

MICHIGAN BIRDS

and Natural History

November-December 2010

Volume 17 Number 5



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MICHIGAN BIRDS and Natural History is a publication of Michigan Audubon and is published five times a year. Its mission is to provide a forum for the publication of research on the natural history of Michigan with an emphasis on birds. It is also the home of the Michigan Bird Survey, Michigan Butterfly Survey, Michigan Christmas Bird Counts, North American Migration Count, and the proceedings of the Michigan Bird Records Committee. Subscriptions are \$25.00 per year in the United States and \$30.00 elsewhere. They cover the current calendar year. Subscriptions can be obtained by sending a check along with your name and address to:

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Cover: This Kirtland's Warbler, found near Whitefish Point during June (here 18 June) 2010, is one of an increasing number of these birds being found in the Upper Peninsula. *Photo by J.D. Phillips.*



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Message from the Managing Editor:

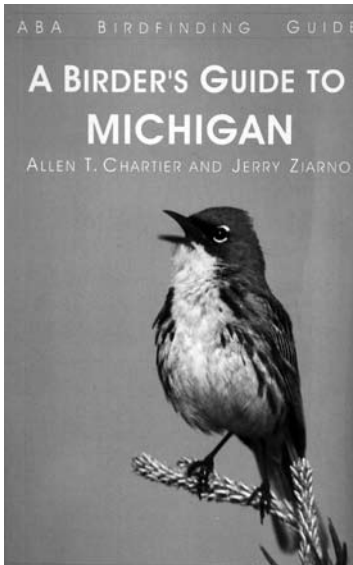
This fifth, supplemental issue closes Vol. 17, and the editorial committee and I look forward to Volume 18, Number 1, which will be published in early 2011. We will work hard in the new year to maintain a regular publication schedule, presenting a new issue every three months, plus a year-end supplement. Each regular issue (1-4) will contain regular features (Michigan Bird Survey, results of the annual Kirtland's Warbler census and the annual Michigan Christmas Bird Count result, photo quiz, etc) in addition to short notes and papers on the natural history of Michigan with an emphasis on birds.

This supplement contains Michigan's data from the North American Migration Count, the actions of the Michigan Bird Records Committee, and Michigan Bird Banding Summary. Michigan Birds and Natural History. This supplement is the only place you can find this valuable data. Please notice that this supplement is "perfect bound" in that it is similar to a paperback. The cost of publishing this issue was paid for by generous pledges and donations received in support of the "Newsworthy Gnatcatchers," the team representing MBNH during the 22nd Annual Southwest Michigan Team Birdathon.

I continue to be pleased with the positive support given to *Michigan Birds and Natural History* from the Michigan ornithological community. I would also like to thank all of the members of the MBNH editorial committee and Michigan Audubon for their support during the last year. Each member of the committee donates his time and expertise toward producing Michigan's ornithological journal. I look forward to working with all of you in 2011!

Respectfully,

Jonathan T. Wuepper
wuepperj@gmail.com



If you've been desperately trying to get your hands on a copy of *A Birder's Guide to Michigan*, there is good news. A second printing of the book has just been completed and the Michigan Audubon Nature Bookstore has it in stock. You can order it online at <http://www.michiganaudubon.org/support/shop/bookstore/index.html>. Michigan Audubon's Bookstore is located in our state office at 6011 W. St. Joseph Hwy., Suite 403, Lansing, Michigan. If you have any questions about our inventory, how to place an order, or how to find us, please call 517-886-9144.

Actions of the Michigan Bird Records Committee for 2009

Caleb G. Putnam

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This is the 20th report of the Michigan Bird Records Committee, covering the Committee's actions in 2009. The members of the Committee in 2009 were Rick Brigham (Allegan Co.), Adam M. Byrne (Clinton Co.), Lathe Clafin (Jackson Co.), James C. Dawe (Oscoda Co.), Louie Dombroski (Bay Co.), Brad Murphy (Oakland Co.), and Caleb G. Putnam (Kent Co.), with alternate members Philip C. Chu (St. Cloud, MN) and Skye Haas (Marquette Co.). Putnam was Chairman and Byrne was Secretary. Per bylaw E.5 the votes of past Committee member Scott Terry were solicited and used during 2009.

During 2009, the Committee made 273 decisions on 175 records, with 151 (55.3%) of the decisions being to accept. Ninety-four (53.7%) of the records resulted in the acceptance of at least one individual. The discrepancy between the number of decisions and the number of records resulted from two circumstances. First, 22 records involved multiple individual birds, each individual requiring a separate decision. Second, four records were re-reviewed as a different species group following initial rejection; for example, a Pacific Loon (*Gavia pacifica*) which was initially rejected was then re-reviewed as an Arctic/Pacific Loon (*Gavia arctica/pacifica*).

