

# Report on the First Pennsylvania Migration Count — May 9, 1992

by Marshall Iliff

*"To give each and every Birdwatcher the opportunity to enjoy a day's birding during Spring Migration with the knowledge that the result of their findings, together with the birds counted by others, would fit together like the pieces of a puzzle and reveal the status of bird migration on a specified date."*

(Paraphrased from Chandler S. Robbins, 1952.)

## INTRODUCTION

On May 9, 1992, 141 observers from 10 Pennsylvania counties participated in the first annual North American Migration Count (NAMC). Many of you may or may not be familiar with the "May Counts" that have been taking place in Maryland, Illinois, Indiana, Delaware and scattered counties around the United States for many years. The Maryland May Count began in 1948 under the guidance of Chandler Robbins. As a researcher at Patuxent Wildlife Refuge he was looking for a method to examine the distribution and abundance of species during spring migration over a large geographic area (he later was instrumental in creating the US Fish & Wildlife Service Breeding Bird Survey). Vernon Kleen, State May Count Coordinator in Maryland from 1961 to 1965, began the Illinois Spring Bird Count in 1972; Edward Hopkins copied the effort in Indiana, starting 1976 and Delaware began about the same time. It was only late last year that Jim Stasz of North Beach, Maryland (Maryland May Count compiler since 1980), was inspired to organize this as a national project. Starting in January, he sent letters to past Christmas Bird Count compilers to gain participation across the Country. To date, more than 200 counties in 38 states and one Canadian province have sent reports.

A count for the NAMC is organized much like a Christmas Bird Count (CBC) with several important distinctions. First, the counting area is an entire county [Parish in Louisiana, "Game Management Unit" in Alaska, etc.] not a circle with a 15 mile diameter. Second, the count will

always be held on the second Saturday in May across the country, with all counts on the same day. Hopefully, this will provide a "snapshot" of spring migration activity from year to year. Observers count from midnight to midnight, record miles and hours (on foot, in car, and otherwise). Like the CBCs, hours are recorded separately for "feeder watching", "owling" and "regular" birding. However, the NAMC also keeps separate hours for "stationary" birding (for example seawatches, hawkwatches and banding stations). Keeping separate hours and miles for each of these is essential to meaningful

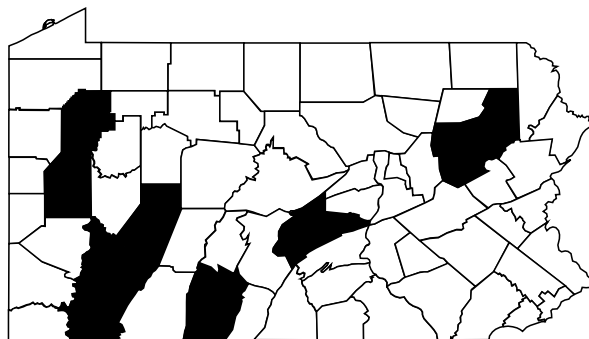
observation and an accurate written description, or a sketch (or both) of the species will be more than sufficient for most, while truly accidental species may require confirmation or a photograph. Otherwise, the only other requirement is to find birds and have fun. I've done this count in Maryland since 1988, and believe me, it's a blast.

Analysis of the mounds of data collected through the years is still in its preliminary stages, but certain conclusions have been formed. Long-term trends in resident species are highly correlated with results obtained from CBCs and the Breeding Bird Survey; the trends complement and supplement these efforts. Long-term trends in locally breeding neotropical migrants can be measured and supplement the BBS. Totally unique is the ability to take a "snapshot" of migration which shows not only geographic distribution, but also relative density. *"if little is known of the contingencies facing migrants on their wintering grounds, even less is known about the challenges they face on migratory lanes"* (Morse, D.H. 1980). To have the most value for all of the effort, the NAMC must be held on a single day: just one day difference can blur the picture.

