Kentucky Warbler (Vol. 66, no. 1)

Kentucky Library Research Collections
Western Kentucky University, spcol@wku.edu

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.wku.edu/ky_warbler
Part of the Ornithology Commons

Recommended Citation
http://digitalcommons.wku.edu/ky_warbler/274

This Newsletter is brought to you for free and open access by TopSCHOLAR®. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kentucky Warbler by an authorized administrator of TopSCHOLAR®. For more information, please contact topscholar@wku.edu.
IN THIS ISSUE

THE FALL MIGRATION SEASON, 1989, Anne L. Stamm ........................................ 3
THE MID-WINTER BIRD COUNTS ........................................................................ 15
BOOK REVIEW, Herbert E. Shadowen ................................................................. 27
FIELD NOTES ..................................................................................................... 28
NEWS AND VIEWS ............................................................................................. 31
THE KENTUCKY ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Founded in 1923 by B. C. Bacon, L. Otley Pindar and Gordon Wilson

President ......................................................... Virginia Kingsolver, Carlisle
Vice-President ......................................................... Lee McNeely, Burlington
Corr. Sec.-Treasurer .................................................. Kathryn Mudd
4107 Ciremos Terrace, Louisville, 40222
Recording Secretary ................................................... Donnie Spencer, Hazard

Councillors:
Jeff Jones, Bowling Green ......................................... 1989-1991
Clell Peterson, Murray ............................................. 1990-1992
Bert Powell, Maceo ................................................... 1990-1992
Retiring President ..................................................... Jim Williams, Lexington
Librarian ................................................................. Evelyn Schneider, Louisville
Staff Artist ............................................................... Ray Harm

THE KENTUCKY WARBLER

Organ of the Kentucky Ornithological Society, published quarterly in February, May, August and November. The KENTUCKY WARBLER is sent to all members not in arrears for dues. Membership dues are: Active or Regular, $5.00; Contributing, $10.00; Student, $3.00; Life, $75.00; Family, $1.00 in addition to Regular, Contributing, or Life Membership dues; Corporate. All articles and communications should be addressed to the editor. Subscriptions, memberships and requests for back issues should be sent to the treasurer.

Editor ............ B. R. Ferrell, Biology Department, Western Kentucky Univ.
Bowling Green 42101
Assistant Editor ...................................................... Herbert E. Shadowen, Bowling Green

Editorial Advisory Board
Anne L. (Mrs. F. W.) Stamm  Burt L. Monroe, Jr.

THE COVER

We thank Philippe Roca for the photograph of the flock of American Robins (Turdus migratorius) taken in Lexington.
THE FALL MIGRATION SEASON, 1989

Anne L. Stamm

The fall of 1989 in Kentucky was characterized by above normal temperature and the warm weather continued well into October. The temperature at Paducah on October 13 reached 89 degrees, a new record, and 87 at Louisville. Also, on November 27 Louisville enjoyed a high of 71 degrees and several cities in western Kentucky recorded temperatures in the mid-70's. Rainfall was below normal, except in October.

The Waterfowl movement was poor, perhaps because of the mild weather in late October. Ducks and geese did not peak until mid-December. No large hawk flights were detected. The passerines started to move south in late August and good numbers appeared in early September and again in late September. There were excellent flights of Sandhill Cranes, particularly in early and late November. Shorebird migration was below average in most of the state, but excellent at the transient lakes, south of Bowling Green. A few species of birds arrived early, but many lingered beyond normal departure dates. A few rarities showed up and all in all it was a fairly interesting season.

Abbreviations — BWMA = Ballard Waterfowl Management Area, Ballard County; BBC = Beckham Bird Club; BPS = Big Pond Sanctuary, Grayson County; Duck Island WMA = Duck Island Wildlife Management Area, Trigg County on Lake Barkley; KyDFWR = Kentucky Department Fish and Wildlife Resources; LBL = Land Between the Lakes; LP = Lake Pewee; MCNP = Mammoth Cave National Park; MCFH = Minor Clark Fish Hatchery; PHSM = Peabody Homestead Surface Mine, Ohio County; SWMA = Sauerheber Wildlife Management Area, Henderson County. The transient lakes are Chaney and McElroy, south of Bowling Green, Warren County. Crescent Hill Reservoir, Lentz’s Pond and Mayfair basins are located in Louisville.

Loons through Bitterns — Common Loons were widespread, but in low numbers. The first observation was made of a single bird at Cave Run Lake, Rowan County on September 4 (FB) and two were observed at Lake Barkley above the dam on September 10 (JP). One to five birds were recorded from November 3-26 at the following locations: Campbellsville Reservoir, Taylor County (JEl), Mayfair basins (DN), Kentucky Lake above the dam (BPP, DP), Lake Pewee, Hopkins County (BPP, DP), McAlpine Dam at Louisville (LR), Ohio River at Louisville (BPP), Wysox Lake, Ohio County (KC, AW), and on a reclaimed surface mine lake in Muhlenberg County (BPP, DP). Highest concentrations were 16 birds at Green River Lake, Taylor County on November 26 (JEl) and 11 at Cave Run Lake on November 11 (FB). Summering Pied-billed Grebes, plus fall transients, at McElroy Lake were present through August until the lake dried up in mid-September, with a peak of 10-15 there on August 27-September 2 (BPP). Other Pied-billed counts included 23 at Lake Pewee on October 29 (LR), 35-50 November 17 (BPP, DP), and 20 still present November 30 (JH); 10 at Green River Lake, Taylor County on November 26 (JEl), and seven on Kentucky Lake above the dam November 21 (CP). One to three birds were also sighted from September 20 to November 21 at Camp Ernst, Boone County (LMc), Caneyville watershed lake, Grayson
County (JP), and at three locations in Ohio County (JP). No large movements of Horned Grebes were observed: highest counts were 10-15 birds at Lake Pewee and three flocks totaling 17 birds on the Ohio River at Louisville November 17 and 29, respectively (BPB). One to three birds were present at Green River Lake (JEI), Jonathan Creek, Marshall County (CP), Crescent Hill Reservoir (m. ob.) and six at Kentucky Lake above the dam (BPB, DP). Two Eared Grebes were present at McElroy Lake at the early date of August 27 (BPB), and another sighted at a more normal date — November 17 — at Lake Pewee (BPB, DP, photo). Double-crested Cormorants appeared in 15 locations and in fair numbers. A migrant flock of 38 birds was seen in a tree at Shippingport Island on October 20 (DP), they were preceded by a flock of 16 flying over the area on October 3 (LR); seven at Barren River Lake, Barren County October 14 (RS); six on Lake Barkley, near Boyd's Landing, and six on Lake Barkley, near the mouth of Taylor Bay on September 28 and 29, respectively (BPB, J. T. Erwin, CP); four at Smithland Dam, Livingston County (CP); and four flying over the Ohio River at Warsaw, Gallatin County (KCam, JCam). Single birds were present at seven locations: Cool Springs-Wysox Lake, Ohio County as early as August 6 (KC) and present periodically during September to mid-November (KC, BPB); McElroy Lake, August 27-September 8 (BPB); Green River Lake, September 24 (JEI); Green River in Mammoth Cave National Park August 29-30 (BPB, R. Cicerello); East Bend, Boone County, October 9 (LMc); Lake Pewee, November 17 (BPB, DP); MCFH, Rowan County on November 12 (FB). Two birds were present at Goose Pond, Ohio County, October 24 (JP) and three at Mayfair basins at Louisville on November 30 (DP).

A few American Bitterns were reported: one flushed at SWMA on September 17 (BPB, DE); one at a pond on the reclaimed Peabody Sinclair Surface Mine in eastern Muhlenberg County on October 15 (BPB); and one flushed from a pond on the "20th Century" portion of the reclaimed Peabody Ken Surface Mine in southern Ohio County on October 29 (BPB, DE). The seven Least Bitterns, which were flushed from the small, marshy pond on the Peabody Homestead Mine in southern Ohio County on August 3 were also reported in The Nesting Season, Summer 1989 (Ky. War., 65:83, 1989 — BPB, AB).

*Herons* — Great Blue Herons were widely scattered, but no large movements were observed: a total of 82 birds was counted along the shore of Lake Barkley from Canton Bridge to Linton, Trigg County on September 24 (LS et al.). Thirty-six birds were present at MCFH November 30 (FB), 25 at the Falls of the Ohio on November 17 (BPB), 13 were there as early as August 25 (LR); and 16 at Jonathan Creek on September 16 (MM), and approximately 12 birds along the Green River in MCNP on August 29-30 (BPB, R. Cicerello). The species was numerous throughout the period at East Bend, Aurora Ferry, and several other areas along the Ohio River in Boone County (LMc); singles appeared on various dates from August 8-November 21 at the Falls of the Ohio (S), Cimarron marsh, Hopkins County (JH), SWMA (JP), Goose Pond (JP), Richland Lake and Caneyville watershed lake in western Grayson County (JP). Also, two to four were recorded at Wysox Lake (KC) and at the transient lakes (BPB, KC). A new rookery was late in being discovered with 50+ nests in mid-November along Cypress Creek in Marshall County (J. Aldrich of the Nature Conservancy fide BPB), and another with three nests was
observed on the “20th Century” portion of the reclaimed Peabody Ken
Mine in southern Ohio County on November 25. Birds were perched on two
of the three nests (DP, BPB). This small rookery was discovered as early
as 1987 by Tony Eaden, who had photographed the small rookery, but not
reported it. The latter nesting colony represents not only a new county
record, but established the eastern-most nesting site in the state.

