to long-distance migrants, western species known to wander east.*

**Virginia's Warbler (2/1)** - Another gutsy call by Tom Johnson. An extremely rare vagrant to the east, there are records for the Maritimes, ON, MI and NJ (banded). Let's hope the word spreads fast on this one. Prediction - November, probably at Powdermill Banding Lab.

**Hermit Warbler (15/4)** - Another species mentioned by a few as overdue. This species garnered spots on several supplemental lists as well. There are several accepted records for eastern Canada (9), MA (2), CN (1) (Dunn and Garrett 1997), and IL had its first in 2002 (Brock 2003). Key to acceptance will be eliminating a hybrid Hermit x Townsend's Warbler, a recent discouraging event in NY (Block and Connor 2003 and DiCostanzo 2003). Prediction - November through early December, anywhere in the state.

**MacGillivray's Warbler (34/6)** - Once again felt by some to be way overdue. Extremely rare in the east in late fall, there are accepted records from NJ (Karlson 1998) and NY (Veit and Taylor 2000). Dunn and Garret list vagrant eastern records from MA (4), ON (1), GA (1) and a possible from FL. This species scored high on a few lists, nine points by John Fedak and eight points by Adrian Binns and was mentioned on many supplemental lists. Matt Sharp writes, "exceptionally difficult ID, though any *Oporornis* seen after October is likely this species." Prediction - November through December anywhere in the state, but probably at Powdermill Banding Lab.

**Painted Redstart (1/1)** - A wild card listed by Devich Farbotnik. This species does have a history of wandering far out of range and there are records from two neighboring

states; NY 1979 (Levine) and OH 1970 (Peterjohn 2001). Dunn and Garrett 1997 also list eastern records for WI, MI, s.ON, MA, LA, MS, AL, and GA. Prediction - December, anywhere in the state.

*Sparrows and Longspurs- medium distance migrants, some tendency to wander. Identification can be tricky.*

**Black-throated Sparrow (16/5)** - A rare vagrant to the east, there are a few records from nearby states. OH has two including a very bizarre June bird (Peterjohn 2001). NJ has three accepted records including one that was approximately 20 miles from PA (Walsh et al 1999). The YOU lists several additional eastern sightings including birds from nearby IL, MI, s.ON, s.PQ, and VA. A majority of sightings are from feeders. Prediction - December through March at a feeder anywhere in the state.

**Smith's Longspur (7/21)** - A rare spring and fall vagrant to the east, this species received several mentions on supplemental lists as well. Geoff Malosh mentions that "this innocuous long-distance migrant probably has occurred with a flock of laplands and was passed off." There are from one to two records from each of ME, MA, RI, CN, NY, NJ, MD, NC, and SC (Dunn and Beadle 1998). Fall birds will be an identification problem and will require careful notes and photos for acceptance. Paul Hess encourages us with all longspurs, "Let's be sure to study the nonbreeding plumage of all four longspurs in advance, so we will be better prepared to identify it." Prediction - November and April anywhere in the state where field birds (Horned Larks, Snow Buntings and Lapland Longspurs) occur.

**Chestnut-collared Longspur (8/31)**- This Great Plains breeder did make the top-ten list by votes. Dunn reports that in the Mid-Atlantic, Northeast and Maritimes there are over 20 records from fall, spring and summer. It remains unrecorded from KY, IN and OH. NJ lists one from Jan-Feb and an amazing bird photographed in mid-June in Cape May. (Walsh et al. 1999). NY has five accepted records; one winter, one fall, two spring and one summer (June 6-8, 1982) (Levine

1998). MD has two accepted records, one fall and one summer (August 1906) (Hoffman and Davis 1998). Paul Hess cautions, "It has been recorded most often in the summer months in the northeast, so we should not look for it mainly in the winter when we are accustomed to seeing Lapland Longspurs." Prediction - November through April anywhere in the state where field birds occur. Again, a longspur found in summer is likely to be this species.

*Blackbirds - medium distance migrants. Some species with expanding ranges.*

**Great-tailed Grackle (36/5) -** This abundant, raucous blackbird of the western states is expanding its range northward from the Southwest but not necessarily eastward. There is one accepted record (May 6, 1985) for OH (Peterjohn). As a result of its expanding range Paul Hess writes, "Any grackle that is conspicuously larger than a Common Grackle should not automatically be considered a Boat-tailed." I also endorse this concept. As mentioned previously, Boat-tailed Grackles have a tendency to stick to saltwater areas, so an unusually large grackle found in reclaimed strip-mines in western PA would likely be Great-tailed. Prediction - May through August in the western part of the state.

**Shiny Cowbird (20/4) -** This South American blackbird made its first appearance in the U.S in 1985 in the Florida Keys. During the late '80s and early '90s it seemed to be spreading rapidly north and west reaching GA, SC, AL, LA, TX and OK (Mlodinow). It seemed inevitable that the species would soon be found along the entire Atlantic and Gulf coasts. For some reason the expansion seemed to fizzle out even though a few birds made it to NC and one bird even visited Monhegan Is. ME in 1991. The species finally made it to VA in 1998 (Williams 1998). There are no records from adjacent states. A male Shiny would not be difficult to identify, but a female would require documentation separating it from female Brown-headed Cowbird and female Brewer's Blackbird. Prediction - August where large flocks of post-breeding cowbirds occur.

*Finches - irruptive, known to wander outside of normal range.*

**Lesser Goldfinch (1/1) -** Al Guarente's long shot. This species is not known to wander all that much. YOU lists records from KY and ME and sight reports from southern ON and NC. Identification should rule out aberrant American Goldfinch. Prediction - November through March at a feeder anywhere in the state.

**Supplemental List:** These are species which were submitted as "honorable mention", "If I could submit a longer list, these would be on it", "I wish I could add these" etc. These birds did not receive any points/votes. Birds marked with \* have been recorded in adjacent states (OH, MD, DE, NJ, NY, WV).

- Fea's Petrel \* (NJ)
- Atlantic Puffin \* (OH,DE,MD,NJ,NY)
- Sooty Shearwater \* (MD,DE,NJ,NY)
- Groove-billed Ani \* (OH,MD)
- Manx Shearwater\* (MD,DE,NJ,NY)
- Green-breasted Mango
- Neotropic Cormorant
- Costa's Hummingbird
- Garganey\* (DE,NJ)
- Western Wood-Pewee \* (MD)
- Eurasian Kestrel\* (NJ)
- Gray Flycatcher\* (OH, DE)
- Prairie Falcon\* (OH)
- Dusky Flycatcher (PA -hypo.)
- Mongolian Plover\* (NJ)
- Couch's Kingbird
- Mountain Plover
- Cassin's Kingbird
- Bar-tailed Godwit \* (NJ, NY)
- Clark's Nutcracker
- Wood Sandpiper\* (NY)
- Cassin's Sparrow\* (NJ, NY)
- Heermann's Gull
- Baird's Sparrow\* (OH,MD,NY)
- Western Gull
- McCown's Longspur
- Elegant Tern
- Bronzed Cowbird
- Brown Noddy\* (NJ)
- Hooded Oriole
- Common Murre\* (MD,NJ,NY)

Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch\* (OH)

**Omissions.** Sometimes, what's excluded is as interesting as what's included. The following species were omitted from any list submitted, but have occurred in adjacent states.(OH, MD, DE, NJ, NY, WV).

- Yellow-nosed Albatross (MD, NJ, NY)
- Eurasian Curlew (NY)
- Mottled Petrel (NY)
- Broad-billed Sandpiper (NY)
- Buller's Shearwater (NJ)
- Eurasian Woodcock (NJ)
- White-faced Storm-Petrel (MD, DE, NJ, NY)
- Great Skua (MD, DE, NJ, NY)
- Red-billed Tropicbird (NJ, NY)
- Whiskered Tern (DE, NJ)
- Brown Booby (NJ, NY)
- Smooth-billed Ani (OH)
- Mottled Duck (NY)
- Williamson's Sapsucker (NY)
- Smew (NY)
- Cordilleran Flycatcher (NY)
- Harris's Hawk (OH)
- Brown-chested Martin (NJ)
- Corn Crake (MD, NJ, NY)
- Redwing (NY)
- Azure Gallinule (NY)
- Brewer's Sparrow (NY)

**Table 1. Summary of Lists**

- George Armistead**
- White-faced Ibis
  - Black-chinned Hummingbird
  - Long-billed Curlew
  - Pacific Golden-Plover
  - Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
  - Fork-tailed Flycatcher
  - Band-rumped Storm-Petrel
  - Yellow-billed Loon
  - Fulvous Whistling-Duck
  - Rock Wren
- Adrian Binns**
- Allen's Hummingbird
  - Black-chinned Hummingbird
  - MacGillivray's Warbler

Bell's Vireo  
Yellow-legged Gull  
Fork-tailed Flycatcher  
Shiny Cowbird  
Little Stint  
Northern Lapwing  
Little Egret

**Ben Coulter**

White-faced Ibis  
Western Grebe  
Allen's Hummingbird  
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper  
Long-billed Curlew  
Slaty-backed Gull  
Red-necked Stint  
Black-chinned Hummingbird  
Boat-tailed Grackle  
Broad-tailed Hummingbird

**Dave DeReamus**

Pacific Golden-Plover  
Great-tailed Grackle  
Yellow-billed Loon  
Shiny Cowbird  
Western/Clark's Grebe  
White-faced Ibis  
Chestnut-collared Longspur  
Reddish Egret  
Bell's Vireo  
Gray Jay

**Bill Etter**

Western Grebe  
Anna's Hummingbird  
Gray Kingbird  
Boat-tailed Grackle  
Black-tailed Gull  
White-faced Ibis  
Hermit Warbler  
Bridled Tern  
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper  
Fork-tailed Flycatcher

**Devich Farbotnik**

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper  
White-faced Ibis  
Allen's Hummingbird  
Shiny Cowbird  
Northern Lapwing  
Hermit Warbler  
Slaty-backed Gull  
Green Violet-ear  
Chestnut-collared Longspur

Painted Redstart

**John Fedak**

Gray Jay  
MacGillivray's Warbler  
White-winged Tern  
American Three-toed Woodpecker  
White-faced Ibis  
Bell's Vireo  
Hermit Warbler  
Yellow-billed Loon  
Smith's Longspur  
White-tailed Kite

**Mike Fialkovich**

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper  
White-faced Ibis  
Fork-tailed Flycatcher  
Long-billed Curlew  
Boat-tailed Grackle  
Northern Lapwing  
Red-necked Stint  
Little Stint  
Green-Violet-ear  
Ivory Gull

**Ross Gallardy**

Bridled Tern  
White-faced Ibis  
Bell's Vireo  
Anna's Hummingbird  
Black-chinned Hummingbird  
Broad-tailed Hummingbird  
Reddish Egret  
Red-necked Stint  
Ivory Gull  
Razorbill

**Tom Garner**

Black-chinned Hummingbird  
Long-billed Murrelet  
Pacific-Golden-Plover  
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper  
Long-billed Curlew  
Yellow-legged Gull  
Boat-tailed Grackle  
Bridled Tern  
Western Grebe  
Fork-tailed Flycatcher

**Al Guarente**

White-faced Ibis  
Arctic Loon

Reddish Egret  
Long-billed Curlew  
Boat-tailed Grackle  
American Three-toed Woodpecker  
Fork-tailed Flycatcher  
Sage Thrasher  
Allen's Hummingbird  
Lesser Goldfinch

**Paul Guris**

White-faced Ibis  
Slaty-backed Gull  
Broad-tailed Hummingbird  
Band-rumped Storm-Petrel  
Bridled Tern  
Herald Petrel  
Long-billed Murrelet  
Green-Violet-ear  
Fork-tailed Flycatcher  
Yellow-legged Gull

**Brian Hardiman**

Fork-tailed Flycatcher  
Allen's Hummingbird  
Wilson's Storm-Petrel  
MacGillivray's Warbler  
Bell's Vireo  
Western/Clark's grebe  
Fulvous Whistling-Duck  
Gray Jay  
Long-billed Curlew  
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper

**Dan Heathcote**

Anna's Hummingbird  
Black-chinned Hummingbird  
Allen's Hummingbird  
Long-billed Murrelet  
Sage Thrasher  
Ivory Gull  
White-faced Ibis  
Rock Wren  
Spotted Redshank  
Yellow-billed Loon

**Paul Hess**

Boat-tailed Grackle  
White-faced Ibis  
Western Grebe  
Gray Kingbird  
Fork-tailed Flycatcher  
Black-chinned Hummingbird  
Red-necked Stint

Allen's Hummingbird  
Chestnut-collared Longspur  
Tropical Kingbird

**Deuane Hoffman**

White-faced Ibis  
Band-rumped Storm-Petrel  
Allen's Hummingbird  
Yellow-billed Loon  
Western/Clark's Grebe  
Black-chinned Hummingbird  
Bell's Vireo  
Long-billed Murrelet  
Yellow-legged Gull  
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper

**Joyce Hoffman**

Western Grebe  
Bell's Vireo  
Allen's Hummingbird  
American Three-toed Woodpecker  
Smith's Longspur  
Sprague's Pipit  
Boat-tailed Grackle  
White-faced Ibis  
Northern Lapwing  
Whooping Crane

**Tom Johnson**

Little Stint  
Sandwich Tern  
White-winged Tern  
Glaucous-winged Gull  
Eurasian Sparrowhawk  
Kelp Gull  
White-faced Ibis  
South Polar Skua  
Virginia's Warbler  
Ivory Gull

**Arlene Koch**

Black-chinned Hummingbird  
Allen's Hummingbird  
Fork-tailed Flycatcher  
Rock Wren  
Fieldfare  
Black-throated Sparrow  
Curve-billed Thrasher  
Bell's Vireo  
Ferruginous Hawk  
Long-billed Curlew

**Ramsay Koury**

White-faced Ibis  
Fork-tailed Flycatcher  
Great-tailed Grackle  
Green-Violet-ear  
Boat-tailed Grackle  
Ivory Gull  
Long-billed Murrelet  
Slaty-backed Gull  
Fulvous Whistling-Duck  
Black-throated Sparrow

**Geoff Malosh**

Western Grebe  
Boat-tailed Grackle  
Bell's Vireo  
Rock Wren  
Smith's Longspur  
Fulvous Whistling-Duck  
Sage Thrasher  
White-faced Ibis  
Chestnut-collared Longspur  
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper

**Mark McConaughy**

White-faced Ibis  
Fork-tailed Flycatcher  
Chestnut-collared Longspur  
Reddish Egret  
Anna's Hummingbird  
Sprague's Pipit  
Gray Kingbird  
Gray Jay  
MacGillivray's Warbler  
Long-billed Curlew

**Jerry McWilliams**

Yellow-billed Loon  
Black-chinned Hummingbird  
Allen's Hummingbird  
Boat-tailed/Great-tailed Grackle  
White-faced Ibis  
Wilson's Storm-Petrel  
American Three-toed Woodpecker  
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper  
Red-necked Stint  
Smith's Longspur

**Holly Merker**

Allen's Hummingbird  
Long-billed Curlew  
Western Grebe  
Gray Jay  
MacGillivray's Warbler

- Gray Kingbird  
Limpkin  
Black-throated Sparrow  
White-tailed Kite  
Northern Lapwing
- Jeff and Retta Payne**  
Long-billed Curlew  
White-faced Ibis  
Anna's Hummingbird  
Western/Clark's Grebe  
Audubon's Shearwater  
Ferruginous Hawk  
Black-throated Sparrow  
Boat-tailed Grackle  
Gray Kingbird  
Trumpeter Swan
- Nick Pulcinella**  
White-faced Ibis  
Allen's Hummingbird  
Black-chinned Hummingbird  
Fork-tailed Flycatcher  
Green-Violet-ear  
Tropical Kingbird  
Long-billed Murrelet  
Fieldfare  
White-collared Swift  
Terek Sandpiper
- Peter Robinson**  
Western Grebe  
Long-billed Curlew  
Chestnut-collared Longspur  
White-faced Ibis  
Black-billed Magpie  
Bell's Vireo  
Sandwich Tern  
Burrowing Owl  
Reddish Egret  
Fulvous Whistling-Duck
- Bob Schutsky**  
Black-chinned Hummingbird  
Little Stint  
White-faced Ibis  
Western Grebe  
Great-tailed Grackle  
Long-billed Curlew  
Fork-tailed Flycatcher  
Ivory Gull  
Shiny Cowbird  
Smith's Longspur
- Matt Sharp**  
White-faced Ibis  
Western Grebe  
Allen's Hummingbird  
Yellow-legged Gull  
Black-chinned Hummingbird  
Fulvous Whistling-Duck  
Bridled Tern  
Long-billed Murrelet  
MacGillivray's Warbler  
Chestnut-collared Longspur
- Jerry Stanley**  
Band-rumped Storm-Petrel  
Wilson's Storm-Petrel  
White-faced Ibis  
Black-chinned Hummingbird  
Great-tailed Grackle  
Anna's Hummingbird  
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper  
Allen's Hummingbird  
Ferruginous Hawk  
Long-billed Curlew
- Dave Wilton**  
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper  
Allen's Hummingbird  
Slaty-backed Gull  
White-faced Ibis  
Anna's Hummingbird  
Western Grebe  
Sage Thrasher  
Bell's Vireo  
Boat-tailed Grackle  
Smith's Longspur
- Rick Wiltraut**  
Black-chinned/Allen's/Broad-tailed  
White-faced Ibis  
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper  
Fork-tailed Flycatcher  
Western/Clark's Grebe  
Red-necked/Little Stint  
Chestnut-collared/Smith's Longspur  
Black-throated Sparrow  
Hermit Warbler  
Rock Wren
- Eric Witmer**  
Black-chinned Hummingbird  
Fork-tailed Flycatcher  
Yellow-billed Loon  
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
- Western/Clark's Grebe  
Long-billed Curlew  
Gray Kingbird  
Long-billed Murrelet  
Ivory Gull  
Large-billed Tern
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# BOOK REVIEW

Gene Wilhelm

**THE SIBLEY FIELD GUIDE TO BIRDS OF EASTERN NORTH AMERICA.** Written and illustrated by David Allen Sibley. Cover illustrations of Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow (front flap), American Goldfinch (front and rear covers) and Wood Duck (on spine); 4,200+ color illustrations. A Chanticleer Press Edition. Printed and bound by Dai Nippon Printing Co., Ltd., Hong Kong. Published by Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., New York. 433 pp. April 2003. \$19.95 in USA bookstores.

Exactly three years ago David Allen Sibley, artist, naturalist and remarkable birder, shocked practically everyone in the birding world when his work of many years was transformed seemingly overnight into a national bestseller – the fastest selling bird guide of all time with more than 650,000 copies in print – the *SIBLEY GUIDE TO BIRDS* (see review in *PA BIRDS*: 15: 6-9). This tome became a 'must-have' guide for anyone interested in birds and was called "a quantum leap" in bird guides this side of the Atlantic by some ornithologists. Wayne Petersen, vice president of the American Birding Association said: "The Sibley Guide's open format, telegraphic field descriptions, consistency in artistic style and breadth of plumage coverage combine to give North American birders a guide reminiscent of those produced in the finest European tradition."

Of course, there were a few – mighty few – legitimate complaints about the book: some colors of certain illustrated species were too dark, too light or too small; the book contained too much information; and at 9.5 inches long and 2.65 pounds weight, it was more than many people wanted to carry into the field.

## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

David Allen Sibley was born in upstate New York. By age five, he was tracing bird paintings from books and by eight he was banding birds with his father's (a noted ornithologist in his own right) crew at Point Reyes Bird Observatory in California. By twelve,

David had memorized hundreds of bird vocalizations by reading charts showing songs in field guides, taking notes and being able to identify birds from that, much like reading a song sheet. In sum, he lived for birds and birding, dropped out of Cornell University in his freshman year and for the next twenty years traveled the USA immersing himself in the world of birds as few individuals ever have. From 1980 to 1990 he spent much of his time at Cape May, New Jersey, and at the same time led birding tours throughout North America. From 1985 to 1990 his travels focused on extended stays in such birding 'hotspots' as Cave Creek Canyon in the Chiricahua Mountains of southeast Arizona; the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas; Monterey, California; and south Florida sketching and jotting detailed descriptions about birds. This intensive travel and bird study culminated in the publication of his comprehensive *THE SIBLEY GUIDE TO BIRDS* in the fall of 2000, followed by *THE SIBLEY GUIDE TO BIRD LIFE AND BEHAVIOR* in the fall of 2001, and more recently *SIBLEY'S BIRDING BASICS* (see review in *PA BIRDS*: 17:44) in the fall of 2002.

I list these background notes because I have had the privilege of being with David Sibley personally at birding festivals in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas and birding with him in the field. Actually, he is shy and quiet, a man who speaks hesitantly and seems even ill at ease being the center of attention in social and professional settings. However, in the field David is his real self: vibrant, even explosive about birds. In fact, he is a man after my own heart, hearing birds long before seeing them. Indeed, the field is Sibley's natural habitat, not the indoor studio or laboratory of ornithology. Ironically, Sibley's great field guide success keeps him inside more and more, away from his birds. David also is humble and open-minded enough to accept positive suggestions on how he can further improve his works. The bottom line for him is not money, fame or status but the love and

preservation of wild birds and how to best communicate that value to the public at large.

## FIELD GUIDES

Therefore, it comes as no surprise to me that now David Sibley has answered those earlier complaints by preparing two guides specifically designed for use in the field and eminently portable: *THE SIBLEY FIELD GUIDE TO BIRDS OF EASTERN NORTH AMERICA* and *THE SIBLEY FIELD GUIDE TO BIRDS OF WESTERN NORTH AMERICA*. Although I am not reviewing the latter guide here, let me quickly note that any birder who intends birding from Alaska to northern Mexico should obtain a copy of this companion guide that covers more than 700 avian species west of the Rocky Mountains. Accounts include stunningly accurate color illustrations – more than 4,600 in total – with descriptive caption text pointing out the most important field marks. Each entry contains new text concerning frequency, nesting, behavior, food and feeding, voice description and key identification features. Accounts also include brand new maps taken from information contributed by 110 regional experts across the continent. In sum, the guide is an indispensable resource for all birders seeking an authoritative and portable guide to the birds of the West – and just \$19.95.

Sibley states in the PREFACE of his eastern guide (p. 8): "During the twelve years or so that I worked on *THE SIBLEY GUIDE TO BIRDS*, I was guided by my desire to produce the 'ideal' guide to bird identification. I knew at the time that there are many visions of what the 'ideal' field guide should include. I also knew that because of continuing advances in the subject of bird identification no book remains complete for long. So what I was really aiming for was my personal ideal guide, one that would include all of the things that I wanted in a field guide . . . . In these new guides, an important consideration has been to

keep the books a practical size for use in the field. Rather than adapting the size to fit the content . . . I have made the content fit within the book . . . that of creating a condensed version of *THE SIBLEY GUIDE TO BIRDS* that will work as a true field guide – accurate and complete while also portable and easy-to-use.”

Let’s take a closer look at *THE SIBLEY FIELD GUIDE TO BIRDS OF EASTERN NORTH AMERICA* to determine if the author achieved his goal. As for former complaints of bird color and size, Sibley first does pencil outlines and sketches of each bird, then uses a special Artograph RT 210 projector that transfers multiple images of his drawings onto paper. By simply moving the projector up or down he can easily adjust the size of his illustrations and whether more or less color is necessary. Compare the new eastern field guide with the Sibley guide and see the difference. As for the complaint of too much information, I, for one, want as much information as is possible about an avian species in the smallest space possible, provided such information does not interfere with the clarity and detail of the color illustrations. In my professional judgment, Sibley has masterfully achieved a succinct balance among species text, color illustrations and maps. As to the complaint about size and weight of *THE SIBLEY GUIDE TO BIRDS*, splitting the parent guide into two offspring has taken care of that issue. However, let me stress again, as I did in reviewing the parent guide, that book was never intended to be carried into the field (note the word *FIELD* was never included in the title), only to be used as a primary reference at the end of the birding process. I keep stressing in all of my birding workshops (beginning, intermediate and advanced) to follow a few simple rules in this order: 1) study the bird as long as you can, don’t let go of it until it flies away; 2) take oral, written, vocal, visual and sketch notes about the bird, and if you are in a group, have each person do the same; and 3) then, and only then, compare each person’s notes to the text and illustrations in Sibley’s guide. In fact, under rule one, I force my students to follow a simple six-key process of identifying birds by 1) eye: size-shape-

color-pattern), 2) ear: song and call note vocalizations, 3) habitat, 4) behavior, 5) field marks and 6) ecology. Note that field marks and the use of a field guide are second last in the process. By the way, it takes Sibley one to four hours to do one complete bird illustration in his studio and that excludes the greater time spent in the field. So my avian identification system is miniscule by comparison to the intricate details and patience that Sibley demands of himself. And his end products prove it.

Sibley doesn’t waste any space in his field guides. He has Parts of a Standing Bird and Head Feathers and Markings on the inside front cover, Parts of a Flying Bird and Key to the Range Maps on p. 1 facing the inside front cover. In his INTRODUCTION (pp. 8-15), Sibley states that the book covers the identification of 650 avian species in all states and provinces east of the Rocky Mountains. It follows closely the sequence and text of his parent guide. A map on p. 9 shows the specific boundary of this vast region. Classification of Birds (p. 9) mentions that the book follows the seventh edition (1998) of the American Ornithologists’ Union (AOU) *CHECK-LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS*, including the 42<sup>nd</sup> supplement (2000) and the 43<sup>rd</sup> supplement (2002) to the checklist. Unfortunately, however, the 44<sup>th</sup> supplement (2003) drastically changes the avian taxonomic sequence to such an extent that it puts Sibley’s three guides – and other recent guides as well – in jeopardy. As Sibley himself says (p. 9): “. . . and the list will be a work in progress.” Other concise parts of the INTRODUCTION include Birding with equipment, finding birds and learning to identify birds briefly mentioned. Variation in Appearance (pp. 11-13) warns readers not to expect any bird seen in the field to match exactly the illustration of its kind in the field guide. As Sibley concludes (p. 11): “Variation occurs in every aspect of a bird’s appearance, behavior, and voice, and only experience can teach you how to recognize the normal range of variation within a species.” Geographic Variation and Subspecies, Polymorphism, Wear and Fading, Changes in Posture and Head Shape, Light and Atmospheric Conditions,

Cosmetic Coloration and Staining, Aberrant Plumages, Bill Deformities and Hybrids are subjects briefly covered in this section.

Molt and Plumage, Learning Songs and Calls and Finding Rare Birds (pp. 13-14) appear next and Sibley makes some accurate textual comments: “It is sometimes said that expert birders make 90 percent of their identifications by ear. In forests, where birds are difficult to see, this is probably true. It is also said that no aspect of birding is more frustrating for the beginner and more difficult to master than voice identification. The first step is simply to pay attention to bird voices. Learning bird songs can be compared to learning a foreign language: the keys are repetition and (for rapid learning) total immersion. . . . Nothing, however, can replace actual field experience: hearing a song, tracking down the singer, and watching it sing.” Under Finding Rare Birds Sibley says that while rarity hunting is one of the most important aspects of birding, it does carry a huge measure of responsibility. You must be prepared to defend your identification and to this end it is absolutely necessary to take extensive notes and attempt to photograph or tape-record a bird you think may be a rarity. I would go so far as to say that as more and more people (now estimated between 65 and 85 million) take up birding, the behavior of every individual birder becomes more important. As Sibley says: “In all situations you must first consider the welfare of the birds.” In leading numerous small group birding expeditions on five continents the past thirty years, I have been appalled by some North American commercial birding firms lack of ethical behavior in the field. For example, using tape recordings and high power spotlights at night to locate certain rare species during breeding season is unprofessional and unethical. Add to this an army of individual birders who disturb birds at roosting and nesting sites, are disrespectful and discourteous to other birders and non-birders who may not appreciate someone climbing over or under fences posted with ‘No Trespassing’ signs just to see a bird. What is urgently needed in the near future is a much stronger and bolder ‘Code of Birding Behavior’

by the American Birding Association modeled after the code for eco-tourism that stresses human carrying capacities. As Sibley himself concludes in *Conservation* (p. 15): "The outlook for bird populations in North America is mixed. All birds face a multitude of threats, and although some species are increasing in numbers . . . the populations of many others are declining dramatically. Virtually all of these declines are related to human activities. The destruction or modification of habitat is by far the most significant factor affecting birds."