Two species, Tropical Kingbird (*Tyrannus melancholicus*) and Couch's Kingbird (*Tyrannus couchii*), were added to the Michigan state checklist during 2009, each with accidental status. This brings the total state list to 435 species, from 434 in 2008. Because Michigan already had an accepted record of Tropical/Couch's Kingbird prior to 2009, there was a net gain of only one species for the year. Status changes for 2009 were few, and included only Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) and Green Violetear (*Colibri thalassinus*), which were both upgraded from accidental to casual status. Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*), which became a regular species in 2008 (Putnam 2009), is in the second year of its three year grace period before removal from the review list (per bylaw D.1), and will thus remain on the list through at least 2011.



Several nomenclatural and taxonomic changes were made during 2009 to bring the state checklist into concordance with the fiftieth supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Checklist of North American Birds* (Chesser et al. 2009). Namely, Boreal Chickadee's (*Poecile hudsonica*) specific epithet was changed to *hudsonicus*; the genus *Piranga* (which includes Scarlet (*P. olivacea*), Summer (*P. rubra*), and Western Tanagers (*P. ludoviciana*)) was moved from the family Thraupidae to the Cardinalidae, and placed at the beginning of that family; Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow (*Ammodramus nelsoni*) was renamed Nelson's Sparrow, retaining its scientific name; Common and Hoary Redpolls (*Carduelis flamma* and *C. hornemanni*, respectively) were moved to the genus *Acanthis*; and Pine Siskin and American Goldfinch (*C. pinus* and *C. tristis*, respectively) were moved to the genus *Spinus*. (Note: several additional taxonomic changes which did not occur until 2010 are nonetheless reflected in this article because the Committee has subsequently accepted them.)

Requests for Reconsideration

During 2009, the Committee received three requests for reconsideration: a Mountain Bluebird (*Sialia currucoides*) in Delta Co. on 20 October 2006 (initially rejected), a Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*) in Delta Co. on 17 April 2009 (initially accepted), and a Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) in Allegan Co. on 29 November 2002 (initially accepted). All three were approved by majority vote. The Red Phalarope was voted upon in 2009, and is detailed below (see under "Records Not Accepted"), while the Mountain Bluebird and Ross's Goose were re-voted upon in 2010 (Putnam, *in prep.*).

Bylaws Changes

At the fall meeting, the Committee voted unanimously to change bylaw B.1 to: (new verbiage bolded)

The Michigan Bird Records Committee (MBRC) shall be an autonomous body that serves in an advisory capacity to Michigan Audubon's Research Program. The MBRC shall consist of seven regular members, and two additional members who will be considered first and second alternates. Alternates will vote on each submitted record, but their votes will be tallied only in the absence of a vote or votes by regular voting members. At meetings, alternates will vote on all matters before the committee and all members have the same status on procedural votes.

This change adjusted the relationship between the two entities to better reflect the status of Michigan Audubon's committee structure and to provide autonomy to the Committee in terms of its bylaws and member recruitment procedures.

Also at the fall meeting, the Committee voted unanimously to change bylaw B.2 to (new verbiage bolded):

Each year, committee members will elect by a majority vote of the full committee a Chairperson and a Secretary for the following year. Either position can be filled by a current committee member, or by a former member who has been re-elected to the committee after at least a year's absence. The Chairperson shall be responsible for calling meetings, presiding over the meetings, assuring that the bylaws are properly applied, and soliciting nominations to fill committee vacancies. The Secretary shall be responsible for obtaining necessary documentation, submitting documentation to the committee, maintaining records, and keeping minutes of all meetings. The committee members shall determine the policies of the committee, **document all review species personally identified in Michigan**, vote on all records submitted for evaluation, attend meetings, and carry out other activities as needed. Decisions on policy shall be based on majority vote. Bylaw changes require a 2/3 vote of the full committee. All proposed bylaws changes must be presented in writing to the committee at least 14 days prior to a scheduled meeting. Votes on the final motion will be due 30 days after the meeting.

This change formalizes the heretofore unwritten expectation that Committee members participate fully in the documentation of Michigan's review species.



Corrigenda

The following corrections refer to “Actions of the Michigan Bird Records Committee for 2008” (Putnam 2009).

1) The following account was inadvertently omitted from the section “Records Not Accepted”:

Ross’s Goose (*Chen rossii*)

Vote: 3–4, for two of three individuals

Descriptions

Photographs

Three individuals, one adult white morph and two juvenile white morphs, were reported at the Muskegon Wastewater Management System, Muskegon Co., on 25–28 October 2007. The adult was accepted (see above under “Records Accepted”). The juveniles, however, were described by one of the observers as having an anteriorly convex curvature to the bill base/facial junction, a mark judged by the majority of the Committee as inappropriate for the species claimed. As a result, most felt that the two juveniles could have been Snow X Ross’s Geese.