A Great Egret nest containing three young immatures was found on
August 19 in the Black-crowned Night-Heron rookery located on a small
island in Lake Barkley, near the mouth of Taylor Bay (BPB, DE). At the
present time, this is the second-known nesting area for the Great Egret in
Kentucky. The highest concentration was 17 at Lake #9, Fulton County,
August 3 (CP). Other sightings were: three to eight birds at Jonathan
Creek (MM, CP); four at Honker Lake in LBL (BPB); eight in Carlisle
and Ballard counties (CP); one to two at the Falls of the Ohio (LR, DP);
singles at Chaney Lake (BPB), McElroy Lake (KC, AW), Crittenden,
Grant County (KCam, JCam), and at Freeman Lake, Hardin County, one
bird as late as November 1 (RH). A Snowy Egret on August 25 at the
Falls of the Ohio was the only one reported (DP). Two adult and 25
immature Little Blue Herons were found August 19 roosting in the Black-
crowned Night-Heron rookery, mentioned above; one immature at Louisville
August 1 (LR); three immatures at SWMA on September 17 (BPB);
and an adult and nine immatures along the shore of Lake Barkley to be-
Yond Linton on September 24 (LS et al.). The only Cattle Egrets reported
were the five in Ballard County on August 3 (CP). Green-backed Herons
were scarce, except at MCFH where 55 were present on August 7, numbers
tapered off to 45 in late August and dropped to 12 on September 10 (FB);
and at least 30 were noted on August 19 going into the Black-crowned
Night-Heron rookery, mentioned above under Great Egret. This rookery
also served as a night-time heron roost (BPB, DE). An “unimpressive
peak count of seven birds” was seen at Chaney Lake on August 13 (BPB);
and no more than two birds in August to mid-September at McElroy Lake
(BPB), Wysox Lake (KC, HLC), Falls of the Ohio (S, FS, DS), Lentz’s
Pond (S, FS), BPS, Grayson County (KC) and two as late as October 23
at Cimarron marsh (fide JH). The Black-crowned Night-Heron rookery
on southern Lake Barkley, in which two nests of the Little Blue Heron
and one of the Cattle Egret were found in 1981 (Ky. War., 57:72, 1981),
was abandoned in 1989. The apparent new location of the Black-crowned
Night-Heron rookery was confirmed on August 19 when Palmer-Ball and
Ebel visited a small island in Lake Barkley near the mouth of Taylor Bay,
mentioned above, and found an active colony of some 100+ nests, many
still containing young. “Attention was first called to this site by David
Monroe with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers” who told Palmer-Ball
of seeing a large number of birds on the island earlier in August. A peak
count of 102 birds was seen on the rock ledge below McAlpine Dam on
August 25 (LR); 10 at Lentz’s Pond on September 16 (S, FS); two birds
at the Kentucky Lake islands near Hamlin, Calloway County on August 5
(CP); two along the shore of Lake Barkley below Linton on September 24
(LS). Late departures were reported from Lentz’s Pond (two birds)
November 3 (LR) and an immature there November 12 (BBC).

Swans through Geese — An unidentified swan (Cygnus sp.) was noted
at SWMA in late November (M. Morton, KyDFWR fide BPB). A flock
of 18 Greater White-fronted Geese was present at the Cool Springs-Wysox
Lake, Ohio County, on October 15 (BPB, KC, HLC, photo by latter). A Snow Goose was observed with Canadas at Honker Lake, in LBL on September 29 (BPB); six of the blue morph were present at SWMA on October 21 (BBC), and 40 birds were there on November 18 (BPB, DP). Migration was at its height on December 19 when Snow Geese peaked at BWMA with 15,000 to 20,000 (CW). Migrant Canada Geese began arriving on September 3 when a flock of 100 was seen going into Cimarron marsh (JI); numbers increased in November with 2,000 present at SWMA on November 5 (JP); 250 at Goose Pond, Ohio County on November 12 (JP); 25 at Campbellsville Reservoir, November 26 (JEI); and 55 at Marydale Lake, Boone County on November 28 (JCam, KCam). The species peaked at BWMA on December 19 with 170,000, and according to Charles Wilkins, director of BWMA, this total is “more than ever” recorded there. Small flocks were also recorded in Jefferson, Grayson, Trigg and Warren counties (S, JP, LS, BPB).

Ducks — The duck migration was characterized by a good variety of species, however, numbers in many localities were low. Several Wood Ducks were seen on Honker Lake in LBL and at Duck Island WMA on Lake Barkley, Trigg County, both on September 29 (BPB); smaller numbers elsewhere. A single Green-winged Teal had arrived at McElroy Lake by August 27 where a few were seen up until mid-September when it dried up (BPB). Numbers increased by November 5 when 34 birds were noted at Aurora Ferry (LMc), 50 birds at Mayfair basins at Louisville on November 12 (JK) and a flock of 100 at SWMA on November 18 (BPB, DP). Three to 20 birds were reported at the following locations: Circleport Pond, Boone County (KCam), Jonathan Creek (CP), Lake Pewee (BPB, DP) and Wysox Lake (KC, BPB). American Black Ducks were scarce and numbers were fairly low. The duck population at BWMA peaked on December 19 with 19,000 to 20,000, with the majority of the birds being Mallards, according to Charles Wilkins. Other concentrations of Mallards included 500-1,000 at SWMA (BPB), 200+ at the transient lakes in Warren County (BPB), 107 at Lake Pewee (JI), 94 on Circleport Pond (KCam), and 85 at Big Ready Bottoms, Grayson County (JP). Two Northern Pintails arrived quite early at McElroy Lake on August 8 and tied our early state date (BPB); numbers were low. Blue-winged Teal reports were few and numbers were low in most areas. Nesting birds were still present throughout August at the transient lakes, and when the southward movement arrived some 400-500 or more birds were present at McElroy Lake during the first half of September (BPB). Numbers were also present at Chaney Lake, but usually less than 100. Northern Shovelers returned to both Chaney and McElroy Lakes as early as August 8 (BPB) and although the birds were widespread, numbers were low. American Wigeon and Gadwall were seen at six locations, but in low numbers. Canvasbacks were late in arriving and were first seen at Cimarron marsh on October 22 (2 birds), but 36 were present at Lake Pewee on October 26 (JH); three drakes reached the Ohio River at Louisville by November 1 (BPB). Single Redheads were reported at Circleport Pond (KCam) and at Louisville on November 2 and 3, respectively (BPB); no others mentioned. The Ring-necked Duck (drake) that summered at McElroy Lake was last seen (and able to fly) on September 12 and a male was also seen as early as September 24 at MCFH (BPB, DP). The largest concentration, 1,000 birds, was at Lake Pewee on November 6 (JI); all other locations with less than
1990 THE KENTUCKY WARBLER 7

12 birds, with the exception of 27 birds on the Campbellsville Reservoir on November 26 (JEl). The pair of Lesser Scaup that summered at McElroy Lake remained through early September. The drake was last seen on September 10, the female with an injured wing was captured and released on nearby Three Springs Lake (BPB); not numerous this fall and usually reported in groups of less than 20, but 105 were present at Lake Pewee on October 29 (JH). A few Oldsquaws were reported: one on the Ohio River at Six-mile Island on November 16 (DP); two immatures or females there on November 29 (BPB); and an immature male on Lake Barkley just above the dam on November 18 (BPB, DP). A surf Scoter was present at Camp Ernst Lake, Boone County on November 15-19 (LMc, m. ob.). A single White-winged Scoter (female) was present at the Mayfair basins November 30 (DP). Nine Common Goldeneyes were first noted in the canal between the Falls of the Ohio and Shippingport Island on November 9 (DP); four at Lake Pewee on November 17 (BPB, DP), two still there on November 30 (JH); four on the Ohio River at Uniontown Dam, Union County on November 18 (BPB, DP); one at Caneyville watershed lake, on November 21 (JP); and three birds at Kentucky Dam State Park, November 30 (CP) were the only ones reported. A fair migration of Buffleheads occurred in mid-November with counts of 25 birds on the Ohio River at Louisville on November 12 (BBC), 30-50 at Lake Pewee on November 17 (BPB, DP); and smaller numbers appeared at Richland Lake, Grayson County (JP), Campbellsville Reservoir (JEl), Wysox Lake (KC), Lake Barkley and Kentucky Lake (BPB, DP). There were more Hooded Mergansers reported than usual, although not in large flocks: 17 at Richland Lake, November 12 (JP), 20+ at Green River Lake, November 26 (JEl), 25 on the Ohio River at Louisville, November 12 (BBC), two at Mayfair basins, November 12 (JK), one at Camp Ernst Lake, November 16 (LMc), and a young bird observed occasionally on the transient lakes during August and September (BPB), and again on October 7. A Common Merganser (female) was noted on the Ohio River at Six-Mile Island, November 30 (DP). Red-breasted Mergansers were not numerous this fall; peak count of 15 on the Ohio River at Louisville on November 12 (BBC); 15-20 on both Lake Pewee and Kentucky Lake above the dam on November 17 (BPB, DP); and six at Green River Lake, November 26 (JEl). Two Ruddy Ducks returned to Lake Pewee on October 11 and peaked there on November 2 with 237 birds (JH); and a peak of 35+ on Kentucky Lake above the dam, November 17 (BPB, DP).

Vultures through Falcons — An interesting flock of vultures was observed at dusk on October 28 on a tower at the Kentucky Utilities Company, Carroll County, with at least 53 being Blacks, probably more (KCam, JCam). Twenty-one Turkey Vultures were found feeding while on the rocks below McAlpine Dam on August 25 (LR); 60-70 in two groups soaring over Kenlake State Park on November 6 (CP); and 75-100 roosting near Spring Fork Bottoms, northwest Grayson County, November 20 (JP). Ospreys were widely observed, with one to three birds at the following locations: Kentucky Lake islands near Hamlin, south of Draffenville, Marshall County, Lake Barkley, Sled Creek, Marshall County, Jonathan Creek, Lake Pewee, McElroy Lake, Green River at Mammoth Cave National Park, Barren River Lake, BPS, Freeman Lake, McAlpine Dam, Markland Dam, Gallatin County, East Bend, Pulaski County Park, and MCFH (m. ob.). A nest of Ospreys near Lake Barkley was observed on
August 19, with one adult bird carrying sticks to the nest, and the other adult sitting nearby (m. ob.). At least nine Mississippi Kites were seen at one time over Wickliffe, Ballard County on August 20 and as many as 15-20 were seen flying low over the outskirts of town (MM); no others reported. The following Bald Eagles were reported: an immature at Duck Island WMA on Lake Barkley, Trigg County on August 19 (BPB, DE); one on the Ohio River near the Louisville Boat Club on October 18 (Ed. Triner fide JB); an immature near Bernheim Forest, Bullitt County on November 25 (BPB, DP); and another on the Ohio River at Cox’s Park at Louisville on November 29 (BPB). Both adult and juvenile Northern Harriers were observed in Ohio and Muhlenberg counties (BPB); a peak of 25 birds noted in Ohio County on the Peabody Homestead Mine area on November 11 (KC, BBC); and a female reported at MCFH on September 4 (FB). Single Sharp-shinned and Cooper’s Hawks were sighted in the Westport area, Oldham County on October 1 (BM et al.), Ohio County, November 11 (KC); scattered sightings throughout the period in Boone County (LMc); four Cooper’s at BPS (KC) and one at Eagle Creek, Gallatin County on October 8 (KCam, JCam). No Broad-winged Hawk flights were observed; one noted at Creason Park at Louisville on October 3 (JB, PB). Thirty or more Red-tailed Hawks were present on the Peabody Homestead Mine in southern Ohio County on November 11 (KC, BBC). An unusual number of “Krider” Hawks were reported: one in southern Ohio County on August 12 (KC, LR), November 10 (KC, AW), two on October 29 (BPB, DE); one in eastern Muhlenberg County on October 15 may have been the same bird as in Ohio County, just across the Green River (BPB); and two were observed in the Danville area during November (no date given — WK, F. Loetscher). A Rough-legged Hawk was first observed in southern Ohio County on October 24 and two there on November 19 (JP); and four to six birds in southern Ohio and eastern Muhlenberg counties on November 25 (BPB, DP). A total of 12 American Kestrels was noted on the PHSM on August 7 (KC, HLC). A Merlin was observed on the Surrey Hills Farm, Jefferson County on November 24 (Photo-BPB). A fair number of Peregrine Falcons were reported. Single birds were found at the following locations: Chaney and McElroy Lakes on August 3 (BPB, DP); below McAlpine Dam on August 25 (LR); Falls of the Ohio on September 3 (perhaps the same bird as on August 25 — JEl, BBC) and on October 1 (TH); Honker Lake in LBL in mid-September (Ed Ray fide LS); along I-75 near Berea, Madison County, September 24 (BA, WH); Lexington on October 6 (Mike Burns fide BPB); Bluegrass Industrial Park on September 29 (JK); and on the Ohio River near the Big Four Bridge, Louisville, October 24 (FK).