KEY TO THE SPECIES ACCOUNTS (pp. 16-17) is followed by BIRD TOPOGRAPHY (pp.18-24). The former section is different and much more comprehensive than the original parent guide. As Sibley explains (p. 16): "The species accounts in this field guide are arranged in approximate taxonomic order by family, genus, and family. Each group of related species begins with an introductory section giving the common name of the group and the Latin name of the family (or families) within the group. A brief summary gives general characteristics of the group and notes fundamental similarities and differences among the genera. Illustrations show the range of variation and size within the group. The information and illustrations for the individual species accounts that follow are arranged in the same way on every page to facilitate comparison between different species." The section includes valid comments on names and measurements, species descriptions, status, habitat, behavior and voice. Sibley even includes Metric Conversion Formulas (p. 16) and a color Key to the Range Maps (p. 17). The maps show the complete North American distribution of each species but readers must remember that within the mapped range, each species occurs only in appropriate habitat. Color keys indicate winter, summer, year-round, migration and rare. Green indicates rare occurrence while the other colors refer to regular occurrence. A major criticism of Sibley's parent guide was the inaccuracy of the range maps and I'm pleased to say that this time he relied on a cadre of consultants (pp. 418-419) representing each state or province to make new maps illustrating current information.

Pennsylvania is well covered literally and figuratively by our own Nick Pulcinella and Barb and Frank Haas but there is room for more improvement (see below).

BIRD TOPOGRAPHY is nearly identical to pp. 15-21 in the parent guide with the exception of Sibley placing Parts of a Gull before Parts of a Shorebird and Parts of a Duck. Molt and Plumage appears on p. 13 in the new field guide, before and on p. 22 in the parent guide after BIRD TOPOGRAPHY. Frankly, I would prefer Sibley placing Molt and Plumage in the topography section and KEY TO THE SPECIES ACCOUNTS after BIRD TOPOGRAPHY because the former section more logically leads into the species accounts that encompass most space in the field guide. As I have stated before (*PA BIRDS*: 17:44): "Sibley does such an extraordinary interpretation of feathers, in fact, that any reader will get 'hooked' on birds after seeing his colorful illustrations." One minor complaint in the bird topography illustrations is the use of the term 'mandible' when Sibley refers to 'upper mandible' and 'lower mandible' (inside front cover and p. 19). Perhaps 'upper bill' and 'lower bill' might be better terms to use in common parlance but the correct anatomical terms are 'maxilla' and 'mandible.' In fact, most bird field guides misuse the terms 'upper mandible' and 'lower mandible'. Check, for example, Kenn Kaufman's recently published *BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA* (p. 10).

The species accounts themselves encompass the greatest amount of book space (pp. 25-515) and are artistically and scientifically marvelous. I especially appreciate the brief summary giving general characteristics of each bird group, noting fundamental similarities and differences of each; the information boxes containing identification aids to assist the reader to differentiate between confusing species (e.g., Identification of Horned and Eared Grebes on p. 30); and illustrations of just about every species in flight, including above and below views. The field guide ends with a page illustrating exotic finches (p. 416), ACKNOWLEDGMENTS (pp. 417-418),

MAP CONSULTANTS (pp. 418-419), INDEX (pp. 421-431) and QUICK INDEX (pp. 432-433).

## SUMMARY

I found precious little in this field guide to dislike or complain about. Two personal preferences, as already stated, would be for Sibley to reverse the sequence of Key to the Species Accounts and Bird Topography for a smoother flow into the bulk of the book. I further believe that Molt and Plumage is better placed after Bird Topography where feathers are illustrated in detail. Again, the weakest part of the field guide, although tiny, is the accuracy of species distribution on the range maps. In scanning western Pennsylvania for just breeding species, I found a great improvement over THE SIBLEY GUIDE TO BIRDS. However, the field guide still lacks summer status for Common Merganser (p. 88), Osprey (p. 93), Northern Goshawk (p. 96), Bald Eagle (p. 111), American Coot (p. 133), Wilson's Snipe (p. 165), Short-eared Owl (p. 224) and Pine Warbler (p. 342) in western Pennsylvania. I believe that David Allen Sibley has achieved his goal of producing an eminently portable, artistically beautiful, accurate and complete, lightweight, reasonable and easy-to-use 'field guide' for all of us. Thanks, David.

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# Summary of the Season – Summer (June-July) 2003

Dan Brauning

A remarkable array of interesting records were generated by the intrepid birders who slogged the fields and forests during this wet season. Wet was the watchword. Gene Wilhelm explained that “the stubborn, massive, low trough that formed last winter between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico continued its meteorological sway through the entire period, forcing abundant warm, moist, Gulf air to be pumped northeastward counterclockwise around the low, bringing record-breaking rainfall to the southeast, northeast, Tennessee and Ohio Valleys and the Great Lakes regions.” Another compiler said “It made for better mosquito watching than bird watching” and another simply, “wettest July on record.”

Did the heavy rains impact bird nesting? Eagle productivity was down significantly from nesting success rates in recent years, but it is not clear that the additional rainfall had widespread effects. Intensive nesting studies of grassland birds did not show reduced nest success. The Powdermill Nature Reserve web site identified a notable increase in avian pox infections, probably a symptom of wet weather. What of martins, swallows, and bluebirds, birds traditionally sensitive to extensive periods of rain? No major impacts were reported, and high productivity likely provided good food resources for most species.

Lingering waterfowl are an annual event, but the two separate June records of **Red-necked Grebe**, one in *Allegheny* and 2 birds in *Dauphin*, were exceptional finds. Truly summering waterfowl, such as the **Ring-necked Duck** in Fulton make one wonder about potential out-of-range breeding. Interest will be piqued for that type of observation next year while Pennsylvania's 2<sup>nd</sup> Breeding Bird Atlas is underway!

One implication to the wet summer, particularly into July, was the effect on shorebird habitat. Some

shorebird sites didn't dry up and produce the mudflats this winter. Marty McKay's (*Mercer*) comment is a case in point: “Continued high water levels at Shenango River Res. made shorebird observations impossible July through mid August.” But, the list of species was respectable from sites like the Montour Fly Ash Basin, *Montour*, showing good numbers and some variety over the season. June 1 found good numbers of peeps in *Montour* and at the reliable shorebird site, Conejohla Flats, *Lancaster*, where water level is control by an hydro-electric dam. Occurrences of **Red-necked Phalarope** and **American Avocet** were the extent of the annual rarities. Shorebirds otherwise were restricted to opportunistic locations such as the farm pond described in *Cumberland*. This season formerly was the only time of year in which **Lesser Black-backed Gulls** were observed somewhere along the Delaware River, but both June and July observations are moving this bird to year-round status!

**Black Terns** just dribble into this period at the beginning of June from wide-ranging counties, with one report in *Crawford* which raises the hope of continued breeding at its last location in the state. One of the most bizarre summer records was Dick and Pat Williams' observation of 2 **Gull-billed Terns** in heavy rain along Penn's Creek, *Snyder*, on 6/7. While not the first June record, these birds were highly unexpected in central Pennsylvania away from the Delaware or lower Susquehanna rivers, and even there with major storm events. Pending review, these are the fourth (??) PA records, and only the second record in June. The **King Rail** over-flight, near historic habitat in *Philadelphia* is most curious. This bird, suspected to be overlooked in various situations, is not easily detected here.

The intriguing report of **Swallow-tailed Kite** (*Berks*) fits

recent patterns, particularly in southeastern counties. The **Mississippi Kite** reports (*Bucks* and *Lancaster*) are increasing as well, but the July report may be a first. A highlight for Pennsylvania was the first cliff-nesting **Peregrine Falcons** in 45 years. The recent *PSO Newsletter* told some of that story. Restored to the state in urban areas, a full sense of recovery for this species won't be achieved until birds have returned to historical, natural habitat. With pairs on cliffs in *Lycoming* and *Monroe*, that milestone has been achieved!

Other breeding season anomalies include **Ruby-crowned Kinglet** in *Centre*, **Evening Grosbeaks** in *Bradford*, and **White-throated Sparrow** in *Bucks*. These are best considered non-breeding vagrants.

Historic comparisons are a bit difficult to make this quarter, since this is the first instance of a June-July seasonal summary in *Pennsylvania Birds*. The switch to the new seasons nicely highlights breeding birds in time for next year's Breeding Bird Atlas, but provides little easy reference to previous records of aberrant shorebirds or ducks. *Dauphin* took the record of the county with the most breeding species, 137 for the season. Confirmed **Great Egrets**, **Double-crested Cormorant**, and **Peregrine Falcon** certain contribute to that list.

Next year's breeding season should be enlivened by (have I mentioned yet?) the Breeding Bird Atlas. Look for the web site ([www.pabirdatlas.org](http://www.pabirdatlas.org)) for further information on how you may participate in this exciting new project.

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## PHOTOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS



**Clay-colored Sparrow** (*Spizella pallida*). Reported as a possible breeder in the Piney Tract, *Clarion*. A few other individuals lingered into June in *Crawford* and *Allegheny* like this bird at Imperial Grassland Area, *Allegheny*, 28 May 2003 (*Scott Kinzey*).



**Willow Flycatcher** (*Empidonax traillii*). Geneva Marsh, *Crawford*, 2 June 2003 (*Scott Kinzey*). One of the five species of *empidonax* flycatchers that nest in Pennsylvania, the breeding status of Willow Flycatcher from *possible* to *confirmed* was reported from 30 counties. See Breeding Bird Table.



**Great Blue Heron** (*Ardea herodias*). This photo is of a previously unknown colony, 14 June 2003, Delaware Water Gap Nat. Rec. Area, *Monroe* (*Brian Hardiman*).



**Mississippi Kite** (*Ictinia mississippiensis*). Since 1994, this species has become an annual visitor to Pennsylvania. There were two reports this summer season, a bird in *Lancaster*, 13 July and this bird in New Britain Twp., *Bucks*, 7 June 2003 (*Dave Zamos*). This may be the first photograph of a live Mississippi Kite for Pennsylvania.



**Song Sparrow** (*Melospiza melodia*). This immature albino visited a yard in Langhorne, *Bucks*, 25 July 2003. (*Bob Ross*)..



**Gull-billed Tern** (*Sterna nilotica*). These three birds were found during a steady rain in a flooded field near Troxelville, *Snyder*, 7 June 2003 (*Patricia Williams*). A first county record. There are only three previous accepted records for the state.



**Brown Creeper** (*Certhia americana*). Found nesting at Raccoon Creek S.P., *Beaver*, 20 May 2003 (*Scott Kinzey*). This is a typical example of the nest, a cup of bark, moss, and conifer needles attached beneath loose hanging bark.

# Birds of Note – June and July 2003

(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" indicates that no description of the bird was submitted. Records for this summary are obtained from the Local Notes submitted by each county compiler unless otherwise noted as from the Pennsylvania Birds list serve (PABL).

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

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

Birds in *Italics/Underlined* occur fewer than 4 out of every 10 years in this quarter.

**American White Pelican** - *Erie*: Found by Ben Coulter on July 8 at Presque Isle SP and subsequently seen by many observers on 7/11 and 7/12.

**Red-throated Loon** - *Bedford*: Gone by 6/7.

**Horned Grebe** - *Lancaster*: Put in an appearance at Conejohela Flats on 7/24 for Eric Witmer; *Montgomery*: One in full alternate plumage 6/10 (George Franchois)

**Red-necked Grebe** - *Allegheny*: Found at Imperial on 6/3 by Dave Wilton, Mark Vaas, and Geoff Malosh; *Dauphin*: Two remained to 6/11 at the Susquehanna River at Marysville (Dan Bogar).

**American Bittern** - *Tioga*: Two in the Muck by Duane Hoffman (to PABL).

**Least Bittern** - *Bedford*: Two first observed by Tom Dick on 6/7 and appeared to nest in a remote flooded area of Dunning's Creek Wetlands.

**Snowy Egret** - *Dauphin*: One was observed 6/5 on the Susquehanna River at Marysville; *Lancaster*: Three were at the Conejohela Flats by 7/31; *Montgomery*: One seen by Jason Miller on the Perkiomen Creek at Lower Perkiomen Valley Park 6/14; *Northampton*: An immature, rare in the county, was seen at Green Pond 7/22-24 by Adam Miller and m.obs.

**Little Blue Heron** - *Bucks*: An imm. was at Newtown 7/25 (Nick Zahn); *Lancaster*: Two were present 7/31 and those numbers would rise even more in August (mobs).

**Cattle Egret** - *Lancaster*: On 6/23 there were 2 in an field along the west side of Becker Rd just south of Log Cabin Rd. Warwick Twp (Eric Witmer).

**Glossy Ibis** - *Adams*: an immature on 7/27 at State Game Lands 249 (Don & Jen Gilbert); *Lehigh*: Jane Ostroski saw one on a farm pond in Lynn Township along Bausch Rd. on 6/16.

**Trumpeter Swan** - *Bedford*: An immature was last observed 6/1 at the Dunning's Creek Wetlands; *Venango*: Nancy Baker first located a mature, unbanded bird at a large gravel pit near Cooperstown on 7/27. It was not seen on later visits to the pit.

**Northern Shoveler** - *Somerset*: A late male (6/1) stopped at a farm pond near Berlin.

**Ring-necked Duck** - *Fulton*: Discovered by Dan Snell and Regina Reeder at Haines-Seville Wetlands Restoration Area on 6/15 in breeding plumage and last found alive on 8/2 in

shabby eclipse plumage.

**Greater Scaup** - *Bucks*: A pair was at Nockamixon State Park on 6/12 (Cameron Rutt, August Mirabella), the first ever June report for *Bucks*.

**Lesser Scaup** - *Northampton*: A female that showed up in May was present at the Martins Creek Fly Ash Basin thru the period; *Montgomery*: A male was found along Walt Road at Green Lane Reservoir 6/27 (George Franchois).

**Bufflehead** - *Butler*: A single male in breeding plumage, remained on Lake Arthur until 6/15 (Gene Wilhelm).

**Common Goldeneye** - *Lancaster*: A female seen by Jonathan Heller might possibly have been a carryover from last season's report. It was sighted at Conejohela Flats on 7/26 and then in early August.

**Ruddy Duck** - *Lancaster*: At the Groff Farms golf course a male in full breeding plumage (Gerry Boltz); *Somerset*: One 6/3 at Somerset Lake was not totally unexpected, but a female first detected 7/20 and present through the season was either early or summering.

**Mississippi Kite** - *Bucks*: An adult posed nicely for Dave Zamos who obtained video documentation on 6/7 in New Britain Twp. a short distance from Peace Valley Park; *Lancaster*: One was seen on the evening of 7/13 on the Susquehanna River near Marietta (Keith Leidich).

**Swallow-tailed Kite** - *Berks*: Possibly seen briefly flying overhead by Dave Pratt on 6/15. A description is provided in the county summary.

**King Rail** - *Philadelphia*: In South Philly at 13<sup>th</sup> & Federal, George Armistead heard one flying over "kik..kik...kik ing."

**Common Moorhen** - *Crawford*: Six were present at HM 6/21 and 9 were seen 7/28 by Ron and Robert Leberman; *Philadelphia*: They now number only one or two pair at Tinicum. Kate Somerville found another pair in the lagoons outside Ft. Mifflin.

**Sandhill Crane** - *Butler*: Gene Wilhelm reported that two pairs of nested in the tri-county area this year but it is too early to determine number of offspring; *Dauphin*: A lone bird was still being reported near Halifax in the beginning of June (Scott Bills) and may have been the same one frequenting Lake Tobias, near Halifax, through 7/21 (Bob Keener); *Susquehanna*: Continue to be seen in SW *Susquehanna* through the season (J. Skinner to PABL).

**American Avocet** - *Lancaster*: Two were on the flats July 27th (Eric Witmer and Tom Garner); *Montour*: At the Montour Fly Ash pond on July 29, 1 was found by Wayne Laubscher.

**Willet** - *Erie*: Two on July 26 and 1 on July 27 at Presque Isle SP (from PABirds list serve).

**Upland Sandpiper** - *Adams*: one heard calling 6/13 along Pumping Station Rd., (Ralph & Deb Siefken); *Butler*: They had a good breeding year with at least 3 pairs in 2 county sites (Gene Wilhelm); *Centre*: One seen just west (just a few telephone poles) of the intersection of Tadpole Road and Highway 45, a few miles south of State College (Joe Lipar reported in PABL). *Clarion*: Three, possibly 6 were still present at Mt. Airy on 6/25 (Carole Willenpart, Walt Fye)

and single uppies were found at Lake Lucy on 6/8 and at Mount Zion on 6/7 by John Fedack.

**Whimbrel** - *Erie*: Six during evening of 7/12 at Gull Point and 1 7/23, also at Presque Isle (from PABirds listserve).

**Red Knot** - *Erie*: Four on 7/27 at Presque Isle (from PABirds list serve).

**White-rumped Sandpiper** - *Bucks*: present 6/1-6/4; *Erie*: present 6/5, *Lancaster*: 1 on 6/1 at the Conejohela Flats (Jerry Book, Deuane Hoffman, Jonathan Heller).

**Short-billed Dowitcher** - *Bedford*: 1 on 6/4 was late (Tom Dick).

**Wilson's Snipe** - *Indiana*: One was listed near Clymer 7/17 by Eli Beiler.

**Red-necked Phalarope** - *Lancaster*: One at Middle Creek WMA until at least 6/4 (many obs.).

**Laughing Gull** - *Carbon*: Three at Beltzville Watershed on 6/13 by David Hawk to PABL; *Erie*: Ben Coulter found 1 adult at Presque Isle 6/26 at the tip of Gull Point.

**Lesser Black-backed Gull** - *Bucks*: One was at Peace Valley Park 7/15 (Cameron Rutt) and 3 were at Nockamixon State Park 7/22 (Bill Etter, John Yerger), the first summer scouts to reach the upper county this year; *Northampton*: Twelve on 6/1 along Mount Pleasant Road (report on PABL).

**Forster's Tern** - *Bucks*: Our first county report in June was 6/14 at the Penn-Warner Tract, followed by a second at Nockamixon State Park on 6/16, each by Devich Farbotnik.

**Gull-billed Tern** - *Snyder*: Three in summer/breeding plumage at 9:30-10:00 am on 6/7 in a flooded farmfield about 1 mile east of Troxelville on the Penns Creek Road, with steady rain (Dick and Pat Williams).

**Least Tern** - *Lancaster*: Seen 6/1 on the Conjehola Flats, many obs. (to PABL)

**Barn Owl** - *Bedford*: Continues to use old grain silos at Dunnings Creek Wetlands; *Bucks*: Devich Farbotnik reported 1 from a Bedminster Twp silo.

**Long-eared Owl** - *Fulton*: On 6/14 the distant vocalization was heard by Dan Snell.

**Short-eared Owl** - *Lawrence*: Suzanne Butcher observed 1 in the Volant Strips, an historic breeding location, on 7/2 (pers. com.).

**Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** - *Philadelphia*: On 6/6 one sang along the Wissahickon Creek near Germantown.

**Scissor-tailed Flycatcher** - *Chester*: Reported by Margie Filman on 7/1 and 7/2. The bird was seen off Mill Road, just north of Rte. 926 on July 1. It was seen again on 7/2 off Wollaston Road, just south of Rte. 926 (Detailed description provided on PABL).

**Sedge Wren** - *Butler*: A colony of this rare bird continues to slowly increase from 6 pairs in 2001 to 7 pairs in 2002 and 8 pairs this season (Gene Wilhelm).

**Ruby-crowned Kinglet** - *Centre*: was seen in bushes along Strawband Beaver Road about 0.25 miles from Julian Pike on 6/27 (Nick Bulgiano to Central PA Birdline).

**Mourning Warbler** - *Monroe*: an immature seen in early July by Ben Jesup near Grass Lake in the Long Pond area; *Susquehanna*: Found by Bill Reid near Birchardville on the BBS route on 6/17 for the first time in 22 years running the route.

**Clay-colored Sparrow** - *Allegheny*: One of the two reported in late May was seen up to 6/1 at IMP by Mark Vaas; *Clarion*: Seen at Mount Zion (Piney Tract) on 6/14 by John Fedak, and 3, possibly 6, were seen there on 6/22 by Ron Montgomery; *Crawford*: One along the western part of the Deer Run trail west of Boland Rd. in the Sugar Lake Unit of Erie NWR (Chris Lundberg on PABL).

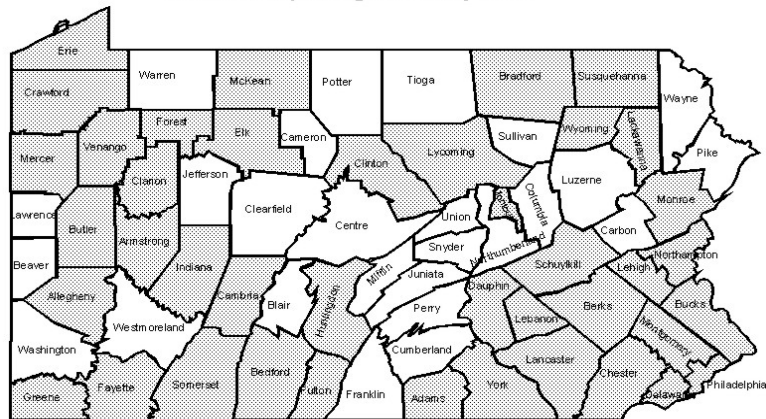
**Dickcissel** - *Butler*: Clark Trautemian found a lone singing male 6/24-28 in Evans City.

**Blue Grosbeak** - *Bucks*: It seems to remain a rare to occasional breeder with as many as three males on 6/14 at the Penn-Warner Tract (Devich Farbotnik), one pair starting to build on 6/17 at Blooming Glen and a pair at Peace Valley Park starting 6/21 (Cameron Rutt), all locations where they have nested before; *Delaware*: Seen by John Miller behind the Philadelphia International Airport on 7/13 delivering food, presumably to a young bird; *York*: one 6/6 along Haughs Road (Jim Elliot) and two 6/17 along a bird survey route (Peter Robinson).

**Evening Grosbeak** - *Bradford*: A varying number were seen at a bird feeder at Echo Beach Road near Wysox from 5/10 until 6/17 when two were observed by Anita Duvall, Terry Duvall.

**Red Crossbill** - *Wyoming*: Bill Reid found 1 male along Thurston Hollow Road in Eaton Twp on 6/5.

Counties Reporting June-July 2003



# Local Notes - June and July 2003

## Adams County

Locations: Bullfrog Road (BFR), Mountain Road (MTN)

Only 82 species were reported during the June/July summer 2003 season. A **Pied-Billed Grebe** at York Springs on 7/27 was unexpected (DJG). Also on 7/27, an immature **Glossy Ibis** was found at SGL 249, at the 65 acre restored wetland pond on the eastern side of Gun Club Road, where it was seen soaring around the pond at times (DJG). It stayed until at least 8/8.

An **Osprey** was seen 6/13 in Ortanna (RDS). A **Wild Turkey**, with several poults, was found 6/10 on MTN (RDS). The only report of **N. Bobwhite** was one 7/17 at Long Pine Run Reservoir (BM). Along Pumping Station Rd., an **Upland Sandpiper** was heard calling 6/13 (RDS).

After several years of effort to improve the habitat to attract **Red-headed Woodpeckers** to his property in Fairfield, Rusty Ryan reported a nesting pair on 7/17. Without trying to attract them, Art & Nonie Kennell had a pair of **Wood Thrush** nesting just outside their front door on BFR. A few warblers were reported, including an immature **Hooded Warbler**, seen 7/25 at a water garden on BFR (ANK).

Observers: **Peter Robinson, P. O. Box 482, Hanover, PA 17331, (717) 632-8462 pabirder@hotmail.com** (PJR), Don & Jen Gilbert (DJG), Phil Keener (PK), Art & Nonie Kennell (ANK), Nancy Locher (NL), Bob Moul (BM), Rusty Ryan (RR), Ralph & Deb Siefken (RDS).

## Allegheny County

Location: Imperial (IMP)

The trend for this season was late dates for several species, perhaps delayed in their migration due to the rains in May. Interesting were late dates of **Red-necked Grebe** and **Black Tern** following their presence for the first time in several years.

Unusual was a very late **Red-necked Grebe** found at IMP 6/3 (DW, MV, GM). **Double-crested Cormorants** remained in the area through June and July (v.o.). A high count of 12 were at Coraopolis 6/7 and 1 was still seen at the Ohio River 7/21 (MV). Unusual was the presence of a **Great Egret** in the Mayview Wetlands 7/13-22 (NN). Rare in the county, a **Black Vulture** was seen in Harrison Twp. 7/18 (PH, DH). This species was last recorded in the county in June 2000. The **Peregrine Falcons** nesting at the University of Pittsburgh in Oakland fledged 4 young. The entire family of 6 were seen in flight 6/18 (KSJ). The pair nesting on the Gulf Building in downtown Pittsburgh had difficulty this year. Kate St. John writes: "Unfortunately there has been a double territorial battle at the Gulf Tower. In early March the original female (a wild bird banded in her first nest-year at Gulf) laid 2 eggs and then stopped. In late March she quit incubating and disappeared, and another UNBANDED female appeared and laid 4 eggs next to the original female's 2. The original male & the new female began incubating. Then ... [the first week of April] no birds were incubating at all. By Friday morning the reason was apparent. In the foreground of the web-cam image, was a dead peregrine. The male had been beheaded, indicating a probable male-vs-male territorial battle. So neither adult peregrine who started the nesting season at Gulf Tower is alive and there are now 6 untended eggs." The new pair renested producing 4 chicks that fledged in mid-June (KSJ, WPC). The new male was hatched at the nest site in Oakland in May 2002 and was probably responsible for the death of the original male that had been nesting at the Gulf Building since 1991 (WPC).

A **Bald Eagle** was an unexpected summer visitor at the Dashiels Dam on the Ohio River on 7/21 (MV).

A few shorebirds passed through in June. A **Greater Yellowlegs** was seen at IMP 6/1-2 (MV), and also at the late date of 6/22 (WS, DS). A **Lesser Yellowlegs** was there 6/9 (GM), and 2 were seen 7/19 (MV), perhaps already moving south. Two **Semipalmated Sandpipers** were at IMP 6/1 (MV), and a **Least Sandpiper** was seen 7/18 (MV). A group of 13 **Dunlin** were at IMP 6/1 with 2 remaining 6/2 (MV). A late **White-rumped Sandpiper** was seen at IMP 6/9-10 (GM, RT, MV). The bird appeared to be slightly injured, perhaps put down by thunderstorms. A **Solitary Sandpiper** was at Barati's Ponds in South Park Twp. 7/30 (SSN).

**Ring-billed Gulls** are normally gone by May, but a group of 13 along the Ohio River 6/1 were late (MV). Also unusually late was a **Caspian Tern** at the Dashiels Dam on the Ohio River 6/22 (MV). A **Forster's Tern** was seen at that location 6/1, which is a bit late (MV). A late **Black Tern** was at IMP 6/5 (GM).

A **Black-billed Cuckoo** was seen carrying food to a Russian Olive at IMP 6/7 where it probably had a nest. A **Yellow-billed Cuckoo** was seen in the same area carrying food (MF, BM). A juvenile **Barred Owl** was seen in Sewickley 7/12-31 (CK). Many observers reported a lack of **Ruby-throated Hummingbirds** this year.

A **Least Flycatcher** was at Sewickley 6/4 (CK), a bit of a late date for this species which is normally not reported after spring migration. A **Red-eyed Vireo** was seen feeding a juvenile **Brown-headed Cowbird** in Pine Township in July (PL, SL). A **Purple Martin** was seen in Sewickley 7/1 (CK). Previously I reported the only known **Purple Martin** colony in the county was at Butler's Golf Course in Elizabeth Twp. I learned there is another colony at the Youghiogheny Country Club in McKeesport (KK, PMPA).

A **Yellow Warbler** was seen 7/19 at Snowden Wetlands in Jefferson Borough (MF). At least 6 were present at Barati's Ponds in South Park Twp. 7/21, and were still present 7/26 (SSN), probably southbound migrants. A **Yellow-throated Warbler** was heard singing at that location the same day (MF). A **Yellow-throated Warbler** was also singing in Sewickley 7/25 (CK). Interesting was the presence of a **Black-throated Green Warbler** on 7/19 at Sewickly Heights Park (CK). This species is not known to breed in the county and it is unknown if this was a lone male holding territory, or if nesting occurred. Another species whose breeding status in the county is unknown is **Ovenbird**. A bird was heard singing at IMP 7/4 (MF), and they were present at Sewickley in July where 3 were heard on 7/15 (CK). The last **Blackpoll Warbler** of the spring was reported 6/1 at IMP (GM). **Louisiana Waterthrush** was present in Sewickley in July, which may shed some light on when they leave. Two birds were there 7/5, 3 were there 7/17, and 1 was last reported 7/25 (CK). An orange variant **Scarlet Tanager** was seen at IMP 6/7 (BM, MF).