## RESULTS

On Friday, May 8, a strong low pressure system in western North Carolina created a nor'easter with heavy surf along the Atlantic Coast, heavy rain from southern New England to Alabama, with snow in the higher elevations of the Appalachians resulting in accumulations of several feet in the mountains of North Carolina and Georgia. By the morning of the 9<sup>th</sup> the core drifted north to West Virginia, with heavy rain most of the day in a narrow belt from central Maine to northern Kentucky. The rest of the Midatlantic and southern New England had unseasonably cool overcast

1992 NORTH AMERICAN MIGRATION COUNT  
(Participating counties)



analysis of the data. Temperature, Wind, Cloud Cover, and Precipitation are recorded, since all of these factors obviously effect bird activity on a given count. Coverage should be spread out across a county as completely as possible to ensure that no "hotspot" or habitat type is left uncovered, and to eliminate the likelihood of "double-counting."

Documentation must be submitted for any species deemed as rare or unusual by the State or County Coordinator. If documentation is not sufficient, the compiler has no choice but to delete the record from the cumulative list. The documentation of the accepted rarities is then passed on to the State Compiler, who has the final word in the acceptance or rejection of a particular species. The National Coordinator will trust that the County and State compilers have edited out any dubious reports. Careful

skies. Despite bad weather across much of the state, the 72 parties put in more than 718 hours of birding and managed to find 34,497 individuals of 182 species (as well as 1 hybrid) [Table 1.]. The counties have been organized from roughly west-to-east to allow an easier search for geographic differences. These are excellent results, especially considering the weather, the early date of the count, the small number of participants and the relative disorganization of this "fledgling" count as a whole.

The ten most abundant birds were:

1. American Robin	2,600
2. Red-winged Blackbird	2,575
3. European Starling	2,116
4. Brown-headed Cowbird	1,914
5. Tree Swallow	1,316
6. American Crow	1,153
7. Chipping Sparrow	1,099
8. American Goldfinch	1,091
9. House Finch	1,059
10. Song Sparrow	939

Documentation was good for most species, with the following species reported and documented:

**Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** in Indiana Co. by Georgette Syster. Excellent details.

**Olive-sided Flycatcher** in Indiana Co. by Georgette Syster. Good Details.

**Red-breasted Nuthatch** in Luzerne Co. by Ed Johnson. Excellent details.

**Prothonotary Warbler** in Westmoreland County by Dick Byers. Great details for a species which probably deserved details from Westmoreland, even though the list did not request them.

**Connecticut Warbler** in Westmoreland Co. A very rare migrant in the Northeast in the Spring.

**Henslow's Sparrow** in Indiana Co. by Margaret A. Higbee and 1 by Marcy Cunkelman and Dorothy Pless. Good details for a species that is obviously a common nester in appropriate habitat in Indiana County. They commented that the rain prevented them from getting the 30+ birds that nest there.

**Rusty Blackbird** in Indiana Co. by Paula Fleming and in Luzerne

Co. by Jim Hoyson, Mark Blauer and Jim Shoemaker. Good Details.

**Common Redpoll** by Bill Betts in Indiana County. The most complete documentation submitted, was also for the rarest species. This bird has been reported only once from the Maryland May Counts, and the early date of this count may have been significant.

Unfortunately, no details were submitted for the 12 Orange-crowned Warblers in Butler and the American Tree Sparrows in Mifflin (6) and Juniata (1). All of these species are rare enough at this date that they simply can not be added to the list without some sort of written description.

Given the early stages of this count in Pennsylvania, it is nearly impossible to show actual population trends with the data from this year alone. However, when the birds numbers are analyzed geographically, some fascinating patterns are revealed. Some of the more interesting findings are described below.

The most obvious geographic patterns are those where a species is found only in one portion of the state. The Fish Crow, for example, was entirely absent from the 8 Western counties, while 44 were found in the two easternmost counties. Similar analysis of other species (Yellow-throated Warbler for example) will almost certainly be possible in the years to come, especially with increased county participation. Hints of these birds' ranges in Pennsylvania are already apparent.

Looking only at the raw numbers, Indiana and Butler were the only counties to turn in significant numbers of meadowlarks, Horned Larks, and grassland sparrows (Savannah, Grasshopper, and Henslow's). The data reveals much higher counts per 10 party hours of these grassland species in Butler county than in Indiana county [Figure 1.]. Possible explanations are that: (a) the habitat is more common in

Butler, and thus the species' populations are greater, (b) that the species in consideration are more common in Butler's fields than in Indiana's fields, or (c) that a higher percentage of time was spent in the grasslands by the observers in Butler county. [This example shows just a few of the ways that one set of numbers can be analyzed, and the varying explanations that can result].