Wild Turkeys through Cranes — Two Wild Turkeys were seen near the entrance to Mammoth Cave National Park on September 17 (LR); and six noted during the period off Covered Bridge Road, Oldham County (fide JK). Ten small Northern Bobwhites with an adult bird were observed at Madisonville, Hopkins County, September 13 (JH); a total of 24 was present at Spring Fork Bottoms, Grayson County on November 21 (JP); eight were flushed near Wysox Lake on November 11 (KC).

The Sora maximum was five on SWMA on September 17. Two American Coots remained all season on the small marsh on the Peabody Homestead Mine (KC); three summered at McElroy Lake through September 10 when it was nearly dried up and another was seen on Chaney Lake on August 13. 
Migrant birds showed up first at Lake Pewee — nine birds on September 27 (JH), where they peaked at 965 on November 2 (JH); not numerous elsewhere this fall. There was an unusually good flight of Sandhill Cranes this fall when hundreds passed over Kentucky. Sixteen observers reported birds in the following counties: Boone, Breckinridge, Casey, Daviess, Franklin, Grayson, Hardin, Henderson, Pulaski, Jefferson and Madison. Best flights occurred November 3-12 and November 20-27.

Shorebirds — As usual, shorebird migration varied from poor to good depending on local habitat conditions. There was little activity at the Falls of the Ohio and in northern Kentucky, only fair at Jonathan Creek, but excellent at the transient lakes when 25 species were observed on September 10. However, few large concentrations were present this fall. Single adult Black-bellied Plovers were present at McElroy Lake on August 17-20, September 8-10 (BPB), Falls of the Ohio on September 15 (LR); three to four birds at Jonathan Creek October 21 to November 3 (CP); six to seven juveniles at Duck Island WMA on September 29 and a single juvenile was seen as late as November 10 at the Falls of the Ohio (BPB). Three lesser Golden Plovers were first seen at McElroy Lake on August 12 (KC, BPB, LR); numbers built up there and 12 birds were present in late August through early September; on September 12, 25 adults and three juveniles appeared and finally they peaked at 42 birds (32 adults, 10 juveniles) on September 16 (BPB). Ten birds were still at Chaney Lake on October 7 (probably some of the same group). Also, eight juveniles were at Duck Island WMA and four birds at Jonathan Creek, both on September 29 (BPB) and two at the Falls of the Ohio on October 15 (BPB). A single Semipalmated Plover had reached Chaney Lake by July 22 and peaked at McElroy Lake on September 8-10 with 35-40 birds (BPB); four to five at Jonathan Creek on September 7 (CP) and seven there on September 10 (MM); approximately 15-20 were seen at Duck Island WMA on August 19 (BPB, DE); and last observed along the Ohio River at Henderson on October 21 (one bird — BBC). Single birds were also reported at MCFH on August 5, 7 and 8 (FB). The Piping Plover was only recorded at McElroy Lake (one to three birds) on various dates from August 20-September 8-10 (m. ob.). Killdeer peaked at McElroy Lake at 200-250 and 200 at Jonathan Creek during August and early September (BPB and CP, respectively). Ten American Avocets were present at MCFH on August 6 (FB); and one observed at the Falls of the Ohio on September 30 (LR). Greater Yellowlegs were not numerous and were late in arriving; 12 were first noted at McElroy Lake on August 6 (KC, AW); few at Chaney Lake, but 13 at Hardy Slough on SWMA on October 21 (BBC, BPB). One bird lingered at the Falls of the Ohio until November 12 (BBC), and two were still at Lake Pewee on November 17 (BPB, DP). Lesser Yellowlegs were more numerous, but only reported from six locations; peak counts at McElroy Lake totaled 250+ on September 12 and 85 at Chaney Lake on September 16 (BPB). Ten to 16 birds were at Jonathan Creek from September 10-16 (MM), 30 there on September 29 (BPB) and present in smaller numbers up until October 26 (CP); and three to six birds at Lake Pewee, MCFH and Lake #9, Fulton County (JH, FB, CP, respectively). One to two Solitary Sandpipers were present at Lentz's Pond August 7 (S) to 18 (LR); and present at the transient lakes by the beginning of August, with a peak at McElroy of 20-25 birds on August 6, and 17 at Chaney on August 13 (BPB). Five to eight Spotted
Sandpipers were observed at the transient lakes in the early part of the period (BPB), a few birds on the Green River in MCNP in late August and September 6-8 (BPB, R. Cicero); three at the Falls of the Ohio as late as November 3 (LR) and one still there on November 10 (BPB). The rare Upland Sandpiper was recorded on a few occasions: two birds at Chaney Lake on July 28 (BPB), one at McElroy on September 2 (BBC), two in flight over McElroy Lake on September 10 (DP, BPB), and one at Lake #9, October 2 (CP). A juvenile Ruddy Turnstone was present at McElroy Lake on September 2-10 (BPB) and was the only one reported. Three juvenile Red Knots were at the transient lakes September 2-12 (BB et al.). Sanderlings appeared at four locations with the earliest at McElroy Lake on August 22 (two to three adults) with a peak there of six to eight juveniles on September 10 (BPB); four juveniles at Duck Island WMA on September 29 (BPB); two to five at the Falls of the Ohio, September 5 (LR) and 18 (BPB); and four juveniles at MCFH on September 4 (FB) and singles there as late as September 30 and October 6 (FB). Five observers reported the Semipalmated Sandpiper present from July 22 to September 16, with peak counts of 55 (most or all adults) at McElroy on August 6 and 30-50 (most all juveniles) there on August 27-September 8 (BPB); smaller numbers at Duck Island WMA (BPB, DE), Chaney Lake (KC, AW, BPB), and Jonathan Creek (CP).

Five observers reported the Western Sandpiper, an uncommon fall transient, from Trigg County to Rowan County from August 3 to October 15 in numbers from one to six or eight, with the exception of 20+ birds (most or all juveniles) at McElroy Lake. Least Sandpipers were not as numerous this fall, most reports were from five to 15 birds (MM, CP, BBC); a peak count of 75-100 (many juveniles) at McElroy Lake September 2-10 and 20 at Chaney Lake, October 7 (BPB). Four birds lingered at Jonathan Creek until November 1 (CP) and 11 birds at Paradise Steam Plant, Muhlenberg County as late as November 11 (KC, BBC, DP). Few Baird's Sandpipers were observed: one adult and 4-6 juveniles were present on various dates at McElroy Lake from August 8-September 16; one at Duck Island on August 10 (BPB, DE); and one at MCFH (BPB, DP). Numbers of Pectoral Sandpipers peaked at 300-500 at McElroy Lake August 20-22 (BPB); 35 at MCFH on August 25 (FB); 35-40 at both Honker Lake and Duck Island WMA on August 19 (BPB, DE). The birds were almost absent at the Falls of the Ohio, and only six to eight were found at Jonathan Creek (MM, CP) and Lake Pewee (JH). Late departures included one at the Paradise Steam Plant on November 11 (KC, BBC) and six at Jonathan Creek on November 30 (CP). The Dunlin appeared in low numbers this fall. One to 10 birds were recorded from September 29 to November 1 at the following locations: Duck Island WMA (BPB), Chaney Lake (BPB, DP, DE), PHSM (BPB), Hardy Slough on SWMA (LR, BBC), and Jonathan Creek (CP). Highest Dunlin counts were: 13 at MCFH (FB) and 18 at Paradise Steam Plant, November 11 (BBC). Stilt Sandpipers were on schedule and recorded at the transient lakes and at Jonathan Creek, with a peak count of 30-35 birds at McElroy Lake on September 2-8 (BPB). A Buff-breasted Sandpiper showed up at McElroy Lake on August 22 and comprised the first fall record there. Other birds arrived and remained through September 16, with a peak count of 16 on September 4, which tied the record count for the state (BPB). Short-billed Dowitchers arrived at McElroy Lake in early July and remained
through September 12 with a peak count of 25-30 there on September 2-4 (BPB); and 19 present at Duck Island WMA on August 19 (BPB, DE). Eight to nine dowitcher sp. were also noted at Jonathan Creek on September 7-10 (CP, MM). Quite unusual was the early arrival of the Long-billed Dowitcher at two locations: two birds at McElroy Lake on August 6 (call notes of one heard — BPB) and 13 at MCFH on August 25 (identified by call notes — FB). Also, one bird at McElroy Lake on August 20-22 (excellent plumage details — BPB). Other sightings at more normal dates included one on September 10 at McElroy Lake (BPB), one at the small, marshy area on the PHSW on October 15 (KC, HLC, BPB — photo by Clay) and October 29 (BPB, DE); six at MCFH on October 16 (FB), eight at Lake Pewee on October 22 (no call notes indicated — LR). Common Snipes were present from August 13 to November 30 at eight locations (m. ob.) with a peak count of 44 at Hardy Slough on SWMA on October 1 (LR); 35 at Lake Pewee on November 17 (BPB, DP) and 23 still there November 30 (JH). A single Wilson's Phalarope was seen at McElroy Lake on August 6 (KC, AW, BPB) with a peak of at least five birds there on August 22-September 2 (BPB). An unaged Red-necked Phalarope was also observed at McElroy Lake on September 10-12 (BPB and several observers).