**Savannah Sparrows** are normally the most common grassland sparrow, however, they did not appear to be numerous at IMP this summer (MF). One of the two **Clay-colored Sparrows** reported in late May was seen up to 6/1 at IMP (MV). **Bobolinks** were present along Bald Knob Road at IMP this year. Although they can be found nearby, they have not been in this area of the strip mines for several years.

**Purple Finches** were reported through July at Pine Twp. (PL, SL) and Sewickley (CK). Normally they are not seen during the summer, however they have bred in the county in the past. This year, breeding was confirmed in Pine Twp. where 3 juveniles were seen on 7/13 (PL, SL).

Observers: **Mike Fialkovich, 805 Beulah Road, Pittsburgh, 15235, (412) 731-3581, mpfial@sgi.net**, Walter Hammond, Deborah Hess, Paul Hess, Joyce Hoffmann, Kate St. John, Chris Knoll, Ken Kostka, Pat Lynch, Sherron Lynch, Bob Machesney, Dianne Machesney, Geoff Malosh, Neil Nodleman, Rob Protz, Purple Martin Preservation Alliance (PMPA), Dana Shaffer, Walt Shaffer, Sam Sinderson (SSN), Jack Solomon, Sue Solomon, Ryan Tomazin, Mark Vaas, Western Pennsylvania Conservancy (WPC), Dave Wilton, Various Observers (v.o.).

### **Armstrong County**

Locations and Abbreviations: Breeding Bird Survey (BBS), Dayton (DT), Elders Ridge (ER), Kittanning (KT), Margaret (MG), Shelocta (SH).

A **Great Blue Heron** was seen near KT 6/9. Two **Turkey Vultures** near DT 6/9 and 1 near Maysville 6/23 were the lone reports. The 24 Canada Geese spotted at Keystone Power Plant included family groups with some rather young birds for 7/2. A hen Mallard was also present there that day with 2 small ducklings. A female **Northern Harrier** was seen near ER on the Edgewood Grassland Bird Survey 6/19 at the same stop where it had been located last year. Two young **Red-tailed Hawks** were seen near DT 6/9. Two adult **Am. Kestrels** were observed feeding 2 recently fledged young at the Keystone Cleaning Plant 7/2.

Single **Wild Turkeys** on 6/6 s.w. of SH and on 6/23 near MG were the only reports. A **Northern Bobwhite** of undetermined origin was heard, but not seen, near Maysville 6/23. A pair of **Killdeer** were extremely agitated and performing distraction displays at the Keystone Cleaning Plant 7/2. Keystone Cleaning Plant yielded an adult **Spotted Sandpiper** and two young 6/25 (RH); only 1 adult could be found 7/2.

Single **Black-billed Cuckoos** and single **Yellow-billed Cuckoos** were listed on the KT and the MG BBS routes, 6/9 and 6/23, respectively; the *Armstrong* portion of the SH BBS yielded 2 Yellow-billed Cuckoos 6/6. An adult **Red-headed Woodpecker** near DT 6/9 was unexpected. **Purple Martins** were present at the established colony near Elderton in early June. A **Veery** was heard singing from a very steep hillside above the Allegheny and the town of KT on 6/9.

The Armstrong section of the SH BBS yielded 3 **Blue-winged Warblers** 6/6; 4 were counted on the MG route 6/23. **Chestnut-sided Warblers** were found only near Echo 6/9, near Maysville 6/23, and near MG 7/2. **Yellow-throated Warbler** was seen and heard near Cochran Mills 6/6, the only report. **Prairie Warblers** were noted 6/6 s.w. of SH, near ER 6/23, 6/28, and near MG 7/2. **Cerulean Warbler** reports included 2 on 6/6 near Cochran Mills, 1 on 6/9 near Echo, and 2 singing males near Brick Church 6/23. **Black-and-white Warbler** was found only near Robbs Fording 6/6. **American Redstarts** fared well on BBS routes with counts of 10 on the Armstrong section of the SH route, 3 on the KT route, and 5 on the MG route. Three **Ovenbirds** were still singing near MG 7/2. **Louisiana Waterthrush** records include 2 near Robbs Fording 6/6 and 1 near Brick Church 6/23. Thirteen was a good count of **Common Yellowthroats** near MG 7/2. The KT BBS yielded 6 **Hooded Warblers** 6/6; the MG route 5 on 6/23; other reports included 1 near Crooked Creek 6/6 and 1 near MG 7/2. A **Yellow-breasted Chat** near Spaces Corners on 6/9 was the only report.

A **Vesper Sparrow** was listed 6/6 near Cochran Mills. Savannah Sparrows were found 6/6 in Kiskiminetas Twp.; 6/9 north of Bryan; 6/19, 23, and 28 near ER. **Grasshopper Sparrows** were reported on 7 dates from 9 locations including 3-4 on 6/19, 23, and 28 near ER. Four **Henslow's Sparrows** at ER 6/23 and 2 at MG 7/2 comprised the only reports. A **Swamp Sparrow** was spotted at ER 6/23 and again 6/28. Six **Bobolinks**

on the KT BBS were the only ones noted. **Orchard Orioles** included individuals on 6/9 north of Bryan and near DT, 6/23 southeast of Orchard Hills and near ER; the ER oriole was still present 6/28. The *Armstrong* section of the SH BBS yielded 14 **Baltimore Orioles**. **Purple Finches** included 1 near Crooked Creek and 2 in southeast Bethel Twp., both 6/6, and 2 near MG 7/2.

Observers: **Roger and Margaret Higbee, 3119 Creekside Road, Indiana, 15701-7934, (724) 354-3493, bcoriole@twd.net**.

### **Beaver County**

No report

Compiler: **Jim Barker, 250 Neville Rd., Beaver, 15009, barkers@access995.com**

### **Bedford County**

Locations: Dunnings Creek Wetlands (DCW), Shawnee State Park (SSP).

Heavy rain persisted through the summer with 5.6 inches in June, 3.8 inches in July and 5 inches in August. The overall effect appeared to decrease fledgling production of swallows and flycatchers. The rain also increased the county incidence of West Nile Disease.

At SSP a **Common Loon** was found each month of summer while the **Red-throated Loons** were gone by 6/7. A pair of **Pied-billed Grebes** nested successfully at Teal Lake at DCW. Ten **Double-crested Cormorants** were counted on 6/1 (SSP). Two **Least Bitterns**, first observed on 6/7, appeared to nest in a remote flooded area of DCW. Although fledglings were not observed, the adults lingered till early August. An immature **Trumpeter Swan** was last observed 6/1 (DCW).

A four acre impoundment was drawn down 5/10 with no major shorebird arrival until June (DCW). An incredible number, 780, shorebirds descended on this impoundment on 6/1 (counting was also done by digital photos of different flocks flying). Combined ground and digital photography counts were as follows: 5 **Black-bellied Plovers**, 25 **Semipalmated Plovers**, 20 **Ruddy Turnstones**, 380 **Semipalmated Sandpipers**, 8 possible **Western Sandpipers**, 2 **Least Sandpipers**, 16 **Short-billed Dowitchers**, 7 possible **Long-billed Dowitchers** and 310 **Dunlin**. Two **Black Terns** arrived on June 10th (DCW).

**Barn Owls** continue to use old grain silos at DCW. They can only be seen exiting and entering at night. Just outside of Centerville on Rt. 220 S. is a farm where **Barn Owls** have been using an active silo. On 7/17, the farmers activated the silo's machine driven belts at the top. Unaware of the owls nesting till the adults flew out, they stopped the motors and found a dead chick and two healthy ones. Tim Flanigan, a local game protector, relocated the chicks to a barn roost adjacent to the silo. Checking the chicks the following day he found both had been predated upon by what he thought were raccoons. After discussing this with several farmers I found this situation not unusual. The birds like to build their nests on the belts. If readers are familiar with barn owl sites it might be worthwhile to inquire as to their safety. I have since heard of **Barn Owl** boxes that can be hung from the silos.

Both hummingbird and crow mortality was reported in late Spring and early Summer. Dead **Ruby-throated Hummingbirds** were found at several locations uninjured and away from buildings. Also usually active feeders were practically vacant according to some local residents. Dead **crows** were found along Rt. 96 near SSP and one was tested and found positive for West Nile Virus. Since a total of 7 birds (of which I examined 4) were found dead and without injury I suspect the rains and increased mosquito

populations have allowed West Nile to move into the county.

A **Common Raven** with two young were seen playing in thermals off the Allegheny Front on 6/12. A **Red-headed Woodpecker** was observed during the month of June at a feeder on Pensyl Hollow Rd (js). Bedford is rapidly becoming one of the best locations for finding **Red-headed Woodpeckers**. On July 12th the following were heard singing at **SSP:Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, Pine Warblers** and **Grasshopper Sparrows**. All 5 swallows and flycatchers were down in numbers as compared to previous years at DCW. The three species with usually high counts in previous years were **Tree Swallows, Barn Swallows** and **Willow Flycatchers**. Rain and chilly weather seemed to occur during nestling and post-fledgling periods. Possibly aerial foraging was interrupted.

Observers: **Tom Dick, Hidden Acre Farm, 123 Hummer Lane, Cairnbrook, 15924, wetmeadow@aol.com, thomasd102@aol.com** Allegheny Plateau Audubon, Jerry Fetter, Pete Galardy, Ross Galardy, Connie Hunt, Rosemary McGlynn. All entries without initials were made by the compiler.

### **Berks County**

Locations: Blue Marsh Lake (BML), French Creek State Park (FCSP), Hawk Mt. Sanctuary (HMS), Lake Ontelaunee (LO), State Game Land (SGL) #110, Kittatinny Ridge (SGL).

Stragglers among the waterbirds included single imm. **Common Loons** at BML 6/2 (CRE) and LO 6/9 (MS), which is normal. A record late **Horned Grebe** was also at BML 6/2 (CRE). The previous late spring record is of a bird seen at LO 5/15/1937 by Earl Poole. A **Blue-winged Teal** was at the farm pond on Old Rt. 22 E. of Shartlesville 6/1 (MW). A female **Red-breasted Merganser** was at LO 6/19 (MW), and a male was there 6/22 and 7/20 (MS). There are at least 4 previous summer records, the most recent from 1978 (KG). About 3 doz. non-breeding **Double-crested Cormorants** summered at LO as usual in recent years (RK).

In the last decade, the Glen Morgan Lake IBA near Morgantown has hosted waterbirds that rarely breed in PA, notably **Pied-billed Grebe, Least Bittern, Ruddy Duck, Virginia** and **Sora Rails, Common Moorhen** and **Am. Coot**. Because this private IBA is officially closed to visitors, the current breeding status of these spp. is unknown. As reported in the last issue, the first nesting attempt by **Great Egrets** in *Berks* was unsuccessful. The pair was last seen on the nesting island 6/9 (MS). Later, a few birds were reported around the county through July. All of the known **Great Blue Heron** colonies were active, but not censused. A small colony of **Green Herons** at Gotwals pond, Oley produced at least 10 fledglings from 3 nests in May and June, and these birds dispersed by the end of July (RK). Another brood of 4 recently fledged young was seen there 8/16, sporting halos of natal down and stubby wings incapable of sustained flight (RK). They ran and clambered on the ground and on branches as they waited to be fed. An ad. was seen delivering food 8/24, when the chicks were apparently still dependent. Was this a second brood produced by one of the original pairs, or a late nesting/re-nesting by another pair? A **Black Vulture** nest in a boulder den at FCSP produced 2 chicks (see photo in Spring issue).

Early returning shorebirds that stopped at the Shartlesville pond included 8 **Least Sandpipers**, a **Pectoral Sandpiper** and a **Short-billed Dowitcher** 7/13, and 6 **Least** and 2 **Pectoral Sandpipers** 7/17 (MW). A **Barn Owl** box in Rehersburg contained 4 young ready to fledge 7/31 (RB). The **Red-headed Woodpecker** pair at Kaufmann Rd., Oley Twp. was seen with 2 juvs. through July (RK). The **Green Heron** nesting scenario described above was echoed by **Red-bellied Woodpeckers** in Bern Twp. (JS). Two pairs that regularly visit an especially sumptuous

feeder appeared with fledged young at the usual time in May and June, and the young subsequently dispersed. In mid-August, adults brought 2 recently fledged, dark-headed, completely dependent juvs. to the feeder, where they were still being fed in early September (JS). Is this an example of double broodedness by one of the resident pairs, or was it a late nesting by another pair?

The last **Olive-sided Flycatcher** of spring was at BML 6/1 (CRE) and the first **Least Flycatcher** of fall was at Leesport 7/20 (DK). A female **Black-throated Blue Warbler** feeding young 7/20-26 at SGL, Shartlesville (EG,KG) provided only the second breeding confirmation for *Berks*. A female **Canada Warbler** was feeding young nearby 7/20 (EG,KG). **Black-throated Green Warblers** were on territory at several locations on this SGL (TC,EG,KG). All 3 spp. are locally rare to uncommon nesters that reach the southeastern edge of their PA breeding range on the Kittatinny Ridge. At SGL, Stony Creek, where 11 warbler spp. nest, **N. Parula** was seen with fledged young in July (TC). There was evidence of late nesting by **Ovenbird** and **La. Waterthrush**. A female **Ovenbird** was flushed off a nest with 4 eggs at FCSP 6/29 (RK), which is the late egg date for PA quoted in the Atlas of Breeding Birds in Pennsylvania. At HMS, where **Ovenbird** is the subject of a long term research project, 3 nests still contained eggs 7/10, and 2 females were building nests during the first week of July, which is extremely late (DB). Nesting success at HMS was thought to be low, perhaps accounting for these late attempts (DB). A **La. Waterthrush** pair was feeding recently fledged young at FCSP 6/28 (RK). This pair had been feeding these chicks in the nest the previous week (RB). This is the late end of the nesting season for this sp. in *Berks*, where fledged young have been seen as early as the third week of May (RK). The headwater streams preferred by this sp. flooded not once but several times during May and June, perhaps destroying earlier streambank nests. Males were still actively singing in District Twp. in the first week of July (RK) and at SGL 7/20 (KG), when these birds have usually raised their young and preparing to leave. Grassland birds were scantily reported. A pair of **E. Meadowlarks** fledged ~2 young in the uncut grass parking lots of the Reading Fairgrounds (RK,JS). The new atlas is needed to update us on the status of these and other spp.

The most tantalizing report of the period was of a **possible Swallow-tailed Kite** briefly seen flying overhead by the observer (DP) through the windshield of his car while driving on Rt. 222 near Gouglersville at 11:30 a.m. 6/15. He saw the bird as a silhouette against a gray sky, noting no color. He noted the long, narrow wings and very prominent forked tail, which appeared to be as long as the body. The bird seemed to be assuming a hover position, with body up and tail down, and the tail spread from tip to tip looked to be at least two-thirds as wide as the wingspread. The bird looked bigger and heavier than a tern, with a blunt rather than a pointy head such as a flying tern might appear to have due to the pointed bill. He could not stop for a better look, and he had not previously seen a **Swallow-tailed Kite**, though this sp. came immediately to mind from illustrations when he spotted the bird. One to three **Swallow-tailed Kites** were seen by many birders in *S. Berks* 5/2/1995-6/10/1995.

Addendum to Spring 2003 report: A female **White-winged Scoter** (BML) 6/1 (JS), probably a record late date for the county.

Observers: **Rudy Keller, 71 Lutz Rd., Boyertown, 19512, 610-845-7310, rkeller@temple.edu**, David Barber, Rich Bonnett, Tom Clauser, Catherine R. Elwell, Ellen Grim, Kerry Grim, Dean Kendall, David Pratt, Joan Silagy, Matt Spence, Bill Uhrich, Matt Wlasniewski.

### **Blair County**

No Report

No Compiler

## Bradford County

The extremely wet spring weather continued into the summer, appearing to make breeding a bit later generally than usual.

A **Common Loon** was seen 6/3 near the intersection of US Rt. 6 and SR409 north of Wyalusing (WR), and a **Double-crested Cormorant** 6/24 on the Susquehanna River near Echo Beach Road, Wysox (TG). **Bald Eagles** were seen frequently on the Susquehanna River throughout the county during the entire summer (DB, MB). A **Northern Harrier** with young delighted an observer on 7/16 in State Game Lands 12 on Barclay Mountain (DG).

A pair of **Soras**, probable breeders, were at the very productive marshy pond on US Rt.6 in Standing Stone Township on 6/3 (WR). This same observer had a close viewing of an **Upland Sandpiper** landing across from a pond on Comisky Rd. on 6/3, near the intersection of US Rt. 6 and SR409, north of Wyalusing (WR).

Both **Black-billed** and **Yellow-billed Cuckoos** were heard in unusual profusion in the New Era vicinity and a few other locations in *Bradford* from 6/10 through 8/17 (TG). A **Common Nighthawk** was seen on 6/3 in the county (WR).

**Eastern Kingbird** pairs were considerably more in evidence throughout the county this summer than previous ones, with breeding confirmed near my home in the New Era vicinity for the first time since I moved back here in 1985 (TG).

Fifteen **Purple Martins** were seen the week of 8/11-17 in the Sayre/Athens area (DP,SP). For the second summer in a row, I watched **Cliff Swallows** visiting a probable nesting site (concealed in the coverings of the bridge drain) under the bridge over the Susquehanna River at Wysox on 6/17 and other dates (TG).

A varying number of **Evening Grosbeaks** were seen at a bird feeder at Echo Beach Road near Wysox from 5/10 until 6/17 when two were observed (AD,TD).

Observers: **Trudy Gerlach, RR2, Box 228, Wyalusing, 18853, (570) 746-9270, tgswoods@epix.net**, David Buck, Melody Buck, Anita Duvall, Terry Duvall, Trudy Gerlach, Doug Gross, Don Paul, Skip Paul, William Reid, Bud Sechler, Ronald C. Young.

## Bucks County

Locations: Blooming Glen (BLG), Haycock Twp (HYT), Peace Valley Park (PVP), The Penn-Warner Tract (WNT), Nockamixon State Park (NSP), Tinicum Twp. (TNT).

Weather extremes seem to be the norm, but after years of drought, this year was welcome. June was one of the coldest on record and rainfall near a record. July apparently varied greatly from north to south with well above average temperatures in the far north but average or below normal for most of the county. Rainfall varied similarly, being slightly above normal to the north to significantly less than normal in central and southern parts of the county. The result seemed to be a successful breeding season for many common local nesters. However, do to the cool and wet spring and June, some species apparently started late, and five failed **Bluebird** nests at PVP was an indication that early nesters had a rough time. Some open nesting species were also suspected of being washed out; e.g. orioles and tanagers seemed to vacate their territories early in some cases. Unusual were sporadic reports of waterfowl species not normally found here in summer and the scarcity of shorebird sightings due to the high water. Farm field pools were helpful in this respect on preserved farmland in BLG .

Two **Common Loons** at PVP 6/3 (CR) were within the normal occurrence dates but one there 7/4 (BL ), and one at

Morrisville 7/5 (BE, JY) were the first county reports in July. A **Pied-billed Grebe** was at PVP 6/10 (IB) and 7/30 (AM) for rare summer reports. After **Double-crested Cormorant** nest building in '98 and a failed nesting in '99 at PVP , there have been no additional reports in spite of many remaining for the summer in the county. **Great Egret** was reported in June more frequently than usual with one at Silverdale 6/4 (CR), one at PVP 6/7 (DZ) through 6/9 (KR), one 6/10 at TNT (AM, JMi, KK), and one at NSP 6/12 (BE). They were seen on most trips to WNT during the period, as was Black-crowned Night Heron (DF). An imm. **Little Blue Heron** was at Newtown 7/25 (NZ). An adult **Yellow-crowned Night Heron** was a first for PVP 6/3 (RH) and complimented the recent annual records of immature birds. A **Night-Heron** species in TNT 7/1 was unusual at this time in the upper county (AM, JMi, BM).

**Snow Goose** was at TNT 6/30 and 7/1 (RF, AM, et. al). A pair of **Greater Scaup** at NSP on 6/12 (CR, AM) was the first ever June report. One or more male **Ruddy Duck** made the rounds with rare seasonal reports at Churchville Res. 6/23 (NZ), NSP 6/23 (BE), Trumbauersville Sewer Plant 7/13 (BL), and Pine Run Dam 7/15 (CR).

**Osprey** again nested on the lower Del. R. at the Phila.Co. border (DF). An adult **Mississippi Kite** posed nicely for video documentation on 6/7 in New Britain Twp. a short distance from PVP (DZ). This was the only report this year. One to two **Bald Eagles** including one adult were reported at PVP through 6/14 and an immature was there 7/26 & 7/27 (CR, DZ, AM). One 2nd year bird was at Bradford Dam 6/25 (RF). An immature was at Rushland 7/9 (MM, RM). An adult was at NSP 7/19 & 7/20 (DB). We are still waiting for a nest in the county. There were at least two **Cooper's Hawk** nests at PVP but both were believed to have failed (AM, HV). A nest in Doylestown raised at least one young (GG). A **Red-shouldered Hawk** was only seen once at NSP 6/16 (BE) and one was reported south of Quakertown 6/4 (GG). A pair of **Broad-winged Hawks** reported at NSP 6/21 to 7/8 provides hope that this species still nests in the county (BE). A bird flushed at HYT 7/15 but not seen well is mentioned as a possible Ruffed Grouse since any slim hope of survival in the county is worth mentioning (BE). **N. Bobwhite** was reported from Southhampton Twp. in June (LR) and TNT in July (KK), both undoubtedly releases.

**Semipalmated Plover** set a new late spring date with three 6/1, 2 6/2, and one 6/6 in BLG (CR). One at BUT 7/26 (DF) was the first reported fall migrant. Two **Greater Yellowlegs** stopped in BLG 6/2 & 6/3, and one was in Buckingham Twp. 6/5 & 6/6 (RH). A returning bird arrived at BLG 7/22 (CR) but one at Pine Run Dam on 7/13 beat the former early fall date by two days (CR). **Solitary S.** arrived 7/11 in BLG to match the early fall arrival date (CR). **Least S.** at the WNT 7/5 (BE) was the first fall migrant report. A **Semipalmated S.** was at BLG 6/1 and two returned there on 7/23 (CR). Two **White-rumped S.** lingered in BLG from 6/1 to 6/4 (CR). A **Lesser Black-backed Gull** was at PVP 7/15 (CR) and three were at NSP 7/22 (BE, JY), all being the first summer scouts to reach the upper county this year. An adult **Greater Black-backed Gull** at NSP 6/22 is unexpected away from the southern part of county at this time (CR). Only slightly less unusual was one at NSP 7/22 (BE). Our first county report of **Forster's Tern** in June was 6/14 at WNT (DF), followed by a second at NSP 6/16 (DF). A new early fall arrival date was set by two at NSP 7/22 (BE, JY).

There was only one **Barn Owl** report from a Bedminster Twp. silo (DF). One late **Com. Nighthawk** at HYT 6/5 (BE) and eight at PVP 6/6 were late migrants (DZ). A juv. **Red-headed Woodpecker** was seen 7/30 in Haycock Twp. at the only reported nesting site (BE). The rarely reported **Alder Flycatcher** was at PVP 6/2 (KR) for the second spring migrant there this year. The Upper Makefield Twp. Purple Martin colony had 32 nests and

about 120 young (JM). One each **Blue-winged Warbler**, **Black-and-white Warbler**, and **Amer. Redstart** on 6/1 at BLG may have been late migrants (CR). A total of 13 warbler species were reported as probable or confirmed breeders at NSP and adjacent Haycock Mountain (BE, CR). Grassland restoration at NSP over the years has greatly reduced the **Yellow-breasted Chat** to only two pairs reported this year (BE). Three were at WNT 6/14 (DF). The Del. R. valley is the other remaining significant warbler nesting area in the county. **Yellow-throated Warbler**, normally along the river, was unreported during the period. **Cerulean Warbler** based on reports, was scarcer this year. One was at Virginia Forrest Area 6/16 (AM), one was near Bowman's Hill 6/29 (AM), and one was singing in Solebury Twp. (GG).

**Blue Grosbeak** status seems to stay the same as a rare to occasional breeder with as many as three males from 6/14 on at the WNT (DF), one pair starting 6/17 at BLG (CR), and a pair at PVP starting 6/21 (CR); all locations where they have nested before. A fledgling was being fed at PVP 7/27 (AM). A singing **Savannah Sparrow** in BLG on several dates in June and July indicated breeding there and was our only report (CR). Similarly, **Grasshopper Sparrow** singing in BLG from 7/11 on was a good sign of nesting (CR) as were four singing in TNT (DF). One was at NSP 7/1 (BE). A leucistic juv. **Song Sparrow** was reported from Langhorne in July (DJ, NZ, PR). A very late **White-throated Sparrow** stopped at PVP 6/7 to 6/8 (AM, DZ) adding a very rare report for this season. A new late date for **White-crowned Sparrow** was tallied on 6/16 in Pineville for only the second June report (MR). A **Bobolink** on 7/29 in BLG was probably the first sign of migration by this species, which is well represented by multiple breeding colonies in the upper part of the county. A count of 12 **E. Meadowlarks** in BLG 7/31 was good for this formerly very common local species (CR). It was believed that **Orchard Oriole** outnumbered **Baltimore Oriole** by 4 to 1 along the lower Del. R. on 7/12 (BE).

#### EXOTICS:

**Egyptian Goose**, which was reported in the spring to have bred successfully, was seen at NSP through the period (BE). **Chinese Goose** also bred successfully at NSP but the two young were believed to have been food for a predator.

#### CONSERVATION NOTE:

In our recent county reports, reference to Blooming Glen has been frequent thanks to a youthful observer, Cameron Rutt, with excellent birding skills. However, with urban sprawl and forest fragmentation moving through the county, we should recognize that these sightings would not be possible without the vision of one family. Henry and Charlotte Rosenberger, to the disdain of local developers, have used their personal wealth to preserve 486 acres of scenic farmland. Of these, 283 acres have had the development rights purchased by the county and more are pending. Although the Rosenberger's primary purpose is to preserve their Mennonite farming heritage, they are also aware of good stewardship, having installed erosion control features and restored streamside buffers with native vegetation. They are an example of what can be done by individuals and we all should be grateful. Cameron has prepared a "Birds of Blooming Glen" report for the Rosenbergers and others in the community. Refer to "Fighting Bucks sprawl with the power of wealth" in the Philadelphia Inquirer, August 22, 2003 issue.

Observers: **August Mirabella**, 1443 Wheaton Lane, North Wales, PA, 19454, [AugustMirabella@aol.com](mailto:AugustMirabella@aol.com), Ian Baldock, Dave Birchler, Lynn Collins, Bill Etter, Devich Farbotnik, Ron French, Bob Friedermann, Gene Gladston, Ray Hendrick, Diane Joyce, Ken Kitson, Butch Lishman, Barbara McGlaughlin (BM), Bob Mercer (BMe), Joe Majdan (JM), Judy Mirabella (JM), M. J. Myers, Rich Myers, Ken Rieker, Patricia Rossi, Linda Rowan, Margie Rutbell, Cameron Rutt, Herb Volker, John Yerger, Dave Zamos, Nick Zahn.

#### Butler County

Locations: Butler City (BC), Butler Township (BT), Center Township (CT), Evans City (EC), Jennings Nature Center (JNC), Lake Arthur (LAS), Miller Woods (MW), Moraine State Park (MSP), Saxonburg (SAX), Slippery Rock Borough (SRB), Slippery Rock Creek (SRC), Slippery Rock Township (SRT), Glades (SGL 95), Wolf Creek (WC).

