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The Kentucky Warbler

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THE KENTUCKY WARBLER

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THE COVER

We thank Eddie Huber for the image of the presumed Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) x Tree Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*) taken 3 July 2009 at Surrey Hills Farm in north-eastern Jefferson County (see Field Note, p. 103). Financial support for color reproduction in this issue provided by the Daniel Boone National Forest and Touchstone Energy Cooperatives.



RESULTS OF THE 2009 FORAY IN CLINTON COUNTY

Stephen J. Stedman and Brainard Palmer-Ball, Jr.

Foray is a term that has been traditionally used by the Tennessee Ornithological Society (TOS) to describe a bird-monitoring survey designed to gather data on the distribution and abundance of all the birds occurring in a single county during the breeding season. Typically held sometime from late May to mid-June, a foray brings together a group of birders who spend several days collecting data while seeking evidence of breeding of as many species of birds as possible.

Results of foray efforts often provide the best available data about the distribution and abundance of breeding birds. For example, in five counties of the "Upper Cumberland Region" (hereinafter UCR) of Tennessee and Kentucky (DeKalb, Jackson, Pickett, and White counties, TN, and Clinton County, KY), data obtained from recent forays have usually surpassed in detail of coverage results from two previous efforts along the same lines—TOS-conducted forays from the late 1970s and 1980s and/or the Kentucky/Tennessee Breeding Bird Atlas projects (Palmer-Ball 1996; Nicholson 1997) that were conducted during the late 1980s and early 1990s.

Foray Protocol

The protocol for conducting a foray is fairly straightforward. Typically, the county being surveyed is divided into discrete units, usually based on 7.5' USGS quadrangle maps. Each quad is then further divided into subunits, typically six of them. These subunits, referred to as "blocks," become the units surveyed during the foray. A typical county may have 30–50 such blocks within its boundaries. During the foray, each block (circa 12 mi² [circa 19 km²]) is visited by a birder or a team of birders who intensively searches it for all species present and for evidence of breeding for as many species as possible. When a block has been searched long enough for about 60 species to be found within it (and with approximately 25–50% in confirmed categories [see below]), it is deemed to have been surveyed well enough for most of its breeding species to have been found. Although this threshold may be obtained in some blocks with lesser effort, a full day of field work—including some night work—may be required to obtain this result.

Data concerning breeding evidence are recorded using a simple series of codes that indicate different levels of breeding evidence. A date is also attached to codes for probable and confirmed breeding.

Possible Breeders: **X** = present during the foray.

Probable Breeders: **T** = territorial—present at same site on dates at least a week apart; not usually possible during a foray; **P** = pair; **A** = agitated behavior (presumably near nest or young); **C** = courtship or copulation.

Confirmed Breeders: **DD** = distraction display; **CN** = adult carrying nest material; **NB** = adult building nest; **UN** = used nest; **FY** = adult carrying food for young; **BG** = begging young; **FL** = recently fledged young; **FS** = fecal sac removed from nest by adult; **ON** = adult on nest incubating/brooding; **NE** = nest with eggs; **NY** = nest with young.

In an attempt to obtain at least an informal level of quantitative information about the abundance of birds breeding in each block, an effort is made to devote a certain portion of survey time to a discrete "counting period." One of two techniques for surveying and recording abundance data has been used. During some forays conducted prior to 2007, participants conducted a miniature roadside Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) route in the block. Such a "mini-route" typically has 10–15 stops located at intervals of 0.5 mi (0.8 km) along roads within a block. At each stop along the mini-route, one observer conducts a point

count for a set amount of time. Data for each stop are recorded on a standard point count data sheet. These data are then used to generate abundance classifications for the species that are recorded during the mini-route.

An alternative manner of collecting abundance data during a “counting period” is to have participants spend a standardized amount of time carefully counting birds throughout as much of a block as they cover in that amount of time. As is normal protocol for standardized data collection, no manner of attracting birds (tape recordings, pishing, etc.) may be utilized during the counting periods. Two hours of counting in the early morning or three hours of counting in the late morning and afternoon appear to provide time-standardized abundance data that can reasonably be substituted for mini-route abundance data. The resulting numerical data are perhaps more prone to being biased by differences in observer skill than would mini-route data (presuming that mini-route data are collected only by persons experienced with this mode of data collection). These data may also be biased by non-uniform coverage of roads and other areas from block to block. Despite these potential pitfalls, having such time-standardized data from each block (instead of just the blocks where mini-routes can be run by experienced observers) makes collecting numerical data in this manner worthwhile, and this is indeed the method now (2008 and thereafter) used to collect abundance data during forays in the UCR. Results from the DeKalb County, Tennessee, Foray suggest that abundance data collected in this way correlate well with abundance data obtained by other collection methods in terms of depicting the relative abundances of breeding species.

History and Status of Forays in the Upper Cumberland Region

The first six forays occurring in the Upper Cumberland Region (UCR) were conducted by members of the TOS in the following Tennessee counties (during the following years): Fentress (1979), Pickett (1979), White (1982), Cumberland (1985), Overton (1986), and Bledsoe (1987). More recently, the 2007 UCR Foray was conducted by a group of UCR birders—with support from some TOS members—in White County 25–28 May 2007, almost exactly 25 years after an earlier foray took place in that county 28–31 May 1982. Data resulting from these two forays provided a rare opportunity to view changes taking place in a county avifauna over the course of a quarter century. The 2008 UCR Foray was conducted in DeKalb County, TN, 23–26 May by a small group of UCR birders with support from two TOS members.

The 2009 UCR Forays—conducted in Pickett County, TN, 22–25 May; in Jackson County, TN, 29 May–1 June; and in Clinton County, KY, 12–14 June—were quite successful, with all blocks in all counties receiving minimal or greater coverage. In 2010 UCR Forays are planned in Cumberland County, TN (29 May–4 June); Pulaski County, KY (5–11 June); and Clay County, TN (12–15 June).

Clinton County Foray

As noted above, one of three forays undertaken during 2009 in the UCR was conducted in Clinton County, KY, 12–14 June; it was the first bird survey of its kind to take place in that county. Observers taking part were Roseanna M. Denton, Douglas A. Downs, Thomas M. Saya, Stephen J. Stedman (coordinator and compiler), Winston A. Walden, Ben Yandell, and Mary W. Yandell. The focal species of the 2009 UCR Foray in Clinton County was the Henslow's Sparrow. Although not located during the Foray effort, there is a breeding season record of this species for Clinton County from 1949 (Mengel 1965).

A total of 75 hours and 15 minutes was expended by survey parties over the three days of the Clinton County Foray effort. This total can be broken down into a total of 47 hours and 13 minutes during “counting periods,” 3 hours and 45 minutes during “night counting periods,” and 24 hours and 27 minutes of additional time conducted outside of “counting

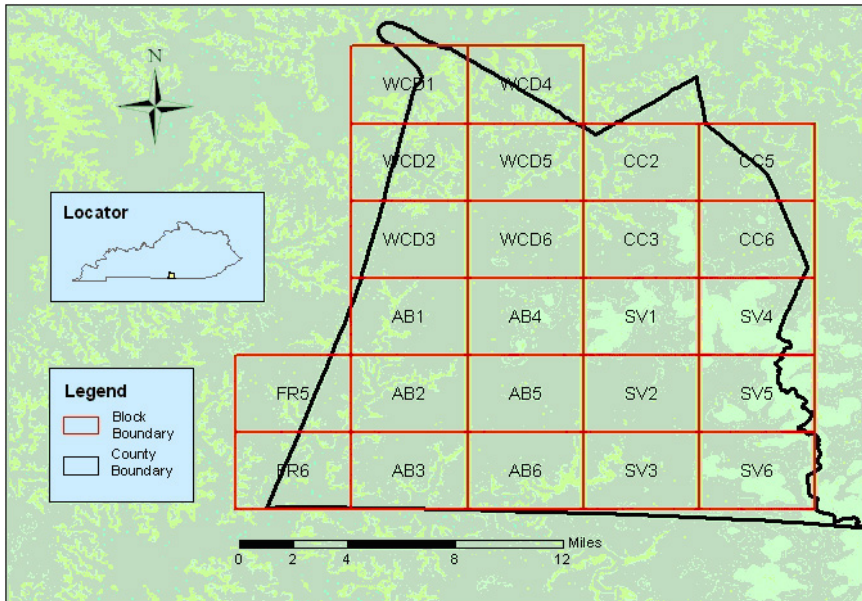


Fig. 1. Foray Blocks in Clinton County. Key to 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangles: AB = Albany; CC = Cumberland City; FR = Frogue; SV = Savage; WC = Wolf Creek Dam.

periods.” Counting period surveys used the general searching method rather than mini-route method. Complete results of the Clinton County Foray can be found at the following link: <http://iweb.tntech.edu/sstedman/ClintonCountyForay2009--CentralNode.htm>

A total of 24 blocks was covered during the Foray (Fig. 1). A significant portion of six of these blocks is situated within adjacent counties (Fig. 1), but at least some coverage was devoted to all blocks. Overall, 97 species were detected that were considered to be breeding in the county (Table 1). A minimum of 43 species was found in all 24 blocks with the highest species total (71) being attained in the Cumberland City 2 (CC2) block in the northeastern portion of the county adjacent to Lake Cumberland. Fifty-six species (58%) were classified in the Possible category, 6 (6%) in the Probable category, and 35 (36%) in the Confirmed category. A total of 9031 individuals was counted during “counting periods.”