Gulls — A Laughing Gull (second-winter) was found on Lake Barkley near Boyd's Landing ramp September 28 (BPB). A single Bonaparte's Gull was present at Fishing Creek Recreational Area, Pulaski County on October 18 (JEI). One to nine birds were observed from November 11 to 26 at the following locations: Ohio River at Louisville (DP, BPB), Richland Lake, Grayson County (JP), Goose Pond (JP), near Paradise Steam Plant (KC, BBC, DP), Lake Pewee (BPB, DP), and Green River Lake (JEI), with a maximum of about 30 at Kentucky Lake near the dam on November 27 (BPB, DP) and 15 at Laurel River Lake, Laurel County on November 12 (JEI). It was interesting that as many as 1500+ Ring-billed Gulls reached Green River Lake by November 26 (JEI); several hundred birds were scattered at various places on Kentucky and Barkley Lakes from late September through November (BPB); low numbers elsewhere. Although Herring Gulls were present at five locations numbers were low, however, about 50 were present on Lake Barkley near Boyd's Landing ramp on September 22-29. A first-winter Thayer's Gull was seen below Kentucky Dam on November 18 (BPB, DP). Unusually early were the three Lesser Black-backed Gulls (different ages) perched fairly close to one another on Lake Barkley near Boyd's Landing ramp on September 28 (BPB). The following day only the adult bird could be found and was studied at close range (BPB, with Joe T. Erwin, CP). One bird (probably one of the three from September 28) was seen in flight and perched below Barkley Dam on November 18 (DP, BPB).

Terns — Caspian Terns were scarce with three at the Falls of the Ohio on August 16 as the earliest arrivals (LR), 11 there on August 21 (LR) and a peak of 14 on September 16 (BPB). Other sightings were: four to nine birds at McElroy Lake September 2-4 (BPB); two at Freeman Lake, Hardin County on September 4 (SK); and one at Wysox Lake on September 23 (RH). A Common Tern was noted at the Falls of the Ohio on September 15 (LR). Forster's Terns were scarce with few reports: one to six at McElroy Lake on August 6 (KC, AW, BPB); one at Pulaski
County Park on October 1 and 18 (JEl); and seven at Jonathan Creek on October 21 (CP). A single Least Tern at Lake #9 on August 3 was the only one seen (CP) and the only one reported. There was a good flight of Black Terns at the transient lakes with peak counts of 60 at Chaney Lake and 125+ at McElroy Lake on August 6 (BPB, KC, AW).

**Cuckoos through Chuck-will's-widow** — A Yellow-billed Cuckoo lingered at Munfordville and was last observed November 2 (SK). One to two Short-eared Owls were present on the PHSM on August 7 and September 3 (KC, HLC) and were probably birds that summered there. Other sightings in Ohio County were made with a maximum of 12 on November 19 (JP); also, four to six were seen on the Peabody Sinclair Mine in eastern Muhlenberg County on November 25 (BPB, DP). Single birds were found in Kenton County (W. Moring fide KCam) and on the Outer Loop Landfill, Louisville (RH, S. Washburn). A Chuck-will’s-widow was heard as late as September 1 at Hanson, Hopkins County (B. West fide JH).

**Swifts through Hummingbirds** — A flock of 30 Chimney Swifts was seen as late as October 22 at Louisville (DN). Ruby-throated Hummingbirds peaked at BPS on August 14 with 25 birds (KC); and 30-35 at Murray, Calloway County on August 19 (WB). Three birds lingered at BPS through October 9 (KC) and one was observed at close range October 20-25 at Science Hill, Pulaski County (JEl). An adult male *Rufous Hummingbird*, an accidental vagrant here, was noticed at BPS on September 25 (HLC) and was still present at the end of November (KC — details to be published later). Another *Selasphorus sp.* was found at a feeder in Nicholasville, Jessamine County by Earl Boggs on October 17 and was last seen on October 25. The bird was an immature male and probably a *Rufous* (EB, m.ob.).

**Martins through Swallows** — Purple Martin migration was in full swing in early August when 400-450 were noted at Cave Run Lake Dam, Rowan County on August 7 (FB); hundreds crossed the Ohio River at the Falls of the Ohio on August 8 (S, FS, DS) and 50+ observed at Science Hill, Pulaski County on August 21 (JEl). A late fledgling was seen leaving a nest at Leitchfield, Grayson County on August 12 (AW fide KC). A group of 30 Tree Swallows was present at the Mayfair basins on October 20 (DP). A flock of 136 Northern Rough-winged Swallows was observed at SWMA on electric wires on October 1 (LR); and two were still there as late as October 21 (BPB). A large concentration of approximately 1000 Bank Swallows was present at McElroy Lake in August (no specific date given — BPB). Small numbers of Cliff Swallows appeared with other swallows at McElroy Lake during August and early September with a peak count of 25+ on September 4 (BPB). A Barn Swallow was last observed at Science Hill on October 11 (JEl). An albinistic Barn Swallow was discovered at McElroy Lake on August 13 (KC, LR) and observed again on September 8 (BPB).

**Crows through Thrushes** — A Fish Crow was heard several times below Barkley Dam, Lyon County on November 18 and established a late date for Kentucky (BPB, DP). Red-breasted Nuthatches arrived in September and were reported from at least seven locations, but in small numbers. Only single Winter Wrens were reported at Joe Creason Park, Louisville (JB, PB) and at Glasgow (RS). The Sedge Wren that was heard
in late July southeast of McElroy Lake continued to be heard throughout August and it or another was flushed on October 7 (BPB, DP, DE); one in Caperton swamp area on October 20 (DP); and two to three birds were seen at SWMA on October 21 (BBC). A Marsh Wren was first seen at Duck Island WMA on September 29 (BPB) and at least one was observed on SWMA, October 21 (BBC); no others reported. There was a good migration of Golden-crowned Kinglets on November 12 at BPS with 15 birds sighted (KC). Good numbers of Eastern Bluebirds were present in Trigg and Lyon counties, particularly in Trigg (WB). A tower-kill was noted with 50+ Swainson’s Thrushes found dead under the WGRB-TV tower near Columbia, Adair County on September 24. Most birds were freshly killed the previous night (JEl).

**Catbirds through Shrikes —** A Gray Catbird was still present at BPS on November 30 (KC). A few Water Pipits were reported: one at Jonathan Creek on September 29 (BPB), six there on October 26 (CP); a few at Chaney Lake on October 7 and flocks of 10-25+ at Surrey Hills Farm on several dates from late October to mid-November (BPB). Great numbers of Cedar Waxwings were found in Bernheim Forest, Bullitt County on October 6 (JB, PB), a flock of 375-400 birds remained in the Morehead, Rowan County area from November 5-7 (PB) and small flocks elsewhere during the latter part of the period. There were only four reports of single Loggerhead Shrikes.

**Vireos through Warblers —** A male Bell’s Vireo was still singing on the newly discovered nesting area on the Peabody HSM on August 3 (BPB, DP). Four Philadelphia Vireos were fairly early at the Falls of the Ohio on August 31 (DP). Good warbler movements occurred on September 2-4 and September 25-28. A Blue-winged Warbler observed in the willows at the Falls of the Ohio was late on October 11 (DP). Several Tennessee Warblers lingered at BPS for several weeks and were last seen on November 12, a late date (KC). An Orange-crowned Warbler was fairly early at Lexington Cemetery on September 24 (BA, WH) as was a Chestnut-sided Warbler at Joe Creason Park on August 27 (JB, PB). One or two Cape May Warblers arrived early in an Anchorage yard on September 2 (BM); and numbers increased at Bernheim Forest by September 30 where six were seen (JB, PB). A single Black-throated Blue Warbler was present at Valley Station, southwestern Jefferson County on September 29 (DS) and one at BPS on October 14 (A. Powell fide KC). Yellow-rumped Warblers arrived at BPS on September 4 and peaked there at 100 (no date given for the peak — KC); good numbers were at Munfordville, Hart County (SK); and 36 were seen while on a field trip to Bernheim Forest on September 30 (JB, PB). Also a total of 50 Pine Warblers was tabulated at Bernheim Forest on September 30 (JB, PB). Single Blackpoll Warblers were observed at MCFH on September 24 and at Surrey Hills Farm on October 2 (BPB). All characteristic markings of these birds were noted.

**Dickcissels through Siskins —** Two Dickcissels were still present at SWMA on October 21 (BPB). An early American Tree Sparrow returned to Louisville October 11 (DF). A few Chipping Sparrows lingered into November: two near Barkley Dam, Lyon County, November 18 (BPB) and one at Murray as late as November 29 (CP). Two to five Vesper Sparrows were present on Surrey Hills Farm on scattered dates from mid-October.
to early November; also, a flock of six was noted on a reclaimed surface mine northeast of Cool Springs, Ohio County on October 29 (BPB). A flock of 15 Savannah Sparrows was found at Masterson Station Park, Lexington on September 24 (BA, WH). Transient Savannahs were numerous on the reclaimed surface mines of Ohio and Muhlenberg counties during October (BPB). A fledgling Grasshopper Sparrow was still being fed by its parents on the PHSM on August 7 (KC). A group of eight or more Henslow's Sparrows was seen off the Cool Springs-Wysox Road on August 12 (KC, LR). BBC members flushed both a LeConte's and a Sharp-tailed Sparrow and had good looks at these rare transients at SWMA on October 21. A Lincoln's Sparrow was seen as early as August 31 in the willows at the Falls of the Ohio (DP); singles noted at Mayfair basins on September 24 (JK), Bullittsburg and East Bend, Boone County, October 7 and 9 (LMc), Freeman Lake on November 1 (RH), and Grassy Pond Unit, Henderson County, November 5 (JP). Numbers of Swamp Sparrows began arriving in mid-November with 35 at Rowan County Sphagnum Swamp on November 11 and a high count of 55 there November 30 (FB). Lapland Longspurs returned to Surrey Hills Farm on November 12 (BPB), Chamberlain Lane, Jefferson County, November 30 (DP), and in Lyon and Livingston counties November 18 (BPB). On September 24 a Bobolink was found dead under the WGRB-TV tower, near Columbia by JEI (fresh kill), and another observed at Masterson Station Park (BA, WH); also a few were seen and heard at McElyr Lake September 2 (BPB) through October (BPB, DP, DE). A large flock of 2000- birds (Red-winged, Brown-headed Cowbirds and European Starlings) was seen on August 6 on Schuler Lane, Oldham County (S, FS). Common Grackles left early this fall and small flocks in November were unusual. Purple Finches were scarce and reported from only four locations from October 26-November 30, with the greatest number 12-15 at Hanson, Hopkins County (B. West fide JH). As usual, House Finches were numerous with as many as 100+ at a feeder at Science Hill on November 30 (JEI); and 62 on a path at Riverside Sanctuary, Louisville on November 25 (LR). Pine Siskins were numerous and widespread. They arrived in small numbers in early October and from November 19-30 were in large flocks (m. ob.); 50-60 birds at a feeding station in Valley Station (DS), 50+ at Crittenden, Grant County (KCam, JCam), but 250-300 at BPS on November 19 (KC, HLC) and 100+ at Leitchfield (KC, AW).