Again, weather dominated the June-July county report. The stubborn, massive, low trough that formed last winter between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico continued its meteorological sway through the entire period, forcing abundant warm, moist, gulf air to be pumped northeastward counterclockwise around the low, bringing record-breaking rainfall to the southeast, northeast, Tennessee and Ohio Valleys and the Great Lakes regions. In fact, the weather pattern was so unusually tenacious that meteorologists struggled to quantify it based on its complexity. There was a great deal of rain but not always record amounts. It was almost constantly muggy and sticky in the East but not unusually hot or cool. There was a constant threat of thunderstorms but not necessarily an unprecedented number for the summer months. However, two meteorological facts can be emphasized. For one thing, the summer of 2003 lacked successive fronts moving through the East as in a typical year. The massive cloudbanks essentially were stuck in place, forming and reforming as the unstable atmosphere bubbled and churned. For another, the trough extended for much of the summer, dipping farther inland for periods away from the Atlantic Coast. The upper atmosphere jet stream, that normally retreats into Canada for much of the summer, was shaped like a "baritone saxophone," plunging sharply to the southwest and then curving northeastward just as sharply to outline the trough.

Slippery Rock Borough, located in the far northwestern corner of *Butler*, recorded only five consecutive days in June (25th to 29th) without rain and a total of 5.85 inches of rain for the month. July was even more extreme in amount of precipitation with 12.95 inches of rain recorded for the month and a total 18.80 inches for the two-month period.

Because of the abundant precipitation, water birds and grassland birds had an excellent breeding year by comparison to the last three years. The **Green Heron** is holding its own with 10 confirmed breeding sites. The **Great Blue Heron** colony of 13 nests in Ring Swamp adjoining SRC was abandoned this year and the birds started a new colony farther east. The **Hooded** and **Common Mergansers** continue increasing their breeding sites each year. At least 5 female **Hooded Mergansers** that occupied **Wood Duck** boxes fledged an average of 6 young each while 8 female **Common Mergansers** were observed almost daily throughout the period along a four-mile stretch of WC northwest of SRB and others were recorded on SRC. The latter species prefers fast-moving water and rapids of creeks with mature riparian deciduous woods that contain many tree cavities whereas the **Hooded Merganser** readily nests in **Wood Duck** boxes in marshes and swamps. An important question: Where do the male **Hooded** and **Common Mergansers** go after they mate? By the end of May all males had vacated the region. One pair of **Wood Duck** still nested in a dead tree cavity in SRB, the fifth consecutive year for doing so. The amazing thing is that the nest site is 50 feet above ground level but only 25 feet from a busy thoroughfare. A single male **Bufflehead**; in full breeding plumage, remained on LA until 6/15 (GW) and a **Red-breasted Merganser** on LA until 6/5 (DY).

The **Osprey** had 6 active nests this year in the county (5 last year), 2 on LA and 4 atop communication towers. Each nest produced 2 fledglings. Another **Osprey** pair attempted to nest atop crossbars on a high voltage power line but surrendered in frustration because of strong winds continuously blowing sticks

away (lucky pair). The **Bald Eagle** likewise did well with a new nest in the MSP Propagation Area producing 2 fledglings. Both **Osprey** and **Bald Eagle** are seen almost daily now patrolling Muddy, Slippery Rock and Wolf Creeks and hopefully it will be a matter of time before active nests occur along these enticing streams. An annual reconnaissance of a square-mile in SRB harbored a pair of **N. Harrier** and **Sharp-shinned Hawk** with probable nesting and the following active nests: 1 pair **Cooper's Hawk** (2 young), 2 pairs **Red-shouldered Hawk** (3 young), 1 pair **Broad-winged Hawk** (2 fledglings), 1 pair **Red-tailed Hawk** (1 fledgling), and 1 pair **Am. Kestrel** (4 fledglings). The same square mile had 3 young **Ring-necked Pheasant**, 2 **Ruffed Grouse**, 17 **Wild Turkey** and 2 **N. Bobwhite** that have been in the same area for three consecutive years (GW). Likewise, 2 **N. Bobwhite** were observed 7/21 in CT (DY). The **Sora** was the only rail recorded in MSP (GW) with no evidence of reproduction, perhaps due to high water levels this year. Two pairs of Sandhill Cranes attempted to nest in the tri-county area this year but extremely high water levels apparently prevented success. A third pair roamed the area all summer (GW).

Local SRB **Killdeer** adapted to so much standing water this year by nesting on the flat roof of the SR Area Elementary School (GW). The **Upland Sandpiper** had a good breeding year with at least 3 pairs in 2 county sites (GW). Unusual was a lone **Ruddy Turnstone** 6/12 at MSP (DY). **Common Snipe** and **Am. Woodcock** were down in numbers this year with the favorite breeding spot in SRB being totally destroyed by a new housing development (GW). The 21 **Ring-billed Gulls** 7/10 at LA increased 7/24 to 93 before tapering off (DY). Only 3 **Common Terns** 6/18 were recorded at LA (DY) during the period.

**Black-billed** and **Yellow-billed Cuckoos** were scarce breeders this year with a lack of tent caterpillars and bagworms and both species were still singing as they migrated early in SRB between 6/28-31 (GW). The **E. Screech**, **Great Horned** and **Barred Owls** bred successfully in SRB this period. The 3 **Common Nighthawks** in downtown Butler were the only ones reported and it seems that this species is becoming a rare breeder in the county (GW). **Whip-poor-wills**, on the other hand, are doing well near and in MSP.

The **Red-headed Woodpecker** still has three breeding sites in SRT and 1 male individual was recorded 6/23 in EC (CT). Moreover, the **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** colony in SRB continues to expand with 6 nesting pairs in 2002, 2 pairs in 2001 and 1 pair in 2000 (GW). Juveniles of the year tested their unique Morse code tapping ability on neighbors' and our own gutter drains. Local development is conducive to the colony expanding with strewn and leaning dead trees. A pair of **Pileated Woodpecker** in SRB produced 2 fledglings and the family of 4 roamed the local area all period long. *Empidonax* flycatchers, especially **Alder** and **Willow**, were abundant breeders in MSP. The **E. Kingbird** had a marvelously successful breeding year and gave the local hawk families in SRB a continuous fit by dive bombing the raptors going to and from their nests (GW).

**White-eyed** and **Yellow-throated Vireos** bred in average numbers but the **Blue-headed Vireo** was down in numbers with only 1 pair nesting in SRB compared to 3 pairs in 2002. **Warbling** and **Red-eyed Vireos** were numerous breeders with 15 pairs of the latter species in SRB (GW). **Purple Martins** encountered inclement spring weather in Georgia that apparently affected the numbers of pairs nesting in Pennsylvania this year. Nevertheless, 51 pairs returned to MSP of which 47 pairs produced 233 eggs, 196 hatchlings and 168 fledglings and another 23 pairs returned to SAX of which 21 pairs produced 114 eggs, 95 hatchlings and 93 fledglings (KK). At least 285 **Cliff Swallow** nests were built this season at MSP and another 25 nests were occupied at SOL 95 (GW). There were no reports of breeding **Red-breasted Nuthatch** in the county but a probable nesting of the **Brown Creeper** in

MW, MSP and SRB after both species bred successfully in SRB and elsewhere between 1999-2002. Also, the **Carolina Wren** in SRB was reduced to just 1 pair this period from 4 pairs last year. A colony of the rare **Sedge Wren** continues to slowly increase from 6 pairs in 2001 to 7 pairs in 2002 and 8 pairs this season (GW). The **Veery** had an excellent breeding season and was recorded in 10 new county sites, probably due to the wet conditions (GW). Unusual were 2 singing male **Gray-cheeked Thrushes** 6/14 in SRB but a housing development in SRB reduced the **Wood Thrush** from 10 pairs last year to 7 pairs this year (GW). A male **N. Mockingbird** sang the whole month of June in EC (CT), another individual was recorded 7/24 at MSP (DY) and an active nest found in SOL 95, a long-time favorite haunt (GW). At least 10 breeding sites of the **Brown Thrasher** were recorded in MSP this period (GW) and another 10 sites throughout the county (GW). A few late migrating warblers, such as 1 **Nashville** 6/15, 1 **Magnolia** 6/8-15 (DD) and 1 **Blackpoll** 6/5, lingered in MSP (DY), and a singing male **Mourning Warbler** 6/1-3 in SRB was a pleasant surprise (GW). The pair of **N. Waterthrush** returned to SRB for the third consecutive breeding year and 3 pairs did the same in MSP (GW). The **Hooded Warbler** was down this year with just one pair in SRB but the **Yellow-breasted Chat** continued to do well in MSP with 5 pairs vs. 3 pairs last year (GW). The grassland species, such as **Savannah**, **Grasshopper** and **Henslow's Sparrows**, **Bobolink** and **E. Meadowlark**, had excellent breeding success this season because farmers could not mow supersaturated fields until they dried in late June. If only we could get farmers to do this every year. The most unusual grassland species was a lone singing male **Dickcissel** 6/24-28 in EC (CT). The 15 breeding pairs of **Orchard Orioles** recorded this period in MSP and environs were the highest number ever and the species bred at 10 other sites in the county as well (GW). The **Baltimore Oriole** increased from 3 pairs in 2002 to 5 pairs this year in a square-mile study area in SRB apparently caused by more edge (GW). Finally, a total of 67 species and some 694 individuals were tabulated on the annual Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) 6/15 in the eastern part of the county (KK). A small colony of 25 pairs of **Bank Swallow** nested this year in a gravel pit west of MSP (JW), the only county record.

A total of 4 possible, 4 probable and 122 confirmed species nested in *Butler* in 2003.

Observers: **Gene Wilhelm**, 513 Kelly Blvd., Slippery Rock, 16057-1145, (724) 794-2434, [genewilhelm@aol.com](mailto:genewilhelm@aol.com), Bartramian Audubon Society, Dave Darney, Mike Fialkovich, Ken Kostka, Three Rivers Bird Club, Clark Trautemian, Gene Wilhelm, Joanne Wilhelm, Debra Yovanovich, Joan Wilver (JW)

### *Cambria County*

Locations: Beaverdale Sportsmen Camp (BC); Dean State Game Lands (DSGL); Dysert (D);

Elton (EL); Lilly Mtn. (L); Patton Area (PA); Prince Gallitzin State Park (PG).

Most *Cambria* water bird reports are from the heavily used PG. The lake has three large marinas, an extensive campground, six day use areas and numerous boat launches. Despite all this activity some species do manage to breed and some, like the **Great Blue Heron**, don't breed, but can be found at the lake all year. Though **Green Heron** were no confirmed this year, historically family units are present in the marsh area. **Wood Duck** are a success story, in part, thanks to the numerous nest boxes erected around the lake.

John Salvetti reported a family of 4 **N. Harrier** (2 adults and 2 juveniles) at Blandburg Grassland on July 2 and Ross Gallardy confirmed **Red-shouldered Hawk** in the Elton Area.

**Virginia Rail** were present throughout June and July. Dave

Gobert reported 1 **Forester's Tern** 6/17 at (PA). On July 21, a **Sharp-shinned Hawk** gliding over Ebensburg was mobbed by 40-50 **Chimney Swifts**. JS writes, "I have never seen this action by my peaceful **Chimney Swifts** prior to the viewing."

The Atlas of Breeding Birds in PA does not show any **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** present in Cambria during the "safe dates," but this year they were confirmed in 2 separate locations. DG had 2 adults and 2 juveniles near his home in PA and Judy Johns had 3 separate pair around BC with one immature seen 7/26.

**Acadian, Willow, and Least Flycatchers** seem to be doing well this season. JS reports up to 4 **Com. Raven** at Dysart (D). DG and JS confirmed **Horned Lark** at a new location (DSGL), where they observed several adults with young. A healthy breeding population of **Cliff Swallows** reached a max of 100 at PG on 7/31 (JS).

The Lamer's June BBS route near Hinkston Reservoir yielded 2 of the 6 separate locations where **Veery** were found throughout the county. **Hermit Thrush** seem to be "holding their own" with reports coming in from all our observers.

The "confirmed" warblers include: **Yellow, Chestnut-sided, Black-throated Green, Ovenbird, and Com. Yellowthroat**. The "probable" breeding warblers are: **Magnolia, Black-throated Blue, Prairie, Black-and-white, Am. Redstart, Louisiana Waterthrush, Hooded and Canada**.

DG mentions that **Henslow's Sparrows** "are hard to find this year", but noted that **Grasshopper Sparrow** number are up. Both species were confirmed, as well as: **Chipping, Field, Vesper, Savannah, Song and Swamp**. JJ sent reports of **Dark-eyed Junco** at BC and JS reports a pair of **Juncos** on Lilly Mountain seen taking food to the nest. RG noted **Purple Finch** on 6/15 (5) and 7/20 (4) near ELT, well within the safe dates of the first Atlas of Breeding Birds in PA.

It is with regret that we submit this out last report as non-resident compilers for Cambria County for the last 13 years. We appreciate all the efforts of those observers who provided us with data throughout the years. Gloria Lamer and Georgette Syster..

Observers: Gloria Lamer 724-349-1159, 515 Laurel Run Rd., Penn Run, PA 15765; Georgette Syster 724-349-6293, 428 Laurel Run Rd. Penn Run, PA 15765; Alice Beatty, Rory Bower, Ross Gallardy (RG), Dave Gobert (DG), Judy Johns (JJ), Clayton Lamer, John Salvetti (JS).

**Note: New compilers beginning with the Fall Migration season. John Salvetti 519 E. Crawford Street, Ebensburg, PA 15931, jsalvetti70@aol.com; Dave Gobert 287 Beech Street, Patton, PA 16668, djgobert@webtv.com**

#### **Cameron County**

No Report

No Compiler

#### **Carbon County**

No Report

Compiler: **David Hawk 521 Walnut Street, Leighton, 18235, (610) 377-2407, finch@ptd.net**

#### **Centre County**

No Report

Compiler: **Eugene Zielinski, 1322 Old 220 Rd., Bellefonte 16823,**

**(814) 353-8212, eez55@earthlink.net**

#### **Chester County**

Locations: Struble Lake (SL),

Birds seen during this period, but not very likely breeding, are **Double-crested Cormorants, Great Blue Herons, Great Egrets, Ring-billed Gulls, Ruddy Ducks, and a Brewster's Warbler**.

Larry Lewis and Ted Drozdowski reported the **Double-crested Cormorants, Great Blue Herons, and Great Egrets**. Ted found the birds on a canoe trip down Brandywine Creek. Larry found his birds at several sites around the county. **Double-crested Cormorants** were also seen in other locations in the county by other birders. **Black-crowned Night-Herons** may be nesting in the county. Two adults and one immature bird were found at the Church Farm School in July by (LL and GS).

**Ruddy Ducks**, the only diving duck remaining in the county during the summer, were located in several places. There was no apparent nesting taking place.

An **Osprey** was seen at the Perkiomen Reservoir in Phoenixville on 7/1 and 8/6 (RW) at Kurtz's Fish Hatchery on 6/22 by (LL) and his nature club and at Coatesville Reservoir, SL, and Chamber's Lake (lingering all summer). LL suggested that it might be the same bird moving from one lake to another. Two adult **Bald Eagles** with two immature birds with them are in the Cochranville area. The abandoned nest was seen and then the birds were located on a farm pond nearby in mid-August. In mid-July, two adults and one immature bird were seen at SL. Both of the sightings were by (LL).

Cuckoos were very scarce. BB reported the only **Yellow-billed Cuckoo** for Chester County. His daughter Laura and he discovered an adult with a young bird in their backyard on 6/16. The birds were not seen after that. Paul Earley reported two **Red-headed Woodpeckers** on Wylie Road in Chadd's Ford in mid-July. Another **Red-headed Woodpecker** was found on Mt. Pleasant Road in Honey Brook Township by (LL). **Red-headed Woodpeckers** could be found on Mt. Pleasant Road every year for several years and then disappeared. It is good to have I them back in the county again.

A **Scissor-tailed Flycatcher**, seen on 7/1 and 7/2 was reported by Margie Filman. The bird was seen off Mill Road, just north of Rte. 926 on 7/1. It was seen again on 7/2 off Wollaston Road, just south of Rte. 926. The bird could not be located again although several people tried to find it. TD saw some large numbers of some species along the Chester County side of Brandywine Creek on his 13.1 mile trip: 18 **Acadian Flycatchers**, 48 **Warbling Vireos**, 21 **Northern Rough-winged Swallows**, 28 **Yellow Warblers**, 51 **Song Sparrows**, and 12 **Baltimore Orioles**. He had a total of 54 species. A **Brewster's Warbler** was discovered in the West Valley Nature Center by (BB) and (TD) during West Chester Bird Club's Breeding Bird Count.

**Bobolinks** were found in the county by (BB), (TD) and (LL). They were found near Marsh Creek, in Newlin Township, and in the Doe Run area. Hopefully, the birds found some meadows that were not mowed so that their nesting efforts were successful. Much of the breeding bird information that I have received for this period came from N&SP. Nick has a banding station in West Chester in an area that draws a considerable number and variety of birds. The season seemed pretty slow with few reports for Chester County on the PA Birds listserv. Thank those who posted their sightings.

Observers: **Eleanor Wolf, 148 Harvest Lane, Phoenixville, 19460, 610-933-6414 wolfriel@voicenet.com, Barry Blust (BB), Ted Drozdowski (TD), Paul Earley, Margie Filman, Larry Lewis**

(LL), Nick and Sharon Pulcinella, Grier Saunders, Rick Robinson, West Chester Bird Club, Eleanor Wolf, and Richard Wolf.

### **Clarion County**

Locations: Clarion Area (CA), Cook Forest (CF), Curllsville (CV), Mt. Airy (MA), Mt. Zion (MZ), Shippenville (SV).

A strong windstorm on 6/12 destroyed one of two **Great Blue Heron** nests at Rimersburg. The fate of the nestlings was unknown (SM). These nests were on a well-traveled road, hence, well-monitored. We suspect the same storm may well have done considerable damage to the heron colony on the lower reaches of the Clarion River which is very inaccessible and not well-monitored. However, the later storms of 7/21- were probably after the fledglings were out of the nests and not so vulnerable.

A **Sharp-shinned Hawk's** nest on their property was finally discovered on 7/15 by RW & CW. Alerted by a crow ruckus on 7/16, RW watched a **Great Horned Owl** attack the nest and kill one of the adults. However, the remaining adult successfully raised the four nestlings. On 7/30 they all survived a bad storm which blew the top of the nesting tree down. By 8/11 they had left the nesting area (CW).

Three, possibly six, **Upland Sandpipers** were still present at Mt. Airy on 6/25 (CW, WF). In addition single **Uppies** were found at Lake Lucy on 6/8 (JF) and at MZ on 6/7 (JF). The **Clay-colored Sparrows** were seen at MZ on 6/14 (JF), and 3, possibly 6, were seen on 6/22 (RM). High **Bobolink** numbers dropped considerably between 6/23 and 6/25 at MA (WF), although they continued to be seen through 7/16 at CV (CW).

On 6/22 at MZ 3 **Alder Flycatchers** were seen and heard well (RM). This species is rare in the county compared to the **Willow Flycatcher**. Two first-year **Orchard Orioles** at MA on 6/22 surprised observers (WF, CR).

Observers: **Margaret Buckwalter, 249 Maple Dr., Shippenville, 16254 (814) 782-3925**, Hendrika Bohlen, Paul Brown, Paulette Colantonio, John Fedak, Mike Fialkovich, Walter Fye, Mike Leahy, Ron Montgomery, Sally Mortimer, Carl Rowe, Rose Spreha, Carole Willenpart, Richard Willenpart.

### **Clearfield County**

No Report

Compiler: **Eugene Zielinski, 1322 Old 220 Rd., Bellefonte 16823, (814) 353-8212, eez55@earthlink.net**

### **Clinton County**

No Report

Compiler: **Wayne Laubscher, 749 E. Croak Hollow Rd., Lock Haven 17745, (570) 748-7511, wlaubsch@cub.kcnet.org**

### **Columbia County**

No Report

No Compiler

**Note: New compiler beginning with the Winter season. Doug Gross, 144 Winters Road, Orangeville, PA 17859, (570) 458-4568, douggross@sunlink.net.**

### **Crawford County**

Locations: Conneaut Marsh (CM), Conneautville (CV), Erie National Wildlife Refuge (ENWR), Hartstown Marsh (HM), Linesville Fish Hatchery (FM), Pymatuning Geese Management Area (PGMA), Pymatuning's Jamestown State Park (PJSP), Woodcock Lake (WL)

A **Common Loon** was present at WL 7/3 (CL) and 7/6 (RL). A pair of **Pied-billed Grebes** were found at MM on 7/28 (RCL). **Green Herons** were seen in higher than usual numbers at area marshes producing 6 to 7 adults per trip. Unusual were the two sightings of **Black-crowned Night-Herons**, one at CV 6/10 and one (TCN) at CM 7/30 (RCL). Only one **Great Egret** was reported this period at MM 6/21 (MB). **Wood Duck** numbers were down compared to the last several years with a high count of just 15 birds at CM 6/29 (RFL). **Hooded Mergansers** fared much better with counts of 11 (7/13 and 7/19) and 12 (7/28) at FM (RFL). They were also found at ENWR (MF), CM (RFL) and Pymatuning Lake (RCL, RFL). Single **Ospreys** were seen at CM 6/4, CV 6/10 (TCN), and PJSP 7/23 (RCL). The PA Game Commission reported 15 active **Bald Eagle** nests in Crawford County (I have not heard yet on their success). A **N. Harrier** was found at PGMA 7/29 (RCL). A **Cooper's Hawk** was observed at CM 7/28 (RCL, RFL). **Broad-winged Hawk** nested again at Saeger Mill Meadville and were seen daily through July 26 (RFL). Only one report of **Virginia Rail** 1 at CM 6/23 (RFL). **Soras** were present at CM 6/23 (RFL) and one was seen still calling at HM 6/29 (RFL). Six **Common Moorhens** were present at HM 6/21 and 9 were there 7/28 (RFL, RCL).

A **Solitary Sandpiper** was found at CM 7/29 (RCL) and a good count of 25 on 7/30 (RCL, RFL). An **Upland Sandpiper** was seen at (PGMA) 6/23 (RFL). Also 1 there (MF) and another (BVN) 6/27. Three **Least Sandpipers** were found at WK 7/13 (RFL). The only report of **Black Tern** was of 1 at HM 6/21 (MB). A good find was a **Yellow-billed Cuckoo** at MM 6/18 (MB). A **Black-billed Cuckoo** was spotted at CM 6/27 (MF). **E. Screech Owls** were reported at MM 6/1 and 6/10 (MB). A **Barred Owl** was found at SM 7/27 (RCL). **Common Nighthawks** were here only once in downtown Meadville 6/29 (RFL) and the only report of a **Red-headed Woodpecker** was from CM 7/29 (RCL). A **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** was at CM 6/15 (RFL) and on 6/27 (MF) found two adults and two young there. Most of the usual flycatcher's were present here but seemed to be calling less and lower in numbers perhaps due to the cold and wet weather.

A good number of **N. Rough-winged Swallows** were noted at MM (RFL, MB). A good count of 250 **Bank Swallows** were seen at SM 7/3 (MB). The **Cliff Swallow** colony at Pymatuning FM totaled about 80 nests and a high count of adult and young on 7/19 numbered around 250. **Brown Creepers** apparently nested again at MM with single birds found there 6/22 and 7/3 (MB). A pair of **Sedge Wrens** were found near ENWR at Teepleville 6/10 (RCL). One bird was heard and seen at PGMA 7/31 near the Miller pond (RCL). As usual **Marsh Wrens** did well at CM. A **Blue-gray Gnatcatcher** was seen at CM 6/23 (RFL) 1 on 7/3 there (MB) and one at MM 7/6 (MB). **Wood Thrushes** did well here, no sign of decline as did **Veerys** (RFL). **N. Mockingbirds** nested at MM with a family group there 7/31 (MB). **White-eyed Vireos** continue to expand in the ENWR with 3 noted there 6/10 and 5 on 6/20 (CL). Numbers of **Blue-winged Warblers** seemed down here with only two reports, at MM 6/8 (MB) and 1 at CM 6/23 (RFL). Three **Magnolia Warblers** were present at MM through 6/8 (MB). A **Cerulean Warbler** was found at Pymatuning's Ford Island 6/23 (TCN). A pair of **Louisiana Waterthrush** were present at MM 6/1 and 7/3 (MN). A **Northern Waterthrush** was seen there 7/16 (MB). Always a good find this far north was a **Yellow-breasted Chat** near New Richmond close to the ENWR 6/20 (CL). For the second summer in a row, I had **Dark-eyed Juncos** in my yard up tp 6/15 a 2 were present at MM up to 7/20 (MB). An **Orchard Oriole** was seen at MM 6/11 (MB) and 2 were found at CV 7/18 (TCN).

Observers: **Ronald F. Leberman, 11508 Pettis Rd, Meadville, 16335, (814) 724-5071**, Marvin Byler, Michael Fialkovich, Chris Lundberg, Robert C. Leberman, Thomas Clare Nicell, Bob VanNewKirk, Mary Ann Van NewKirk.

### **Cumberland County**

No Report

Compiler: **Deuane Hoffman, 3406 Montour St., Harrisburg 17111, (717) 564-7475, corvuscorax@comcast.net**

### **Dauphin County**

Locations: Haldeman Island (HI), SGL 246 near Middletown (MGL), No. American Migration Count on 5/10 (NAMC), Stony Creek Valley (SCV), Susquehanna at Ft. Hunter (SFH), Susquehanna from Harrisburg (SHB), Susquehanna from Marysville (SMV), Susquehanna from Millersburg (SMB), Susquehanna from Royalton (SRT), Susquehanna from West Fairview (SWF), Wildwood Lake (WL).

A number of non-breeding species lingered into the beginning of June. Three **Black**, three **Common**, and 11 **Forster's Terns** were spotted 6/1 SWF along with three **Common Loon**, two **Common Goldeneye**, three **Bonaparte's Gull**, and seven **Dunlin** (DH,RK,RR,DS). A lone **Sandhill Crane** was still being reported near Halifax in the beginning of June (SB) and may have been the same one frequenting Lake Tobias, near Halifax, through 7/21 (BK). A **Blackpoll Warbler** was found along the towpath WL 6/2 (TJ). A **Snowy Egret** was observed 6/5 and two **Red-necked Grebes** remained to 6/11 SMV (DBG).

Another **Bank Swallow** colony was discovered in Londonderry Twp. along Brinser Rd. 7/22 (PF); and an **Alder Flycatcher** was located nearby along Hillsdale Rd. 7/25 with **Willow Flycatchers**. The 7/25 date is five days past the "safe dates" established for the **Alder Flycatcher** for the previous Breeding Bird Atlas project but is certainly worth investigation next season as the second Atlas project is undertaken.

Observers: **Patricia and Richard Williams, 3 Parkside Ave, Hummelstown, 17036, (717) 566-6562, dickpatwill@juno.com**, Scott Bills, Dan Bogar, Deuane Hoffman, Tom Johnson, Bob Keener, Ramsay Koury, Regina Reeder, Dan Snell.

### **Delaware County**

Locations: Darby Creek (DC), Darlington Tract (DT), Delaware River (DR), John Heinz National Wildlife Refuge at Tinicum-Delaware Co. portion (TI), Philadelphia International Airport (PHL), Ridley Creek State Park (RCSP), Tyler Arboretum (TY).

It might have been the rain in July that tied the 17 consecutive-day record that has stood since the 1860's, or the lack of birds and nesting success that resulted from it, but 99% of my usual contributors responded to this request for records with "Nothing to report." August is a vacation month and this newly defined summer season of June and July, without May attached, can be nicely summarized in the Breeding Bird Form. However, comments about the breeding status of some species might be of interest.

**Black Vulture** has not been confirmed breeding since the late 1980's although the species continues to increase in number. SJ reported an **Osprey** over Chanticleer on 7/29 and wondered if it was an unmated bird or if it was wandering after a nest failure. The wet weather did not deter the Media **Broad-winged Hawk** pair from successfully raising at least one chick. A young bird made such clumsy passes at **Mourning Doves** at a feeder that

eventually the doves didn't fly away. Several dove-kills in July suggested it's learning curve must have improved (DM). A lone **Broad-winged** over the Ridley Park surprised TM as he drove along I-95 on 7/25. The bird was being chased by **Red-winged Blackbirds**.

The water level at Springton Reservoir returned to normal, eliminating the shorebird habitat that produced weeks of good peep-viewing last year. Less than 100 **Least Sandpiper** and fewer than a dozen **Greater** and **Lesser Yellowlegs** were seen along DC at TI during July. My first glimpse of **Forster's Tern** was in late July, but surely they were along the DR and DC earlier. A **Ringed-turtle Dove** became a regular visitor to Bob Feuer's Marple feeder in the week of 7/27. The bird was approachable, appeared to be tame, and was thought to be an escapee. **Yellow-billed Cuckoos** apparently nested along the "Bridle Trail" at RCSP (AG) and two birds were seen at TY at the end of July (CJ).