As a matter of comparison, the Kentucky Breeding Bird Atlas (KBBA) effort involved surveys of four “priority” blocks within the county (Albany 2, Cumberland City 2, Savage 2, and Wolf Creek Dam 2) during all or portions of five days 1989–1991. These surveys resulted in the detection of 55–62 species on each block and a composite total of 82 species in or immediately adjacent to the county (approximately one-third of the Wolf Creek Dam 2 block lies in adjacent Cumberland county; it is unknown if any of seven species found only on that block were outside of Clinton County). The KBBA used nearly identical codes for categorizing breeding status, and of the 82 species found in and near Clinton County during the KBBA, 31 species (38%) were considered possible breeders, 14 species (17%) were considered probable breeders, and 37 species (45%) were confirmed breeding.

Seventeen species were detected during the Clinton County Foray that were not detected in the county during the KBBA project: Canada Goose, Mallard, Great Blue Heron, Cooper’s Hawk, Barred Owl, Common Nighthawk, Chuck-will’s-widow, Whippoor-will, Willow Flycatcher, Blue-headed Vireo, Tree Swallow, House Wren, Yellow Warber, Prothonotary Warbler, Ovenbird, Hooded Warbler, and Dickcissel. Three of these, Blue-headed Vireo, Prothonotary Warbler and Dickcissel, had not been reported previously in the county at any season. Conversely, two species were detected in the county during the

KBBA that were not located during the Foray: Sharp-shinned Hawk and Baltimore Oriole. Two species that have been documented in Clinton County during the breeding season during the course of miscellaneous birding activities but that were not recorded during KBBA or Foray efforts are Warbling Vireo and Henslow's Sparrow. These species must remain quite uncommon in the county during summer.

Table 1. Species Detected during the 2009 Foray in Clinton County, Kentucky, 12–14 June.

Species	Total Blocks where Recorded (of 24 Possible)	Total Individuals Recorded during Day or Night "Counting Period"	Highest Breeding Category and Code Detected	Comments
Canada Goose	6	36	CON—FL	Not detected during KBBA
Wood Duck	6	33	CON—FL	
Mallard	2	6	POS—X	Not detected during KBBA
Wild Turkey	6	32	CON—FL	More detected than during KBBA
Northern Bobwhite	13	32	POS—X	Fewer detected than during KBBA
Great Blue Heron	6	6	POS-X	Not detected during KBBA
Green Heron	9	4	POS—X	More detected than during KBBA
Black Vulture	8	16	POS—X	
Turkey Vulture	23	125	POS—X	
Cooper's Hawk	2	2	POS—X	Not detected during KBBA
Red-shouldered Hawk	5	7	POS—X	
Broad-winged Hawk	4	3	POS—X	
Red-tailed Hawk	10	7	CON—BG	Fewer detected than during KBBA
American Kestrel	15	31	CON—FL	
Killdeer	20	49	CON—FL	More detected than during KBBA
Rock Pigeon	9	17	POS—X	
Mourning Dove	24	280	CON—FL	
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	12	10	CON—FY	
Eastern Screech-Owl *	3	3	POS—X	
Barred Owl *	2	1	POS—X	Not detected during KBBA
Common Nighthawk *	1	0	POS—X	Not detected during KBBA
Chuck-will's-widow *	3	4	POS--X	Not detected during KBBA
Whip-poor-will *	1	2	POS—X	Not detected during KBBA
Chimney Swift	18	71	POS—X	
Ruby-thr. Hummingbird	8	6	POS—X	
Belted Kingfisher	1	2	PRB—P	
Red-hd. Woodpecker	7	8	POS—X	Fewer detected than during KBBA
Red-bellied Woodpecker	21	49	CON—FL	
Downy Woodpecker	20	38	POS—X	
Hairy Woodpecker	5	4	POS—X	Fewer detected than during KBBA
Northern Flicker	14	28	POS—X	Fewer detected than during KBBA
Pileated Woodpecker	13	17	POS—X	
Eastern Wood-Pewee	24	84	POS—X	
Acadian Flycatcher	19	51	CON—FY	More detected than during KBBA
Willow Flycatcher	1	1	POS—X	Not detected during KBBA
Eastern Phoebe	24	106	CON—FY	
Great Crested Flycatcher	20	46	CON—FL	
Eastern Kingbird	21	86	CON—FY	More detected than during KBBA
Loggerhead Shrike	1	1	POS—X	Fewer detected than during KBBA

Species	Total Blocks where Recorded (of 24 Possible)	Total Individuals Recorded during Day or Night "Counting Period"	Highest Breeding Category and Code Detected	Comments
White-eyed Vireo	23	83	CON—CN	More detected than during KBBA
Yellow-throated Vireo	16	34	POS—X	
Blue-headed Vireo	1	1	POS—X	Not detected during KBBA
Red-eyed Vireo	24	194	POS—X	
Blue Jay	23	118	PRB—A	
American Crow	24	229	CON—FL	
Purple Martin	17	183	CON—NY	
Tree Swallow	9	15	CON—FL	Not detected during KBBA
No. Rough-wg. Swallow	14	71	POS—X	
Barn Swallow	23	502	CON—FL	
Carolina Chickadee	23	48	CON—FL	
Tufted Titmouse	24	116	CON—FL	
White-br. Nuthatch	17	38	POS--X	
Carolina Wren	24	211	POS—X	
House Wren	9	21	POS—X	Not detected during KBBA
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	23	113	PRB—P	
Eastern Bluebird	22	269	CON--FS	
Wood Thrush	20	86	POS—X	More detected than during KBBA
American Robin	24	452	CON—FY	
Gray Catbird	12	15	POS—X	Fewer detected than during KBBA
Northern Mockingbird	21	255	CON—FL	
Brown Thrasher	19	69	CON--FL	Fewer detected than during KBBA
European Starling	22	1254	CON—NY	
Cedar Waxwing	5	6	POS—X	
Blue-winged Warbler	1	0	POS—X	
Northern Parula	9	13	POS—X	More detected than during KBBA
Yellow Warbler	1	0	POS—X	Not detected during KBBA
Yellow-thr. Warbler	13	19	POS—X	
Pine Warbler	10	10	POS—X	
Prairie Warbler	19	48	POS—X	
Blk.-and-white Warbler	5	7	POS—X	Fewer detected than during KBBA
Prothonotary Warbler	1	1	POS—X	Not detected during KBBA
Worm-eating Warbler	8	11	POS—X	
Ovenbird	14	29	POS—X	Not detected during KBBA
Louisiana Waterthrush	5	7	POS—X	
Kentucky Warbler	20	40	CON—NY	More detected than during KBBA
Common Yellowthroat	24	179	POS—X	
Hooded Warbler	10	26	POS—X	Not detected during KBBA
Yellow-breasted Chat	23	87	POS—X	
Summer Tanager	22	53	POS—X	More detected than during KBBA
Scarlet Tanager	14	15	POS—X	
Eastern Towhee	23	131	CON—FL	
Chipping Sparrow	24	169	CON—FL	
Field Sparrow	24	169	CON—FY	
Grasshopper Sparrow	12	18	POS—X	

Species	Total Blocks where Recorded (of 24 Possible)	Total Individuals Recorded during Day or Night "Counting Period"	Highest Breeding Category and Code Detected	Comments
Song Sparrow	20	189	CON—FL	
Northern Cardinal	24	267	CON—FY	
Blue Grosbeak	21	42	POS—X	
Indigo Bunting	24	502	PRB—C	
Dickcissel	1	2	POS—X	Not detected during KBBA
Red-winged Blackbird	21	266	CON—FL	
Eastern Meadowlark	21	235	CON—FY	
Common Grackle	16	183	CON—FL	
Brown-headed Cowbird	22	159	PRB—P	More detected than during KBBA
Orchard Oriole	23	47	POS—X	
House Finch	15	19	PRB—P	More detected than during KBBA
American Goldfinch	22	84	POS—X	
House Sparrow	18	317	CON—FL	

Breeding Categories and Codes: POS = possible breeder; PRB = probable breeder; CON = confirmed breeder.
X = present; P = pair; A = agitated behavior; C = courtship/copulation; DD = distraction display; CN = adult carrying nest material; NB = adult building nest; UN = used nest; FY = adult carrying food for young; BG = begging young; FL = recently fledged young; FS = fecal sac removed from nest by adult; ON = adult on nest incubating/tending young; NE = nest with eggs; NY = nest with young.

* Data reflect results from 8 Night Counting Periods.

Discussion

From a review of Kentucky's published ornithological literature, it is safe to say that the Foray constitutes the most significant amount of effort ever undertaken to document the breeding birdlife of Clinton County. The KBBA project constitutes the only other systematic survey of breeding birds undertaken in the county, so it is natural to compare the results of the two efforts. However, any attempt to make such comparisons must be done with caution because of several factors outlined below.