Contributors: Brad Andres (BA), Earl Boggs (EB), Alan Barron (AB), Jane Bell (JB), Pat Bell (PB), Wally Brines (WB), Fred Busroe (PB), K. Caminiti (KCam), J. Caminiti (JCam), Kathryn Clay (KC), Herbert L. Clay (HLC), Tony Eaden (TE), Jackie Elmore (JEI), Diane Ebel (DE), Wendell Haag (WH), James W. Hancock (JH), Richard Healy (RH), Todd Hutchinson (TH), William Kemper (WK), Steve Kistler (SK), Frank H. Krull (FK), John Krull (JK), Lee McNeely (LMc), Michael Miller (MM), Burt L. Monroe, Jr. (BM), Barry Nichols (BN), D Octe Noonan (DN), B. Palmer-Ball, Jr. (BPB), Donald Parker (DP), Clell Peterson (CP), Joyce Porter (JP), Lene Rauth (LR), Anne Stamm (S), F. W. Stamm (FS), Russell Starr (RS), Louise Stokes (LS), Donald Summerfield (DS), Alita Wilson (AW), Charles Wilkins (CW).

— 9101 Spokane Way, Louisville 40241.
MID-WINTER BIRD COUNT

1989-1990

Reports of 23 counts were received from across the state. A total of 116 species was recorded on count days, 100 of which are represented on the table. Those species observed on count days that are not represented on the table include: one Common Loon (Land Between the Lakes), one Black-crowned Night-Heron (Louisville), six Mute Swans (Paradise), one Tundra Swan (Louisville), one Red-breasted Merganser (Louisville), one Osprey (Marion), one Peregrine Falcon (Hart County), one Glaucous Gull and one Lesser Black-backed Gull (Land Between the Lakes), one Common Barn-Owl (Danville), two Long-eared Owls and 64 Short-eared Owls (Paradise), two Bewick’s Wrens (Danville), one Water Pipit (Land Between the Lakes, Paradise and Warsaw), one Lincoln’s Sparrow (Louisville) and two Snow Buntings (Paradise). Nineteen species were observed on only one count day and 15 species were observed on all count days. The additional sightings of a Prairie Falcon (Hart County and Danville), and a Snowy Owl (Lexington) brought the species total to 118 species. There was one more species observed this year compared with last.

At the beginning of the count period, the temperatures were well below normal, ranging from 0 to 15 degrees Fahrenheit. By the end of December the temperatures had rebounded into the low 50’s. The extremely cold temperatures encountered so early may have accounted for the Snowy Owl. Canada Goose numbers were up considerably from last year as were the numbers of Mallards. In general, waterfowl diversity was similar to previous years and numbers were up only slightly. The record high number of Short-eared Owls on the Paradise count was interesting as were the sightings of Long-eared Owls here and at Danville. In addition, it was encouraging to have one report of a Common Barn-Owl. The sighting of Prairie Falcons in two new locations the year following their discovery in the state leads to speculation of a developing trend. The sighting of the western race of the Rufous-sided Towhee (“Spotted” Towhee) on the Otter Creek count was exciting. The Lincoln’s Sparrow and Bewick’s Wrens were also nice additions to the count. Other nice finds are listed in the previous paragraph.

Although conclusions can not be made based on these census data, several findings were of interest. The number of Eastern Bluebirds (1024) was down compared with the number (1427) last year, but comparable to the number the year before last. No large winter roosts were reported again this year as reflected in the number of blackbirds and starlings. The number of House Finches jumped again this year by 1,566 birds. However, unlike previous years the number of House Sparrows increased by 225 birds. The number of Purple Finches remained about the same. Pine Siskins were more abundant this year compared with last and the number and variety of sparrows were good. Food crops for these birds appeared to be in good supply perhaps due to the wet summer.

Thanks are sincerely extended to all participants, particularly those who submitted verification forms for unusual sightings and those who included interesting comments about their counts.
CALLOWAY COUNTY (all points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center Douglas Cemetery.) Habitat 20% lake shore and streams, 20% deciduous and pine woods, 25% urban and residential and 35% pastures and open fields. Dec. 30; 6:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Cloudy; temp. 38°F to 53°F; wind SW, 0-3 m.p.h.

Eleven observers in 7 parties. Total party-hours 45.5 (13.5 on foot, 32 by car). Total party-miles 341 (15.5 on foot, 325.5 by car). Total species 65; total individuals 6,171. A Ruddy Duck was observed during the week of the count.

Due to poor visibility the count was extremely low for waterfowl.

Observers: Wally Brines, Happy Chambers (compiler), Joe Tom Erwin, Rick Hokans, Sally Leedom, Dick Marzolf, Mike Miller, Carl Mowery, Clell Peterson and Lawrence and Luanne Philpot.

LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES (all points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center Pisgah Bay Picnic Ground.) Habitat lake and stream shores 40%, deciduous and pine woods 22%, overgrown and cultivated fields 28% and residential and small business 10%. Dec. 16: 7:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Sky clear; temp. 0°F to 15°F; wind NW, 5 m.p.h. Lake effect snow showers on the west shore of Kentucky Lake occurred in the morning. Twenty three observers in 8 parties. Total party-hours 62.25 (24 on foot, 38.25 by car). Total party-miles 431.5 (26.5 on foot, 405 by car). Total species 92; total individuals 22,946. One Common Loon was the only one seen for the state on a count day. A Glaucous Gull and Lesser Black-backed Gull were observed only on this count and reports were accompanied by field notes. A Water Pipit was identified and the sighting documented.

The species count is a high record for this count.

Observers: Wally Brines, Jim Carpenter, Richard Cassell, Happy Chambers, Lloyd Curry, Jack Dodd, Lorine Dodd, Melissa Easley, Jeff Elam, Bob Head, Rick Hokans, Ruth Jacquot, Richie Kessler, Sally Leedom, Dottie McCord, Carl Mowery (compiler), Brainard Palmer-Ball, Jr., Donald Parker, Clell Peterson, Ed Ray, Tommy Sherwood, Steve White, Ray Zimmerman.

MARION (all points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center Forest Grove.) Habitat open, brush, woods and river with flowing ice. Jan. 1; 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Sky partly cloudy; temp. 34°F to 35°F; wind NW, calm. Two observers in 1 party. Total party-hours 12 (6 on foot, 6 by car). Total party-miles 30 (6 on foot, 24 by car). Total species 39; total individuals 2,471. One Osprey was observed on the count day.

Observers: C. L. Frazier (compiler) and Jim Firazier.

SORGHO (all points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center Ky. 279-S and Audubon Parkway.) Habitat fields, ditches, large woods, shrubs by fields. Dec. 30; 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Sky foggy to noon, then cloudy; temp. 43°F to 51°F; wind 5-10 m.p.h. Very poor for birding.

Eight observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours 47 (28 on foot, 19 by car). Total party-miles 122 (28 on foot, 94 by car). Total species 46; total individuals 1,990. The Sandhill Crane observation was documented.

YELVINGTON (all points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center Kentucky Highway 405 and junction at Route 662 at Yelvington, Ky.) Habitat Ohio River Bottoms, Fish and Game Farm, roadside ditches, fields and woods. Dec. 16; 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Sky overcast to clear; temp. 0°F to 10°F; wind 10-15 m.p.h. Other weather comments: cold with a severe windchill factor.

Seven observers in 3 parties. Total party-hours 12 (3 on foot, 9 by car). Total party-miles 17 (4 on foot, 13 by car). Total species 52; total individuals 1,355.

The cold temperatures coupled with the windchill below zero and only seven observers kept us from covering our normal territory. In fact, we covered only about 50% of the territory of former years. The lakes and ponds were frozen. The feeders at the Rays and Powells were active and contributed a number of species that was not found afield.

Observers: Mack Cameron, Jan Howard, Bert L. Powell (compiler), Millie Powell, Marvin Ray, Maudie Ray and Dr. Bill Tyler.

HANCOCK COUNTY (all points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center Patesville.) Habitat woodland, open fields and creek bottom. Dec. 31; 7:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Sky cloudy; temp. 34° to 42°F. Other weather comments: early morning drizzle.

First time starlings were sighted on our count.

Two observers in 1 party. Total party-hours 6 (5.5 on foot, 0.5 by car). Total party-miles 10 (6 on foot, 4 by car). Total species 20; total individuals 163.

Observers: Roseann Radzelovage (compiler) and Walt Radzelovage.

PARADISE (all points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center at the junction of Pond Run Road and Wysox-Cool Springs Road in southern Ohio County.) Habitat 30% grasslands, 20% woodlands, 20% farmland, 20% brushy edges and fields, 10% lakes and streams. Jan. 1; 4:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Sky partly to mostly cloudy; temp. 26°F to 40°F; wind NW, 0-20 m.p.h.

Thirteen observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours 40.5 (20 on foot, 20.5 by car). Total party-miles 246 (9 on foot, 237 by car +2 hours owling). Total species 81; total individuals 13,223. Additional birds sighted on count day but not included on the table are six Mute Swans, two Long-eared Owls, 64 Short-eared Owls, one Water Pipit, and two Snow Buntings.

Coverage of the count circle was more comprehensive this year accounting for the increase in both the number of species (up from 63 on the first count) and total counts for many. Waterfowl were in great abundance as a result of the previous week's cold spell. Totals for Canada Geese, Mallards and American Black Ducks represent best-guess estimates. The Mute Swans, apparently wild, were present on the Cool Springs Lake in Ohio County for a brief time in 1988 and had been there for at least a week prior to the count. The Bald Eagle, an adult, was seen in flight over the same lake (JB, PB). The Wild Turkey was counted on the basis of tracks in a fresh snowfall that had occurred during the early morning of count day (CM, DP). This year's count yielded more representative figures for the raptor population in this area, but certainly still falls below the numbers actually present. The Red-tailed Hawk total includes
at least two “Krider’s” Hawks. The total for Short-eared Owls (64) represents a compilation of evening counts from four different areas plus one additional daytime roost. This total would have represented a U.S./Canada CBC high for any year in the 1980's. Next year we'll shoot for the all-time high of 108 tallied on an Oregon CBC in 1953! The Long-eared Owls were seen in Virginia Pines in Muhlenberg County where they were discovered in January 1989. The Water Pipit was heard as it passed overhead (CP). Both the Lapland Longspurs and Snow Buntings were found with flocks of Horned Larks in Muhlenberg County (DE, BPB). The Eastern Bluebird total (186) attested to the fact that they survived the period of cold weather in December.