The Aston **Purple Martin** colony fledged 18 birds this year compared to 62 in 2002 (DM). Likewise the Glenn Mills colony had only 162 hatchlings banded this year compared to 250 last year (JM,DM). A gourd rack was erected at the Pennsylvania Resources Council on Providence Rd., Media, and after playing of the dawn song for just 10 days in mid-July (admittedly a bad time to start, but better than waiting until spring!), several second-year birds were visiting the gourds, roosting in the sycamore trees, and remained in the area until August (DM). These birds could have come from a declining colony in Marple. **Cliff Swallows** were found at SR again this year.

**E. Bluebird** nest box monitors reported that nesting commenced 10-14 days later than usual and clutch size was smaller (BB). The **Blue Grosbeak** was seen behind PHL on 7/13 delivering food to the same location, presumably a young bird (JM).

Contributors: **Doris McGovern, 209 Dogwood Rd., Media, PA 19063 (610) 565 8484 mcgovern@maxca.museum.edu**, Bob Bodine, Denis Brennan, Al Guarente, Chet Johnson, Sheryl Johnson, Tom McParland, John Miller, Martin Page, Edie Parnum, Tom Reeves, Alice Severeid, Rick and Sharon West.

### **Elk County**

On 7/3 I had this message confirming breeding of the **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** in *Elk* County. According to the Atlas, at that time, this species had not been confirmed as breeding in that county. The **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** was seen by Ron Montgomery on 7/3 in *Elk*, just outside of *Forest*, between Belltown and Loleta, 2.9 miles SE of Loleta on SR 2003. It was an adult female feeding what I gather to be a young male because it had a hint of red on the neck.

No compiler

Observer: Margaret Buckwalter

### **Erie County**

No Report

Compiler: **Jerry McWilliams, 3508 Allegheny Road, Erie 16508, (814) 868-3059, jerrymcw@aol.com**

### **Fayette County**

A group of 4 **Ruffed Grouse** were seen together at Ohiopyle State Park 7/27 (CK, KS).

Warblers reported at Ohiopyle State Park 7/27 included **Black-throated Green**, **Cerulean**, **Black-and-white**, **American Redstart**, **Ovenbird**, **Common Yellowthroat** and **Hooded** (CK,

KS).

Observers: **Mike Fialkovich, 805 Beulah Road, Pittsburgh, 15235 (412) 731 - 3581, mpfial@sgi.net**, Chris Knoll, Mark McConaughy, Kathy Saunders.

### **Forest County**

Locations: Allegheny National Forest (ANF), Buzzard Swamp (BS), Cook Forest (CF), Tionesta (T), Tionesta Lake (TL) and Outflow (TL).

An immature **Bald Eagle** was seen near Kellettsville on 6/14 (TJK). The more interesting breeding birds found this period included **Bald Eagle** – a nest with one visible young was observed on 6/18 – and a **Northern Goshawk** nest was found on 5/27 (FJM). A **Wild Turkey** was seen sitting on her nest near a Cook Trail at CF on 5/28. A **Northern Saw-whet Owl** was heard calling near Tionesta almost nightly from 3/7 through 5/10 (FJM).

**Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers, Red-bellied Woodpeckers, and Acadian Flycatcher** were observed on several dates in June and July in the German Hill area (FJM). An Alder Flycatcher was found near Kellettsville on 6/14 (TJK). A **Horned Lark** was observed on 6/8 in the Red Brush area. **Northern Rough-winged Swallows** nested under the TL Outflow bridge, and **Cliff Swallows** were found nesting at the Kellettsville bridge (FJM).

The fifty bluebird boxes at TL (some located at the Kellettsville Campground) fledged 24 **E. Bluebirds**, 37 **Tree Swallows**, and 12 **Black-capped Chickadees** this season. Notably, there were no successful **House Wren** nests this year (FJM).

A **Hooded Warbler** was observed feeding young on 7/6 near Tionesta, and a **Canada Warbler** was found feeding young on 7/13 at ANF (FJM).

**White-throated Sparrows** were a nice surprise at Beaver Meadows the week of July 28. (CJR) On the Grassland Breeding Bird Survey conducted on 6/ 8 or 9, **Bobolinks, Savannah, Grasshopper, Vesper, and Field Sparrows** as well as **Golden-winged Warbler** were found in the Red Brush area. (JF)

Observers: **Flo McGuire, HC 1 Box 6A, Tionesta, 16353, 814-755-3672, mcguires@usachoice.net**, Hendrika Bohlen, Margaret Buckwalter, Gary Edwards, Deb Freed, John Fedak, Tom and Janet Kuehl, Flo and Jim McGuire, Judy and Ron Montgomery, Carl and JoAnne Rowe, Fran and Jack Williams.

### **Franklin County**

No Report

Compiler: **Dale Gearhart, PO Box 155, Shady Grove, 17256, (717) 597-3979, gear@innernet.net**

### **Fulton County**

Locations: Akersville Road (AR), Fulton County CREP Route#1 (CREP1), Fulton County CREP Route #2 (CREP2), Fulton County CREP Route #4 (CREP4), Haines-Seville Wetlands Restoration Area (HSWRA), Meadow Grounds Lake (MGL).

Just making it into the June period, a group of three **Common Loons** were located at MGL on 6/3 (DS). The HSWRA provided the rest of the waterfowl highlights for the period. On 5/26, the wetlands were full of new beginnings: several **Mallard** chicks, 8 **Wood Duck** ducklings, and a few **Canada Geese** goslings were noted. Highlight of the quarter was the drake **Ring-necked Duck** discovered at HSWRA on 6/15 (breeding plumage)

and last found alive on 8/2 (shabby eclipse plumage) and to our dismay with a subsequent visit on 8/17 Regina and I located duck remnants along the shoreline. Optimistically, none of these observations would have occurred if it were not for the collective stewardship to create this 20 acre wetland. Kudos to Pennsylvania D.O.T. for helping to create and maintain!!

Two noteworthy raptor records make the list for the summer quarter: a female **Northern Harrier** was discovered on CREP1 on 5/19. According to Atlas of Breeding Birds in Pennsylvania, 5/15 to 7/25 are considered the Atlas Safe Dates for **N. Harrier**. Two **Cooper's Hawks** (one immature) were observed flying side-by-side on 6/15 directly over HSWRA. Just five days previous on a *Franklin* CREP route, I discovered 2 **Cooper's Hawks** flying side-by-side. In the **Cooper's Hawk** life cycle, is this the peak for juvenile's learning to fly dispersal?

On 6/14, while traveling CREP1, two **American Woodcocks** were flushed from the side of the road. On 6/14, the distant vocalization of a **Long-Eared Owl** was heard a few stops later (DS). A **Barred Owl** was seen perched along AR on 5/26 (DS,RR). Three **Whip-poor-wills** were heard along CREP4 on 6/15 (DS.)

A lone **Solitary Sandpiper** seen on 7/19 was an early fall migrant at HSWRA (DS). The **Red-headed Woodpecker** continues to be difficult to find in the summertime.

**Purple Martin** colonies were noted along CREP1 on 6/14 and in McConnellsburg 7/06 (DS). Breeding swallow species of concern in *Fulton* presently include the **Cliff** and **Bank Swallows**. Although appropriate habitat for **Bank Swallows** is found in the southern *Fulton* areas, the stone quarries are not open to the public. Both species have disappeared since the last Atlas project. In fact maybe the **Barn** out-competed the **Cliff** and the **N. Rough-winged** out competed the **Bank Swallow** for nest sites- or maybe the truths can be found from the wintering grounds.

Several birds at the upper northern range limits not recorded this year include: territorial **Northern Bobwhites, White-eyed Vireos, or Blue Grosbeaks**. One southern species that continues to grow in numbers into *Fulton* is the **Fish Crow**. During the quarter, **Fish Crow** was noted at Big Cove Tannery, FTRP, and Buck Valley (DS).

The cool hemlock ravine of Roaring Run Trail at AR (James Buchanon SF) will undoubtedly supply the county's best chances for northern breeders. A trip in very late May, allotted discovery of a **Brown Creeper** nest, singing **Black-throated Green** and **Blackburnian Warblers, Blue-headed Vireos**, and a territorial **Northern Junco** (DS,RR). **Acadian Flycatchers** were numerous at AR as well (6 in a one mile stretch). **Cerulean Warblers** were located along Summit Road (James Buchanon SF) 7/19 and a pair at Redbud 6/14 (DS).

The CREP Grassland surveys once again noted strong healthy populations of **Eastern Meadowlarks, Grasshopper** and **Field Sparrows**. Ten to twenty-three individuals for each species were noted for each CREP route (DS). The presence of eight **Ring-necked Pheasants** along CREP2 on 6/3 was noteworthy (DS).

Observers: **Dan Snell, PO Box 653, Shippensburg, PA 17257, (717) 530-8313 (new phone number), dan\_snell@hotmail.com**, Regina Reeder.

### **Greene County**

Locations: Antonacci Farm- Jefferson Twp.(AF), Big Shannon Run - Perry Twp.(BSR), Country Club Road - Morgan Twp. (CCR), Crago Avenue - Franklin Twp. (CA), Creek Road - Monongahela Twp., (CR), Drift Ridge Road - Wayne Twp.(DRR), Falls Hollow Road - Greene Twp. (FHR), Hunting Hills Road - Monongahela Twp. (HHR), Kennel Road - Morgan Twp. (KR), Kern Farm - Morgan Twp. (KF), Meadowbrook Road - Morgan Twp. (MR), Ralph Bell

Farm - Morgan Twp. (RBF), SGL 302 at Enlow - Richhill Twp. (Enlow), Strawn Hill - Wayne Twp. (SH), Walnut Hill - Dunkard Twp. (WH).

*Greene* experienced a very wet June and July. June was cool and July only warmed up a bit. Gardens were late but wildflowers and fruit were plentiful. Every area that occasionally held water after a rain was now a full-fledged pond. And every pond had at least one pair of **Canada Geese**. **Great Blue Herons** were plentiful. SS kept a close watch on a heronry of 9 active nests on FHR. She reported a high of 10 birds, with every nest occupied. There are 6 heronries known in the county -- 2 are 25-30 nests, but the birds are seen county wide. More exploration is needed. **Wood Ducks** and **Mallards** also had a good year. KK's favorite little farm pond on CCR had several adult **Wood Ducks** with young about half the size of the parents. **Mallard** families were also present at the pond. A pair of **A. Black Ducks** were found (KK) on CR.

A **Red-tailed Hawk** juvenile was observed on WH (EK). It was perched on a dead limb out in the open just a few yards from the road, but did not fly as cars passed near it. A lone **Ruffed Grouse** chick was seen by CP on DRR. In late June, 2 **Wild Turkeys** with a total of 13 babies were seen on KR (KK). The young were small for the date and KK wonders if it may have been a second nesting after a first nest failure due to all the rain in May and June. J/DA had a pair of **Killdeer** and their 3 young to contend with every time they drove out their long gravel driveway at AF.

**Yellow-billed** and **Black-Billed Cuckoos** were scarce, but were still heard singing into August (KK at KF). TRBC had a good view of a **Black-billed Cuckoo** perched in the open on their excursion to Enlow on 7/20. KK had an **Eastern Screech Owl** softly calling its young in mid-July through the night at KF. An **Eastern Wood Pewee** at the nest was a treat for the TRBC in Enlow on 7/20. RKB saw young **Common Ravens** flying at RBF. Despite the cool rainy weather, RKB and J/DA each report a good population of **Purple Martins** this year. RKB reports 20-30 pair and J/DA counted at least 30 adults. J/DA state they add more gourd houses every year as they feel the birds favor them over the "bought houses". RKB was called to see hundreds of **Purple Martins** gathering nightly at Rohanna's Golf Course and Pond. (There was also a nice write up in the local newspaper about this staging of the **Martins**.) J/DA also had **Tree Swallows** nesting in some gourds. ML at BSR had many nesters in her yard this summer including **Eastern Phoebe**, **Eastern Bluebird**, **House Wren**, **Carolina Wren**, **Ruby-throated Hummingbird**, and **Tufted Titmouse**.

NP reported 10 **Cedar Waxwings** on DRR the first two weeks of June, and a young **Scarlet Tanager** on SH in late July. NP had 6 juvenile **Eastern Towhee** on DRR and SS reported the same at HHR. TRBC had an outing at Enlow and found a family group of **Scarlet Tanagers**. The family was composed of an adult male, adult female and one juvenile begging food. They also had had the pleasure of observing a **Louisiana Waterthrush** walking along a wet trail. For the last three summers a **Worm-rating Warbler** has been present near RBF (RKB). Given the proper habitat (of which there is not a lot in *Greene*), **Grasshopper** and **Savannah Sparrows** can create quite a ruckus. There is hayfield and pasture on both sides the road at a spot on MR that contains at least 3 singers of each species (KK).

On CA, in a large yard with several spruce trees on a quiet street in Waynesburg, several **Common Grackles** including juveniles (yellow eyes, black bills, overall black, short tails) were seen (KK). Sometimes confirming nesting species is not a beautiful thing. I was weeding the flower bed near an old dead pine in the front yard. A newly fledged gray-brown bird of medium sized was begging loudly in the top branch of the tree. I didn't have my binocs with me and the tree is rather tall, so I was not getting a good

enough look at the baby to be sure what it was, that is, until its **Yellow Warbler** "parent" came and fed the young **Brown-headed Cowbird** a snack. Oh well, at least it confirms both species as nesters! (KK).

A big thanks to all the observers who keep an eye and ear on things through-out the County! Thanks to Mike Fialkovich for sending the TRBC report on the Enlow trip. If there are others who come to bird in *Greene*, I would be happy to list your "finds".

Observers: **Kathy Kern, 322 Kennel Rd, Waynesburg, 15370, n3xssj@alltel.net**, John and Dolores Antonacci, Ralph K. Bell, Ed Kern, Mary LaPlante, Carroll Phillips, Nancy Phillips, Sally Sisler, Three Rivers Bird Club report sent by Mike Fialkovich.

### *Huntingdon County*

A cluster of **Great Blue Heron** nests was found at a new location in Rothrock State Forest in N. *Huntingdon* county in June (LG). A brief count (to minimize disturbance) indicated at least four nests. Three of these nests were seen to contain at least 4, 3, and 1 young birds respectively upon a subsequent visit. A complete count of nests, which are in White Pines, will be done after the nesting season.

During the 2003 breeding season, three Breeding Bird Survey ("BBS") routes were run for the 12th consecutive year within Rothrock State Forest, each route consisting of 50 3-minute stops (GG, NB, DK). Most of the 150 stops are in *Huntingdon* county and the remainder are in Centre and Mifflin counties. In 2003, 67 species were recorded on these routes (average = 60). The ten most frequently recorded species in 2003 are shown along with their 12-year average in parenthesis. Most frequently recorded species on 2003 Rothrock BBSs

1. **Red-eyed Vireo** 236 (174) (12-yr avg.)
2. **Ovenbird** 142 (156)
3. **Scarlet Tanager** 91 (70)
4. **Eastern Towhee** 59 (80)
5. **Black-throated. Green Warbler** 50 (26)
6. **Common Yellowthroat** 44 (48)
7. **Wood Thrush** 36 (49)
8. **Eastern Wood-Pewee** 33 (36)
9. **Acadian Flycatcher** 31 (26)
10. **Hooded Warbler** 27 (19)

Among relatively common species (averaging over 5 records per year) on the Rothrock BBS routes, 6 were found in record high numbers in 2003. These include **Scarlet Tanager**, **Black-throated Green Warbler**, and **Hooded Warbler** listed above. The latter two species set new high records for the second year in a row and **Black-throated Green Warblers** were nearly double the 12-year average. Also recorded at record high levels in 2003 were **Blue Jay**, **American Robin**, and **American Goldfinch**. **Red-eyed Vireo**, **Veery**, **Chestnut-sided Warbler**, and **Black-throated Blue Warbler** had their second highest counts on the BBS routes in 2003.

Five relatively common species were found in record low numbers on the three Rothrock BBS routes in 2003.

Record lows

1. **Mourning Dove** 5 (ave = 11)
2. **Eastern Phoebe** 6 (12)
3. **American Redstart** 19 (25)

#### 4. Eastern Towhee 59 (80)

#### 5. Indigo Bunting 5 (8)

**Eastern Towhees** are a common bird in Rothrock. However their numbers are declining as evidenced by looking at clusters of three-year averages over the 12-year count period for the BBS routes. Average **Towhee** number for 3-yr period 1992-1994 106

1995-1997 80

1998-2000 69

2001-2003 64

Additionally among common Rothrock species, **Yellow-billed Cuckoo**, **Brown Creeper**, **Wood Thrush**, **Worm-eating Warbler**, and **Brown-headed Cowbird** had their second lowest BBS counts in 2003. Only three **Yellow-billed Cuckoos** were recorded on the Rothrock BBS routes in 2003 (12 year avg. = 19). This low number is in contrast to recent years when 75, 22, and 31 were recorded in 2000, 2001, and 2002 respectively. In 2003 there was very little gypsy moth activity in Rothrock unlike the preceding three years. Caterpillar defoliation was especially high in 2000 coinciding with our highest-ever **Yellow-billed Cuckoo** count.

Observers: **Greg Grove, RR 1, Box 483, Petersburg 16669, (814) 667-2305, gwg2@psu.edu**; Nick Bolgiano, Greg Grove, Lewis Grove, David Kyler.

#### *Indiana County*

Locations: Blue Spruce County Park (BS), *Indiana* section of the PW Breeding Bird Survey (PW BBS), Clymer (CM), Elders Ridge (ER), Indiana (IN), Parkwood (PW), Shelocta (SH), Yellow Creek State Park (YC).

The presence of two **Double-crested Cormorants** at YC 6/24 (MH,BO,SS), 7/1 (MH,DJ,SS,LW), and 7/15 (MH,BO,LW) led to much speculation. Two pairs of **Great Blue Herons** attempted to nest at the ER strips again, but unfortunately, high winds felled one of the trees, so one nest was unsuccessful. An adult **Green Heron** was accompanied by three demanding fledglings in Grandma's Cove at YC on 7/1 (MH,DJ,SS,LW). A hen **Wood Duck** was spotted with 7 ducklings on 6/17 (MH,BO,SS,LW), and another was accompanied by 2 on 7/15 (MH,BO,LW) at YC.. A hen **Mallard** was noted with 9 ducklings on 6/1 (EB) near CM.

An **Osprey** was present near Two Lick Reservoir 6/9 (EB), and according to Jim Myslivy, head of maintenance at YC, an **Osprey** frequented YC periodically through June and July. An adult **Bald Eagle** was present at YC 6/24 (MH,BO,SS) and 7/1 (MH,DJ,SS,LW), but again the maintenance staff spotted it more frequently. **Sharp-shinned Hawks** were territorial on Reservoir Hill in IN (PJ), and **Cooper's Hawk** was found near SH (MH,RH) through the summer. A **Red-shouldered Hawk** at YC, last recorded 6/10 (MH,GL,BO,SS,LW), was the lone report. **Broad-winged Hawks**, which were seen carrying nesting material during the last period, continued at YC with reports 6/10 (MH,GL,BO,SS,LW), 7/1 (MH,DJ,SS,LW), and 7/15 (MH,BO,LW); another pair was consistently present near SH (MH,RH), and 1 was at BS 6/29 (EG,JG,MH,RH).

A **N. Bobwhite** was an unexpected find near CM 6/9 (EB,RB) and again 7/15 (EB). **Spotted Sandpiper** reports were limited to 2 at YC 6/3 (MH,LW) and 1 near Two Lick 6/9 (EB). A **Wilson's Snipe** was listed near CM 7/17 (EB). **American Woodcock** was found 6/10 (EB) near CM and in Dark Hollow 6/23. (EF,MF,MH,RH). Two **Black Terns** appeared at YC 6/3 (MH,LW). Both cuckoos were more numerous this summer. **Black-billed Cuckoo** reports included 1 near PW 6/8 (MH,RH) and 1-2 individuals at YC 6/10 (MH,GL,BO,SS,LW) and 6/17 (SS).

**Yellow-billed Cuckoo** was noted at YC 6/17 (MH,BO,SS,LW) and 6/24 (MH,BO,SS) and near Hillsdale 7/17 (MM).

**Great Horned Owls** were noted only at YC 6/28 (JM) and near SH 7/8 (MH,RH); **Barred Owl**, only at Nolo 6/14 (DB). A single **Common Nighthawk** in IN 6/9 (CG,MG,MH,RH) was the lone report. The only **Whip-poor-wills** recorded were 1 near Creekside 6/9 (MA) and 2 in Dark Hollow 6/23 (EF,MF,MH,RH). CG found two **Ruby-throated Hummingbird** nests in her yard; one in early June with 2 young, which successfully fledged, was about 20 feet high in a red maple. The second nest in mid-July was located 25 feet up in another red maple and this nest, too, was probably successful.

A **Red-headed Woodpecker** found 6/1 (LC,RC) near Kenwood was still present the following day (RC). **Red-bellied Woodpecker** fledged young from a cavity near the YC park office 6/24 (MH,BO,SS), and the adults brought young daily to a feeder near SH in mid-July. Fledgling **Downy Woodpeckers** were found 6/24 (MH,BO,SS) at YC, 6/29 (EG,JG,MH,RH) at BS, and 7/2 (MH,RH) near SH. Adult **Hairy Woodpeckers** took advantage of the suet feeders near SH where the food-begging calls of their young were readily satisfied through mid-July (MH,RH). Among many reports, **Pileated Woodpeckers** were found near IN 6/1 (DJ) and near Hillsdale 7/17 (MM).

The PW BBS 6/8 (MH,RH) yielded 7 **Acadian Flycatchers**; a singleton was found near CM 6/22 and 7/6 (EB), and 3 were noted at BS 6/29 (EG,JG,MH,RH). For the first time since 1991, **Alder Flycatcher** could not be found at YC; one continued near Homer City 6/17, 27 (RH). Two **Willow Flycatchers** were present at YC throughout the period (v.o.). No **Least Flycatchers** were reported. **E. Phoebe** was still on nest 7/2 (EB) near Strongstown. The PW BBS yielded 3 **Great Crested Flycatchers** 6/8 (MH,RH); YC reports included 1 on 6/24 (MH,BO,SS) and 2 on 7/1 (MH,DJ,SS,LW). Two **Eastern Kingbirds** were recorded almost daily near CM 6/5 through 7/27 (EB), and 2 were at YC throughout the period (v.o.); BM reports nesting once again in her Center Twp. yard.

Two **White-eyed Vireos** and 3 **Yellow-throated Vireos** were found on the PW BBS 6/8 (MH,RH); another **White-eyed** was at YC 6/24 (MH,BO,SS). BS yielded 3 **Yellow-throated Vireos** 6/29 (EG,JG,MH,RH). **Blue-headed Vireo** was found only at YC 6/10 (MH,GL,BO,SS,LW) and 6/17 (MH,BO,SS,LW). A **Warbling Vireo** was still singing at YC 6/10 (MH,GL,BO,SS,LW) and 6/24 (MH,BO,SS). **Red-eyed Vireo** maxima included 36 on the PW BBS, 14 at BS 6/29 (EG,JG,MH,RH), and 17 at YC 7/1 (MH,DJ,SS,LW). Young **Blue Jays** began appearing at feeders 6/1 (DJ) near IN and 6/18 (MH,RH) near SH. The **American Crow** nest at YC, found in May, was empty 6/10 (MH,GL,BO,SS,LW), but the young were very much in evidence; high count was 42 at YC 6/24 (MH,BO,SS). The large concentration of crows in one little area led us to believe they were feeding on a carcass, but investigation revealed they were eating Juneberries. **Common Ravens** included at Penn Run 1 on 6/3 (GL); at Strongstown, 4 on 6/5 and 2 on 7/15 (AB,GL); and 1 at Nolo 7/23 (GL). One **Horned Lark** near PW 6/8 (MH,RH) and 2 near CM 6/21, 30 (EB) were the only ones reported. Six **Purple Martins** near CM 6/24 (EB) were not mentioned thereafter. Two **Tree Swallow** nests near IN fledged 8 young 6/13, 15 (DJ); nests fared pretty well at YC as 45 individuals were counted. 7/15 (MH,BO,LW). **N. Rough-winged Swallows** once again nested under the two bridges at YC; best count was 5 on 6/24 (MH,BO,SS). **Cliff Swallows** included 2 at YC 6/3 (MH,LW), 1 near CM 6/9 (EB), and 2 near SH 6/21 (MH,RH). At the end of July EB reported that 19 **Barn Swallow** nests near CM had been successful; his high tally was 99 on 7/19.

**Black-capped Chickadees** still seemed to be down in numbers with YC's best count of 6 on 6/17 (MH,BO,SS,LW). At least 1 **Red-breasted Nuthatch** continued in our yard near SH

with last report 7/2 (MH,RH), but cat-sitter CG remembers hearing one in late July while we were on vacation. **Brown Creeper** was listed only at YC on 6/10 (MH,GL,BO,SS,LW) and 6/17 (MH,BO,SS,LW) and near SH on several dates after 6/18 (MH). After the harsh winter, **Carolina Wren** was found at only 4 locations in the county during the period (v.o.). Although they have disappeared from Nolo (GL,GS), **House Wrens** nested successfully at YC, near IN, and near SH (v.o.). Eight **Blue-gray Gnatcatchers** was the high count at BS 6/29 (EG,JG,MH,RH). DJ reported 3 recently fledged young **E. Bluebirds** on 6/1 and another nest containing 4 eggs on 6/13; 1-2 individuals were present near CM throughout the period, but no mention of nesting was made. A **Wood Thrush** built a nest at eye level along the Observatory Trail at YC, but this nest was abandoned; however, fledglings were found in the same area 7/1 (MH,DJ,SS,LW). On 6/8 the PW BBS yielded 29 **Gray Catbirds**; DJ noted a nest with young on 6/13 near IN. SG continues to be "plagued" with **N. Mockingbirds** with as many as 8 individuals present near IN during the period; his yard and surrounding fields seems to be the mockingbird hotspot! Only 5 **Brown Thrashers** were spotted (v.o.) at 4 locations. **Cedar Waxwings** were nest building at YC 6/10 (MH,GL,BO,SS,LW), and 6/17 (MH,BO,SS,LW) the adult appeared to be incubating eggs.

Six **Blue-winged Warblers** were counted on the PW BBS; 3 was the high YC count 6/10 (MH,GL,BO,SS,LW) and 6/17 (MH,BO,SS,LW). The **Golden-winged Warbler** that had been singing on territory at YC in May was replaced by a **Blue-winged Warbler**; no others were reported. **N. Parula** was recorded only at Blairsville 6/8 (MH,RH) and at YC 7/1 (MH,DJ,SS,LW). First fledgling **Yellow Warblers** appeared at YC 6/24 (MH,BO,SS). **Chestnut-sided Warbler** reports included 3 on 6/8 (MH,RH) on the PW BBS and 2 on 6/19 (JS) at SGL 273; YC's best count was 3 on 6/24 (MH,BO,SS). The **Magnolia Warbler** continued on territory at YC and was seen carrying food 7/15 (MH,SS,LW). **Black-throated Green Warbler** counts included 3 at YC 6/17 (MH,BO,SS,LW), 2 near CM 6/22 (EB), and 6 near Hillsdale 7/17 (MM). One to 3 **Blackburnian Warblers** were found at YC through 7/1 (MH,DJ,SS,LW). **Pine Warbler** continued to sing near SH through 7/7 (MH,RH). YC harbored a singing **Prairie Warbler** 6/10 (MH,GL,BO,SS,LW), and 6/17 (MH,BO,SS,LW), and 1 was still singing near IN 7/31 (SG). Two **Blackpoll Warblers** lingered at YC 6/3 (MH,LW). Two **Black-and-white Warblers** were tallied on the PW BBS 6/8 (MH,RH), and singletons were listed at SGL 273 6/19 (JS) and near CM 6/22 (EB). BS continued to be the "hotspot" for **American Redstarts** with high count of 5 territories on 6/29 (EG,JG,MH,RH). **Worm-eating Warbler** was noted only at SGL 273 on 6/19 (JS). The PW BBS 6/8 (MH,RH) yielded 13 **Ovenbirds**; 9 was a good tally at YC 6/17 (MH,BO,SS,LW); 3 were counted near CM 6/9, 19, and 22 (EB). Laurel Run at YC harbored a family group of **Louisiana Waterthrushes** 6/24 (MH,SS); 1 was still present 7/1 (MH,DJ,SS,LW). **Kentucky Warbler** reports included 2 on the PW BBS 6/8 (MH,RH), 2 at SGL 273 6/19 (JS), 1 at YC 7/1 (MH,DJ,SS,LW), and 1 near CM 7/6 (EB). Young **Common Yellowthroats** were observed 6/29 (EG,JG,MH,RH) at BS and 7/15 (MH,BO,LW) at YC. **Hooded Warblers** included 7 on the PW BBS 6/8 (MH,RH), 3 at SGL 273 6/19 (JS), 2 near CM 6/22 (EB), and 2 at YC throughout the period (v.o.). Single **Yellow-breasted Chats** were listed only near Blairsville 6/8 (MH,RH) and at YC 7/1 (MH,DJ,SS,LW).