Looking at numbers of certain warbler species reveals some fascinating geographic patterns, especially when graphed showing birds per party hour on the y axis, and counties (running west to east) on the x axis. Blue-winged, Blackburnian, and American Redstart were predictably much more abundant in the western portion of the state. Hooded Warblers, Worm-eating Warblers, and Black & White Warblers have peaks that corresponded very well to the areas of highest density shown on the preliminary maps of the Pennsylvania Breeding Bird Atlas [Figure 2]: Hooded Warblers were the most common of the three in Indiana county, Black & whites were the most common in Mifflin, Venango, and Luzerne, while Worm-eatings peaked in Mifflin, Butler, and Indiana counties respectively.

These are just a couple examples of the interesting patterns that this count's data can provide. Just think of what will be in store for us if this count continues to grow and gather data over the years to come! I am sure we can all look forward to the success of this count in the future. I extend my sincerest thanks to all those who partic-

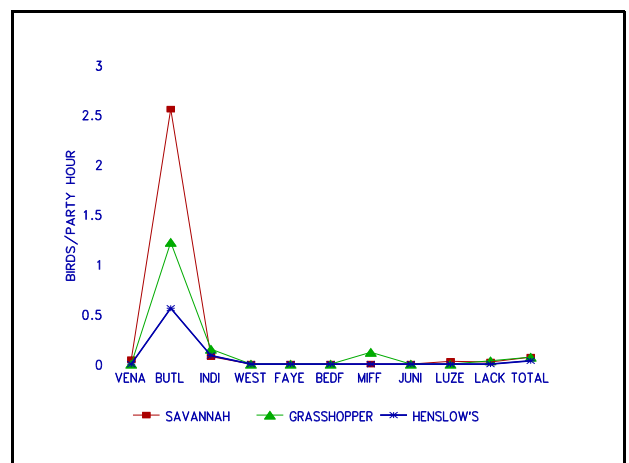


Figure 1. Grassland Sparrows

ipated in and compiled this count. I hope everyone had fun and will be willing to participate next year, and in the years to follow.

**OBSERVERS:**

**Bedford:** Alan & Dorothy Aman, John G. and Terry Carnila, Olga Custer, Eva Hillegass, Les Hollinger, Faun L. & Richard L. Howsare, Laura & Michael Jackson, Clyde A. McGinnett, Rosie McGinnett (compiler - Route 1, Box 426, Bedford, PA 15522), Victor McGlaughlin, Sarah G. & William H. Miles, Karl Novak, Brenda & Joe Popelish, Rita Popelish, Ron Schad, Eric Wilhelm, ?? (1 report submitted with no name).

**Butler:** Bill Grenfell, Ann Oesterling, Don Oesterling, Gene Wilhelm (compiler - RD 2 Box 2120, Slippery Rock, PA 16057)

**Fayette:** Dave Kreuger, Darlene M. Madarish (compiler - 2525 West Crawford Avenue, Connellsville, PA 15425-1916), Terry Springer.

**Indiana:** Pat Andrascik, Bill Betts, Tom Betts, Jean Bobella, David Carlisle, Suzanne Conner, Geraldine Conrad, Greg Cook, Marcy Cunkelman, Gloria Dick, Norman Dick, Omah Duggan, Harriet Elliston, Flo Emmonds, Betsy Fetterman, Paula Fleming, Pat Gazda, Etta Heinlen, Margaret Higbee, Roger V. Higbee (compiler - RR2 Box 166, Indiana, PA 15701), Leon Hue, Edna Huff, Aino Johnston, Conrad Johnston, Timmi Jones, Carol Kerr, Gloria Lamer, Flora Mae Lingle, Mary A. Little, Gib McLaughlin, Beth Marshall, Ken Marshall, Pam Miller, Marilyn Moore, Jone Perkins, Alice Pierce, Dorothy Pless, Pat Rawls, Barb & Don Rowe, Penny Russell, Mary Lee Shaw, Georgette Syster, John Taylor, Linda Wagner.