2) For the Trumpeter Swan (*Cygnus buccinator*) record under “Records Accepted,” there were not any photographs submitted, only a description.

3) The date range for the Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*) from Houghton Co. under “Records Accepted,” should be 15 October – 17 November 2008, not 17 October – 17 November 2008.

4) The “Yellow” Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea*) under “Records Not Accepted” was rejected 2–5 in the first round, not the second.

5) The male Lark Bunting (*Calamospiza melanocorys*) from Oskar, Houghton Co., under “Records Accepted,” was accepted with a 7–0 vote, not 5–2.

6) For the Common Chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs*) under “Records Not Accepted,” the date range should be 11–27 May 2008, not 24 May 2008.

Records Accepted**Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)**

Vote: 7–0

Photographs: Max Henschell

Descriptions: Laurence C. Binford,
Max Henschell

Five individuals, a white morph adult and four white morph juveniles, were reported at the Calumet Sewage Lagoons, Houghton Co., on 16–17 September 2008. The adult was accepted unanimously, but the juveniles were not (see below under “Records Not Accepted”).

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

Vote: 7–0, for two individuals

Description: Rick Brigham

Two individuals, both white morph juveniles, were observed at Allegan State Game Area, Allegan Co., on 22 October 2008.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

Vote: 6–1

Description: Rick Brigham

One individual, a white morph juvenile, was observed at Kalamazoo Lake, Allegan Co., on 31 December 2008.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

Vote: 7–0

Photographs: David Pavlik

Descriptions: Rick Brigham, David Pavlik

One individual, a white morph juvenile, was observed at Allegan State Game Area, Allegan Co., on 26 January – 4 March 2009.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

Vote: 6–1

Description: Walter Pawloski

One white morph individual, age unclear, was observed at the Huron River mouth, in both Monroe and Wayne Cos., on 23 February 2009. The bird was thought to be an adult, but reported to have shown “a slight amount of darkness or shadow just above the bill,” which may indicate the bird was a juvenile.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

Vote: 7–0, for two individuals

Description: Skye Haas

Two white morph individuals, age unknown, were observed at Lotus Road, Monroe Co., on 5 March 2009.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

Vote: 6–1

Description: Frank Hibbard

Photographs: Frank Hibbard

One white morph individual, age unclear, was observed at Robert Long Park, Commerce Twp., Oakland Co., on 7 March 2009.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

Vote: 7–0, for four individuals

Description: Thomas R. Wheeler

Four white morph individuals, age unknown, were observed in Aurelius Twp., Ingham Co., on 9–19 March 2009. The group had dwindled to one individual on the final two days of this window (Reinoehl 2009).



Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

Vote: 6–1, for two individuals, and 7–0, for three individuals

Descriptions: Matt Hysell, Rhoda Johnson, Alison Világ

Photographs: Tim Baerwald, Matt Hysell

Fourteen white morph individuals, thought to include at least one second calendar year individual, were reported at Scottdale Rd. and Linco Rd., Berrien Co., from 10–13 March 2009. Review of this record hinged upon how many of the individuals could be confirmed as pure Ross's Geese. Most members relied on detailed analysis of two photos showing all 14 individuals in one frame. Opinions differed widely, with only five passing muster (see below under "Records Not Accepted" for treatment of the remaining nine individuals).

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

Vote: 7–0

Description: Karl Overman

Photographs: Karl Overman

One white morph individual, age unclear, was observed at Linwood, Bay Co., on 17 March 2009.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

Vote: 6–1

Description: James Fox

Photographs: Allen T. Chartier, Robert Epstein, James Fox

One white morph individual, possibly a second calendar year individual, was observed at

Kensington Metropark, Oakland Co., on 21–23 March 2009.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

Vote: 7–0, for five individuals

Description: David J. Peters

Five white morph individuals, age unknown, were observed at Shiawassee National Wildlife Refuge, Saginaw Co., on 27 March 2009.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

Vote: 6–1

Description: Skye Haas

One white morph individual was observed at the mouth of the Whitefish River, Delta Co., on 17 April 2009. The lone dissenter argued that the apparent verticality of the bill base/facial junction visible in the sketch would require written corroboration of this field mark in order to confirm that this field mark was specifically checked for, and thus confirm the bird's identification. This record was subsequently subject to a request for reconsideration (accepted) and re-voted upon in 2010 (Putnam, *in prep.*).