**Scarlet Tanagers** numbered 5 at YC 6/10 (MH,GL,BO,SS,LW) and 6/17 (MH,BO,SS,LW) and at BS 6/29 (EG,JG,MH,RH). **Eastern Towhees** were well reported with top count of 11 at YC 6/17 (MH,BO,SS,LW). The *Indiana* section of the Edgewood Grassland Bird Survey on 6/19 (MH,RH) yielded 10 **Field Sparrows**, 2 **Vesper Sparrows**, 6 **Savannah Sparrows**, 1 **Grasshopper Sparrow**, and no **Henslow's Sparrows**. The only other **Vesper** was found near PW 6/8 (MH,RH). Other

**Savannah** reports included 1 near SH 6/6 and 1-3 near CM throughout the report period. The one near SH lost its habitat when the field was plowed and tomatoes planted shortly thereafter. Two **Grasshopper Sparrows** were noted near McIntyre 6/8 (MH,RH), the only other report. No **Henslow's Sparrows** were reported during the season. Six **Swamp Sparrows**, noted only at YC were counted 6/10 (MH,GL,BO,SS,LW).

Unusual was the report of a pair of **N. Cardinals** that built a nest atop a light fixture on a Nolo porch (GS); GS theorized that the porch roof offered sufficient cover during this very wet nesting season. An adult **Rose-breasted Grosbeak** was seen carrying food near IN 6/6 (DJ); other grosbeaks were noted at YC throughout the season, and 3 were near CM 6/22 (EB). The PW BBS 6/8 (MH,RH) yielded 24 **Indigo Buntings**; 6 were found near CM 6/22 (EB); YC's high of 5 occurred 7/15 (MH,BO,LW). Single **Bobolinks** were seen only near Dayton 6/9 (MH,RH) and near West Lebanon 6/19 (MH,RH). Seven **E. Meadowlarks** were counted on the *Indiana* section of the Edgewood Grassland Bird Survey on 6/19 (MH,RH). Single **Orchard Orioles** were found 6/5 (BM) in Center Twp., through 6/22 (EB) near CM, and on 6/24 (MH,BO,SS) at YC, YC's lone report; **Orchard Orioles** normally nest at YC, but no evidence of nesting was found this year. There were at least 4 active **Baltimore Oriole** nests in the main recreational area of YC this summer (MH, DJ,LW); as many as 11 adults were counted in the park on 6/24 (MH,BO,SS). Seven **Purple Finches** were tallied near IN 6/1 (DJ); singletons were found near Dayton 6/9 (MH,RH) and near SH through 7/7 (MH,RH); 1-2 remained at YC through the end of the season (v.o.). **House Finches** were feeding young near a SH feeder 6/18 (MH).

Observers: **Roger and Margaret Higbee, 3119 Creekside Road, Indiana, 15701-7934,**

(724) 354-3493, bcoriole@twd.net, Morris Anderson, Alice Beatty, Dave Beatty, Eli Beiler, Rachel Beiler, Lee Carnahan, Roger Carnahan, Steve Graff, Ed Griffith, Joyce Griffith, Carol Guba, Michael Guba, Margaret Higbee, Roger Higbee, Dory Jacobs, Pat Johnner, Gloria Lamer, Beth Marshall, Mark McConaughy, Jim Myslivy, Brian Okey, John Salvetti, Scott Speedy, Linda Wagner.

#### *Jefferson County*

No Report  
No Compiler

#### *Juniata County*

No Report  
Compiler: **Toby Petersheim, RR2, Box 539, Mifflintown, 17059**

#### *Lackawanna County*

Locations: Newton Twp. (NT), Scranton (SCR)

The following birds were observed the whole period: **Great Blue Heron, Turkey Vulture, Fish Crow** at SCR. In addition, 1 immature **Bald Eagle** was seen flying over near Lance Pond w. of Clark Summit on 6/22, and a **Cooper's Hawk** was seen in NT on 6/13. A **N. Bobwhite** of uncertain origin was seen in NT 6/13. **C. Nighthawk** - single birds seen / heard several times at SCR and 2 **Warbling Vireos** were at NT, 6/13 An. **Orchard Oriole** - 1, NT, 6/13

On 6/13, one birder in NT tried unsuccessfully to find a **Henslow's Sparrow** which Rick Koval recorded a few days earlier on a grasslands survey. This is the only **Henslow's Sparrow** which I know of in N.E. PA in 2003

No Compiler.

Observers: Rick Koval, Bill Reid

### Lancaster County

Locations: Susquehanna River, Conejohela Flats (CFSR), Middlecreek WMA (MC).

The summer season was unusually cool and wet through most of June. The remainder of the summer was a bit warmer, but temperatures were still below normal for the most part. A solitary **Red-necked Grebe** carryover from the spring invasion remained at 'the rocks' on the Susquehanna River until at least June 2 (JH). One out of place **Horned Grebe** also put in an appearance at CFSR on 7/24 (EW). **Egrets** were present all summer at CFSR and the numbers began to build as the summer went on. By 7/31 as many as 18 **Great Egrets**, 3 **Snowy Egrets** and 2 **Little Blue Herons** were present and those numbers would rise even more in August (JB, DH, JH, BS, EW). **Cattle Egrets** are rare sights in the county recently so two birds seen in a field along the west side of Becker Road in Warwick Township 6/23 (EW) were noteworthy.

This was another successful year for the **Black-crowned Night Heron** rookery near Oregon. At least 45 chicks were present among the nests based on a June 26 count (JBo). However, no **Yellow-crowned Night Herons** were reported anywhere in the county this year. This has become an increasingly rare visitor in the county the last several years and there are no nesting records that I am aware of for the last several years either.

Several **Snow Geese** spent the summer at MC (m.ob.) These birds most likely represented the 'wounded' from the hunting season as many of them appeared injured. A solitary **Mute Swan** also spent the summer at CFSR (BS, et al). **Mute Swans** have been more regular visitors on the river and at MC the past several years although at times the origin of these birds is a bit uncertain. Several other straggling species of waterfowl were noted in the county during the summer. One female **Common Goldeneye** might possibly have been a carryover from last season's report. It was sighted at CFSR on 7/26 and then in early August (JH). A male **Ruddy Duck** was observed in a small pond near the hole #2 tee area of Groff Farms Gold Course in Mount Joy on 7/3 (GB). Four **Ruddy Ducks** were also observed at MC on 7/24 (JBo). **Mississippi Kites** have been reported in the county in spring on several rare occasions. This summer one was seen on the evening of 7/13 on the Susquehanna River near Marietta (KL). The bird was observed for about ten minutes during which time it slowly hunted and chased insects and worked its way upriver. This year there were multiple successful **Osprey** and **Bald Eagle** nests. The largest concentrations of these birds is at the Holtwood Dam where one eagle nest and two **Osprey** nests are visible. On 6/11 each **Osprey** nest had two chicks and the **Bald Eagle** nest held 3 eaglets. The first eagle fledged on 6/23 and as of 7/18 all the eaglets had fledged and were alive and well (JS).

As expected, shorebirds were the cause of much of the bird activity this summer. The spring migration carried over pretty late this year as evidenced by the presence of the **Red-necked Phalarope** at MC until at least June 4. **Least Sandpipers** were seen at MC and CFSR for another week or so and then reappeared in early July. The activity began to pick up at CFSR when **Semipalmated Plover** and 8 **Semipalmated Sandpiper** were seen in addition to 30 **Least Sandpiper** (TJ). **Solitary Sandpiper** was at MC on 7/24 (JBo) and by the 27th the variety was beginning to pick up. That day eleven species of shorebirds were recorded on the flats including 2 **American Avocet**, **Sanderling**, **Pectoral Sandpipers** and **Short-billed Dowitcher** (EW). On 7/31 14 species were sighted at CFSR including 17 **Semipalmated Plover**, 2 **Greater Yellowlegs**, 5 **Lesser Yellowlegs**, 1 **Willet**, 1 **Ruddy Turnstone**, 1 **Sanderling**, 23 **Semipalmated Sandpiper**, 2

**Western Sandpiper**, 127 **Least Sandpiper**, 3 **Pectoral Sandpiper**, and 2 **Short-billed Dowitcher** (DH). Terns remained fairly scarce although several **Caspian Terns** did begin to put in an appearance at CFSR toward the end of July.

This summer **Red-headed Woodpeckers** were seen at several locales. A pair was found near the intersection of East Eby and Farmland Roads near New Holland and were observed at least through June 15 (DB, JB). Unfortunately these birds experienced an ongoing struggle with starlings. It is uncertain how much of a roll these introduced birds have played in the population decline of **Red-headed Woodpecker** in the county. Surely they have played a part although the decline in suitable habitat is also undoubtedly a factor. **Red-headed Woodpeckers** were also observed throughout the summer on private property near Paradise (JH) as well as near Manheim (TH) and near Quarryville (BG). Most of the songbirds seen this summer were regular breeders, but a report of **Hooded Warblers** breeding in State Game Lands 156 is noteworthy (TH).

Observers: **Jonathan Heller**, 716 Bentley Ridge Blvd, Lancaster, 17602, (717) 940-6067 rheller@paonline.com, Jerry Book, Gerry Boltz, Devin Bosler, Justin Bosler, Bruce Carl, Jeff Fisher, Ron Ferry, Tom Garner, Barry Grimecy, Deuane Hoffman, Tom Hopson, Tom Johnson, Jeff Karnicky, Keith Leidich, Randy Miller, Bob Schutsky, Jim Smith, Glenn Stauffer, Eric Witmer.

### Lawrence County

No Report

Compiler: **Randy Stringer**, 409 Shady Drive, Grove City, 16127, rcstringer@gcc.edu

### Lebanon County

No Report

Compiler: **Randy Miller**, 607 Woodland Dr., Manheim 17545 (717) 664-3778

### Lehigh County

Location: Leaser Lake (LL)

There was quite a bit of rain during June and July in *Lehigh*. It made for better mosquito watching than bird watching. My favorite activity is sitting in my backyard watching birds but the mosquitoes always chased me inside. A **Common Loon** (JO) was on LL on 6/5. The **Loon** (JL) was still seen on 6/8. An **Osprey** (JO) was also seen at LL on 6/5. A **Glossy Ibis** (JO) was seen on a farm pond in Lynn Township along Bausch Rd. on 6/16. A **Yellow-billed Cuckoo** (JL) was heard on game lands 205 near Game Preserve Rd. on 7/6. A **Red-headed Woodpecker** (JO) was seen hanging around bird feeders near New Tripoli on 6/10. It was also seen a couple of times after that date.

A singing **White-eyed Vireo** (JL) gave some nice views on game lands 205 near the shooting range on 7/20. Also on game lands 205, a **Nashville Warbler** (JL) was seen on 6/30. At least 3 **Cerulean Warblers** (JL) were seen and heard on Blue Mountain above LL on 6/8. **Worm-eating Warblers** (JL) and **Hooded Warblers** (JL) were also heard in this area on 6/8. An unusual summer sighting for Lehigh was a **Dark-eyed Junco** (RH) seen on 6/8 at Lehigh Gap. An **Orchard Oriole** (JO) was seen near the west parking lot at LL on 6/5. This is a reliable spot to see **Orchard Orioles** and it can be seen here in most years. Finally, Bernie and Pauline Morris reported that they had a **Rose-breasted Grosbeak** visiting their feeders for the summer. They also observed **Cooper's Hawks** raising a brood in a park near Macungie.

Observers: **Jon Levin, 1899 Aster Rd, Lehigh, 18062, (610) 366-9996, levin@apic.com**, Jane Ostroski, Robert Hoopes.

#### **Luzerne County**

No Report

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#### **Lycoming County**

No Report

**Note: New compiler beginning with the Fall Migration season: Steve Pinkerton, 1852 Log-Run Road, Williamsport, PA 17701, (570) 494-1308, stevepinkerton@suscom.net**

#### **McKean County**

No Report

Compiler: **John Fedak, 26 Race St., Bradford 16701, (814) 275-4086, jfedak@charter.net**

#### **Mercer County**

The wettest July on record surely took a heavy toll on ground nesters, but the effect is difficult to assess. Continued high water levels at Shenango River Res. made shorebird observations impossible July through mid August.

A post script to the displaced **Osprey** pair story related in the previous issue: The birds did indeed manage to construct a nest atop the slippery, round water storage tank near the Headquarters Bldg. on Lake Rd. at SRR. (They must have had access to **Chimney Swift** saliva to help the nest adhere there). They even possibly fledged one young.

An almost albino (dark eyes were noted) **Mourning Dove** was watched underneath a feeder 7/16 at SRR. Three **Red-headed Woodpecker** were a welcomed sight 6/11 on the Trout Island Rd. hiking trail. They were probable breeders in a stand of dead trees in a very wet area. A **House Wren**, nesting at SRR, frequently gave a distinctive "chirp" at the end of his familiar song. To the baffled observer, this weird chirp sounded like a Baltimore Oriole call note, until finally deciphered.

The possible breeding of **Cerulean Warbler** at Sandy Lake is noteworthy (NT). Four **Henslow's** and 5 **Savannah Sparrow** and 3 **E.Meadowlark** were found at Spring Rd. 6/27 by MF but sadly, **Vesper Sparrow**, formerly present, were absent. Two **Dark-eyed Junco** at SGL (NT) indicate possible breeding.

Observers: **Marty Mckay, 841 East Lake Dr, Transfer, 16154**, Suzanne Butcher, Mike Fialkovich, Allen Troyer, Daniel Troyer, Jr., Eli Troyer, Harvey Troyer, Jerry Troyer, Melvin Troyer, Neil Troyer.

#### **Mifflin County**

Margaret Kenepf had another nest of **Carolina Wrens** again this year. They have been raising young in her flower pot for quite a few years already. Our neighbor had a couple nests of **Cliff Swallows** in his barn again this year. I don't see very many in Big Valley. (J. Swarey)

The **Louisiana Waterthrushes** were nesting in my area

again this summer. They come right into my backyard and walk up the ramp, up onto my porch, bobbing their tails up and down. (M. Kenepf)

We heard a **Whip-poor-will** calling once or twice this summer. They seem to be declining, as we don't hear near as many as we did years ago. I found something this summer that I was pretty excited about. We have some sour cherry trees in our backyard and one day I saw a **Red-headed Woodpecker** carry off a cherry. The next day I saw two adults in the cherry tree. I saw that they flew out into our neighbor's pasture where there are some big dead trees. After lunch I went out to see if I can find a nest. After being out for about a half hour I saw them go into a hole with food, and then I saw the young too. We don't have many **Red-headed** here in Mifflin County, but I think they're coming back slowly as we're starting to see more and more. They're such a beautiful bird. (J. Swarey).

Observers: **Jesse Swarey, 59 Cortland Apple Ln., Belleville 17004, (717) 935-9910**, Margaret Kenepf.

#### **Monroe County**

Locations: Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DWGNRA), Monroe County Environmental Education Center (MCEEC).

The summer was a wet one with above average rainfall and the wettest June on record for the Pocono region. 120 spp were reported for the season. A special thank you goes out to Edie Parnum and Pocono Avian Research Center's (PARC) Darryl and Jackie Speicher for their efforts and reports.

The Brodhead Creek **Bald Eagle** nest was successful for a 2nd consecutive year, fledging one young in late July (DS). A **Northern Harrier**, a state "Candidate-At Risk" species, was reported 7/5 from Long Pond, a known breeding location (EP). The Mt. Minsi **Peregrine Falcon** pair, on the Monroe-Northampton County line in the Delaware Water Gap, were observed at least into July, with no evidence of nesting (JK). **Red-headed Woodpeckers** continued in the swamp at DWGNRA's headquarters near Bushkill with 4 adults seen 6/14 (BH). **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** and **Alder Flycatcher** were reported in June from Spruce Lake and Two Mile Run, respectively (DS). **Common Raven** was noted at Two Mile Run near Blakeslee on different occasions in July (EP, DS).

**Golden-winged Warbler** was notably absent from the Tannersville Bog this summer (BH, DS). **Nashville Warbler** was singing in the Tannersville Bog in June (BH) and reported at Two Mile Run in June and July (EP, DS). **Magnolia Warbler** was reported at Skytop and Two Mile Run in June and July (EP, DS). After what seemed like heavy movements of **Black-throated Blue Warblers** this spring, none were reported during the breeding season. **Yellow-rumped "myrtle" Warbler** was also found at Skytop and Two Mile Run during June and July (EP, DS). A **Worm-eating Warbler** was banded 6/6 at MCEEC and heard singing at this location 6/20 (DS). This is MCEEC's first breeding season record for this species. **Northern Waterthrush** was recorded in the Tannersville Bog 6/24 (BH).

The Nature Conservancy's Bud Cook forwarded a very interesting report of an immature **Mourning Warbler** seen in early July by Ben Jesup near Grass Lake in the Long Pond area. Street and Wiltraut in "Birds of the Pocono Mountains - 1986-1996" list the **Mourning Warbler** as a former breeder in the Poconos in the early 1900's. **Canada Warbler** was singing in the Tannersville Bog through June and July (BH, DS). Breeding **White-throated Sparrow** and **Dark-eyed Junco** were recorded by DS at Two Mile Run and **Bobolinks** were observed at Long Pond in June and July (EP, DS).

PARC completed its 2nd annual breeding bird surveys at 8 Greater Cherry Valley sites under the auspices of The Nature Conservancy. 88 spp were recorded including **Cerulean Warbler**, listed as a "Species of National Concern" by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. **Ceruleans** were found in ridge-top deciduous forest habitat. PARC also continued operation of banding stations at 4 Pocono locations this summer- MCEEC (in its 4th season), Skytop (4th season), Two Mile Run (3rd season), and Spruce Lake (3rd season). This effort is part of the MAPS (Monitoring Avian Populations and Survivorship) Project, a continent-wide banding study coordinated by the Institute for Bird Populations.

Observers: **Brian Hardiman, MCEEC, 8050 Running Valley Rd, Stroudsburg, PA 18360, (570) 629-3061, monroecd@Qtd.net**, Bud Cook, Brian Hardiman, Ben Jesup, Jacki Katzmiere, Edie Parnum, Darryl and Jackie Speicher.

### Montgomery County

Locations: GLR- Green Lane Reservoir (GLR), Lower Perkiomen Valley Park (LPVP), Unami Creek Valley (UCV).

The breeding season was probably about average in *Montgomery*. Temperatures continued below average, and precipitation was well above average during the period. As is often the case, we had a few exceptional dates for birds we consider "migrants."

A **Common Loon** at Walt Rd, GLR 614 was unexpected on that date (SG). Even more of a surprise was a **Horned Grebe** in full alternate plumage there 6/10 (GF). This represents the first summer record for the species in our region. **Double-crested Cormorant** were at GLR until at least 6/22, and possibly through the end of the period (mobs). Will this be our next confirmed breeding species in Montgomery?

A **Great Egret** at Church Road GLR 615 was another unexpected visitor (KC). It was preceded by a **Snowy Egret** on the Perkiomen Creek at Lower Perkiomen Valley, Park 614 (JM). An adult **Black-crowned Night Heron** was at Walt Road, GLR 7/18 (GF). Sadly, this bird remains a difficult find in our county.

Out of season waterfowl at GLR included a male **Lesser Scaup** at Walt Road 6/27 and a male **Common Merganser** 6/11 (GF). At LPVP 5 female **Common Merganser** lingered through the period (JM).

**Bald Eagle** was sporadic at GLR throughout the season, but the presence and behavior of some **Osprey** led to some speculation among local birders. A 6/19 observation by GF reads as follows: "**Osprey** are not expected at GLR late June through August. **Osprey # 1** approached from the south over Knight Rd bridge heading toward Rte 663. It wheeled and dropped into the water, catching a fish. (It then) flew off to the south from whence it came, no circling, no looking for a place to chow down, over Knight Rd bridge, and out of sight. **Osprey # 2** quickly appeared from the right (north) following the path of # 1 over the bridge and out of sight. ...Could we have a pair surreptitiously nesting on the Reservoir somewhere south of the Knight Rd bridges? By the way, **Osprey #3** was enjoying supper on a snag on the sewer plant peninsula the entire time." (GF) Compiler's note: The rugged terrain and expansive forest in this area, coupled with the lack of access from land or water make this a very real possibility. Several other seasoned GLR observers noted similar behavior and flight paths used by **Osprey** this summer as described by Franchois above.)

**Broad-winged Hawks** returned to two former breeding haunts in the UCV after an apparent absence in 2002. Although the birds were seen and heard well into July, breeding was not confirmed this year (KC).

Given the prodigious quantity of rainfall this summer, it is little surprise that 2003 will not be remembered as the "year of the shorebird" at GLR. To illustrate this with numbers, GLR's average rainfall from May through July is 13.36." This year's total for the same 3 months was a hefty 20.24"! A **Black Tern** was at Walt Rd., GLR 6/1-2 (GF, mobs). Another intriguing report was that of a medium-sized *Sterna* tern with uniform gray wings from above and a short red bill. Although the bird may have been an **Arctic Tern**, it did not allow sufficient looks for definitive ID or documentation (GAP). Another medium-sized white tern was overhead near Gulph Mills 6/7, but the description lacked sufficient detail to conclude anything further (mobs).

**Yellow-billed Cuckoo** were present throughout the season at both Walt Road and the Green Lane Nature Center, although breeding was not confined (GF, KC). An apparent **Alder Flycatcher** was singing at Walt Road, GLR 6/27 through 7/6. Unlike some other Empids in recent years, this bird uttered only the **Alder Flycatcher** call (GF). Our first fall migrant **Bank Swallows** were noted 7/18 when 8 birds flew over Walt Road. (GF).

**Brown Thrasher** is still a difficult bird to find in western *Montgomery*, so a report of an adult with a fledged youngster on Hock Rd, GLR was a welcome one (GF). A **Dark-eyed Junco** in Upper Gwynedd Township 6/16 was certainly unexpected at that time (A J M). In an area where productive grassland is hard to find, a singing **Grasshopper Sparrow** in Lower Salford Township on 7/27 was another good find (CR). On a related note, **Bobolink** were present, albeit in modest numbers near GLR throughout the period. **Orchard Orioles** were found in their usual haunts including LPVP, UPVP, and GLR (mobs).

Observers: **Kevin F. Crilley, PO Box 100, Summeytown, 18084, (215) 234-6867, great-gray@att.net**. George Franchois, Joe Greco, Steve Grunwald, Jason Miller, Augie and Judy Mirabella, Cameron Rutt.

### Montour County

No Report

Compiler: **Jon Beam, Montour Preserve, 500 Preserve Rd., Danville 17821, (570) 437-3131, jdbeam@pplweb.com**

### Northampton County

A **Pied-billed Grebe** in breeding plumage was at the Martins Creek Fly Ash Basin from 7/22 thru the period. There were many reports of **Great Egrets** in June and July. An immature **Snowy Egret**, rare in the county, was at Green Pond 7/22-24 (AM, mobs). A female **Lesser Scaup** that showed up in May was present at the Martins Creek Fly Ash Basin thru the period. There were at least 6 active **Osprey** nests near the Delaware River (MS). The **Osprey** pair nesting along Marshfield Drive built a nest on top of the old nest. The **Red-shouldered Hawk** reported in the Spring Report at the Minsi Lake area was still present on 7/22 (MS). At least one of the **Peregrine Falcons** at the Delaware Water Gap was still being seen regularly into July.

The first southbound shorebirds began showing up at the end of the second week in July. **Lesser Yellowlegs** and **Solitary Sandpipers** were at Green Pond on 7/12 (AM). On the same day, **Least Sandpipers** were at a pond by Easton High School (DD). **Pectoral Sandpipers** showed up on 7/14 at the Easton High School pond (BW).

A rare summer resident for the county was an adult **Red-headed Woodpecker**, being seen along W. Dannersville Road near Bath 7/6 to 8/3 (MS, BW). On 7/27, a **Yellow-throated Warbler** was singing at the Bethlehem Boat Club. There were a good number of reports of **Grasshopper Sparrows** during the

period. They were reported at Delps Rd., Lily Hill Rd. (BW), Easton (RW), and Jacobsburg State Park (MS).

**Observers:** Michael Schall, 1149 Mickley Ave., Whitehall 18052, 610-435-2781, mdtjschall@yahoo.com, Dave DeReamus (DD), Adam Miller (AM), Bill Weber (BW), Rick Wiltraut (RW).

### *Northumberland County*

No Report

No Compiler

### *Perry County*

No Report

Compiler: **Deuane Hoffman, 3406 Montour St., Harrisburg 17111, (717) 564-7475, corvuscorax@comcast.net**

### *Philadelphia County*

Locations: Army Corps Property (ACP), Delaware River (DR), John Heinz National Wildlife Refuge at Tinicum-Philadelphia portion (TI), Wissahickon Creek (WC).

Non-breeding **Laughing Gulls** were still present along the DR at the end of July. This year they could become year round residents? **Am. Black Duck** has not nested at TI in several years or more. Ask Mike McMenamen, although many birders assume they must nest there. The second most likely spot might be the ACP adjacent to the Girard Point Bridge. Although there was plenty of wet ground, extensive earth moving activity by the engineers throughout the warm months made that extremely unlikely. The disturbance combined with heightened security measures prevented the assessment of the usual 25 **Bank Swallow** nests. Farther north on the DR two **Osprey** pair nested again. At least one young bird was seen in each nest in June, but the outcome is not known. The Pennypack Creek nest can no longer be viewed from the fire academy due to increased security measures. The Parkway and 17<sup>th</sup> was an unusual place for a **Am. Kestrel** to be catching a small bird 7/27 (CM). We have George's personal assurance that the following report was in no way connected to Belgian Ale, "...the evening of 6/6 at about 11:40 p.m. I was in my backyard in South Philly at 13<sup>th</sup> & Federal and heard a **King Rail** flying over "kik..kik...kik ing away" (GA).

This year **Least Bittern** nests were harder to find at TI because of the extremely high water that topped even JM's very high waders. **Green Heron** nests were. The most reliable place to see a bittern family was at the "first horseshoe" along the dike at TI. **Common Moorhen** now number only one or two pair at TI. KS found another pair in the lagoons outside Ft. Mifflin and others could be breeding around the sludge ponds at the water company recycling facility, but security concerns prevented exploration (Is there a pattern here which must be addressed before the new Atlas commences?). **Mute Swan** bred in those ponds and **Great Egret** were present continually.

Shorebird reports from TI included modest numbers of **Semipalmated** and **Least Sandpipers** that could be seen through the spatterdock that obscures the mud flats along the Darby Creek. Both **Common** and **Forster's Terns** were observed over the DR and at TI on 7/11 (DB, GG).

**Common Nighthawk** is scarcer in the city now that new roofing materials are used on flat roofs. They were seen along I-95 in the first week of June and over the Wistar Institute at U. Penn on 7/24. On 6/6 a **Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** sang along the WC near Germantown and a **Least Flycatcher** was there 5/31 and at

TI 6/6 (JM). A **Carolina Wren** was singing away in Fidler Square on 7/24 (CM). More and more birders remark about the apparent decline of the **Am. Crow**. **Carolina Chickadee** is now being mentioned in the same breath as being less numerous and birders are wondering if the Chickadee and what other species might fall victim to West Nile Virus.

Only some **Blackpoll** and **Magnolia Warblers** were reported on 6/2 and 6/3 respectively by KS. I did not get any reports about the **Yellow-throated Warbler** that had been nesting along the WC. The **Yellow-breasted Chat**, which was the only Chat I knew of nesting in Philly, was not seen or heard in the quarter by any of the faithful bird walk leaders.