**Juniata:** Esther Bratton, Charles E. Leonard, Marian Sieber, Lucy Taylor, Aden Troyer, David Troyer, Wilson Weidner, Carol Whitesel, Linda Whitesel (compiler - RR3 Box 820, Mifflintown, PA 17059).

**Lackawanna:** Rosann Bongey (compiler - 33 Laurel Drive, Scranton, PA 18505), Michael Carey, Josephine Cornell, Robert Cornell, Virginia Cruger, Elinor Daley, Timothy Daniels, Linda Doherty, Janice Elnitsky, Loraine Glnsky, Betty Harris, Arlene

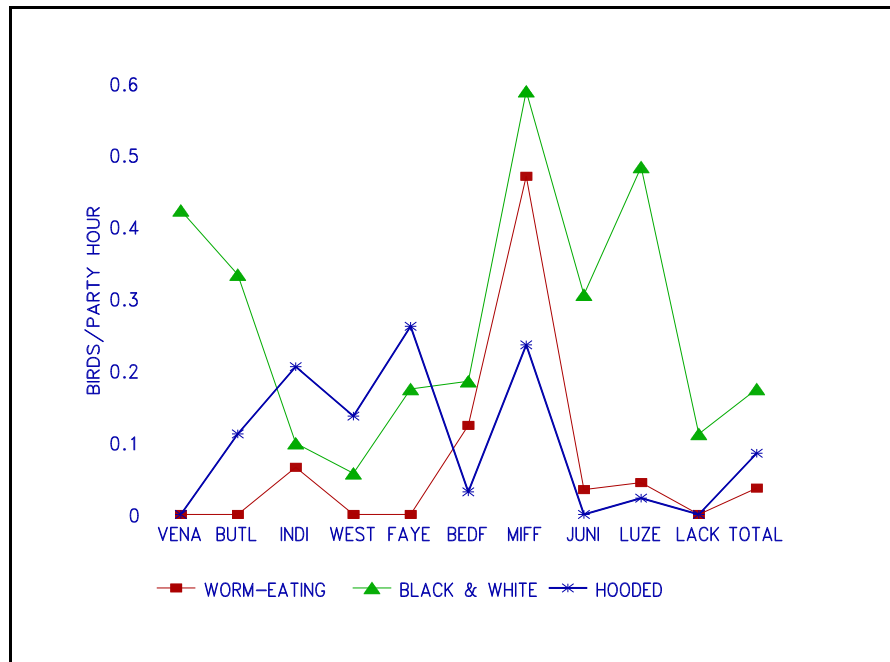


Figure 2. Warblers

Jarocho, Marie Jarocho, Billie Kraus, John LaCapra, Chris Lomeo, Judy Lomeo, Basil Nichols, Dorothy Preznuk, John Rose, Louise Roth, Jane Shulenberger, Matilda Styer, Helen Thornton, Earlene Williams, Sue Zenke, Tinka Zenke

**Luzerne:** Terry Baltimore, Mark Blauer, Emmerson Heffner, Jim Hoyson, Ed Johnson, Jim Shoemaker (compiler - 20 Abraham's Drive, Wyoming, PA 18644), John Shoemaker, Martha Terry, Alan Yuscavage, Bonnie Yuscavage.

**Mifflin:** Genevieve Aurand, Joyce Devare, Elaine Harmon, Rebecca Harmon, Margaret Kenepf (compiler - Box 345 RD 2, McVeytown, PA 17501), Daryl Miller.

**Venango:** Gary Edwards, Nick Kerlin (compiler - Oil Creek State Park, RD/Box 207, Oil City, PA 16301), Nicole Kerlin, Russ States, Carolyn Worley.