From original field cards, it can be estimated that approximately 35–40 hours of field time were expended in the county during the KBBA effort. This is approximately one-half of the amount of effort expended during the Foray. In addition to greater amount of time expended, the Foray likely covered a greater diversity of habitat types, especially large blocks of forest. This factor may be determined from an informal analysis of the 7.5-Minute USGS topographic maps of Clinton County. The four priority blocks that were covered by the KBBA were assigned Forest Cover values of "2" (Savage 2), "3" (Albany 2 and Cumberland City 2) and "4" (Wolf Creek Dam 2) [Note: Scale varied from 1 to 5 with 2 = some forest cover, but predominantly open; 3 = good mixture of open areas and forested land; and 4 = predominantly forest, but some open areas]. If all 24 blocks covered during the Foray are assigned values on a similar scale, it becomes apparent that the Foray effort likely resulted in the coverage of at least four times as much open ground habitat and substantially greater exposure to large blocks of forest habitat, primarily in the northern portion of the Wolf Creek Dam quadrangle (blocks 1, 4, & 5) and the eastern half of the Savage quadrangle (blocks 4, 5 & 6). Also of possible importance in drawing conclusions based on comparison of the two data sets is a comparison of the dates during which the two efforts were undertaken. The dates of KBBA survey work undertaken in Clinton County were 6 June (Albany 2), 20 June (Cumberland City 2 and Savage 2), and 20 June & 12 August (Wolf Creek Dam 2). Thus, the Foray was conducted, on average, somewhat earlier in the breeding season than most of the KBBA work, a factor that could account for higher

frequency of detection during the Foray for some species that decrease or cease singing early in the season.

All of the factors outlined above probably contributed in some manner to the greater species total—especially the greater number of nocturnal species detected—as well as the greater frequency of occurrence and abundance for many species during the Foray. It is unclear if habitat changes in the county from the early 1990s to 2009 could be responsible for changes in status for some species, but according to Turner et al. (2008), forest land (1-2% gain), urban land (1-5% gain), and agricultural land (1-5% loss) were each projected to change very little from 1992 to 2020, suggesting that gross changes to habitats are occurring quite slowly there. However, despite these limitations, several trends in distribution and/or abundance appear to be relatively apparent. A decrease in distribution and/or abundance may have taken place between the early 1990s and 2009 for Northern Bobwhite, Red-tailed Hawk, Hairy Woodpecker, Loggerhead Shrike, Gray Catbird, and Black-and-white Warbler. Other species that were detected in lesser distribution and/or abundance during the Foray effort than during the KBBA included Red-headed Woodpecker, Northern Flicker, and Brown Thrasher. Among these species, corresponding regional decreases were documented from 1980 to 2006 for Northern Bobwhite, Red-headed Woodpecker, Northern Flicker, Loggerhead Shrike, Gray Catbird, and Brown Thrasher (Sauer et al. 2007).

In contrast, an increase in distribution and/or abundance appears to have taken place during the same period for Canada Goose, Mallard, Great Blue Heron, Cooper's Hawk, Tree Swallow, House Wren, and House Finch. Other species that were detected in greater distribution and/or abundance during the Foray than during the KBBA included Green Heron, Killdeer, Acadian Flycatcher, Eastern Kingbird, White-eyed Vireo, Wood Thrush, Northern Parula, Kentucky Warbler, Summer Tanager, and Brown-headed Cowbird. Corresponding regional increases have been documented from 1980 to 2006 for only Great Blue Heron, House Wren, and Northern Parula (Sauer et al. 2007). It is difficult to say if the appearance of very limited numbers of Willow Flycatcher, Blue-headed Vireo, Yellow Warbler, Prothonotary Warbler, and Dickcissel on the Foray is the result of an increase in these species' distribution and/or abundance in the county or just an artifact of greater effort and habitat coverage.

Acknowledgment

Many thanks are extended to the numerous individuals who have assisted in conducting forays in Tennessee and Kentucky, especially in the Upper Cumberland Region.

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SUMMER SEASON 2009

Brainard Palmer-Ball, Jr. and Lee McNeely

Weather conditions during June and July 2009 were variable across the state but not extreme. Precipitation was lower than normal during June in western Kentucky, but higher than normal across the central and eastern portions. During July, precipitation was well above normal statewide, with a few stations recording about twice the normal rainfall. Temperatures were slightly warmer than normal across the state during June, but cooler than normal during July. The only vagrants were a Mottled Duck and at least one Brown Pelican. This year's Least Tern nesting season was much more successful than in 2008.

Publication of any unusual sightings in the seasonal report does not imply that these reports have been accepted for inclusion in the official checklist of Kentucky birds. Reports of out-of-season birds and rarities should be accompanied by written and/or photographic documentation. This documentation is reviewed by the Kentucky Bird Records Committee (KBRC). Decisions regarding the official Kentucky list are made by the KBRC and are reported periodically in *The Kentucky Warbler*.

Abbreviations – County names appear in *italics*; when used to separate dates, the “/” symbol is used in place of “and”; “ph.” next to an observer’s initials indicates that the observation was documented with photograph(s); “vt.” next to an observer’s initials indicates that the observation was documented on videotape; “†” next to an observer’s initials indicates that written details were submitted with the report; ad(s). = adult(s); juv(s). = juvenile(s); m. ob. = multiple observers; **Place names:** Barkley Dam, Livingston/Lyon; Blood River = Blood River embayment of Kentucky Lake, Calloway; Calvert City = industrial pond at Calvert City, Marshall; Camp #9 = Camp #9 coal preparation plant, Union; Camp #11 = former Camp #11 mine, Union; Dayton = Campbell; Fishing Creek = Fishing Creek embayment Lake Cumberland, Pulaski; Horseshoe Road = sloughs along Horseshoe Road, w. Henderson; Island No. 8 Slough, w. Fulton; Ky Dam = Kentucky Dam, Livingston/Marshall; Kuttawa = Lake Barkley at Kuttawa, Lyon; KY 268 = slough along KY 268, w. Henderson; Lake No. 9, w. Fulton; Long Point = Long Point Unit Reelfoot NWR, Fulton; McDonald Landing Road, w. Henderson; Melco = Melco flood retention basin, Jefferson; Middle Bar = sandbar in Mississippi River at Middle Bar, Hickman; Obion WMA = L.E. Schaaf Tract, Obion WMA, Fulton; Open Pond, Fulton; Paradise = Paradise Power Plant slurry ponds, Muhlenberg; Pond Creek Marsh = Pond Creek Marsh, Sauerheber Unit Sloughs WMA, Henderson; Shaker Village = Shaker Village at Pleasant Hill, Mercer; SNP = State Nature Preserve; Surrey Hills Farm, ne. Jefferson; Travis WMA = Mississippi River sandbars at Doug Travis WMA, Carlisle; WMA = Wildlife Management Area.

Snow Goose – up to 5 summering and likely injured birds continued at Ballard WMA, Ballard, through the season (m. ob.).

Blue-winged Teal – there were several reports of birds with no evidence of nesting detected as follows: 1 at Lake No. 9 on 9 June (HC, ME); 2 males at Obion WMA 26 June (DR, DBr); and 1 at Camp #11 on 18 July (BP, MA) with 2 there 25 July (BP, EHu).

Mottled Duck – 1 was reported at Lake No. 9 on 31 July (ph. DR). KBRC review required.

Canvasback – a likely injured bird summered on Lake Barkley above the dam (DR et al.).

Redhead – quite unusual was a male on the Ohio River at Dayton 21 June (FR) and subsequently on the Ohio side across from Dayton 23/25 June (JF et al.).

Lesser Scaup – up to 20 likely injured birds summered on Lake Barkley above the dam (m. ob.).

Ring-necked Duck – a male lingered at Horseshoe Road into early July (CC et

al.); a female was seen at Camp #11 on 18 July (BP, MA).

Hooded Merganser – a family group was observed at Horseshoe Road 17 June and 8 July (CC) with 12-15 birds seen there 18 July (BP, MA). A female with 7 young on Caney Creek, *Owen*, 6 June (LM) represented a county-first breeding record.

Common Loon – there were two reports: 1 summered on a gravel pit lake at Petersburg, *Boone* (LM) and 1 was on Ky Lake above the dam 18 June (BP) and 26 June through July (DR).

Pied-billed Grebe – there were several reports with one of confirmed breeding as follows: calls heard at Pond Creek Marsh 6 June (BY, MY); 1 at Blood River 30 June (HC); 3 at Camp #11 on 18 July (BP, MA) and 25 July (BP, EHu); and an adult at Island No. 8 Slough 26 June (DR, DBr), with 4 juvs. there 14 July (DR) and an adult and 4 juvs. there 26 July (BP, EHu).

American White Pelican – 5 at Kuttawa 19 June (DR, JR) may have been summering; also reported were an unspecified number at Barkley Dam 31 July (DR).

Brown Pelican – the imm. that was present at Lake Carnico, *Nicholas*, during late May was last seen there 12 June (WK, GK); perhaps the same imm. bird was observed on the Ohio River at Dayton 13 July (ph. FR) and again on the Ohio River ca. 4 mi. upstream from Charlestown, IN, *Oldham*, 14 July (ph./† WB). KBRC review required.



Brown Pelican, *Oldham*
14 July 2009
Wanda Bartholomai

Double-crested Cormorant – 6 nests still contained young at Shippingport Island, *Jefferson*, 17 July (DSI); at least 250 birds were at the nesting colony at Kuttawa 25 July (BP, EHu); ca. 40 on Barren 9 July (DR) must be indicative of how early some birds begin to disperse or migrate from breeding locales.

Anhinga – a male was reported at Long Point 13 July (†DR). KBRC review required.

Least Bittern – there were only three reports: 2 at the Ken Unit Peabody WMA, *Ohio*, 6 June (DR, CS), and 1 at Pond Creek Marsh 6 June (BY, MY) and 23 July (EHa, MM).

Great Blue Heron – a count of 87 at the Falls of the Ohio 29 July (BP) likely represented a local high count.