Reports from nest box trails for **E. Bluebirds** and **Tree Swallows** indicate they commenced nesting about two weeks later than usual and clutch size was smaller. At Spring Lane on 6/2 **E. Meadowlarks** were seen.

Contributors: **Doris McGovern, 209 Dogwood Rd., Media PA 19063 - 1603 . (610) 565-8484 mcgovern@masca.museum.upenn.edu**, George Armistead, Denis Brennan, Gregg Gorton, Chuck Hetzel, Hank Hox, Steve Lawrence, Jim McKinney, John Miller, Edie Parnum, Bill Reaume, Keith Russell, Matt Sharp, Alice Severeid, Kate Somerville, Rick and Sharon West.

### *Pike County*

No Report

**Note: New compiler beginning with the Fall Migration season. Mike Brubaker**

**Assistant Director PEEC, RR 2 Box 1010, Dingman's Ferry, 18328**

### *Potter County*

No Report

Compiler: **David Hauber, RR 2 Box 153, Coudersport 16915, (814) 274-8946, haubers3@penn.com**

### *Schuylkill County*

The breeding season in *Schuylkill* did produce a few **Whip-poor-will** records including 3 at SGL-110 near Port Clinton on 7/2. **White-eyed Vireo** appears to be a species on a slight increase, although it is still rather uncommonly found during the breeding season. **Blue-headed Vireo** seems to be down some as a breeder over the past couple of years. One **Yellow-throated Vireo** territory was active for most of the summer at SGL-132 near Hegin. Barring this single territory and sometimes one or 2 at the Landingville Dam, this species is very difficult to find on a territory. This vireo is an extremely rare breeder, at best, in the county. Next to **Red-eyed, Blue-headed** are our next common summer resident vireo. **Warbling Vireo** is not even found as a summer resident on an annual basis.

A species which has increased in spring sightings over the past few years is the **Alder Flycatcher**. At least a few of these birds appear to attempt to set up territories and can be observed until the end of June. This year, one bird remained until 7/8 at the Swatara State Park, near Suedberg. However, there has been no evidence of any nesting attempts with this species.

**Brown Creeper** also has been observed less during the breeding season in recent years, although it is reliable at areas with tree species such as Norway spruce, Scotch pine, and red pine. **Red-breasted Nuthatch** and **Golden-crowned Kinglets** also

make use of the same areas, with the kinglets being in greater numbers of the two species.

**Hermit Thrush** can be found during the breeding season at high elevations, but is rather scarce. **Brown Thrashers** were found to be breeding in the Hidden Valley area (AML). We may currently have just a few **Golden-winged Warbler** territories, but no breeding activity has been confirmed in a couple of years. Even with just a few possible territories in recent times, this species has noticeably decreased. **Blackburnian Warblers** continue to make use of larger Norway spruce stands. Finding a territorial **Blackburnian** in an area without Norway spruce would be a very rare occurrence here. A **Cerulean Warbler** was residing at SGL-132 near Hegins until June 5(MW). After this date, we had no observations of this species in the county.

Our nicest surprise bird of the summer were three **Purple Finches** that came to a feeder in the South Tamaqua area (BB). They did use this area for most of July, but there was no evidence of any nesting.

Observers: **Dave Krueel, 540 Pine St., Pottsville, 17801, (570) 622-3704,**

**accip@infionline.net,** B. Birozik, AM Liebner, M Ward.

*Note: New compiler beginning with the Fall Migration season Tom Clauser, 213 Deerfield Dr. Pottsville, 17901, 570-622-1363, skua@losch.net*

### *Snyder County*

No Report

No Compiler

### *Somerset County*

Locations: Payne Property (PP), Somerset Lake (SL), Quemahoning Reservoir (QR)

The wet spring continued into the third week of June when more reasonable weather finally settled in. Rainfall continued to be sufficient through July which broke the drought cycle of recent years. The cool, late, wet spring resulted in many migrants being seen late. Three **Common Loons** at QR 6/3 decreased to one in basic plumage by 6/14 (JP ,LP). A **Horned Grebe** at SL was unexpected on the late date of 6/1. **Double-crested Cormorants** were down to 3 at SL on before disappearing. A late male **Northern Shoveler** (6/1) stopped at a farm pond near Berlin. A **Ruddy Duck** 6/3 at SL was not totally unexpected, but a female **Ruddy** first detected 7/20 and present through the season was either early or summering. A **Red-breasted Merganser** was at QR on 6/3. Possible breeding **Common Mergansers** on the Youghiegheny River below Confluence were not pinpointed and may have bt in either Somerset or Fayette County (fide AM).

**Ospreys** nesting at both Somerset and Cranberry Lakes fledged young but a previous nest at SGL 111 showed no sign of use and possible disturbance by ATVS (AM) Intriguing was a **Bald Eagle** in juvenile plumage at High Point Lake on 6/10 (JP , LP). How far was this bird from its nest? A female **Northern Harrier** 7/3 on an old strip mine near Addison was a possible breeder (AM). An adult **Sharp-shinned Hawk** seen throughout the season at PP and occasionally carrying prey was a probable nester. **Red-shouldered Hawk** pairs were seen soaring in at least 3 locations. **Wild Turkey** broods seemed small with only 3 to 4 poults, this possibly due to the wet spring.

Late migrant shorebirds included 2 **Dunlin** and 2 **Semipalmated Sandpipers** at SL on 6/1. Four **Common Terns** briefly fished across QR on 6/3, while on the same date a late **Caspian Tern** was sitting on the fishing pier at SL (JP , LP). Four

**Common Nighthawks** were seen over SL on 6/1 and two on 6/4. This species has not been found breeding in uptown Somerset in the past few years. A good count of seven singing **Whip-poor-wills** South of Berlin on Allegheny Mountain was made on the evening of 6/11 (JP , LP).

An immature **Red-headed Woodpecker** was seen North of Berlin on 7/9 (JP). On a sad note a pair being watched near Rockwood had their nest tree cut down just before the young fledged. This happened even though the landowner was told of the bird's presence and their general plight (AM).

**Willow Flycatchers** were common in the Stoneycreek headwater's shrub-scrub swamps. Several **Yellow-throated** and **Warbling Vireos** were found near Confluence 6/10, as was the only **White-eyed Vireo** reported (JP , LP). All six swallow species were found in a migrant flock 6/3 at QR, but no nesting **Purple Martins** were reported for the County. A cluster of 47 **Bank Swallow** burrows in a pile of quarry material South of Highpoint Lake may be a relocation of the former colony at Highpoint (AM). **Carolina Wrens** survived the winter and were found along the Casselman and Yough. Rivers.

**Yellow-throated Warblers** possibly deserted their usual nesting haunts at Confluence after an outbreak of anthracosis defoliated the sycamores in late May. Encouraging were the good numbers of **Cerulean** and **Golden-winged Warblers** found in several spots. Two male **Prairie Warblers** were at Hidden Acres Farm in June (ill). **Yellow-breasted Chat** were detected near Fort Hill 6/10. Open country sparrows were all present in their usual haunts. Unusual was a singing **Dark-eyed Junco** at a rather low elevation along the Allegheny Highlands Bike Trail near Rockwood on 7/13.

**Orchard Orioles** were found in three spots near Confluence 6/10 but not reported elsewhere. **Purple Finches** had a good nesting season at PP but no **Pine Siskins** present this season. As always, more observers are welcome.

Observers: **Jeff Payne 9755 Glades Pike, Berlin PA 15530,** Scott Bastian, Sally and Tom Dick, Ross Gallardy, Anthony Marich, Laurretta Payne.

### *Sullivan County*

No Report

No Compiler

### *Susquehanna County*

Birds observed June July 2003 - Bill Reid

I observed 75 species in Susquehanna County through the summer months of nesting. Most of these were observed on the Rush Breeding Bird Survey which I ran on June 17<sup>th</sup> with Jerry Skinner as my assistant.

The most interesting bird was a **Mourning Warbler** found near Birchardville on the BBS route on 6/17. This is my 22<sup>nd</sup> year running the route, and I've never recorded a **Mourning Warbler** on the route before.

As in 2002, the total of **Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers** heard was as much as the total of all other woodpeckers combined.

The Rush BBS route always produces a good number of warblers. Twelve species found this year was about average for the route. In addition to the Mourning warbler a **Yellow-breasted Chat** was also found, and a 13<sup>th</sup> species was found after the route was completed.

Observers: Bill Reid, Jimmy Skinner

*Note: New compiler beginning with the Fall Migration season: Robert W. Blye, Jr., Hidden River Farm, 300 Sanatoga Road, Pottstown, PA 19465, 610 327-2502, rblye@audubon.org*

#### *Tioga County*

No Report

Compiler: **Jeff Holbrook 2631 King Circle, East Corning, NY, 14830, (607) 936-5059, mycateria@stny.rr.com**

#### *Union County*

No Report

No Compiler

#### *Venango County*

Locations: Allegheny River (AR), Buttermilk Hill Nature Sanctuary (BHNS), Kahle Lake (KL)

All-in-all it was a pretty uneventful period from a birding perspective; not so weatherwise. It rained, and rained, and rained some more; then, for good measure, it stormed. Micro/macrobursts hit the county on July 21 wreaking havoc. Acres of trees were flattened, property damage in Oil City and other areas was extensive, but fortunately no serious injuries were reported. The AR and many area streams flowed full the entire summer. By the end of July there still were no mud flats in the county -- not that we have any to brag about during drier years, but this year there are none.

The breeding season highlights were not the breeding birds but the nonbreeders that either remained or made appearances during the period. An immature **Common Loon** summered on KL and one **Double-crested Cormorant** was present most of July. NB first located a mature, unbanded **Trumpeter Swan** at a large gravel pit near Cooperstown on 7/ 27 (NB, JS, KG, RS, GE). According to locals, it had been there for several days and flew between two gravel pits. It apparently did not remain as it was not seen on later visits to the pit. A single **American Coot** was seen periodically at KL in both June and July.

**Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** again nested at BHNS. Another year passed without recording a successful **Purple Martin** colony. An adult male **American Goldfinch** lacking any yellow coloration was a frequent feeder bird in Seneca (MK).

Observers: **Gary Edwards, 224 Meadow Road, Apt. 9, Seneca, 16346 (814) 676-3011, gedwards@csonline.net**, Ed Atts, Nancy Baker, Dave Edwards, Joyce Fleming, Kathie Goodblood, Meg Kolodick, Jerry Stanley, Russ States, Tom Wescott.

#### *Warren County*

No Report

Compiler: **Ted Grisez, 10 Belmont Dr., Warren 16365, (814) 723-9464**

#### *Washington County*

No Report

No Compiler

#### *Wayne County*

No Report

No Compiler

#### *Westmoreland County*

No Report

Compiler: **Robert C. Leberman, Powdermill Nature Reserve, HC64 Box 453, Rector, 15677, (724) 593-7521**

#### *Wyoming County*

The most intriguing record from Wyoming county during this period was a **Red Crossbill** which I (Bill Reid) found along Thurston Hollow Road in Eaton Twp on 6/5. The bird was feeding high in Hemlocks along the road and was constantly giving the **Red Crossbill** "jit-jit" or "jit-jit-jit" call. It was there for at least 10 - 15 minutes. The bird could not be located again, though I and others looked for it a number of times in the days following. The bird is listed as "possible" in the "code" because it could easily be nesting anywhere in any direction within 1/4 mile or more from where I found it.

Another interesting record was a **Black Vulture** which Rick Koval found near Mehoupany 7/23. A **Black-crowned Night Heron** which I saw at a small pond on Keelersburg Rd (Eaton Twp.) 7/15.

My daughter-in-law, Katy Reid, two granddaughters, Amelia Reid age 10 and Miriam Reid (and I also!) had a great thrill on 7/23 when Katy spotted an adult **Bald Eagle** which landed in a tree in my yard along the Susquehanna River on So. Eaton. Unfortunately, my son, Tom, who has always wanted to see one, missed the bird.

Sixteen **Common Mergansers**, 14 young and 2 adults, were found in the river at So. Eaton on 7/14. The amazing thing was that one of the adults was in the mate plumage, quite a rarity in summer! The river levels were high, so we did not have any early fall records of shorebirds there.

Several observers noted that number of flycatchers and swallows were down this year. Are there fewer insects in the area because of the hard winter 2002-2003? **Veery** numbers and **Wood Thrush** numbers were also down this year. This is a disturbing trend which has been going on for several years.

The **Blackburnian Warbler** in my yard as So. Eaton continued singing each day until 7/26. **Ovenbird** was last heard singing (if that's what you call it) on 7/29 and **Black-throated Green Warbler** until 7/31. A couple of **Yellow Warblers** were heard into August and **Common Yellowthroats** even longer. On 6/25 a **Yellow-breasted Chat** was calling across the river from my place in So. Eaton. I could hear it from my home, probably 150 yards away!

Once again, no **Henslow's Sparrows** were reported in the county.

Observers: **Bill Reid, 73 W. Ross St., Wilkes-Barre 18701 (570) 836-2734**, Joe DeMarco, Sady Goodwin, Doug Gross, Jim Hoyson, Edwin Johnson, Rick Koval.

#### *York County*

Locations: Codorus State Park (CSP), Lake Redman (LRED), Lake Williams (LWMS), Long Arm Reservoir (LAR)

There were 101 species reported during the June/July 2003 summer season, including 14 species of warblers.

A few **Common Loons** lingered in the county, with 1 at

LRED on 6/1 (AS), 3 at CSP on 7/22 (KL), and 1 at LAR on 7/24 (AMS). At LRED there were 4 **Great Egrets** on 6/2 and 10 on 6/10 (AS). As usual, **Black-crowned Night-Herons** nested at the colony in the city of York, and 9 were seen at LWMS on 6/5 (JLD), as well as 5 at LWMS on 6/27-28 (AS). Unusual was the successful nesting of **Yellow-crowned Night-Herons** at the Black-crowned Night-Heron colony in York. An adult Yellow-crowned Night Heron was seen there 4/10, then an adult and an immature were seen there on 6/11 (PJR).

There were two sightings of **Osprey**, 1 on 6/10 at LRED (AS), and 1 on 7/24 at LAR (AMS). There were several reports of **Bald Eagles** seen at LWMS, LRED, and CSP. There are no known Osprey or Bald Eagle nests in the county away from the Susquehanna River, but it would not be a big surprise to learn that there is one, especially a Bald Eagle nest. There were 6 reports of **Ringed-necked Pheasant**, one report of a single **Wild Turkey** along a bird survey route on 6/16 (PJR), and one report of a single **N. Bobwhite** on 7/6 near East Berlin (JLD).

No **Black-billed Cuckoos** were reported. There were only 2 reports of **Yellow-billed Cuckoo** – 2 on 6/15 along a bird survey route (PJR), and 1 on 6/30 in Wrightsville (JLD). In northern York County, a neighbor called Rich Stevick on 6/8 to say that he and his wife had heard and seen a **N. Saw-whet Owl** – twice – that evening at their home, and got to within 10 feet of it. That is an interesting report because while they do migrate through, Saw-whet Owl nesting is unknown in the county, and is quite uncommon in the rest of the state. The only report of **Common Nighthawk** was a 7/22 sighting of “several” of them in the city of York (KL).

Karen Lippy reports that CSP has one of the largest and most successful **E. Bluebird** nest box trails in the state. Thirteen volunteers maintain and monitor the boxes. The first successful nesting in the boxes was in 1981, when 4 fledged. Since then 3600 E. Bluebirds have fledged from the boxes, including 277 in 2002, but only 106 this year because of cold and wet weather.

**Yellow-throated Vireos**, an uncommon nester in the county, were found at 4 different locations along bird survey routes 6/16-26 (PJR). A **Prothonotary Warbler** was found 6/9 at Indian Steps, along the Susquehanna River.(JLD). **Kentucky Warblers** were found at 2 locations 6/16 and 6/17 along bird survey routes (PJR). A **Hooded Warbler**, another uncommon nester in the county, was found 6/8 at Messiah College (RS). The 3 **Yellow-breasted Chat** sightings were all along the Susquehanna River – 1 just north of Indian Steps 6/9 (JLD), 1 at Otter Creek 7/10 (JLD), and a pair at Lock 12 (JS). Three **Blue Grosbeaks** were found – one 6/6 along Haughs Road (JE), and two 6/17 along a bird survey route (PJR). Seven **Orchard Orioles** were found at six locations.

Observers: **Peter Robinson, P. O. Box 482, Hanover, PA 17331, (717) 632-8462 pabirder@hotmail.com** (PJR), Fred Clark (FC), Jack & Lil Downs (JLD), Jim Elliot (JE), Phil Keener (PK), Karen Lippy (KL), Ann Pettigrew (AP), Anna May Shaffer (AMS), Jim Smith (JS), Al Spiese (AS), Richard Stevick (RS)

## Answer to Photo Quiz #1

Rick Wiltraut



It's pretty obvious to see that this bird was photographed at sea, which should help narrow down the identification. At first glance the bird appears to be some sort of gull, having a white body and a gray mantle, although most of this is not visible in the photo. It also appears to be small bodied and long-winged. The key mark to this bird is the small, unmarked bill, which is actually a pale yellow. This would narrow the identification down to either an adult Mew Gull or an adult Black-legged Kittiwake, the only two gulls found in eastern North America with unmarked yellow bills. Mew Gulls are rare winter vagrants to eastern North America from Europe (Common Gull) and the west coast of North America (Short-billed), usually found in large groups of gulls at or near landfills, often with Ring-billed Gulls. Mew Gulls have unmarked yellow bills in summer when their heads are pure white. In winter their bills are duller, with a thin dark band (sometimes lacking, especially on American race) and their heads are streaked with gray, particularly on the lower nape. Mew Gulls are usually more restricted to the coast and inland locations, rarely wandering far out at sea. Black-legged Kittiwakes are regular winter visitors offshore, often seen on pelagic trips following the boat or around fishing fleets. They are occasionally blown inland during storms. The bill of an adult Black-legged Kittiwake remains yellow and unmarked throughout the year. Besides the unmarked yellow bill, winter adult Black-legged Kittiwakes have a gray hind neck and blackish ear-spots. In strong winds, kittiwakes will often careen in deep arcs like a shearwater. This adult winter Black-legged Kittiwake was one of many I've photographed off the coast of New Jersey during pelagic trips to the Hudson Canyon.

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835 Jacobsburg Road  
Wind Gap, PA 18091*

BREEDING BIRD TABLES - 2003

SPECIES	GREBE PIED-BILLED	CORMORANT DOUBLE- CRESTED	BITTERN LEAST	HERON GREAT BLUE	EGRET GREAT	HERON GREEN	NIGHT-HERON		VULTURE		GOOSE CANADA	SWAN MUTE	DUCK		MALLARD
							BLACK- CROWNED	YELLOW- CROWNED	BLACK	TURKEY			WOOD	AMERICAN BLACK	
ALLEGHENY	PO			CO		PO				PR	CO		CO		CO
ARMSTRONG				PO		PR				PO	PO		PO		CO
BERKS	CO		PR	CO	CO	CO	CO		CO	CO	CO		CO		CO
BRADFORD		PO		PO		PO				PO	CO		CO		CO
BUCKS		PO		CO	PO	CO	PO		PO	PO	CO		CO	PR	CO
BUTLER				CO		CO				PO	CO		CO		CO
CAMBRIA				PO		PR				PR	CO		CO		CO
CHESTER				PO		PR	CO		PO	PO	CO	PO	CO		CO
CLARION				CO		PO				PO	CO		CO		CO
CLINTON				PO		PO				PO	CO		CO		PR
DAUPHIN		CO		PO	CO	CO	CO	PO	PO	PO	CO		CO	PR	CO
DELAWARE				CO		CO			PO	PR	CO		CO		CO
ERIE	PO		PO	CO		PO				PO	CO		CO		CO
FAYETTE				PO						PO	CO		CO		CO
FOREST				PR						PR	CO		CO		PR
FULTON				PO		PR			PO	PO	CO		CO		CO
GREENE				CO		PO				PO	CO		CO	PO	CO
HUNTINGDON				CO		PR			PR	PR	CO		PR		CO
INDIANA		PO		CO		CO				PR	CO		CO		CO
LANCASTER				CO		CO			PR	PR	CO		CO	PO	CO
LEBANON	PO			CO		CO	PR		CO	CO	CO		CO	CO	CO
LYCOMING				PO		PR			PO		PR		PR		CO
MCKEAN				PR		CO				PR	CO	CO	CO	PO	CO
MERCER				CO		CO				PO	CO	PR	CO		CO
MIFFLIN											CO		CO		CO
MONROE				CO		PO				PO	CO		CO		CO
MONTOUR						PO				PR	CO		CO	CO	CO
NORTHAMPTON						PR			PO	PO	CO		CO		CO
PHILADELPHIA			CO			CO	PO			PO	CO		CO	PO	CO
SCHUYLKILL				CO		CO			PO	CO	CO		CO		CO
SOMERSET				PO		PO				PO	CO		CO		CO
SUSQUEHANNA															
VENANGO				CO		PR				PR	CO		CO		CO
WYOMING				PR		CO	PO			PO	CO		PR		CO
PO	3	3	1	9	1	9	3	1	8	18	0	5	1	4	0
PR	0	0	1	3	0	8	1	0	2	10	1	1	3	2	2
CO	1	1	1	14	2	13	3	0	2	4	32	5	29	2	31
Total	4	4	3	26	3	30	7	1	12	32	33	11	33	8	33

PO = Possible PR = Probable CO = Confirmed

BREEDING BIRD TABLES - 2003

SPECIES	TEAL		MERGANSER		DUCK	OSPREY	EAGLE	HARRIER	HAWK		GOSHAWK	HAWK		KESTREL	FALCON
	BLUE-WINGED	HOODED	HOODED	COMMON					RUDDY	OSPREY		BALD	NORTHERN		
ALLEGHENY			CO					PO	CO	CO				CO	CO
ARMSTRONG							CO	PO						CO	CO
BERKS			CO		CO		CO	CO						CO	CO
BRADFORD							PO	CO						PO	PO
BUCKS				PR		CO		CO	CO					PO	PR
BUTLER			CO	CO		CO	CO	PR	PR	CO				CO	CO
CAMBRIA								CO	PR	PR				CO	CO
CHESTER						PO	CO	PO	PR	PR				CO	CO
CLARION				CO			PO	CO	CO					CO	CO
CLINTON									PR		CO			CO	PO
DAUPHIN			CO	PO			CO	PO	PR	PR				CO	CO
DELAWARE									PR	PR				CO	PO
ERIE	PO		PO				PO	PO	PO	CO				PO	PO
FAYETTE									PO					CO	CO
FOREST				CO			CO		PR		CO			PR	
FULTON								PO	PR					PR	PR
GREENE									CO					PO	CO
HUNTINGDON			PO				CO		PO					PR	PR
INDIANA							PO	PO	PR					PO	PO
LANCASTER				PO		CO	CO		PR					CO	CO
LEBANON			PR	PR					CO	CO	CO			CO	CO
LYCOMING				PR			CO							PO	PR
MCKEAN			PO	CO		CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO			CO	CO
MERCER	CO		CO			CO	CO	CO	CO	CO				CO	CO
MIFFLIN									PO	PO				CO	CO
MONROE			CO	PR		CO	CO	PO	PO	PO				PR	PR
MONTOUR							PO		PR					PR	CO
NORTHAMPTON				CO		CO			PO					CO	CO
PHILADELPHIA						CO			PO					CO	CO
SCHUYLKILL							PO		PR	CO				CO	PR
SOMERSET						CO	PO	PO	CO	PR				CO	CO
SUSQUEHANNA							PO		CO					PR	PR
VENANGO			PR	CP			CO	PR	PR	PR				CO	CO
WYOMING				CO			PO	PR	PR	PR				PR	CO
PO	1	3	2	2	0	2	9	8	8	11	1	7	1	5	2
PR	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	2	10	9	0	9	10	3	0
CO	1	6	6	1	1	9	12	3	7	9	3	10	23	24	5
Total	3	11	12	12	1	11	21	13	25	29	4	23	34	32	7

PO = Possible PR = Probable CO = Confirmed

BREEDING BIRD TABLES - 2003

SPECIES	PHEASANT		GROUSE		TURKEY		BOBWHITE		RAIL		MOORHEN		CRANE		SANDPIPER		SNIPE		WOODCOCK		GULL	
	RING-NECKED	PO	RUFFED	PO	WILD	NORTHERN	VIRGINIA	SORA	COMMON	AMERICAN	SANDHILL	KILLDEER	SPOTTED	UPLAND	WILSON'S	AMERICAN	RING-BILLED					
ALLEGHENY			PO		CO			PO				CO	CO					PR				
ARMSTRONG			PO		PR	PO						CO	CO									
BERKS	CO		CO		CO		PO		PR			PR	CO						CO			
BRADFORD			CO		CO		PO		PO			PR	PO	PO					PR			
BUCKS			CO		CO		PO					PR	PO						PR			
BUTLER	CO		CO		CO	CO		PR				CO	CO	CO	PO				CO			
CAMBRIA			CO		CO							CO	PO						PR			
CHESTER												PO	PO									
CLARION	PO		CO		CO	PO						CO		PR					PR			
CLINTON			PR		CO							CO							PR			
DAUPHIN	CO		CO		CO		PO					CO							CO			
DELAWARE	PR					CO						CO	CO						CO			
ERIE	PO				CO		PO	PO	PO	PO		CO	CO						CO			PO
FAYETTE			CO		CO							CO							CO			
FOREST			CO		CO							PR							PR			
FULTON	PR		PO		CO							CO							PR			
GREENE			CO		CO							CO							PR			
HUNTINGDON	PO		PR		CO							CO	PR						PR			
INDIANA	PO		CO		CO	PO						CO	PR						PR			
LANCASTER	CO		PO		PR	PR	PR	PO				CO	CO						PR			
LEBANON	PR		CO		CO	PR	PR	PR				CO	CO						PR			
LYCOMING	PR		PO		CO							CO	PR						PR			
MCKEAN	PO		CO		CO		PO	PO				CO	CO		CO			CO	CO			
MERCER	CO		CO		CO							CO	CO						CO			
MIFFLIN	CO		PR		CO							CO							CO			
MONROE					PR							PR	PO						PR			
MONTGOMERY	CO		PR		CO							PR	CO						PR			
NORTHAMPTON	PO		PR		CO							PR	CO						PR			
PHILADELPHIA	CO				PR			CO				CO	CO						CO			
SCHUYLKILL	CO		CO		CO							CO	PR						PR			
SOMERSET	PO		CO		CO							CO	CO	PR				PO	CO			
SUSQUEHANNA					PR							PR										
VENANGO	PO		CO		CO		PR	PR				CO	CO	PR					CO			
WYOMING					CO		PR					PR	PR						PR			
PO	9		5		0	3	5	6	2	1	0	1	4	1	2			0	0			1
PR	4		5		5	2	5	4	0	1	0	7	5	3	0			16	0			0
CO	9		16		27	2	0	0	1	0	1	25	16	1	1			13	0			0
Total	22		26		32	7	10	10	3	2	1	33	25	5	3			29	1			1