**Westmoreland:** Margaret Ackerman, Linda Berg, Dick Byers (compiler - 3570 Clawson Drive, Murrysville, PA 15601), Eileen Byers, Art Carroll, Louise Carroll, Jane Caywood, Glenna Cottrell, Ginny Croneberger, Ken Croneberger, Mary Dorman, Mamie Ernest, Clara Feibleman, Dorothy Ferguson, Shirley Fitzpatrick, Phyllis Flasher, Steve Fowler, Sharon Gewecke, John

Graham, Judy Graham, Sue Hauser, Duncan Hyslop, Eleanor Kish, Don Koch, Marlene Lewis, Neal Lewis, Sue Mason, Dale Matuza, Xina Matuza, Robert Mulvihill, Ed Musk, Tom Pearson, Barb Rich, Ted Rich, Mary Jane Seipler, Mary Shirland, Tim Vechter, Pat Vitale, Ruth Whitehead, Dee Wiltrot.

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Table 1. Statewide May Count, May 9, 1992

	VENA	BUTL	INDI	WEST	FAYE	BEDF	MIFF	JUNI	LUZE	LACK	TOTAL	Co's
Common Loon	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	8	1	15	7
Pied-billed Grebe	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	3
Dble-crested Cormorant	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	8	3
American Bittern	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2
Great-blue Heron	9	6	3	3	1	1	-	12	17	24	76	9
Great Egret	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Green-backed Heron	2	-	6	6	1	1	-	-	1	6	23	7
Blk-crowned Night-Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Tundra Swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Mute Swan	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Canada Goose	87	125	64	79	7	6	13	41	18	85	525	10
Wood Duck	16	19	24	12	1	8	2	25	9	15	131	10
American Black Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1
Mallard	22	38	74	124	26	29	45	47	66	47	518	10
Blue-winged Teal	2	6	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	12	5
American Wigeon	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ring-necked Duck	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Lesser Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Bufflehead	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	3
Hooded Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	2
Common Merganser	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	11	2
Red-breasted Merganser	-	17	8	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	28	4
Black Vulture	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	2
Turkey Vulture	-	2	22	18	5	31	30	20	5	32	165	9
Osprey	2	-	3	2	-	1	-	1	2	6	17	7
Bald Eagle (ad)	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	2
Bald Eagle (imm)	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Northern Harrier	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	2
Sharp-shinned Hawk	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	1	2	8	6
Cooper's Hawk	1	-	-	2	1	3	-	3	2	-	12	6
Red-shouldered Hawk	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	5
Broad-winged Hawk	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	7	8	22	5
Red-tailed Hawk	1	4	12	14	-	7	1	3	5	3	50	9
American Kestrel	2	4	10	7	-	5	5	11	1	9	54	9
Ring-necked Pheasant	-	2	10	8	1	2	3	1	1	5	33	9
Ruffed Grouse	2	-	24	1	-	6	-	6	1	4	44	7
Wild Turkey	1	-	15	16	-	5	2	4	-	6	49	7
Virginia Rail	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	8	3
Sora	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	10	3
Common Moorhen	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
American Coot	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
Killdeer	8	12	53	38	2	27	26	9	8	14	197	10
Greater Yellowlegs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2
Lesser Yellowlegs	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2
Solitary Sandpiper	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	4	4	12	5
Spotted Sandpiper	2	6	3	4	-	1	1	6	7	2	32	9
Least Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	1
American Woodcock	3	-	8	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	19	5
Bonaparte's Gull	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	7	3
Ring-billed Gull	1	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	9	8	24	5
Herring Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1
Rock Dove	8	100	28	29	4	24	113	82	95	108	591	10
Mourning Dove	19	33	354	165	13	75	41	64	99	108	971	10
Black-billed Cuckoo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Common Barn Owl	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Eastern Screech Owl	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	8	5
Great Horned Owl	1	-	1	2	-	4	1	2	6	-	17	7
Barred Owl	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	6	5
Common Nighthawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	6	3
Whip-poor-will	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	4	3
Chimney Swift	123	22	146	114	-	20	68	43	53	9	598	9
Ruby-thrted Hummingbird	-	4	29	17	6	25	8	8	1	1	99	9
Belted Kingfisher	1	2	10	5	1	3	2	5	10	6	45	10