Great Egret – reports of interest included 13 at Melco 14 July (EHu, BP); 65 along KY 268 and 40 at Horseshoe Road, both 25 July (CC); and at least 1300 counted at Island No. 8 Slough 26 July (BP, EHu).

Snowy Egret – 1 at Horseshoe Road 18 July (BP, MA) was likely an early post-breeding disperser; at least 10-12 came in to roost at Kuttawa 25 July (BP, EHu).

Little Blue Heron – at least 150-200 came in to roost at Kuttawa 25 July (BP, EHu).

Cattle Egret – probably in excess of 1000 came in to roost at Kuttawa 25 July (BP, EHu).

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron – there were only two reports: an ad. at the Louisville landfill off and on from mid-June to mid-July (ph. RA) and a juv. at Long Point 31 July–1 August (DR).

Osprey – the new nest at Shippingport Island, *Jefferson*, contained 2 large young 17 July (DSI); 1 flying south with a fish at Island No. 8 Slough 26 July (BP, EHu) and 2 adults sitting in a tree at Swan Lake, *Ballard*, 26 July (BP) were not in the vicinity of known nests. A new nest was discovered on the Ohio River at Carn-town, ne. *Pendelton*, during June (DSb).



Yellow-crowned Night-Heron, *Jefferson*
1 July 2009
Ryan Ankeny

Mississippi Kite – there were two reports of interest: 1 over Churchill Downs, *Jefferson*, 25 June (JB), and 1 or 2 adults over the Highland Creek Unit, Sloughs WMA, *Union*, 18 July (BP, MA) and 20 July (ph. CC).

Northern Harrier – 1 at Camp #11 on 18 July (BP, MA) and 25 July (BP, EHu) was at a locale where the species has not been found nesting.

Peregrine Falcon – it was a good season for nesting birds, with 3 new pairs discovered this year (KH, DSb, et al.) as follows: at an industrial complex in w. Louisville, *Jefferson*; on a building ledge on the Covington waterfront, *Kenton*, and at the East Bend Power Plant, *Boone*. This brings to 11 the total number of active nesting territories, all along the Ohio River corridor. These 11 pairs produced a record 35 young that survived to fledging age during 2009 (KH).

American Kestrel – a loose group of ca. 35 birds at the Louisville landfill 16 July (RA) represented a remarkable concentration.

American Coot – 2 at Camp #11 on 25 July did not show evidence of nesting (BP,

EHu); 2 lingered at Griffin Park, *Warren*, into mid-June (DR).

Common Moorhen – the species was heard at Pond Creek Marsh several times during latter July (MM); a family group of 2 adults and at least 1 young was seen at Camp #11 on 25 July (BP, EHu).

Semipalmated Plover – 1 at Paradise 6 June (DR, CS) was the latest spring migrant reported; 1 along KY 268 on 2 July (CC) with 3 there 8 July (CC) and 18 July (BP, MA) were the earliest fall migrants reported.

Black-necked Stilt – the species lingered throughout the season in w. *Fulton* with at least some success at nesting as follows: 2 on a slough adjacent to Lake No. 9 and 1 at Obion WMA, both 9 June (HC, ME); 3 at Lake No. 9 on 14 June (JRw); 18 birds total (without evidence of nesting) observed at scattered locales in the Lower Hickman Bottoms 19 June (DR, JR); 2 continuing at Island No. 8 Slough into mid-July with 3 including at least 1 juv. there 26 July (BP, EHu) and 4 including 2 juvs. there 31 July (DR); and 7 including 3 juvs. and 2 chicks in a slough adjacent to Lake No. 9 on 13 July (DR). Also observed was 1 at Horseshoe Road 5 June (CC, DR) with 2 (a pair?) there 17 June (CC).



Black-necked Stilt family, *Fulton*
13 July 2009
David Roemer

Greater Yellowlegs – 1 at Melco 5 June (EHu) was likely a tardy spring migrant; 1 at Obion WMA 26 June (DR, DBr) was likely an early southbound migrant.

- Lesser Yellowlegs** – 1 along KY 268 on 29 June (CC) was the earliest fall migrant reported.
- Spotted Sandpiper** – a few lingered at Horseshoe Road (m. ob.), along KY 268 (CC), and at Melco (EHu) into the first week of June, but no evidence of nesting was observed at any locale; 2 were acting territorial at Paradise 6 June (DR, CS) but again no further evidence of nesting was observed; a pair lingered along the Ohio River at Dayton into June with an active nest containing 4 small young located 2 July (ph. FR) and at least 2 chicks still in the vicinity 13 July (FR). Also reported earlier than fall migrants typically appear were 1 at Melco (EHu) and 1 along Minors Lane, s. *Jefferson* (MA), both 24 June. Likely early fall migrants included 1 at Horseshoe Road 2 July (CC); 1 at Melco 10 July (EHu) with a juv. likely not of local origin there 14-15 July (BP); and a high count of at least 32 at Travis WMA 26 July (BP, EHu).
- Upland Sandpiper** – there was one report: 1 with Killdeer along Smokey Road, *Ballard*, 26 July (BP, ph. EHu).
- Least Sandpiper** – a steady increase in early fall migrants was demonstrated by the following summary of reports: 2 at Open Pond 20 June (DR) with 7 there by 2 July (HC); 2 along KY 268 and 1 at Horseshoe Road, both 8 July (CC); 10 at Fishing Creek 13 July (RD); 1 at Dayton 13 July with 2 there 14 July (FR); 15-20 at Melco by 14-15 July (BP); ca. 35 along KY 268 and ca. 50 at Horseshoe Road, both 18 July (BP, MA); 75-100 at Horseshoe Road 25 July (BP, EHu); and ca. 100 at Travis WMA 26 July (BP, EHu).
- Sanderling** – a flock of 8 at Middle Bar 10 June with 5 still there 11 June (†JB) represented a new late spring date.
- Semipalmated Sandpiper** – 2 at Petros Pond, *Warren*, 2 June (DR) and 5 at Horseshoe Road 5 June (CC, DR) were the latest spring birds reported; 3 at Lake No. 9 on 13 July (DR), and 1 along KY 268 and 3 at Horseshoe Road, both 18 July (BP, MA) were the earliest fall birds reported.
- Western Sandpiper** – 1 at Open Pond 2 July (HC) represented a new early arrival date for a fall migrant; also reported were 1 at Melco 11 July (BP, EHu) and 8 at Lake No. 9 on 13 July (DR).
- Baird's Sandpiper** – singles at Horseshoe Road 25 July (BP, EHu) and at the Ky Dam Village beach 31 July (HC et al.) were the earliest to be reported.
- Dunlin** – 2 (1 with a broken leg) at Horseshoe Road 5 June (CC); 1 at Middle Bar 10 June (JB); and 1 at Watson Point, *Fulton*, 11 June (JB) were the latest spring birds to be reported.
- Stilt Sandpiper** – there were five reports of fall migrants: 1 at Horseshoe Road 8 July (CC); 1 at Willow Pond, w. *Fulton*, 14 July (DR); 1 at Melco 21 July (EHu); and 3 at Horseshoe Road and 9 at Calvert City, both 25 July (BP, EHu).
- Short-billed Dowitcher** – 1 (dowitcher sp.) at Horseshoe Road 8 July (CC) was probably this species; 1 at Fishing Creek 13 July (RD); 1-2 in w. *Fulton* 13-14 July (DR) and 1 at Melco 15 July (BP) were the next earliest to be reported.
- Wilson's Snipe** – 1 at Horseshoe Road 8 July (†CC) was quite early.
- Laughing Gull** – there were two reports of an adult at Ky Dam 26 June/13 July (DR/DR, DBr).
- Ring-billed Gull** – 22 were at Ky Dam 18 June (BP) with at least 250 including a juv. in the vicinity of Ky Dam by 14 July (DR); also of interest was 1 at Hays Kennedy Park, *Jefferson*, 17 July (BW).
- Herring Gull** – 2 were at Ky Dam 14 July (DR).
- Least Tern** – the species had a better time of it along the Mississippi and lower Ohio rivers than in 2008; however, some fluctuation in water levels again caused some nesting losses. Highlights from the breeding season included 260 nests counted at Watson Point 15 June (JB, KB, et al.) and at least 29 nests counted on an industrial pond at Calvert City 24 June (KB, DSW). Up to 2 birds were seen on the Ohio River bar above Grandview, IN, *Hancock*, dur-

ing June (DA) but no evidence of nesting was observed.

Caspian Tern – there were several reports of early migrants or summering birds as follows: 2 at Calvert City 18 June (BP); 1 n. of Hickman, *Fulton*, 19 June (DR); 4 at Obion WMA 20 June (DR); and 10 at Barkley Dam 26 June (DR, DBr).

Forster's Tern – 2 at Obion WMA and 1 at Ky Dam, both 26 June (DR, DBr) may have been either early fall migrants or summering birds.

Black Tern – at least 4 near Middle Bar 10 June (JB) and 2 on a lake ca. 2.5 mi. se. of Red Hill, *Daviess*, 14 June (BLI) were probably tardy spring migrants; an early peak in fall migration was demonstrated by counts of 3 at Horseshoe Road, 25 at Camp #9, 2 at Camp #11, and 3 on the Ohio River below Smithland Dam, *Livingston*, all 25 July (BP, EHu).

Black-billed Cuckoo – there were two reports: 1 on an abandoned mine site at Flatwoods, *Pike*, 1 June (SF) and 1 heard at Shaker Village 15 June (BL, DP).