Observers: Mary Bill Bauer, Jane Bell, Pat Bell, Hap Chambers, Diane Ebel, Sally Leedom, Carl Mowery, Joan Noel, Doxie Noonan, Brainard Palmer-Ball, Jr. (compiler), Don Parker, Clell Pettrson and Mary Sprague.

BOWLING GREEN (all points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center Three Springs, six miles south of Bowling Green.) Habitat deciduous forests 20%, fields and pastures 70% and town and parks 10%. Dec. 16; 5:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Sky clear to partly cloudy; temp. 0°F to 15°F; wind W, 0-7 m.p.h. Other weather comments snow one inch deep; standing water frozen.

Seven observers in 2 parties. Total party-hours 14 (9 on foot, 5 by car). Total party-miles 102 (5 on foot, 97 by car). Total species 54; total individuals 3,852.

Two coyotes were seen in the transient lake area.

Observers: Blaine Ferrell, Jeff Jones, Wayne Mason, Bill Mathes, Ruth Mathes, H. E. Shadowen (compiler) and Mrs. William Upton.

MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK (center and habitat as described in 1980.) Dec. 17; 5:15 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Sky cloudy to partly sunny; temp. 7°F to 25°F; wind NE, 7 m.p.h. Other weather comments: one-two inches of snow cover and ponds and creeks were frozen or partly frozen, respectively.

Four observers in 3 parties. Total party-hours 24 (10 on foot, 14 by car). Total party-miles 64.3 (14 on foot, 50.3 by car). Total species 41; total individuals 3,686.

An Eastern Phoebe was observed following closely after three deer for approximately ten minutes — possibly looking for insects disturbed by the deer in their feeding. A coyote approached to within 30 yards in response to squeaks aimed at attracting birds. The number of Wild Turkeys was estimated from different sets of tracks in newly fallen snow.

Observers: Marquita Gillenwater, Blaine Ferrell (compiler), Wayne Mason, Herb E. Shadowen.

GLASGOW (center and habitat as described in 1986.) Jan. 1; 6:30 a.m. to 4:35 p.m. Sky clear (morning) — overcast (midday); temp. 23°F to 34°F; wind W. NW, 0-7 m.p.h.

Nine observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours 51 (42.5 on foot, 7.5 by car). Total party-miles 109.5 (8.5 on foot, 101 by car). Total species 61; total individuals 3,817.

Observers: Mrs. Ossa Lee Follis, Justin Gillenwater, Marquita Gillenwater; Francis Jones, Howard M. Jones, Malcolm Jones, Wayne M. Mason (compiler), Doris McKinley, Robert McKinley, and Billie Mae Moore.
FALLS OF THE ROUGH (all points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center at the intersection of Ky. Hwy. 54 and U.S. Hwy. 79, Short Creek, Kentucky in Grayson County.) Jan. 1; 4:00 a.m. to 11:45 a.m. Sky clear until dawn, then cloudy; temp. 32°F to 40°F; wind calm.

Two observers in 2 parties. Total party-hours 7.75 (0 on foot, 7.75 by car). Total party-miles 87 (0 on foot, 87 by car). Total species 34; total individuals 1,379.

Observers: Joyce Porter (compiler) and Doralee St. Clair.

HART COUNTY (all points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center Craddock Road and Geralds Lane.) Habitat farms, woodlots, Green River, large pond and forest. Dec. 21; 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Sky partly sunny; temp. 8°F to 22°F; wind gusting.

Other weather comments: occasional snow showers and cold winds.

Five observers in 1 party. Total party-hours 10 (5 on foot, 5 by car). Total party-miles 81 (6 on foot, 75 by car). Total species 55; total individuals 983.

The Peregrine Falcon was seen clearly at approximately 200 feet by Kistler and Sturgeon on the day of the count. One Prairie Falcon was observed during the count period. Documentation was included for these sightings in the report.

Observers: Bruce Bardin, Carol Friedman, Bruce Middleton, Steve Kistler (compiler), Cap Middleton, and Mitchell Sturgeon.

OTTER CREEK PARK (all points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center as described in 1972.) Habitat brushy fields 22%, woodlands 30%, farmland 34%, ponds, creeks and river 14%. Dec 31; 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Sky cloudy; temp. 44°F to 36°F; wind N, 12 m.p.h.

Other weather comments: few rain showers in a.m. and brief snow showers in p.m.

Twelve observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours 37.5 (20 on foot, 17.5 by car). Total party-miles 178.5 (11 on foot, 167.5 by car). Total species 72; total individuals 10,213.

Despite the frigid weather the week before the count with temperatures minus nine and fifteen degrees below zero and four to five inches of snow on the ground, we had a fairly good count. Ponds were frozen, but fortunately, Doe Lake was open and a nice variety of ducks gathered there. Birds of prey were well represented. Horned Larks were in good numbers while Carolina Wrens hit the highest number since the count of January 1, 1976.

Northern finches were scarce and Field Sparrows continued to be in low numbers, but slightly better than in the past two counts. The Starling population was unusually high with a total of 5,334 birds. The western race of the Eastern Rufous-sided Towhee, (the “Spotted” Towhee) was found outside the park by Brainard Palmer-Ball, Jr. and Richard Cassell. The bird was well described and was photographed.

Observers: Janet Aylward, Mary B. Bauer, Richard Cassell, Stephen Figg, Tim Love, Dovie Noonan, Brainard Palmer-Ball, Jr., Jim Pasikowski, Chris Roman, Helga Schutte, Anne L. Stamm (compiler) and Frederick W. Stamm.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CALLOWAY COUNTY</th>
<th>LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES</th>
<th>MARION</th>
<th>SORGO</th>
<th>YELVINIONG COUNTY</th>
<th>HANCOCK COUNTY</th>
<th>PARADISE</th>
<th>BOWLING GREEN</th>
<th>MAMMOTH CAVE NTL. PARK</th>
<th>FALLS OF THE ROUGH</th>
<th>HART COUNTY</th>
<th>OTTER CREEK PARK</th>
<th>BERNHEIM FOREST</th>
<th>LOUISVILLE</th>
<th>SHELBYVILLE</th>
<th>FRANKFORT</th>
<th>KLEBER WMA</th>
<th>LEXINGTON</th>
<th>DANVILLE</th>
<th>BURLINGTON</th>
<th>WARSAW</th>
<th>SOMERSET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIED-BILLED GREBE</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HORNYED GREBE</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOUBLE CR. CORMORANT</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREAT BLUE HERON</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>*1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNOW GOOSE</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANADA GOOSE</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>10257</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>4595</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>203</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOOD DUCK</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREEN-W. TEAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AM. BLACK DUCK</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALLARD</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1069</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>1855</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1152</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTHERN PINTAIL</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTHERN SHOVELER</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GADWALL</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMERICAN WIGEON</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANVASBACK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RING-NECKED DUCK</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREATER SCAUP</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LESSER SCAUP</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMON GOLDENEYE</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUFFLEHEAD</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOODED MERGANSER</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMON MERGANSER</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Adult Males</td>
<td>Non-Adult Males</td>
<td>Adult Females</td>
<td>Non-Adult Females</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Vulture</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey Vulture</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bald Eagle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Harrier</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharp-shinned Hawk</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooper's Hawk</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-shouldered Hawk</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-tailed Hawk</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rough-legged Hawk</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Kestrel</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Turkey</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Bobwhite</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Coot</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandhill Crane</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killdeer</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Snipe</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Woodcock</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonaparte's Gull</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ring-billed Gull</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herring Gull</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock Dove</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>81</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mourning Dove</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Screech Owl</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Horned Owl</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barred Owl</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belted Kingfisher</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-h. Woodpecker</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-b. Woodpecker</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-b. Sapsucker</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downy Woodpecker</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairy Woodpecker</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Flicker</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## MID-WINTER

### BIRD COUNT

1989-1990

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bird Name</th>
<th>GALLOWAY COUNTY</th>
<th>LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES</th>
<th>MARION</th>
<th>SORGO</th>
<th>YELVINGTON</th>
<th>HANCOCK COUNTY</th>
<th>PARADISE</th>
<th>BOWLING GREEN</th>
<th>MAMMOTH CAVE NTL PARK</th>
<th>FALLS OF THE ROUGH</th>
<th>HART COUNTY</th>
<th>OTTER CREEK PARK</th>
<th>BERNHEIM FOREST</th>
<th>LOUISVILLE</th>
<th>SHELBYVILLE</th>
<th>FRANKFORT</th>
<th>KLEBERG WMA</th>
<th>LEXINGTON</th>
<th>DANVILLE</th>
<th>BURLINGTON</th>
<th>WARSHAFT</th>
<th>SOMERSET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PILEATED WOODPECKER</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EASTERN PHOEBE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td>980</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HORSED LARK</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>905</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLUE JAY</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMERICAN CROW</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>858</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAROLINA CHICKADEE</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUSITED TITMOUSE</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RED-BR. NUTHATCH</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHITE-BR. NUTHATCH</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROWN CREEPER</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAROLINA WREN</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WINTER WREN</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOLDEN-CR. KINGLET</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>54</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUBY-CR. KINGLET</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EASTERN BLUEBIRD</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HERMIT THRUSH</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMERICAN ROBIN</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>919</td>
<td>1020</td>
<td>824</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. MOCKINGBIRD</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROWN THRASHER</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEDAR WAXWING</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>49</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUROPEAN STARLING</td>
<td>2231</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1396</td>
<td>2400</td>
<td>2310</td>
<td>1570</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>5334</td>
<td>769</td>
<td>3509</td>
<td>1264</td>
<td>785</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>3008</td>
<td>3432</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>3022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-R. Warbler</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine Warbler</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Cardinal</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rufous-S. Towhee</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Tree Sparrow</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Sparrow</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah Sparrow</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox Sparrow</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song Sparrow</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>587</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swamp Sparrow</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-Thr. Sparrow</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-Cr. Sparrow</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark-Eyed Junco</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lapland Longspur</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-Winged Blackbird</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>88</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Meadowlark</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rusty Blackbird</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Grackle</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Br.-Headed Cowbird</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Finch</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Finch</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>666</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>165</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine Siskin</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>*3</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Goldfinch</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Sparrow</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>1060</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Species</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>6171</td>
<td>22946</td>
<td>2471</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1355</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>13223</td>
<td>3852</td>
<td>3666</td>
<td>3817</td>
<td>1379</td>
<td>983</td>
<td>10212</td>
<td>5017</td>
<td>14102</td>
<td>2509</td>
<td>4301</td>
<td>1522</td>
<td>7921</td>
<td>11579</td>
<td>2354</td>
<td>1430</td>
<td>5641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observers</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Birds observed during the count period, but not on the count day.
BERNHEIM FOREST (center and habitat as described in 1974.) Dec. 30; 6:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Sky cloudy with some fog; temp. 44°F to 56°F; wind S-SW, 0-15 m.p.h.