PO = Possible PR = Probable CO = Confirmed

BREEDING BIRD TABLES - 2003

SPECIES	GULL HERRING	TERN BLACK	PIGEON ROCK	DOVE MOURNING	CUCKOO		OWL					NIGHTHAWK COMMON	WHIP-POOR- WILL	SWIFT CHIMNEY
					BLACK-BILLED	YELLOW- BILLED	BARN	EASTERN SCREECH-	GREAT HORNED	BARRED	LONG-EARED			
ALLEGHENY	CO		CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO		PR	PR	CO
ARMSTRONG			CO	CO	PO	PO								PR
BERKS			CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	PR		CO	PO	CO
BRADFORD			CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO				CO
BUCKS			CO	CO	CO	PR	CO	CO	CO	PO				CO
BUTLER			CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO		CO	CO	CO
CAMBRIA			CO	CO		PR	PR	PR	PR	PR				CO
CHESTER			PR	CO		CO	PO	CO	CO					PR
CLARION			CO	CO	PO	PR	CO	CO	CO	PR		PO	PR	PR
CLINTON			PR	CO	PO	PO	PO	PR	PO	PO		PO	PR	CO
DAUPHIN			CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO		PR	PR	CO
DELAWARE			CO	CO	PR	PR	CO	CO	CO	PO		CO	CO	CO
ERIE	PO	PR	CO	CO	PO	PO	CO	CO	CO	PO		PO	PR	PR
FAYETTE			CO	CO	CO	CO	PO	PO	PO	PO		PO		CO
FOREST			PR	PR	PO	PO							PR	PR
FULTON			CO	CO	PO	PO	PO	PR	PO	PO			PO	CO
GREENE			PR	CO	PO	PO	PO	CO	CO					CO
HUNTINGDON			PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR		PR	PR	PR
INDIANA			PR	CO	PR	PR	PR	CO	CO	PR		PO	PR	CO
LANCASTER			CO	CO	PR	PR	CO	CO	CO	CO			PR	CO
LEBANON			CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO			CO	CO
LYCOMING			CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO				CO
MCKEAN			CO	CO	PR	PO	PO	PR	PR	CO			PO	PR
MERCER			CO	CO	PO	PO	CO	CO	CO	CO				CO
MIFFLIN			CO	CO	PO	PO	CO	CO	CO				CO	CO
MONROE			PO	PR	PO	PO	PO	CO	CO	PO			PR	PO
MONTOUR			CO	CO	CO	PR	CO	CO	CO		PO			
NORTHAMPTON			PR	CO	PR	PR	PR	CO	CO	PR			PR	PR
PHILADELPHIA			CO	CO			CO	CO	CO					CO
SCHUYLKILL			CO	CO	PO	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR			PO	PR
SOMERSET			CO	CO	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	CO			PR	CO
SUSQUEHANNA			PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR					PR
VENANGO			CO	CO	PR	PR	CO	CO	CO	CO			PO	PR
WYOMING			CO	CO	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	CO				PR
PO	1	0	1	1	11	10	9	2	2	10	2	5	4	1
PR	0	1	8	4	8	14	7	8	7	7	0	2	12	12
CO	1	0	25	29	7	7	13	21	10	10	0	0	3	20
Total	2	1	34	34	26	31	29	31	27	27	2	7	19	33

PO = Possible PR = Probable CO = Confirmed

BREEDING BIRD TABLES - 2003

SPECIES	HUMMINGBIRD	KINGFISHER	WOODPECKER		SAPSUCKER	DOWNY	WOODPECKER	FLICKER	WOODPECKER	WOOD-PEWEE	FLYCATCHER				LEAST
			RED-HEADED	RED-BELLIED							YELLOW-BELLIED	HAIRY	NORTHERN	PILEATED	
ALLEGHENY	CO	PR		CO			CO	CO		CO				CO	
ARMSTRONG	PR	PO	PO	PR		PR	PR	PO		PR				PR	
BERKS	CO	CO	CO	CO		CO	CO	CO		CO				CO	
BRADFORD	PR	PO	PO	PO	PO		PO	PO		PR			PR	PO	PR
BUCKS	CO	CO	CO	CO		CO	CO	PR		PR			PR	CO	
BUTLER	CO	CO	CO	CO		CO	CO	CO		CO			CO	CO	CO
CAMBRIA	CO	CO	CO	CO		CO	CO	PR		PR			PR	PR	CO
CHESTER	PO	PO	PO	CO		CO	PR	PR		CO			PR	PR	CO
CLARION	CO	CO	CO	CO	PO		CO	CO		CO			CO	PR	
CLINTON	PR	PR		PR		PR	PO	PR		PO			PO	PO	PO
DAUPHIN	CO	CO	PO	CO		CO	CO	CO		CO			CO	CO	PR
DELAWARE	CO	CO	CO	CO		CO	CO	CO		CO			CO	CO	PR
ERIE	CO	PR	CO	CO	CO		CO	PR		CO			PR	PR	PR
FAYETTE	CO	PO	CO	CO		CO	CO	CO		PR			PR	PR	PR
FOREST	CO	PR	PR	PR		PR	PR	PR		PR			PR	PR	PR
FULTON	PR	PR	PR	PR		CO	PR	CO		PR			PR	PR	PR
GREENE	CO	PR	PR	PR		PR	PR	PR		CO			PR	PR	PR
HUNTINGDON	PR	PR	PR	PR		PR	PR	PR		PR			PR	PR	PR
INDIANA	CO	CO	CO	CO		CO	CO	PR		CO			PR	PR	
LANCASTER	CO	CO	CO	CO		CO	CO	CO		CO			CO	CO	
LEBANON	CO	CO	CO	CO		CO	CO	CO		CO			PR	CO	
LYCOMING	PR	PR	PR	PR	PO		PO	PR		PO			PR	PR	PO
MCKEAN	PR	CO	CO	CO	CO		CO	CO		PR			PR	PR	PR
MERCER	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO		CO	CO		CO			CO	CO	PO
MIFFLIN	CO	CO	CO	CO		CO	CO	CO		CO			PR	PR	PO
MONROE	PO	PO	PR	PR	PR		PO	PR		PR			PO	PO	PO
MONTGOMERY	PR	PR	PR	PR		PR	PR	CO		PO					
NORTHAMPTON	CO	CO	CO	CO		CO	PO	PR		PR			PO	CO	
PHILADELPHIA	CO	CO	CO	CO		CO	CO	CO		CO			CO	CO	
SCHUYLKILL	CO	PR	PR	PR		PR	PR	PR		PR			PR	PR	PR
SOMERSET	CO	PR	PR	PR		PR	CO	PR		PR			PR	PR	PR
SUSQUEHANNA	PR						PR	PR		PR			PR	PR	PR
VENANGO	CO	CO	CO	CO		CO	CO	PR		PR			PR	PR	PR
WYOMING	PR	PR	PR	PR		PR	PR	PR		PR			PR	PR	PR
PO	2	5	4	1	3	2	5	2	2	3	0		2	6	3
PR	10	12	2	12	4	10	8	11	17	16	1		13	10	16
CO	22	16	9	20	5	22	19	21	15	14	1		12	1	11
Total	34	33	15	33	12	34	32	34	34	33	2		27	17	30

PO = Possible PR = Probable CO = Confirmed

BREEDING BIRD TABLES - 2003

SPECIES	PHOEBE EASTERN	FLYCATCHER GREAT CRESTED	KINGBIRD EASTERN	VIREO			RED-EYED	JAY BLUE	CROW		RAVEN COMMON	LARK HORNED	MARTIN PURPLE	SWALLOW TREE
				WHITE-EYED	BLUE-HEADED	YELLOW-THROATED			WARBLING	AMERICAN				
ALLEGHENY	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	PR	CO	CO	CO		CO		PR	
ARMSTRONG BERKS	PR	PO	PR	PO	PO	PO	CO	PR	CO		PO	CO	CO	
BRADFORD	CO	PR	CO	CO	PR	PO	PR	PR	PR	PO		PO	CO	
BUCKS	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO		CO	CO	
BUTLER	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO		CO	CO	CO	
CAMBRIA	CO	PR	CO	CO	CO		CO	CO	CO	PR	CO		CO	
CHESTER	CO	PR	CO	PR	CO	CO	PR	CO	PR		CO	CO	CO	
CLARION	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO		CO	CO	CO	PO	PO	CO	CO	
CLINTON	CO	PR	PO				PO	CO	CO	PR			PO	
DAUPHIN	CO	CO	CO	PR	PR	CO	CO	CO	CO	PR	CO	PO	CO	
DELAWARE	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO		CO	CO	
ERIE	CO	PR	CO	PO	PO	CO	PR	PR	PR	CO	PO	CO	CO	
FAYETTE	CO	PR	PR	CO	CO	CO	PR	PR	CO	CO	PR		CO	
FOREST	CO	PO	PR	PR	PR		PR	PR	CO	PR	PO		CO	
FULTON	CO	PR	PR	PR	PR	PO	CO	CO	PR	PR	PR	CO	CO	
GREENE	CO	PO	CO	CO	PO	PR	CO	CO	CO	CO	PR	CO	CO	
HUNTINGDON	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PO		PR	
INDIANA	CO	PR	CO	PR	PR	PR	CO	CO	PR	PR	PR		CO	
LANCASTER	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	
LEBANON	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	PR	CO	CO	CO	
LYCOMING	CO	PR	PR	PO	PR	PO	PR	CO	CO	CO			CO	
MCKEAN	CO	PR	CO	CO	CO	PR	CO	CO	CO	CO			CO	
MERCER	CO	CO	CO	CO	PR	CO	CO	CO	CO		CO	CO	CO	
MIFFLIN	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	PR	CO	CO	
MONROE	CO	PO	PO	PO	PR	PO	PR	PR	PR	CO		CO	CO	
MONTOUR	CO	CO	PO					CO	CO	PO			CO	
NORTHAMPTON	CO	CO	CO	PO	PO	PR	CO	PR	PR	CO	PR	PR	CO	
PHILADELPHIA	CO	CO	CO	PR	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO			CO	
SCHUYLKILL	CO	PR	CO	PR	PR	PO	CO	CO	CO	PR	PR	CO	CO	
SOMERSET	CO	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	CO	CO	CO	PR		CO	
SUSQUEHANNA	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	CO			PO	CO	
VENANGO	CO	CO	CO	PR	CO	PR	CO	CO	CO	PR	PR		CO	
WYOMING	CO	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	CO	PR	PR		CO	
PO	0	4	3	3	2	7	1	0	0	3	5	3	2	
PR	3	15	9	3	12	12	10	9	6	4	11	1	2	
CO	31	15	22	14	8	8	22	25	28	7	8	7	30	
Total	34	34	34	20	22	27	33	34	34	17	22	20	34	

PO = Possible PR = Probable CO = Confirmed

BREEDING BIRD TABLES - 2003

SPECIES	SWALLOW			CHICKADEE			TITMOUSE TUFTED	NUTHATCH		CREEPER BROWN	CAROLINA	HOUSE	WREN WINTER	SEDGE	MARSH
	NO ROUGH-WINGED	BANK	CLIFF	BARN	CAROLINA	BLACK-CAPPED		RED-BREASTED	WHITE-BREASTED						
ALLEGHENY	CO			CO	CO	CO	CO		CO		CO	CO			
ARMSTRONG	PR			CO	PR	PR	PR		PR		PR	PR			
BERKS	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	PR	CO		CO	CO			
BRADFORD			PR	CO	PO		PO		PO		PO	CO			
BUCKS	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO		CO	CO			
BUTLER	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	PR	CO	CO		CO	PO
CAMBRIA	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	PR	CO	CO			
CHESTER	CO			CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO		CO	CO			
CLARION	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	PO	CO	CO	PR		
CLINTON	PO	PO	PO	CO	CO	PO	PO		CO		CO	CO	PO		
DAUPHIN	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	PR	CO	CO	PO		
DELAWARE	CO	PO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO		CO	CO		CO	CO
ERIE	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	PR		PR		PR	CO			CO
FAYETTE	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	PR	CO	CO	PR		
FOREST	CO	PO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	PO	PR	PO	PR	PR	PR		
FULTON	CO			CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO			
GREENE	CO			CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	PR		CO	CO			
HUNTINGDON	PR		CO	CO	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR		
INDIANA	CO		PO	CO	CO	CO	CO	PR	CO	PR	CO	CO			
LANCASTER	CO		CO	CO	CO	CO	CO		CO		CO	CO			
LEBANON				CO	CO	CO	CO		CO		CO	CO	CO		
LYCOMING	PO			CO	CO	CO	CO		PR		PR	CO			
MCKEAN	CO	PO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	PO	CO	CO	CO		
MERCER	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO		CO		CO	CO			
MIFFLIN	CO		CO	CO	CO	CO	CO		CO	PR	CO	CO			
MONROE	PR	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO		PR	PR	PR	CO			
MONTOUR				CO	CO	CO	CO		CO	PR	PO	CO			
NORTHAMPTON	CO	PR	PO	CO	CO	PR	PR		PR	PO	PR	CO			
PHILADELPHIA	CO	CO		CO	CO	CO	CO		CO		CO	CO			CO
SCHUYLKILL	PR	PR	CO	CO	CO		PR	PR	PR	PR	CO	CO			
SOMERSET	PR	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO		CO		PR	CO			
SUSQUEHANNA		CO		CO	PR	PR	PR					PR			
VENANGO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO		CO	PR	CO	CO	PR		
WYOMING	PR	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	PO	PR		PR	PR			
PO	2	4	3	0	0	1	2	2	1	4	2	0	2	0	1
PR	6	2	1	0	1	3	5	5	10	11	9	5	5	0	0
CO	22	11	20	34	11	25	27	1	21	1	21	29	2	1	3
Total	30	17	24	34	12	29	34	8	32	16	32	34	9	1	4

PO = Possible PR = Probable CO = Confirmed

BREEDING BIRD TABLES - 2003

SPECIES	KINGLET GOLDEN- CROWNED	GNATCATCHER BLUE-GRAY	BLUEBIRD EASTERN	VEERY VEERY	SWAINSONS	THRUSH		WOOD	ROBIN AMERICAN	CATBIRD GRAY	MOCKINGBIRD NORTHERN	THRASHER BROWN	STARLING EUROPEAN	WAXWING CEDAR	BLUE-WINGED	WARBLER GOLDEN- WINGED
						HERMIT										
ALLEGHENY	CO	CO	PR					CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	PR	
ARMSTRONG BERKS	PR	PR	CO	PO				PR	CO	CO	PR	PR	CO	CO	PR	
BRADFORD		PO	PR	PR			PR	PR	PR	PR	PO	PR	PR	CO	PR	
BUCKS		CO	CO	PO				CO	CO	CO	CO	PR	CO	CO	PR	
BUTLER		CO	CO	CO				CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	
CAMBRIA		PR	CO	PR			PR	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	
CHESTER		PR	CO	PR				PR	CO	CO	PR	PR	CO	PO	PO	
CLARION	PO	CO	CO	CO	PO		CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	
CLINTON		CO	CO	PO			PO	PR	CO	CO	PR	PO	CO	PO		PO
DAUPHIN		CO	CO	CO			PR	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO
DELAWARE		CO	CO	CO				CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO
ERIE		CO	CO	CO				PR	CO	PR	PO	PR	CO	PR	PO	PR
FAYETTE		CO	CO	PR				PR	CO	CO	CO	PR	CO	CO	PR	PR
FOREST		PR	CO	PR			CO	PO	CO	PR	PO	PO	CO	PR	PR	PO
FULTON		CO	CO					CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	PO
GREENE		PR	CO					PR	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	PO	PO	
HUNTINGDON	PO	PR	CO	PR			PR	PR	CO	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR
INDIANA	PR	CO	CO	PR				CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	PR	PR
LANCASTER		CO	CO	PR				CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO
LEBANON		CO	CO	CO			CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO
LYCOMING			CO	PR				PR	CO	CO	CO	PR	CO	PR		
MCKEAN		PR	CO	CO	PR		CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO
MERCER			CO	CO				CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO
MIFFLIN		CO	CO	PO			PO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO
MONROE	PO	PR	CO	PR			CO	PR	CO	CO	PR	PR	CO	CO	PR	
MONTOUR		PR	CO					PR	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	PR		
NORTHAMPTON		CO	CO	PR				PR	CO	CO	CO	PR	PR		PR	
PHILADELPHIA		CO	CO	CO				CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	PO	
SCHUYLKILL	PR	CO	CO	PR			PR	PR	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	PO
SOMERSET		PR	CO	PR			PR	PR	CO	PR	PR	PR	CO	CO	PR	PR
SUSQUEHANNA		CO	CO	PR			PR	PR	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	PR	PR
VENANGO		PR	CO	PR			PR	PR	CO	PR	PR	PR	CO	CO	PR	PR
WYOMING		PR	CO	PR			PR	PR	CO	PR	PR	PR	CO	CO	PR	PR
PO	3	1	0	4	1		2	1	0	0	2	2	0	3	4	4
PR	3	12	3	15	1		11	16	1	6	7	13	3	7	13	5
CO	1	19	31	9	0		6	17	33	28	20	19	31	23	11	2
Total	7	32	34	28	2		19	34	34	34	29	34	34	33	28	11

PO = Possible PR = Probable CO = Confirmed

BREEDING BIRD TABLES - 2003

SPECIES	WARBLER		WARBLER												
	NASHVILLE	PARULA NORTHERN	YELLOW	CHESTNUT-SIDED	MAGNOLIA	BLACK-THROATED BLUE	YELLOW-RUMPED	BLACK-THROATED GREEN	BLACKBUCK RINIAN	YELLOW-THROATED	PINE	PRAIRIE	BLACKPOLL	CERULEAN	BLACK-AND-WHITE
ALLEGHENY			CO	PR				PO				PR		PR	
ARMSTRONG		PR	PR	PR								PR		PR	
BERKS		CO	CO	CO		CO		CO			CO	CO		CO	CO
BRADFORD	PO		PR	PR				PR	PO			PR			PR
BUCKS		PR	CO	PR					PO	PR		CO		PR	PR
BUTLER		CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO		CO		CO	CO
CAMBRIA			CO	CO	PR			CO				PR			PR
CHESTER		PR	CO	PO								PR			PO
CLARION		PR	CO	CO	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR			PR			
CLINTON		PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PR	PO			PO		PO	PO
DAUPHIN		PR	CO	PR		PO	PO	CO	PO		PO	CO		CO	CO
DELAWARE			CO	CO								CO			
ERIE			CO	PR	PO			PR			CO				
FAYETTE		PR	CO	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR		PR		PR	PR
FOREST	PO		PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR			PO		PO	PO
FULTON		PR	PR					PR	PO		PO	PR		PR	PR
GREENE		PR	CO								PO	PO		PR	PR
HUNTINGDON		PR	PR	PR	PO	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR		PR	PR
INDIANA		PO	CO	PR	CO			PR	PR	PR	PR	PR		PO	PR
LANCASTER		PR	CO	PR						CO		CO		PR	CO
LEBANON		CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	PR	CO	CO	CO		CO		CO	CO
LYCOMING		PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR					PR
MCKEAN		PO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO				CO	PR
MERCER			CO	CO				CO						PO	
MIFFLIN			CO	PO	PO	PO	CO	PO	PO		PO	CO		CO	CO
MONROE		PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR		PR	PO		PR	PR
MONTOUR			PO												
NORTHAMPTON		PR	CO	PO						PR		CO		PR	CO
PHILADELPHIA			CO												
SCHUYLKILL		PR	CO	PR	PO	PR	PR	PR	CO		PR	PR		PO	PR
SOMERSET		PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR		PR		PR	PR
SUSQUEHANNA			PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR		PR		PR	PR
VENANGO		PR	CO	CO	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR		PR		PR	PR
WYOMING		PR	CO	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR		PR	CO	PR	PR
PO	4	4	2	4	5	2	3	2	4	2	3	4	0	4	4
PR	1	18	9	17	10	16	6	16	10	8	5	15	0	14	14
CO	1	3	23	9	4	7	1	4	4	2	2	9	1	5	7
Total	6	25	34	30	19	25	10	25	18	12	10	28	1	23	25

PO = Possible PR = Probable CO = Confirmed

BREEDING BIRD TABLES - 2003

SPECIES	REDSTART AMERICAN	WARBLER		WATERTHRUSH		WARBLER		YELLOWTHROAT		WARBLER		CHAT YELLOW-BREASTED	TANAGER		TOWHEE EASTERN
		PROTHONOTARY	WORM-EATING	NORTHERN	LOUISIANA	KENTUCKY	MOURNING	COMMON	HOODED	CANADA	SUMMER		SCARLET		
ALLEGHENY	CO		PR		CO	CO		CO	CO	CO		CO		CO	CO
ARMSTRONG BERKS	PR				PR			PR	PR	PR		PO		PR	PR
BRADFORD	CO		CO		CO	PR		CO	CO	CO		CO		CO	CO
BUCKS	PR		CO	PR	PR	PR		CO	CO	PO		PR	PR	PR	PR
BUTLER	CO		CO	CO	CO	CO	PO	CO	CO	CO		PR		CO	CO
CAMBRIA	PR		CO	PR	PR	PR		CO	CO	PR	PR	PR		CO	CO
CHESTER	PR		PO	CO	CO	PR		CO	CO	PR		PR		PR	PR
CLARION	PR		PR		CO	CO		PR	PR	PR		PR		PR	PR
CLINTON	PR		PO		PO	PO		PO	PO	PO		PR		PR	PR
DAUPHIN	CO		CO	PR	CO	CO		CO	CO	PO		CO		CO	CO
DELAWARE	CO		PR		CO	CO		CO	CO	CO		PR		CO	CO
ERIE	PR			PR	PR	PR		PR	PR	PR		PR		PR	PR
FAYETTE	PR			PR	PR	PR		PR	PR	PR		PR		CO	CO
FOREST	PR							PR	PR	CO		PR		PR	PR
FULTON	PR		CO		CO	CO	PO	PR	PR	PO		PR		CO	CO
GREENE	PR		PR		PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR		PO		CO	CO
HUNTINGDON	PR		PR		PR	PR	PO	PR	PR	PR		PR		PR	PR
INDIANA	PR		PR		CO	CO	PR	CO	CO	PR		PR		PR	CO
LANCASTER	CO		PR		CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	PR		PR		CO	CO
LEBANON	CO		CO		CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO		CO		CO	CO
LYCOMING	PR		PO		PR	PR		CO	CO		PR			PR	PR
MCKEAN	CO		PO		CO	PR		CO	CO	CO				CO	CO
MERCER	CO		CO		PO			CO	CO	CO				CO	CO
MIFFLIN	CO		CO					CO	CO	PR		CO		CO	CO
MONROE	PR		PR		PR	PR		PR	PR	PR		PR		PR	CO
MONTOUR	PO							PR	PR					PO	PO
NORTHAMPTON	PR		PR					PR	CO	PR		PR		CO	CO
PHILADELPHIA	CO		CO		CO			CO	CO					CO	CO
SCHUYLKILL	PR		PR		PR	PR		PR	CO	CO		PR		PR	CO
SOMERSET	PR				PR	PR		PR	PR	PR		PR		PR	CO
SUSQUEHANNA	PR				PR	PR	PO	PR	PR	PR		PR		PR	PR
VENANGO	PR		PR		PR	PR	PR	CO	CO	PR		PR		PR	CO
WYOMING	PR		PR		PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR		PR		PR	PR
PO	1	0	4		1	1	2	1	1	3		3		1	1
PR	21	1	9		17	14	9	13	13	15		13		1	11
CO	12	0	7		15	11	7	20	20	11		6		17	22
Total	34	1	20		33	26	18	34	34	29		22		34	34

PO = Possible PR = Probable CO = Confirmed

BREEDING BIRD TABLES - 2003

SPECIES	SPARROW										JUNCO DARK-EYED	CARDINAL NORTHERN	GROSBEAK		BUNTING INDIGO
	CHIPPING	CLAY-COLORED	FIELD	VESPER	SAVANNAH	GRASSHOPPER	HENSLOW'S	SONG	SWAMP	WHITE-THROATED			ROSE-BREASTED	BLUE	
ALLEGHENY	CO		CO		CO	CO		PR	CO	PR		CO	CO		CO
ARMSTRONG	CO		PR	PO	PR	PR			PR	PR		PR	PR		PR
BERKS	CO		CO	PR	CO	CO			CO	CO		CO	CO	PR	CO
BRADFORD			PR	PO	PR	PO			PR	PO	PO	PR	PR		PR
BUCKS	CO		CO		PO	PR			CO	PO		CO	CO	CO	CO
BUTLER	CO		CO	CO	CO	CO		CO	CO	CO		CO	CO		CO
CAMBRIA	CO		CO	CO	CO	CO		CO	CO	CO			CO		CO
CHESTER	CO		PR		PO	PR			CO			CO	PO		PR
CLARION	CO	PR	CO	PR	PR	PR		PR	CO	PR		CO	CO		CO
CLINTON	CO		PO		PO	PO			PO	CO		CO	PR		PR
DAUPHIN	CO		CO	CO	CO	CO			CO	PR		CO	CO	PO	CO
DELAWARE	CO		CO		CO				CO	CO		CO	CO		CO
ERIE	PR		PR	PR	PR			PO	CO	PR		PR	PR		PR
FAYETTE	CO		CO						CO	PR		CO	PR		CO
FOREST	CO		PR	PR	PR				PR	PO		CO	CO		CO
FULTON	CO		CO	CO		CO			CO	PO	PO	PR	CO		CO
GREENE	CO		PR		PR	PR			CO			CO	PR		PR
HUNTINGDON	PR		PR	PR	PR	PR			PR	PR		PR	PR		PR
INDIANA	CO		PR	PR	PR	PR		PR	CO	PR		CO	CO		CO
LANCASTER	CO		CO	CO	CO	CO			CO	CO			CO	PR	CO
LEBANON	CO		CO	CO	CO	CO			CO	CO		PR	CO		CO
LYCOMING	CO		PR						CO			CO	PR		PR
MCKEAN	CO		CO		CO	PO			CO	CO	CO	CO	CO		CO
MERCER	CO		CO		CO			PO	CO	CO		CO	CO		CO
MIFFLIN	CO		CO	PO	PR				CO	CO		CO	CO		CO
MONROE	PR		PR						CO	CO	CO	PR	PR		CO
MONTGOMERY			PO						PR						
NORTHAMPTON	CO		CO	PR	PR	PR			CO	PR		CO	CO		CO
PHILADELPHIA	CO		CO						CO	CO		CO	CO		CO
SCHUYLKILL	CO		CO	PR	PR	PR			PR	PR		PR	PR		CO
SOMERSET	CO		CO	PR	PR	CO		PR	CO	PR		CO	CO		CO
SUSQUEHANNA	PR		PR	PR	PR	PR			PR	PR		PR	PR		PR
VENANGO	CO		CO	PO	CO	CO		CO	CO	PR		CO	CO		CO
WYOMING	CO		PR	PO	PR	PR			CO	PR		CO	PR		PR
PO	0	0	2	5	1	4		2	1	3		2	0	2	0
PR	4	1	12	9	14	10		4	7	14		0	12	2	10
CO	28	0	20	6	10	10		3	26	10		2	16	1	23
Total	32	1	34	20	25	24		9	34	27		4	28	5	33

PO = Possible PR = Probable CO = Confirmed

BREEDING BIRD TABLES - 2003

SPECIES	BOBOLINK		BLACKBIRD		MEADOWLARK		GRACKLE		COWBIRD		ORIOLE		FINCH		GOLDFINCH		SPARROW		Probable	Confirmed	Total
	RED-WINGED	EASTERN	COMMON	BROWN-HEADED	ORCHARD	BALTIMORE	PURPLE	HOUSE	AMERICAN	HOUSE	Possible	Confirmed	Probable	Confirmed	Total						
ALLEGHENY	PR	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	19	84	110
ARMSTRONG	PR	CO	CO	CO	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	52	25	97
BERKS	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	11	117	132
BRADFORD	PR	PR	PO	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	44	15	107
BUCKS	CO	PR	CO	CO	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	24	78	116
BUTLER	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	4	122	130
CAMBRIA	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	31	71	104
CHESTER	PR	PR	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	34	44	96
CLARION	CO	CO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	PO	28	72	118
CLINTON	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	23	27	101
DAUPHIN	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	15	106	137
DELAWARE	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	6	83	95
ERIE	PR	PR	CO	CO	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	42	47	122
FAYETTE	PR	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	10	38	111
FOREST	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	65	27	109
FULTON	PO	PR	CO	CO	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	32	50	103
GREENE	PR	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	30	49	93
HUNTINGDON	PO	PR	PO	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	104	11	129
INDIANA	PO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	15	61	124
LANCASTER	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	4	95	115
LEBANON	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	11	115	127
LYCOMING	CO	PR	CO	CO	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	43	34	96
MCKEAN	PR	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	18	89	126
MERCER	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	2	95	107
MIFFLIN	PO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	7	82	103
MONROE	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	62	33	120
MONTOUR	CO	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	24	34	70
NORTHAMPTON	PR	CO	CO	CO	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	44	54	113
PHILADELPHIA	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	2	81	88
SCHUYLKILL	PR	CO	PR	CO	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	57	56	127
SOMERSET	PR	CO	PR	CO	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	11	53	126
SUSQUEHANNA	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	67	6	75
VENANGO	CO	CO	PR	CO	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	55	70	128
WYOMING	PR	CO	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	84	29	121
PO	4	0	3	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3		
PR	15	6	5	9	10	8	8	7	4	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	9		
CO	10	28	15	22	13	25	25	8	26	22	22	26	26	26	26	26	26	26			
Total	29	34	30	34	27	34	34	17	31	34	34	31	31	34	34	34	34	33		164	176

PO = Possible PR = Probable CO = Confirmed

# Photo Quiz #2



Can you identify this bird?