Eurasian Collared-Dove – birds were reported for the first time at Middleburg, *Casey*, 7 June (RD); near Argyle, *Casey*, 8 June (RD); and at Mackville, *Washington*, 13 June (BP).

Barn Owl – the only report was of a successful nest in s. *Logan* during the season (FL et al.).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird – by the end of July it was apparent that numbers varied dramatically across the state with normal abundance noted across the southern portion but many fewer than normal farther north.

Willow Flycatcher – 2 territorial birds were at Backbone Swamp, *Franklin*, 3 June (BP); a singing bird along Hudson Road, sc. *Clinton* 13 June (ph. DD) was in an area where the species was reported several years ago; several breeding birds were banded at Shaker Village (KH et al.) during the season.

Alder Flycatcher – a bird was heard softly singing “wee-bee-o” twice at Shaker

Village 30 July (†BP); this presumably represents a new early arrival date for a fall migrant, although coincidentally, during a summer 2009 study of Willow and Alder flycatchers using adjacent territories in Maine, a Willow Flycatcher was heard singing a “wee-bee-o” song on a few occasions while defending its territory adjacent to that of an Alder Flycatcher (Scott Rea, pers. comm.).

Least Flycatcher – an extremely early fall migrant or summer vagrant was seen well and heard “whitting” at Surrey Hills Farm 19 July (BP).

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher – a bird was reported along I-24 near the Grand Rivers, *Livingston*, nesting territory 12 June (PL *vide* BLI), but no other sightings occurred in the vicinity during the season.

Loggerhead Shrike – 1 along National Turnpike, s. *Jefferson*, 11 July (MA) was not near known nesting areas.

Blue-headed Vireo – a singing bird in a pine-dominated habitat ne. of Desda, nw. *Clinton*, 13 June (SS) was a county-first during the breeding season.

Bell's Vireo – the singing male at Melco was last seen 11 June (EHu); 1 heard along KY 763 nw. of Burna, *Livingston*, 18 June (BP) was not near a known nesting location.

Purple Martin – several significant roosts were detected on National Weather Service radar images during late July with two confirmed: thousands on the nw. side of Campbellsville, *Taylor*, 30 July (NC) and many thousands on the nw. side of Lexington, *Fayette*, during the last week of July (PD *vide* JW).

Tree Swallow x Barn Swallow – a bird that was presumed to most likely represent a hybrid of these two species was present at Surrey Hills Farm 29 June/3 July (BP, ph. EHu).

Cliff Swallow – a colony along Drakes Creek, *Simpson*, 11 June (DR) represented a county-first for nesting.

Bank Swallow – a colony along the Ohio River at Dayton was active again this year

with up to 38 burrows and 60 adults observed 11 June (FR); another colony of 30+ birds was present at the Ghent Power Plant, *Carroll*, 25 July (LM); ca. 300 were present with other swallows along KY 268 on 25 July (BP, EHu).

Sedge Wren – there was only one report: 1 at Camp #11 on 25 July (BP, EHu).

Golden-winged Warbler – atlas work conducted by the Ky. Dept. of Fish and Wildlife Resources resulted in reports of 13 territorial birds at four sites (two in *Bell* and two in *Harlan*) during late May (DBa, LP, JS, SV), as well as a singing male on an abandoned mine site at Flatwoods, 3 mi. e. of Dorton, *Pike*, 1 June (SF).

American Redstart – reports of interest included a first-year male and female (breeders?) at Obion WMA and a first-year male feeding a juv. adjacent to Three Ponds SNP, *Hickman*, both 26 July (BP, EHu).

Prothonotary Warbler – 1 at Dale Hollow Lake, *Clinton*, 12 June (SS) was a county-first during the breeding season.

Swainson's Warbler – there were two reports from non-traditional breeding locales in e. Kentucky: 2-3 along KY 2009, *Leslie*, 17 June (RD) and 1 heard at Laurel Gorge WMA, *Elliott*, 18 June (SF).

Bachman's Sparrow – a significant amount of survey work was conducted on the Ft.

Campbell breeding birds this season with 16 ads. and 3 juvs. observed in *Trigg* (DM, EHo). Many of these birds were banded as part of the research being conducted by the University of Tennessee.

Savannah Sparrow – a singing bird was again present at Christine, *Adair*, 23 June (RD).

Lark Sparrow – at least 2 pairs remained territorial along McDonald Landing Road through the period with probably 10 including juvs. seen there 21 July (CC et al.) and 4 seen there 25 July (BP, EHu); 7 were seen during the season on Ft. Campbell, *Trigg* (DM, EHo). Also reported was 1 near Lake No. 9 on 31 July (DR).



Juvenile Lark Sparrow, *Henderson*
21 July 2009
Charlie Crawford



Pine Siskin, *Mercer*, 9 July
Dan Stoelb

Vesper Sparrow – quite unexpected were 2 singing birds along McDonald Landing Road 18 July (BP, MA) with at least 1 still there 21 July (ph. CC).

Dickcissel – 2 between Jones Lane and KY 696 se. of Albany, se. *Clinton*, 13 June (DD) were likely a county-first during the breeding season.

Bobolink – several birds were heard at Shaker Village 12 June (JB) and 30 July (BP).

Pine Siskin – following the heavy spring flight, 1 lingered at Mt. Zion, *Pulaski*, to 6 June (RD) and there were two reports during July: 1 at a feeding station near Caney, nw. *Magoffin*, during the first 10 days of July (DH) and 1 captured at Shaker Village 9 July (ph. KH et al.).

Observers: Ryan Ankeny (RA), Michael Autin (MA), David Ayer (DA), Wanda Bartholomai (WB), Danna Baxley (DBa), Kaitlin Borck (KB), David Brown (DBr), John Brunjes (JB), Nonnie Campbell (NC), Hap Chambers (HC), Charlie Crawford (CC), Phyllis Deal (PD), Roseanna Denton (RD), Douglas Downs (DD), Melissa Easley (ME), Scott Freidhof (SF), Jonathan Frodge (JF), Erin Harper (EHa), Doug Hennig (DH), Kate Heyden (KH), Emily Hockman (EHo), Eddie Huber (EHu), Ginny Kingsolver (GK), Wendell Kingsolver (WK), Ben Leffew (BLE), Bill Lisowsky (BLi), Paula Lisowsky (PL), Bob Lloyd (BLI), Frank Lyne (FL), Lee McNeely (LM), Mike Morton (MM), Daniel Moss (DM), Brainard Palmer-Ball, Jr. (BP), Laura Patton (LP), Don Pelly (DP), Frank Renfrow (FR), David Roemer (DR), Joan Roemer (JR), Chris Sloan (CS), Stephen Stedman (SS), Jacob Stewart (JS), Dan Stoelb (DSb), Del Striegel (DSI), Don Swearingen (DSw), Shawchyi Vorisek (SV), Jim Williams (JW), Barbara Woerner (BW), Ben Yandell (BY), Mary Yandell (MY).

THE KENTUCKY ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY FALL 2009 MEETING

John Brunjes, Recording Secretary

The fall 2009 meeting of the Kentucky Ornithological Society was held 25-27 September at Lake Barkley State Resort Park outside of Cadiz, in Trigg County. The meeting was called to order at 7:10 pm CDT Friday evening by President Win Ahrens, who welcomed members and guests. Win announced to members that David Sibley would be holding a book signing for his new book, *A Sibley Guide To Trees*, 29 October at Carmichael's Bookstore, 2720 Frankfort Ave., Louisville. Scott Marsh recognized first-time attendees and introduced the evening's two guest speakers.

The first speaker was Kate Heyden, a wildlife biologist with the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources. Kate provided the group with a very interesting synopsis of two research projects she is currently working on. The first project she highlighted was the Peabody Wildlife Management Area (WMA) Raptor Survey. Kate provided a history of previous raptor surveys conducted at the WMA. She then described the new, more standardized sampling protocol she initiated in 2008. The goal of these surveys is to provide enough data to quantify the impacts of warm season grass conversion on raptor populations. The Northern Harrier is the focal species in this work. Kate noted that surveys from the first season yielded 30 harrier detections and 108 total raptor detections. Kate believes that the new survey protocol will provide the data necessary to make better management decisions on the Peabody WMA. Her second project was the initiation of a Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship (MAPS) station at Shaker Village of Pleasant Hill in Mercer County. Kate told the audience that MAPS yields more reliable data on productivity, survival, and recruitment for multiple species than any other survey method. She described Shaker Village as an ideal site because of its large amount of grassland habitat and extensive management records. During the 2009 season, the station captured 369 individual birds of 34 species. The site had the highest capture rate and bird diversity of any MAPS station in Kentucky. Finally, Kate mentioned a couple of volunteer opportunities for KOS members. First she asked that anybody finding raptor pellets on Peabody WMA please contact her. Second, she mentioned the need for reports of sightings (especially nest observations) of Common Ravens and Sharp-shinned Hawks for graduate projects at the University of Kentucky and Eastern Kentucky University, respectively.

Lana Hays was the second speaker of the evening. Lana narrated a spectacular slide show of her bird photography. She started the presentation with photographs of the Red-headed Woodpeckers that visit her feeders each year. From there she provided pictures from various trips including Michigan warblers, Florida wading birds and shorebirds, Bosque del Apache NWR, and the Pribilof Islands. As beautiful as her pictures were, the stories behind

each place and each image were even more compelling. Anyone interested in Lana's photos can see more at her web site: (<http://homepage.mac.com/lhays/website/index.html>). At the end of Lana's talk, Win Ahrens thanked her and Kate for their presentations. Brainard Palmer-Ball, Jr. then announced details of Saturday's field trips. The meeting was adjourned at 8:44 CDT. Attendees continued socializing over refreshments.