Other weather comments: light rain showers in p.m.

Seven observers in 3 parties. Total party-hours 24.5 (10.5 on foot, 14 by car). Total party-miles 135 (5 on foot, 130 by car, plus 1 hour owling). Total species 64; total individuals 5,017.

Although the weather was rainy and the number of observers was below average, a respectable total of 64 species was tallied. Most water was frozen, in part accounting for the low waterfowl diversity. Wild food crops appeared to be good. For the number of observers afield, totals for most species were about average. The Wild Turkeys represent a portion of the growing Bernheim Forest flock. Pine Siskins were reported from a local feeder.

Observers: Mary Bill Bauer, Richard Cassell, Diane Ebel, Doxie Noonan, Brainard Palmer-Ball, Jr. (compiler), Donald Parker and Lene Rauth.

LOUISVILLE (all points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center jct. Hwys. 42 and 22, as described in 1972.) Habitat as described in 1972. Dec. 17; 5:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Sky cloudy in a.m., partly cloudy in p.m.; temp. 1°F to 15°F; wind SW, 0-2 m.p.h. Most water frozen, only Ohio River open; three inches of snow.

Thirty-five observers in 9 parties. Total party-hours 89 (40 on foot, 49 by car). Total party-miles 436 (43 on foot, 393 by car). Total species 83; total individuals 14,102.

The extremely cold weather during the week resulted in frozen lakes, ponds and streams, with only the Ohio River open. As a result, the waterfowl count (except for Canada Goose and Mallard) was down, both in species and numbers. Blackbird and starling counts were also down; no winter blackbird roost developed locally, and cold weather probably chased most scattered birds south. Other landbirds, however, were present in good numbers. House Finches continue to increase dramatically.

The two rarities found were a single Tundra Swan on the Ohio River (with a flock of Canada Geese), and a Lincoln’s Sparrow, well seen (all field marks noted) by an observer familiar with the species. Two other additional species observed on the count day but not included on the table are one Red-breasted Merganser and one Black-crowned Night-Heron.


SHELBYVILLE (all points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center 0.75 miles south of U.S. 60 and Guist Creek Lake on KY Highway 714.) Habitat elevation 640’-1190’, farm land, fallow land, residential, wooded and grassland. Dec. 30; 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Sky extremely foggy with rain the entire day; temp. 40°F to 45°F; wind S, 10-15 m.p.h.
Five observers in 1 party. Total party-hours 9 (0 on foot, 9 by car). Total party-miles 147 (0 on foot, 147 by car). Total species 41; total individuals 2,509.

Fog and rain created visibility problems the entire day and curtailed the activity of birds and watchers (outside).


**FRANKFORT** (center as described in 1972.) Habitat as described in 1977. Dec. 17; 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Sky cloudy in a.m. to partly cloudy in p.m.; temp. -1° F to 14°F; wind SE, 0-5 m.p.h. Snow cover three inches, all water frozen except small moving areas.

Ten observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours 35.5 (13.5 on foot, 22 by car). Total party-miles 160 (11 on foot, 149 by car). Total species 62; total individuals 4,301.

The severe cold, snow cover and slick roads prevented participation by some regulars and resulted in more feeder watchers than usual. Waterfowl were well represented, with most being found at the State Game Farm where shelled corn was supplied. It was unusual not to find Brown creepers either at Frankfort or Kleber. The Pine Warblers were carefully studied in a grove of young pine trees at a city park. House Finches continued their dramatic growth in numbers with a 60% increase over 1988. This was a good representative count for Franklin County and reflects the presence of an excellent wild food crop.

Observers: Charles Bowers, Peggy Durbin, James Durell, Charles Grayson, Scott Hankla, Virginia Honaker, Howard Jones (compiler), Margaret LaFontaine, Debbie Williams and Tim Williams.

**KLEBER WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA** (center and habitat as described in 1977.) Dec. 30; 8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Sky cloudy; temp. 45°F to 53°F; wind S, 0-15 m.p.h. Dense fog early with snow melting, intermittent rain with fog in p.m., ponds, lakes and Kentucky River frozen.

Six observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours 26 (12.5 on foot, 13.5 by car). Total party-miles 114 (10 on foot, 104 by car). Total species 39; total individuals 1,522.

The unfavorable weather kept the list down. The Canada Geese were flying over the Kentucky River in late afternoon. The Black Vulture roost was found along the Kentucky River just at dusk. There was an excellent wild food crop in Owen County this year.

Observers: Ron Duncan, Peggy Durbin, James Durell, Eric Harrod, Howard Jones (compiler but not participant), Sally Wasielewski.

**LEXINGTON** (all points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center East Hickman Church and Tates Creek Road.) Habitat farmland and residential. Dec. 30; 7:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Sky cloudy; temp. 45°F to 50°F; wind calm. Foggy.

Twenty-five observers in 10 parties. Total party-hours 64 (4 on foot, 60 by car). Total party-miles 270 (5 on foot, 265 by car). Total species 63; total individuals 7,920.

Marie Sutton, Andrew Uterhart, Marion Uterhart, Jim Williams, Jim Wilson and Bernice Wood.

**DANVILLE** (all points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center Boyle County Courthouse.) Habitat 13% water/edge, 3.5% urban, 18% cultivated, 33.5% field/fence, 28% woodland edge, and 4% feeder. Dec. 30; 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Sky cloudy; temp., 20°F to 40°F; wind calm. Foggy in early morning, scattered showers all day.

Thirty-four observers in 9 parties. Total party-hours 61.5 (17 on foot, 44.5 by car). Total party-miles 479 (20 on foot, 459 by car). Total species 67; total individuals 11,579. Two Bewick's Wrens were observed on count day but not included on the table. A Short-eared Owl and a Prairie Falcon were observed during the week of the count.


**BURLINGTON** (all points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center at Camp Michaels near Union, KY.) Habitat woodland and forest edge 30%, farmland and fields 30%, streams and river 35% and residential 5%. Dec. 30; 6:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m. Sky overcast with heavy fog; temp. 35°F to 45°F; wind S, 0-8 m.p.h. Ohio River open, lakes and ponds frozen.

Eight observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours 28 (11 on foot, 17 by car). Total party-miles 199.5 (3.5 on foot, 196 by car). Total species 51; total individuals 2,354.

Dense fog prevailed the entire day seriously hampering visibility. High numbers were noted for Great Horned Owls, Cedar Waxwings and Pine Siskins, while no Belted Kingfishers were found for the first time in 15 years.

Observers: Brenda Bellamy, Vivian Brun, Joe Caminiti, Kathy Caminiti, Elaine Carroll, Gerri Kennedy, Lee McNeely (compiler) and Tommy Stephens. Feeder watchers were Marjorie Hill, Lynda McNeely, Carmen Schulte and David Stephens.

**WARSAW** (all points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center Gallatin County Courthouse.) Habitat river and shore 35%, open field and farmland 30%, woodland and forest edge 30% and residential 5%. Dec. 16; 7:46 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. Sky cloudy to sunny, some morning fog; temp. -4°F to 11°F; wind W, 5-10 m.p.h. Approximately four inches of snow cover on the ground, lakes and streams frozen, Ohio River open.

Four observers in 2 parties. Total party-hours 17.5 (3 on foot, 14.5 by car). Total party-miles 163 (1 on foot, 162 by car). Total species 55; total individuals 1,430. One Water Pipit was sighted (documentation included).

Despite the frigid conditions, a good variety of birds was found. The Double-crested Cormorant and Bonaparte's Gulls were found at the Ghent power plant.

Observers: Joe Caminiti, Kathy Caminiti, Lee McNeely (compiler) and Tommy Stephens.
SOMERSET (Area and habitat as described in 1980.) Jan. 3; 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Sky overcast; temp. 32°F to 54°F; wind S, 0-5 m.p.h.

Three observers in 1 party. Total party-hours 10 (5 on foot, 5 by car). Total party-miles 60 (4 on foot, 56 by car). Total species 42; total individuals 5,641.

Small lakes and ponds were partially frozen.

Observers: Jackie B. Elmore, Sr. (compiler), Gay Hodges and Steve Kickert.

BOOK REVIEW


ON THE WING is a companion to the P.B.S. series “Nature.” The style of arrangement and presentation makes it difficult work to review. The printed text is arranged in six chapters, and each chapter has inserts of material; these inserts, varying in length from two paragraphs to five pages, provide much information on migration, brood parasitism, etc., but interrupt the flow of the subject matter. Perhaps they should have been included in the usual manner rather than as inserts.

Brooks makes it clear in the introduction that his objective is not to produce a comprehensive coverage of ornithology but to encourage the reader to take pleasure in expanding his knowledge of birds and their ways. “A complete understanding of birds is as hard to catch as a flying goldfinch.” Throughout, the skill of several photographers has been used to emphasize features stressed by the writer, and the photography is excellent.

One should not write reviews during the final exam period or during the busy Christmas season. As I attempted to hurriedly read ON THE WING I was not impressed. The descriptions of feathers and beaks seemed tedious. I did not like the frequent entomologically-incorrect use of “bug”, the words “kids” and “blind salamanders” for young birds, and the description of young birds growing “from pink newts to cocky-tailed adolescents.” However, it seems evident that the author enjoys his task as he plunges into in-depth discussions of the feather, flight, feeding, and home life and ends with a plea to mankind to intelligently use our environment. He uses many expressive figures of speech with colloquialisms, similes, and metaphors, and creates some of his own expressions along the way. Examples of the latter include “pelleteers” for pellet-forming species, “Birddom”, and “downright litterish” in describing seasonal replication of nests. Some readers may not appreciate but should have no difficulty in understanding expressions such as “up-for-grab holes, the whole shebang collapses, highfalutin’ food merchants,” and “from shell bred to well fed — one to grow on, so to speak” in the context in which they are used. He likens the fecal sacs of chicks to “twist-tied plastic trash bags” and a cuckoo in a warbler’s nest to “too much chocolate ice cream on a dainty cone.” As I continued to read, my boredom turned to interest and then to enthusiasm, and I was drawn back to some subjects for a second reading. The description of the Great Blue Heron on page 32 indicates extreme observational skill, and I was intrigued by his theory that “the
art to which birds have contributed the greatest inspiration is music.” Musicians in particular will be interested in reading pp. 167-169. As a biologist I was attracted to his comments concerning evolution. Some were terse, such as the phrase “evolution has not smiled on the avian penis”, while others on the subjects of the evolution of the feather, wing, clutch size, alarm calls, and migration were more involved. The final chapter discussing birds and man and conservation is especially well written and illustrated with vivid photography.