	VENA	BUTL	INDI	WEST	FAYE	BEDF	MIFF	JUNI	LUZE	LACK	TOTAL	Co's
Red-headed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	1
Red-bellied Woodpecker	1	8	14	25	1	15	21	9	3	-	97	9
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Downy Woodpecker	3	11	75	43	1	35	22	20	13	27	250	10
Hairy Woodpecker	-	4	19	14	2	7	15	1	2	14	78	9
Northern Flicker	11	14	57	26	5	6	4	18	8	41	190	10
Pileated Woodpecker	3	1	22	7	1	9	9	7	3	4	66	10
Olive-sided Flycatcher	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
Eastern Wood-Pewee	-	-	-	2	-	5	6	-	-	2	15	4
Acadian Flycatcher	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	3
Willow Flycatcher	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Least Flycatcher	-	5	11	3	1	-	-	-	8	33	61	6
Eastern Phoebe	22	11	56	23	2	15	24	23	14	35	225	10
Great-crested Flycatcher	1	2	2	2	-	1	23	5	6	3	45	9
Eastern Kingbird	-	-	6	1	-	2	1	2	1	7	20	7
Horned Lark	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3
Purple Martin	-	40	1	1	-	10	5	60	-	7	124	7
Tree Swallow	131	60	192	72	21	14	527	26	27	246	1,316	10
No. Rough-winged Swallow	11	6	29	19	6	-	7	9	60	19	166	9
Bank Swallow	2	6	2	2	1	7	-	5	4	-	29	8
Cliff Swallow	7	8	1	-	7	-	3	6	20	6	58	8
Barn Swallow	7	48	176	128	40	61	89	75	37	88	749	10
Blue Jay	22	56	312	103	2	91	40	29	46	100	801	10
American Crow	44	18	385	152	3	68	144	78	98	163	1,153	10
Fish Crow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	5	44	2
Common Raven	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2
Black-capped Chickadee	26	41	256	64	4	44	27	6	49	127	644	10
Carolina Chickadee	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
Chickadee sp.	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	1
Tufted Titmouse	12	29	132	71	4	38	70	47	54	37	494	10
Red-breasted Nuthatch	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	2
White-breasted Nuthatch	13	17	51	29	1	22	14	8	5	27	187	10
Brown Creeper	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	8	5
Carolina Wren	2	9	9	17	1	8	20	11	15	6	98	10
House Wren	2	14	70	29	2	12	38	19	37	37	260	10
Winter Wren	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	9	3
Marsh Wren	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	3
Golden-crowned Kinglet	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	3
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	4	3	23	12	1	2	-	2	21	11	79	9
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	18	7	-	72	1	20	21	8	26	1	174	9
Eastern Bluebird	3	21	95	50	16	35	19	55	6	13	313	10
Veery	3	2	1	9	-	-	-	3	19	9	46	7
Swainson's Thrush	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	2
Hermit Thrush	4	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	3	11	5
Wood Thrush	22	12	195	90	8	24	44	53	21	18	487	10
American Robin	125	100	844	479	42	90	144	146	206	424	2,600	10
Gray Catbird	25	29	110	38	2	24	12	21	46	27	334	10
Northern Mockingbird	-	-	3	7	-	7	8	8	5	25	63	7
Brown Thrasher	-	4	26	7	1	3	1	4	1	4	51	9
Water Pipit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	14	1
Cedar Waxwing	-	200	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	215	3
European Starling	72	300	469	389	31	53	140	127	271	264	2,116	10
White-eyed Vireo	-	7	4	10	1	1	1	-	1	-	25	7
Solitary Vireo	2	9	23	-	1	1	-	-	4	4	44	7
Yellow-throated Vireo	2	5	5	6	-	1	-	3	-	2	24	7
Warbling Vireo	1	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	5	2	14	5
Red-eyed Vireo	5	28	7	32	2	-	15	16	2	9	116	9
Vireo sp.	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Blue-winged Warbler	27	5	20	12	1	2	-	2	3	14	86	9
Goldn-winged Warbler	-	1	4	2	4	3	2	5	1	2	24	9
"Lawrence's Warbler"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1
Tennessee Warbler	-	12	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	5	24	6
Nashville Warbler	-	6	9	5	1	1	-	1	29	5	57	8
Northern Parula	3	1	4	4	3	1	3	-	1	-	20	8
Yellow Warbler	27	21	140	60	4	8	11	26	61	91	449	10
Chestnut-sided Warbler	13	6	12	5	1	1	2	-	18	14	72	9