The Saturday field trips were held on a cool, overcast morning. The meeting had been preceded by several days of rain, and water levels at lakes across the area were very high. Lake Barkley State Resort Park, Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area, and Kentucky and Barkley lakes were the focus of the day's field trips. Four field trips were led by Lee McNeely, Hap Chambers, Brainard Palmer-Ball, Jr., and David Roemer. One field trip, led by Eddie Huber, returned to Land Between the Lakes in the afternoon.

The KOS board meeting convened at 2:00 pm CDT. With numerous issues before the board, the meeting lasted until 4:06 CDT. The Saturday evening meeting was called to order by Win Ahrens. Before the evening's main speaker, he introduced several informational speakers. Horace Brown addressed the members and asked them to support the Kentucky Nature Plates. He told members how the money was used to support conservation in Kentucky. Mark Bennett then spoke to the members about the Anne Stamm and Burt Monroe funds. Both funds have been supporting excellent work for bird education and research in Kentucky, respectively. However, both funds have seen their balances reduced and little money is being generated to replenish them. Mark asked members to consider any donations they could to these two worthy funds. Win announced that the KOS would update its membership directory before the spring meeting. He asked members to be sure to include a current email address when they renewed their dues this year. He also reminded members that there was a Contributing level of membership and asked anyone who could afford to renew at that level to please consider it. Currently, regular memberships only cover the costs of printing and mailing *The Kentucky Warbler*.

Kathy Cohen, chair of the Nominating Committee, presented the list of nominees for the 2009-2010 KOS Board. All nominees stood and introduced themselves. The nominees were: President—Scott Marsh, Vice President—Carol Besse, Treasurer—Lee McNeely, Corresponding Secretary—Brainard Palmer-Ball, Jr., Recording Secretary—John Brunjes, and Councillors—Mark Bennett and Mary Yandell. The slate of nominees was approved unanimously by the members in attendance. Blaine Ferrell then reviewed the list of sightings by members on field trips. After a short tally, he reported that 127 species had been seen on the day.

Win Ahrens then introduced the featured speaker, Mr. Paul Bannick from Seattle, Washington. Mr. Bannick presented a spectacular, slide-illustrated talk on woodpeckers and owls. The presentation was based on his recent book, *The Owl and the Woodpecker*. He explained how his fascination with wildlife families led him to write a book on these two families of birds. He also explained how many species in each group play a key role in maintaining the ecosystems in which they respectively occur. Mr. Bannick provided interesting stories behind many of his compelling photographs. His "cute baby" and "headless rodent" photographic themes were enjoyed by all. After the meeting, Mr. Bannick signed copies of his book.

At the completion of the Saturday night meeting, Win Ahrens thanked Mr. Bannick on behalf of the Society. He then announced that the spring 2010 meeting would take place 23-25 April at Jenny Wiley State Resort Park near Prestonsburg in eastern Kentucky. Win then thanked the members for his time as President of the KOS and told everyone how much he had enjoyed his time as President. Brainard Palmer-Ball, Jr. asked the members in attendance to give Win a big round of applause for his service, and everyone did. After announcing the Sunday morning field trip plans, Win closed the meeting so that everyone might socialize over refreshments.

Attendance at the Fall 2009 K.O.S. Meeting

Bagdad:	Horace Brown
Bowling Green:	Valerie Brown, Blaine Ferrell, David & Joan Roemer
Burlington:	Lee & Lynda McNeely
Cadiz:	Willard Gray
Cold Spring:	Larry Varney, Karen Ware
Eddyville:	Betty & Ken Leggett
Frankfort:	John Brunjes, Shawchyi Vorisek
Hazel:	Andy Radomski
Independence:	Don Martin, Robbie Martin
Lawrenceburg:	Kate Heyden
Lexington:	Rhonda Bryant, Daniel Marsh, Scott Marsh, Bobbi & Lou Shain
Louisville:	Mary Bill Bauer, Carol Besse, Richard Cassell, Bonnie & Robert Dever, Gerald Heath, Eddie Huber, Brainard Palmer-Ball, Jr., Jack Still, Mary Yandell
Morgantown:	Carroll & Doris Tichenor
Mt. Sterling:	Gerald Robe
Murray:	Kandy Carsten, Hap Chambers, Kathy & Michael Cohen, Melissa Easley
Owensboro:	Marilee & Wendell Thompson
Owenton:	Terri Estes
Prospect:	Win Ahrens, Carol & Paul McAllister
Russellville:	Mark Bennett
Science Hill:	Roseanna Denton
Union:	Karen & Tommy Stephens
Walton:	Lana Hays
Salem, AR:	Patty Horner
Floyds Knobs, IN:	Tom Becker, Colleen Craven-Becker

Birds Observed at the Fall 2009 K.O.S. Meeting

The following bird species were observed at the Fall 2009 K.O.S. meeting; areas visited included Lake Barkley State Resort Park, Land Between the Lakes, Lake Barkley, Kentucky Lake, and both Kentucky and Barkley dams. Canada Goose, Wood Duck, Mallard, Blue-winged Teal, Northern Shoveler, Canvasback, Lesser Scaup, Wild Turkey, Northern Bobwhite, Pied-billed Grebe, American White Pelican, Double-crested Cormorant, Great Blue Heron, Great Egret, Snowy Egret, Little Blue Heron, Cattle Egret, Green Heron, Black-crowned Night-Heron, Black Vulture, Turkey Vulture, Osprey, Bald Eagle, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Cooper's Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, Broad-winged Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, American Kestrel, Peregrine Falcon, Semipalmated Plover, Killdeer, Spotted Sandpiper, Sanderling, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Pectoral Sandpiper, Franklin's Gull, Ring-billed Gull, Herring Gull, Lesser Black-backed Gull, Caspian Tern, Common Tern, Forster's Tern, Rock Pigeon, Mourning Dove, Black-billed Cuckoo, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Eastern Screech-Owl, Barred Owl, Common Nighthawk, Chimney Swift, Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Belted Kingfisher, Red-headed Woodpecker, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Downy Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Northern Flicker, Pileated Woodpecker, Eastern Wood-Pewee, Eastern Phoebe, Say's Phoebe, White-eyed Vireo, Yellow-throated Vireo, Philadelphia Vireo, Red-eyed Vireo, Blue Jay, American Crow, Fish Crow, Tree Swallow, Northern Rough-winged Swallow, Carolina Chickadee, Tufted Titmouse, White-breasted Nuthatch, Carolina Wren, House Wren, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Eastern Bluebird, Swainson's Thrush, Wood Thrush, American Robin, Gray Catbird, Northern Mockingbird, Brown Thrasher, European Starling, Cedar Waxwing, Blue-winged Warbler, Golden-winged Warbler, Tennessee Warbler, Northern Parula, Yellow Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Magnolia Warbler, Black-throated Blue Warbler, Yellow-rumped Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler, Yellow-throated Warbler, Pine Warbler, Palm Warbler, Bay-breasted Warbler, Black-and-white Warbler, American Redstart, Common Yellowthroat, Yellow-breasted Chat, Summer Tanager, Scarlet Tanager, Eastern Towhee, Chipping Sparrow, Field Sparrow, Song Sparrow,

Northern Cardinal, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Blue Grosbeak, Indigo Bunting, Red-winged Blackbird, Eastern Meadowlark, Common Grackle, Brown-headed Cowbird, Baltimore Oriole, House Finch, American Goldfinch and House Sparrow. A total of 130 species was observed during the weekend.

13TH REPORT OF THE KENTUCKY BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

Ben Yandell, KBRC Secretary-Chair

The Kentucky Bird Records Committee (KBRC) maintains the official list of bird species documented as having occurred within the state. The committee receives documentation of bird observations and takes formal votes to determine whether the documentation substantiates the natural occurrence of the species within the state. Only rare, out-of-season, or out-of-area species require review by the KBRC. The most recent previously published KBRC report appeared in 2008 (Yandell, B. *The Kentucky Warbler* 84(3):73-77).

This report, the 13th from the KBRC, covers votes conducted from September 2008 to October 2009. The report includes 75 accepted reports and six reports that were not accepted, including one that was accepted as identified but assumed not to be of natural occurrence (Table 1).

Recent actions taken by the KBRC add three species to the official Kentucky list: Fulvous Whistling-Duck, Sandwich Tern, and Hooded Oriole; all were documented with photographs. Also, Rock Wren—previously documented in Kentucky only on the basis of a multiple observer sight record—was added to the list of those species documented by photographs. The official Kentucky list now stands at 380 species. Committee members participating in these actions were Hap Chambers, Roseanna Denton, Larry Peavler, David Roemer, and Ben Yandell (Secretary-Chair).