In conclusion this is one of those publications I want to retain in my library so I may return to it from time to time to read selected topics and enjoy the photography. I hope others who read ON THE WING will have a similar reaction.

— H. E. SHADOWEN, Biology Department, Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, Kentucky 42101.

FIELD NOTES

PRAIRIE FALCON(S) OBSERVED IN HART COUNTY

On December 18, 1989, I was leaving a food store in Munfordville on highway 31-W about 0.5 mile north of town. I was accompanied by my six year old son. As I raised up from putting my groceries in the back seat of my car, I observed a bird of prey flying slowly toward me at low altitude. The sun was south of me, as it was shortly after noon; the bird was flying toward me from the northwest. It was a sunny day and the visibility was excellent. Although I did not have binoculars, I was able to quickly determine that the bird was a falcon and that it was too large to be an American Kestral (Falco sparverius). At first I assumed the bird might be a Peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus), but as it flew toward me I realized that it was paler than any Peregrine I'd ever seen. The bird flew slowly toward me and passed approximately 20 feet directly overhead. Even without binoculars the black axillars stood out clearly. I then realized the falcon was a Prairie Falcon (Falco mexicanus), and I confirmed this identification by referring to my field guides when I got home a short time later.

As I watched the bird fly to the southeast, I noticed another falcon of the same size, shape, and pale color following the first. I could see no field marks on the second bird, but the two flew together for another two minutes or so as they flew slowly away from me.

I have not been able to locate these birds since that sighting.

— STEVE KISTLER, 1335 Sam Goodman Road, Munfordville, Kentucky.

WHIMBREL IN BALLARD COUNTY

On May 3, 1989, I was birding at Swan Lake Wildlife Management Area near Wickliffe in southern Ballard County when I discovered a Whimbrel (Numenius phaeopus) feeding with a small group of mixed shorebirds in a flooded field on the northwest side of the entrance road into the management area. The bird was observed in the early afternoon and studied for nearly an hour as it fed and rested in the shallow waters. Several photographs clearly showing all field marks were obtained and
have been deposited with Anne L. Stamm, editor of the Seasonal Reports feature of The Kentucky Warbler. Other species of waterbirds in the flooded field included several Little Blue Herons (Egretta caerulea) and Cattle Egrets (Bubulcus ibis), about a dozen Pectoral Sandpipers (Calidris melanotos), several Least Sandpipers (Calidris minutilla) and a Wilson’s Phalarope (Phalaropus tricolor) in full breeding plumage.

The Whimbrel was quite large, dwarfing all other shorebirds near it, and judged to be at least the size of a Willet (Catoptrophorus semipalmatus). It was light brown in overall color, slightly darker on the upperparts and marked with distinct, dark bars, especially on the back. The crown was blackish-brown with an obvious light median stripe. The legs were blackish and the bill was dark, rather long, and deeply decurved at the tip with a trace of orange-red basally. On one occasion the curlew took flight, loudly calling a repeated whistled note typical of the species, but it returned to the same spot after restlessly coursing around the vicinity for several minutes. In flight, the underwing was rather comparable in tone to the rest of the underparts, showing no trace of the rufous underwing color typical of some of the other species of curlew, most notably the Long-billed Curlew (N. americanus). After birding in the management area for approximately forty-five minutes, I returned to the flooded field on my way out, but the Whimbrel could not be relocated. Because of the restless behavior it displayed earlier in the afternoon, it was assumed to have moved on.

This represents the third record of the Whimbrel for Kentucky and the first to be substantiated with photographic documentation. Although all three Kentucky records have occurred in May, records accumulated in surrounding states suggest that the occasional occurrence of this species in late summer and early fall should be expected, as well.

— BRAINARD PALMER-BALL, JR., 8207 Old Westport Road, Louisville, KY 40222.

SPRING RECORD OF RED-NECKED PHALAROPE AT McELROY LAKE

On May 20, 1989, ten members of the Beckham Bird Club, Louisville Chapter of the K.O.S., were studying shorebirds at McElroy Lake, Warren County, when a Red-necked Phalarope (Phalaropus lobatus) was discovered with a large flock of mixed shorebirds feeding in a grassy pasture partially inundated by the lake.

The bird was not in full breeding plumage of an adult female as depicted in the common field guides, but nonetheless, it was quite striking in appearance and was much brighter than the typical male breeding plumage as shown in the same guides. The upperparts were slate blue-gray including a narrow stripe up the back of the neck and onto the crown and face. The sides of the nape were a bright rufous and the back was marked with several stripes of buff. The breast was darker than the belly, but not so strongly blue-gray as in the typical breeding female as depicted in the guides. An area about the chin was white, and the bill was dark, straight, and rather thin. The legs were dark. Above the eye was a short supercilium of light color (a character apparently not typical of adult females). The bird was rather small, being somewhat larger than many nearby Semipalmated Sandpipers (Calidris pusilla), but smaller
than several nearby Pectoral Sandpipers (*Calidris melanotos*). In flight, the bird's wings were very dark with an obvious light wing stripe. The phalarope was viewed by all in the group and studied intermittently for more than an hour as it rested and fed in shallow water with the other shorebirds. Several color photographs of the resting bird were obtained that clearly show the distinctive plumage characters. A representative of these photos has been deposited with Anne L. Stamm, editor of the Seasonal Reports feature of *The Kentucky Warbler*.

This individual, or another in the same plumage, was apparently observed by Gary Boggs on May 23 on another portion of the lake. It is assumed that the plumage observed was that of a female, molting into breeding plumage. This represents one of less than fifteen records of the Red-necked Phalarope in Kentucky, and the first for spring in the state.

— BRAINARD PALMER-BALL, JR., 8207 Old Westport Road, Louisville, KY 40222.

**ADDITIONAL RECORDS OF THE SHARP-TAILED SPARROW IN KENTUCKY**

The Sharp-tailed Sparrow (*Ammodramus caudacutus*) is a variable species found sporadically across eastern North America, but primarily in marshes along the east coast. Individuals of the inland race (*A. c. nelsoni*) nest in the central prairie region of southern Canada and cross the mid-western United States in migration on their way to and from wintering grounds on the Gulf coast. While on migration, the Sharp-tailed Sparrow is generally found in moist, weedy or grassy areas, especially along the marshy shores of bodies of water, but it has been found occasionally in drier, weedy fields, as well.

Prior to 1986, the occurrence of Sharp-tailed Sparrows in Kentucky was verified only by a single photographic record from the Louisville area in late October 1977 (Parker, KW 54:15, 1978). Beginning in 1986, myself and others began to investigate excellent habitat for this species on the Sauerheber Unit of Sloughs Wildlife Management Area in western Henderson County, and Sharp-tailed Sparrows have now been found there on three occasions. In addition, in May 1989, the state's first spring record was verified by a group of observers in Warren County. Details of these observations follow.

On October 12, 1986, Doxie Noonan, Lene Rauth, Cathy Justis and I flushed at least two, and perhaps more, Sharp-tailed Sparrows from dense, weedy growth along the marshy edge of Hardy Slough on the Sauerheber Unit. Both birds were studied at close range for several minutes. The day was overcast and a light, intermittent rain was falling, making photographic documentation impossible. Nevertheless, all of us were able to view the spectacular markings of bright orange-yellow on the face and breast, gray ear and nape patches, dark brown wings with light wing bars, dark back with whitish striping, and orange-buff flanks streaked with brown. The Sharp-tail's were found amidst a loose group of at least several dozen Swamp Sparrows (*Melospiza georgiana*). This face, along with the further observation of large numbers of Swamp Sparrows (perhaps totalling over 200 birds on the management area alone) on the same day prompted the speculation that the occurrence of the rarer Sharp-tail's corresponded with what must have been the peak of Swamp Sparrow migration.
On October 11, 1987, Richard Cassell and I observed (and photographed) a Sharp-tailed Sparrow along a grassy roadside strip approximately 1.5 miles southwest of Hardy Slough on the Sauerheber Unit. Photographs of the bird clearly showing the bright face pattern, gray nape, and white stripes in the back have been deposited with Anne L. Stamm, Seasonal Reports Editor for The Kentucky Warbler.

Although these observations were gratifying, the occurrence of this species during spring migration, as evidenced by at least four mid-May records from the state of Tennessee (M. Bierly, pers. comm.), indicated that the species should be found during spring migration, as well. On May 20, 1989, while birding at McElroy Lake in southern Warren County, a group of ten observers from the Beckham Bird Club, Louisville Chapter of the Kentucky Ornithological Society, were fortunate enough to have the opportunity to study, nearly at leisure, a Sharp-tailed Sparrow that was discovered in a grassy fenceline next to the lake. All were able to obtain excellent views of the bright, orange-yellow face pattern and breast, gray cheek patch, gray sides of the nape, and white-striped, brownish back. This observation represents the first well-verified record for the state in spring, as Robert Mengel (Birds of Kentucky, p. 519) lists only a hypothetical record from near Louisville.

Finally, on October 1, 1989, approximately a dozen members of the Beckham Bird Club observed at least one Sharp-tailed Sparrow along the marshy border of Hardy Slough on the Sauerheber Unit. As with the birds observed in 1986, this individual was found with a fairly large flock of Swamp Sparrows. Once again, all field marks were noted including the strong face pattern, bright orange-yellow breast color, and white-striped dark back, all indicative of the inland race.

Subsequent to several years of successful searching for this elusive transient, it appears that with persistent investigation of appropriate habitat, the Sharp-tailed Sparrow can be found at least for short periods during its spring and fall migrations. While the Sharp-tailed Sparrows affinity for water makes thick, marshy or lakeshore habitats the most likely in which to find the species, it appears that close scrutiny of other thick, weedy vegetation may yield success, as well. I would like to thank Mike Morton of the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, Sloughs Wildlife Management Area, for allowing us access to the management area on several occasions.

— BRAINARD PALMER-BALL, JR., 8207 Old Westport Road, Louisville, KY 40222.

NEWS AND VIEWS

K.O.S. SPRING MEETING

The spring meeting of the Kentucky Ornithological Society will be held at Rough River Dam State Park on April 27-29, 1990. Anyone planning to attend should make their reservations and room accommodations early. Those interested in making a presentation at the Friday evening program should contact Lee McNeely, P.O. Box 463, Burlington, Kentucky 41005.