	VENA	BUTL	INDI	WEST	FAYE	BEDF	MIFF	JUNI	LUZE	LACK	TOTAL	Co's
Magnolia Warbler	5	-	9	1	2	-	-	1	10	-	28	6
Cape May Warbler	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	6	3
Black-thrt'd Blue Warbler	-	-	4	2	1	-	2	1	18	1	29	7
"Myrtle" Warbler	4	15	25	9	1	2	4	43	77	80	260	10
Blk-thrt'd Green Warbler	5	7	86	12	2	1	-	12	57	24	206	9
Blackburnian Warbler	6	10	5	10	2	2	-	3	1	-	39	8
Yellow-throated Warbler	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3
Pine Warbler	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2
Prairie Warbler	-	-	28	9	2	-	7	4	11	24	85	7
Bay-breasted Warbler	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cerulean Warbler	1	1	7	29	2	-	2	7	2	1	52	9
Black & White Warbler	11	3	12	5	2	6	5	9	22	18	93	10
American Redstart	7	5	31	37	2	14	4	4	16	10	130	10
Prothonotary Warbler	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2
Worm-eating Warbler	-	-	8	-	-	4	4	1	2	-	19	5
Ovenbird	9	1	125	19	2	-	29	12	36	60	293	9
Northern Waterthrush	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	9	4
Louisiana Waterthrush	6	6	7	6	2	-	1	3	2	1	34	9
Kentucky Warbler	1	-	15	8	-	3	-	-	-	-	27	4
Connecticut Warbler	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Mourning Warbler	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
Common Yellowthroat	12	7	116	34	5	5	19	38	17	40	293	10
Hooded Warbler	-	1	25	12	3	1	2	-	1	-	45	7
Wilson's Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Canada Warbler	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	3	9	4
Yellow-breasted Chat	-	-	-	6	6	-	8	8	-	-	28	4
Scarlet Tanager	2	9	6	25	2	11	10	6	1	6	78	10
Northern Cardinal	27	31	239	196	9	68	86	75	58	64	853	10
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	1	9	48	29	2	10	30	4	19	32	184	10
Indigo Bunting	2	-	31	13	1	5	3	11	-	2	68	8
Rufous-sided Towhee	44	10	319	104	8	26	45	32	9	44	641	10
Chipping Sparrow	42	25	484	113	7	73	59	70	51	175	1,099	10
Field Sparrow	4	18	153	66	1	15	15	10	12	57	351	10
Vesper Sparrow	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	12	3
Savannah Sparrow	1	23	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	37	5
Grasshopper Sparrow	-	11	18	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	35	4
Henslow's Sparrow	-	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2
Song Sparrow	61	39	326	95	2	29	92	61	82	152	939	10
Swamp Sparrow	2	4	7	4	1	2	-	-	14	38	72	8
White-throated Sparrow	-	6	11	19	1	8	24	17	12	13	111	9
White-crowned Sparrow	-	6	10	2	1	7	3	7	5	3	44	9
Dark-eyed Junco	16	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	26	2	47	5
Bobolink	11	18	26	-	-	-	1	-	-	48	104	5
Red-winged Blackbird	158	100	1,197	280	7	82	120	135	130	366	2,575	10
Eastern Meadowlark	5	29	47	11	-	3	5	9	14	17	140	9
Rusty Blackbird	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	23	27	4
Common Grackle	162	100	398	400	6	53	274	187	188	146	1,914	10
Brown-headed Cowbird	1	21	178	109	2	65	83	48	72	100	679	10
Blackbird sp.	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	1
Orchard Oriole	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
"Baltimore" Oriole	6	9	31	53	4	14	17	23	11	28	196	10
Purple Finch	-	4	98	9	3	5	-	-	3	57	179	7
House Finch	11	100	322	155	6	102	134	73	48	108	1,059	10
Common Redpoll	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pine Siskin	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	2
American Goldfinch	75	60	318	95	16	134	109	65	61	158	1,091	10
House Sparrow	23	10	216	74	8	27	226	129	49	129	891	10
Total Species	98	107	135	126	84	95	99	105	137	*110	*182	
Total Individuals	1,727	2,332	9,855	4,941	417	1,818	3,338	2,486	2,949	4,563	34,426	
# Observers	5	4	26	25	3	23	6	11	11	27	141	
# Parties	3	1	19	13	3	16	1	?	7	9	72+	