Observers: Bruce Bardin (BB), Tom Becker (TB), Mark Bennett (MB), Carolyn Bonds (CB), David Brown (DB), Ron Canterbury (RC), Joan Carr (JC), Hap Chambers (HC), Amy Covert (AC), Melodie Cunningham (MC), Roseanna Denton (RDn), Robert Dever (RDv), Melissa Easley (ME), Les Estep (LE), Robert W. Foster (RF), Carol Friedman (CF), Don Hanks (DH), Barry Hart (BH), Lana Hays (LH), Patty Horner (PH), Eddie Huber (EH), Jennifer Huber (JH), Aaron Hulsey (AH), Marshall Iliff (MI), Bill Kemper (BK), Steve Kistler (SK), Eugene Lacefield (EL), Paul Lehman (PL), Bobby Lloyd (BL), Mary Margaret Lowe (ML), Don Martin (DMa), Lee McNeely (LM), Mark Monroe (MM), Donald Morse, Jr. (DMo), Brainard Palmer-Ball, Jr. (BP), June Ann Perkins (JPe), Joe Pulliam (JPu), Frank Renfrow (FR), David Roemer (DR), Joan Roemer (JRm), Jeff Rowe (JRw), Matt Stickel (MS), Daniel Twedt (DT), Tom Uhlman (TU), Christopher Verch (CV), Major Waltman (MWa), Mike Wright (MWr), Ben Yandell (BY), and Mary Yandell (MY).

Table 1. Reports reviewed by the KBRC, September 2008 through October 2009.

Species (# if > 1)	KBRC Record No.	Location, County	Date(s) Observed	Reporter(s) ¹
ACCEPTED REPORTS				
Fulvous Whistling-Duck (5) <i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	2008.017	Open Pond, Fulton Co.	8 May 2008	BY (ph/†), MY
Fulvous Whistling-Duck (9) <i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	2008.035	Blood River embayment Ky. Lake, Calloway Co.	28 Jul 2008	BH (†)
Mottled Duck <i>Anas fulvigula</i>	2008.041	Lake No. 9, Fulton Co.	4-5 Sep 2008	DR (ph/†)
Harlequin Duck <i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	2008.008	Ohio River at New Richmond, OH, Campbell Co.	26 Feb 2008	DMo, BP (ph)
Red-necked Grebe <i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	2005.026	Lexington, Fayette Co.	10 Dec 2005	JPu (ph/†)

Species (# if > 1)	KBRC Record No.	Location, County	Date(s) Observed	Reporter(s) ¹
Red-necked Grebe <i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	2006.023	Kentucky Lake above Kentucky Dam, Marshall Co.	29 Apr–7 May 2006	HC (ph)
Red-necked Grebe <i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	2007.010	Green River Lake, Taylor Co.	29 Dec 2006–2 Jan 2007	BP (ph/†), AC, RD
Red-necked Grebe <i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	2007.024	Ohio River above Meldahl Dam, Bracken Co.	19 Feb 2007	DR (ph/†), RDv, LM
Red-necked Grebe <i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	2008.003	Ohio River above Meldahl Dam, Bracken Co.	1 Dec 2007	BY (ph/†), MY, BP
Red-necked Grebe <i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	2008.025	Lake Barkley above Barkley Dam, Lyon Co.	18 Mar 2008	PL (†)
Western Grebe (2) <i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	2007.031	Kentucky Lake above Kentucky Dam, Marshall Co.	28 Mar–18 Apr 2007	DR (vt/†)
Western Grebe <i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	2008.015	Lake Barkley above Barkley Dam, Lyon Co.	26-27 Apr 2008	DR (†), JRm
Brown Pelican <i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	2006.024	Falls of the Ohio, Jefferson Co.	3 Jun 2006	TB (†)
Brown Pelican <i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	2008.016	Barkley Dam, Livingston/Lyon cos.	25 Apr 2008	DB (ph)
Neotropic Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	2007.014	Paradise Power Plant, Muhlenberg Co.	28 Feb 2007	BP (ph/†), DR (ph)
Anhinga (3) <i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	2007.028	Obion WMA, Fulton Co.	7 May 2007	DR (ph/†)
Tricolored Heron <i>Egretta tricolor</i>	2008.040	Eddy Creek embayment Lake Barkley, Lyon Co.	30-31 Aug 2008	BY (†), MY, EH
White Ibis <i>Eudocimus albus</i>	2007.032	Lake No. 9, Fulton Co.	28 Jul–10 Aug 2007	HC (ph), ME
White Ibis <i>Eudocimus albus</i>	2008.044	Mississippi River at Wickliffe, Ballard Co.	14 Sep 2008	MM, EH, BP (†), RDn, BY, MY
Glossy Ibis <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	2007.030	Sauerheber Unit Sloughs WMA, Henderson Co.	21-25 Apr 2007	DR (ph/†)
Glossy Ibis <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	2007.026	Long Point Unit Reelfoot NWR, Fulton Co.	3 May 2007	DR (ph/†)
Glossy Ibis <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	2007.027	Sauerheber Unit Sloughs WMA, Henderson Co.	6 May 2007	DR (ph/†)
Glossy Ibis (2) <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	2008.031	McElroy Lake, Warren Co.	14 May 2008	AH, DR (ph/†)
White-faced Ibis <i>Plegadis chihi</i>	2009.007	Long Point Unit Reelfoot NWR, Fulton Co.	25-26 Apr 2009	DH (ph)
Roseate Spoonbill <i>Platalea ajaja</i>	2007.033	Grayson Lake, Elliott Co.	11-19 Aug 2007	TU (ph)
Roseate Spoonbill <i>Platalea ajaja</i>	2007.034	Honker Lake, Land Between the Lakes, Lyon Co.	4 Sep 2007	MC (ph)
Roseate Spoonbill <i>Platalea ajaja</i>	2008.034	Lake No. 9, Fulton Co.	28 Jul 2008	DR (ph)
Wood Stork (2) <i>Mycteria americana</i>	2007.037	Jonathan Creek embayment Ky. Lake, Marshall Co.	10-11 Sep 2007	BP (ph), HC
Wood Stork (at least 11) <i>Mycteria americana</i>	2008.043	Lake No. 9, Fulton Co.	13-15 Sep 2008	MY, BY (ph)

Species (# if > 1)	KBRC Record No.	Location, County	Date(s) Observed	Reporter(s) ¹
Swallow-tailed Kite <i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	2008.042	Mississippi River at Islands 2,3&4, Carlisle Co.	5 Sep 2008	MM (ph), BP (ph), EH (ph)
Greater Yellowlegs <i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	2007.021	Guthrie Swamp, Todd Co.	21 Jan 2007	DR (ph/†), MB
Hudsonian Godwit (2) <i>Limosa haemastica</i>	2007.016	Horse Pond Slough, Henderson Co.	25 Apr 2007	BP (ph)
Hudsonian Godwit <i>Limosa haemastica</i>	2008.022	McElroy Lake, Warren Co.	11-12 May 2008	DR (ph)
Hudsonian Godwit (2) <i>Limosa haemastica</i>	2008.024	McElroy Lake, Warren Co.	18 May 2008	DR (ph)
Marbled Godwit (37) <i>Limosa fedoa</i>	2007.015	Ky. Dam Village State Resort Park, Marshall Co.	19 Apr 2007	BP (ph)
Marbled Godwit (10) <i>Limosa fedoa</i>	2008.013	McElroy Lake, Warren Co.	11 Apr 2008	DR (ph)
Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i>	2007.036	Jonathan Creek embayment Ky. Lake, Marshall Co.	10-11 Sep 2007	HC, DMa (ph)
Ruff <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	2008.032	McElroy Lake, Warren Co.	27-28 Apr 2008	DR (ph)
Red-necked Phalarope <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	2007.018	Horseshoe Road, Henderson Co.	23 May 2007	BP (ph)
Red-necked Phalarope <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	2007.020	Camp #9 coal preparation plant, Union Co.	20 Jun 2007	BP (ph)
Red-necked Phalarope <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	2008.002	Louisville Water Co. basin, Prospect, Jefferson Co.	15 Sep 2007	BY (ph/†), MY
Red-necked Phalarope <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	2008.020	Morgan Pond, Christian Co.	3-4 May 2008	BP (ph), EH (ph), MS
Red-necked Phalarope <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	2008.023	McElroy Lake, Warren Co.	14 May 2008	DR (ph/†), AH
Red-necked Phalarope <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	2008.027	McElroy Lake, Warren Co.	18 May 2008	DR (ph/†)
Red-necked Phalarope <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	2008.039	Island No. 9, Fulton Co.	31 Aug 2008	BY (ph/†), MY, EH
Red-necked Phalarope <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	2008.045	Minor Clark Fish Hatchery, Rowan Co.	20-23 Sep 2008	MW _r , LH (ph)
Sabine's Gull <i>Xema sabini</i>	2007.039	Kentucky Lake, Marshall Co.	28-29 Sep 2007	DR (†)
Little Gull <i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	2007.029	Lake Barkley above Barkley Dam, Lyon Co.	31 Mar–13 Apr 2007	BY (†), MY, BP (†), DR (†)
California Gull <i>Larus californicus</i>	2007.042	Kentucky Dam, Livingston/ Marshall cos.	17-27 Nov 2007	BP (ph/†)
Iceland Gull <i>Larus glaucooides</i>	2007.025	Lake Barkley near Kuttawa, Lyon Co.	28 Mar 2007	DR (ph/†)
Lesser Black-backed Gull (2) <i>Larus fuscus</i>	2007.023	Markland Dam, Gallatin Co.	18 Feb 2007	DR (ph/†), RD _v
Great Black-backed Gull <i>Larus marinus</i>	2007.013	Kentucky Dam, Livingston/ Marshall cos.	6-7 Feb 2007	BP (ph)
Great Black-backed Gull (2) <i>Larus marinus</i>	2007.022	Markland Dam, Gallatin Co.	18 Feb 2007	DR (†), RD _v

Species (# if > 1)	KBRC Record No.	Location, County	Date(s) Observed	Reporter(s) ¹
Great Black-backed Gull <i>Larus marinus</i>	2008.026	Kentucky Dam, Livingston/ Marshall cos.	18 Mar 2008	PL (†)
Great Black-backed Gull <i>Larus marinus</i>	2008.012	Kentucky Dam, Livingston/ Marshall cos.	6 Apr 2008	DR (ph/†)
Sandwich Tern <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	2008.036	Smithland Dam, Livingston Co.	5 Sep 2008	DR (ph/†)
Ruby-thr. Hummingbird <i>Archilochus colubris</i>	2008.028	Bowling Green, Warren Co.	4 Nov 2007–2 Jan 2008	CB (ph)
Rufous Hummingbird <i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	2006.028	London, Laurel Co.	28 Jul 2006	JPe (†)
Say's Phoebe <i>Sayornis saya</i>	2008.029	Lake No. 9 pumping station, Fulton Co.	5 Apr 2008	RD (ph/†), HC (ph), ME, PH
Western Kingbird <i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	2008.030	Melco flood retention basin, Jefferson Co.	9-11 Jun 2008	EH (ph), BP (ph), BY (ph)
Western Kingbird <i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	2008.038	Tony Thompson Road, Livingston Co.	13 Aug 2008	DR (ph/†)
Northern Shrike <i>Lanius excubitor</i>	2007.043	Sinclair Unit Peabody WMA, Muhlenberg Co.	8 Nov 2007	BP (†)
Black-capped Chickadee (3) <i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	2008.009	Ashland area, Boyd/Greenup cos.	28 Dec 2007	RC (ba/†)
Brown-headed Nuthatch <i>Sitta pusilla</i>	2008.021	Kentucky Sheriff's Ranch, Marshall Co.	9-19 May 2008	BP (†), MM, BY (vt), MY, JRw (ph)
Rock Wren <i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>	2009.008	Surrey Hills Farm, Jefferson Co.	11 May 2009	BP (ph), MM (ph), JH (ph)
Yel.-r. (Audubon's) Warbler <i>Dendroica coronata auduboni</i>	2007.038	Melco flood retention basin, Jefferson Co.	23-24 Sep 2007	BP (†), EH (ph)
Spotted Towhee <i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	2006.021	Figett Bend Road near Canmer, Hart Co.	late Dec 2005–24 Apr 2006	CF, BB, SK (†), BP (†)
Clay-colored Sparrow <i>Spizella pallida</i>	2005.029	Hardin, Marshall Co.	4 Nov 2004 ³	MI (†)
Clay-colored Sparrow (3) <i>Spizella pallida</i>	2007.035	Melco flood retention basin, Jefferson Co.	15-28 Sep 2007	EH (ph), MM (ba)
Harris's Sparrow <i>Zonotrichia querula</i>	2006.025	Owingsville, Bath Co.	5 Mar 2006	CV (†)
Harris's Sparrow <i>Zonotrichia querula</i>	2006.027	Near Redhill, se. Daviess Co.	late Dec 2005–6 May 2006	BL (ph)
Painted Bunting (2) <i>Passerina ciris</i>	2007.017	Near Bethlehem, Henry Co.	12 May 2007	ML (†), EL
Painted Bunting <i>Passerina ciris</i>	2008.019	Berea, Madison Co.	1 May 2008	RF (†)
Yellow-headed Blackbird <i>Xanth. xanthocephalus</i>	2008.011	Near Auburn, Logan Co.	19 Aug 1981	DT (ph/†)
Hooded Oriole <i>Icterus cucullatus</i>	2008.004	Near Kevil, McCracken Co.	29 Nov 2008	JRw (ph/†)
UNACCEPTED REPORTS				
Trumpeter Swan (3)² <i>Cygnus buccinator</i>	2005.027	A.J. Jolly Park, Aspen Grove, Campbell Co.	19 Dec 2005	FR (ph)

Species (# if > 1)	KBRC Record No.	Location, County	Date(s) Observed	Reporter(s) ¹
White Ibis (17) <i>Eudocimus albus</i>	2005.004	South Williamson, Pike Co.	29 May 2005	JC (†), LE
Great Black-backed Gull <i>Larus marinus</i>	2007.045	Ohio River below Markland Dam, Gallatin Co.	23 Nov 2007	MS (†)
Kirtland's Warbler <i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i>	*old*	Lake Cumberland State Resort Park, Russell Co.	21 Sep 2003	BK (†)
Clay-colored Sparrow (2) <i>Spizella pallida</i>	2005.017	Garvin Brown Nature Preserve, Jefferson Co.	15 Oct 2005	MWa (†)
Clay-colored Sparrow <i>Spizella pallida</i>	2007.011	Floyds Fork Park, Jefferson Co.	7 Oct 2006	EH (†), TB

¹ – (ba) = bird banded; (†) = written documentation submitted/reviewed; (ph) = photograph(s) submitted/reviewed; (vt) = videotape or video clip(s) submitted/reviewed
² – Identification accepted; assumed not to be of natural origin
³ – Date of 4 November 2004 should replace date of 5 November 2004 found in *The Kentucky Warbler* 82(1):16, 2005.

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FIELD NOTE

A Presumed Hybrid Barn Swallow x Tree Swallow in Jefferson County

On the afternoon of 29 June 2009, I was mowing hay on our family farm in north-eastern Jefferson County, when I noticed a strange-looking swallow foraging over the field with approximately a dozen Barn Swallows (*Hirundo rustica*). The color of the bird's back appeared to be dark brown, although in certain lights it had a dark bluish tone. The swallow flew with a slightly more sweeping wingbeat than the Barn Swallows, perhaps because it seemed to have proportionately wider and shorter wings. Although I watched the bird for more than half an hour from the tractor as it foraged, I did not take time to get binoculars and attempt to see it better, so I was left being totally confused about its identity.

On the afternoon of 3 July 2009, I again saw the odd swallow while mowing another hayfield nearby, and I called Eddie Huber to see if he might be able to come over and get some photos of it. Eddie arrived soon thereafter, and he was able to obtain about a dozen surprisingly good flight shots of the bird as it darted in and out among 15-20 Barn Swallows (see images on front and back covers). The photographs confirmed that the bird was not normal, and the combination of characters suggested that it was probably a hybrid, most likely a Barn Swallow x Tree Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*).

The bird definitely was part Barn Swallow due to its relatively deeply forked tail and buffy underparts. However, several other characters indicated that it was likely a hybrid. For example, despite watching very closely for white spots in the rectrices, I never observed any, nor did any of the photos of the bird disclose the same. Its upperparts including back, rump, nape, crown, wing coverts, remiges, and rectrices all appeared to be relatively uniform dark brown, although at some angles these parts had a dark blue tone. The underparts were mostly a pale buff similar in color to the underparts of some lighter Barn Swallows. The underwing coverts were a pale, buffy color, not unlike that of Barn Swallow, but the light area they formed did not seem as extensive. The throat was light buff with a distinct, dark collar that seemed to be the same color as that of the upperparts. Such a collar, although not as distinct in either species, is present on both juvenile Tree and Barn swallows. In a few photos, the gape appears to be pale, suggesting that the bird was a juvenile. Moreover, in a review of the images, it appears that the back is in molt, a characteristic of a hatch-year bird for the time of year (Peter Pyle, pers. comm.).

Unfortunately the bird was never observed at rest to assist in confirming its identity. As judged in flight by comparison to other nearby birds, it was at least the same size if not slightly larger than the surrounding Barn Swallows, seemingly eliminating hybridization with the smaller Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparia*) from consideration.

A review of the series of images by several authorities resulted in a unanimous theory that the bird was most likely a Tree Swallow x Barn Swallow, a hybrid combination that does not appear to have been previously reported (McCarthy 2006). However, other possibilities that cannot be eliminated without additional information (including several measurements) include an aberrant Barn Swallow and hybrid Barn Swallow x Bank Swallow.

Literature Cited

McCarthy, E.M. 2006. *Handbook of Avian Hybrids of the World*. The Oxford University Press, New York, NY. 608 pp.

—**Brainard Palmer-Ball, Jr.**, 8207 Old Westport Road, Louisville, KY, 40222.

Below (left, center, and right): Presumed hybrid Tree Swallow x Barn Swallow, Surrey Hills Farm, Jefferson Co., 3 July 2009 Photos by Eddie Huber



NEWS AND VIEWS

Mark Your Calendars for the 2010 Rusty Blackbird Hotspot Blitz!

This year's Rusty Blackbird Blitz is set for 30 January–15 February 2010 throughout its winter range in more than 20 mid-western and southeastern states. Participants are asked to visit locations where they have previously sighted or would expect to encounter Rusty Blackbirds and to submit their observations via the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology's eBird web site at <http://ebird.org>. Complete information on the 2010 Blitz can be found at http://nationalzoo.si.edu/ConservationAndScience/MigratoryBirds/Research/Rusty_Blackbird/blitz.cfm

The Ky. Dept. of Fish and Wildlife Resources encourages participation in this event. The Rusty Blackbird is listed as a Species of Greatest Conservation Need in the agency's State Wildlife Action Plan, and the information gained from this effort will be used to direct further research, monitoring, and conservation efforts. Please contact Kate Heyden, the Blitz coordinator for Kentucky, at kathryn.heyden@ky.gov if you are interested in participating or if you want additional information.

Visit the KOS Web Site!

To learn about the Kentucky Ornithological Society, visit the KOS web site at <http://www.biology.eku.edu/kos/default.htm>