\* plus 1 hybrid

Table 1. Statewide May Count, May 9, 1992 (con't)

	VENA	BUTL	INDI	WEST	FAYE	BEDF	MIFF	JUNI	LUZE	LACK	TOTAL
Time Start	0600	0530	0500	0530	0800	0900	0530	0530	0200	0600	
Time Stop	2100	1500	2145	2000	2000	2000	2100	2130	2100	1800	
<u>Owling</u>											
Hours Owling	2	0	3.5	1	0	0	0.5	1	8	0	16
Miles Owling	15	0	33	0.5	0	0	4	?	40	0	92.5
<u>Regular</u>											
Hours Foot	12	7	63.25	54.25	6.75	18	2.5	?	20.75	41	225.75
Hours Car	14	2	58.75	33.75	3.25	3	6	?	24.8	120	265.25
Hours Boat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0
Hours other	0	0	0	0	0	11.5	0	?	0	0	11.5
Total Hours	26	9	122	88	10	32.5	8.5	29.5	45.55	161	562
Miles Foot	6.5	5	48.75	36.5	8	15	3	?	19	52	202
Miles Car	245	51	589.6	276	141	22	238	?	328	261	2,294
Miles Boat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0
Miles other	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	?	0	0	?
Total Miles	251.5	56	638.35	312.5	149	37	241	?	347	313	2,494
<u>Stationary</u>											
Hours Stationary	0	0	11	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	22
<u>Feeder Watching</u>											
Hours Feeder Watching	0	0	40.5	45.75	1.5	32	5.5	5.5	0	53	184
<u>Temperature</u>											
Pre-dawn	?	?	41	45	50s	40	58	50	50	48	
Dawn	45	43	41	47	50s	42	58	50	51	48	
AM	50	45	47	?	50s	45	62	?	59	52	
Noon	54	47	53	50	50s	48	68	?	67	60	
PM	50	49	57	53	50s	50	68	?	65	62	
Sunset	50	?	50	60	50s	47	65	?	60	50	
Night	?	?	48	?	?	45	65	50	59	?	
<u>Wind</u>											
Pre-dawn	?	?	0	Calm	?	0	breeze	0-5	0	0	
Dawn	0	E 10	0	W 5-10	?	SE 1	breeze	0-5	SW 10	0	
AM	SE 5	E 10	SW 10	?	?	SE 1-3	breeze	0-5	SW 15	NE 5	
Noon	SE 5	SE 10	SW 10	?	?	0	breeze	0-5	SW 15	SW 5	
PM	E 5	SE 10	SW 10	W 10	?	0	breeze	0-5	SW 15	SW 5	
Sunset	0	?	SW 10	?	?	0	breeze	0-5	SW 5	SW 5	
Night	?	?	0	?	?	0	breeze	0-5	0	?	
<u>Cloud Cover (%)</u>											
Pre-dawn	?	?	95	?	?	100	50	?	100	100	
Dawn	10	25	100	100	?	100	40	?	100	100	
AM	20	50	100	100	?	100	30	?	95	75	
Noon	100	100	100	100	?	100	10	?	30	50	
PM	100	100	100	50	?	100	10	?	60	50	
Sunset	100	?	25	50	?	100	20	?	60	100	
Night	?	?	50	?	?	100	20	?	60	?	
<u>Precipitation</u>											
Pre-dawn	?	?	0	0	?	Rain	0	?	0.01	0	
Dawn	Fog	0	0	Rain	Rain	Rain	0	?	0.01	0	
AM	0	0	Rain	Rain	Rain	Rain	0	?	0	0	
Noon	Lt.	Rain	Rain	Rain	Rain	0	0	?	0	0	
PM	Lt.	Heavy	0	0	Rain	Rain	sprkls	?	0.03	0	
Sunset	0	?	0	0	Rain	Rain	0	?	0	0	
Night	?	?	0	0	Rain	Rain	0	?	0	0	