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

Vote: 7–0

Description: Karl Overman

Photographs: Karl Overman

One white morph individual was observed near Lake Hudson State Recreation Area, Lenawee Co., on 4 May 2009.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

Vote: 7–0

Descriptions: Joseph E. Faggan,
Brian McGeeOne white morph individual, age
unknown, was observed at Warren,
Macomb Co., on 21 October – 11
November 2009.**Brant (*Branta bernicla*)**

Vote: 7–0, for two individuals

Descriptions: Adam M. Byrne, Philip
C. Chu, Don JennetteTwo individuals were observed at
Whitefish Point, Chippewa Co., on
27 May 2009.**Brant (*Branta bernicla*)**

Vote: 7–0

Description: Skye Haas

One juvenile was observed at Big
Bay lighthouse, Marquette Co., on
29 September 2009. Age was
established by the lack of white
patches on the neck.**Brant (*Branta bernicla*)**

Vote: 7–0, for two individuals

Description: Skye Haas

Three individuals, age unknown,
were reported at Big Bay
lighthouse, Marquette Co., on 29
September 2009. Two of the three
birds were accepted unanimously,
but the third bird was resubmitted
and subsequently rejected in 2010
(Putnam, *in prep.*).**King Eider (*Somateria spectabilis*)**

Vote: 7–0

Photographs: Chris Neri, Kirk Zufelt
One individual, a hatching
year bird of unknown sex or an
adult female, was observed at
the Tahquamenon River mouth,
Chippewa Co., on 6–7 November
2009.**Pacific Loon (*Gavia pacifica*)**

Vote: 6–1

Photographs: Max Henschell

Description: Max Henschell

One individual, apparently a
juvenile, was observed at Sand
Point, Keweenaw Bay, Baraga Co.,
on 31 October 2008.**Pacific Loon (*Gavia pacifica*)**

Vote: 7–0

Description: Adam M. Byrne

One individual, wearing alternate
plumage, was observed at
Whitefish Point, Chippewa Co., on
28 May 2009.**Pacific Loon (*Gavia pacifica*)**

Vote: 7–0

Description: Matthew Hysell

One individual, wearing either
definitive basic or formative
plumage, was observed at Cherry
Beach, Berrien Co., on 4 November
2009.



Arctic/Pacific Loon (*Gavia arctica/pacifica*)

Vote: 7–0

Description: Ryne Rutherford

One individual, wearing alternate plumage, was observed at Manitou Island, Keweenaw Co., on 18 May 2009. This record was initially rejected as Pacific Loon (see below under “Records Not Accepted”), but re-reviewed under the broader species grouping per MBRC practice.

Eared Grebe (*Podiceps nigricollis*)

Vote: 5–2, in the second round

Photograph: Tim Baerwald

One individual, wearing basic or juvenile plumage, was observed at Tiscornia Park, St. Joseph, Berrien Co., on 9 December 2008. Although some members felt the documentation did not completely rule out Horned Grebe (*Podiceps auritus*), the majority of the Committee did.

Western Grebe (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*)

Vote: 7–0

Descriptions: Rick Brigham, Joseph Lautenbach, Ann Luft, Michael

Overway, Caleb G. Putnam

Photographs: Rick Brigham, Lyle Hamilton, Jonathan Lautenbach, Caleb G. Putnam

One individual was observed at Douglas Public Beach, Allegan Co., on 25–28 October 2009.

Western Grebe (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*)

Vote: 7–0

Photographs: Jason Bojczyk, Chris Neri

One individual was observed at Whitefish Point, Chippewa Co., on 31 October – 1 November 2009.

Western Grebe (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*)

Vote: 7–0

Descriptions: Alison Világ, Matthew Hysell

Photographs: Matthew Hysell

One individual was observed at New Buffalo, Berrien Co., on 7 November 2009.

***Aechmophorus grebe* (*Aechmophorus occidentalis/clarkii*)**

Vote: 7–0

Description: Greg Cleary

One individual was observed at Marquette, Marquette Co., on 29 November 2008.

***Aechmophorus grebe* (*Aechmophorus occidentalis/clarkii*)**

Vote: 7–0

Description: Skye Haas

One individual was observed at Munising, Alger Co., on 17 October 2009.

Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*)

Vote: 6–1

Description: Daniel E. Miller

One individual was observed at Port Huron, St. Clair Co., on 27 June 2009.

White-faced Ibis (*Plegadis chihi*)

Vote: 7–0

Descriptions: Jerome S. Jourdan, Caleb G. Putnam

Photographs: Paul Cypher, Darlene Friedman, Jerome S. Jourdan, Jennifer Olson, Caleb G. Putnam, Jeffrey R. Schultz

One subadult was observed at Lake Erie Metropark, Wayne Co., on 25 April – 7 May 2009.

White-faced Ibis (*Plegadis chihi*)

Vote: 7–0, for two individuals

Descriptions: Philip C. Chu, Jerome S. Jourdan, Caleb G. Putnam
Photographs: Adam M. Byrne, Jerome S. Jourdan, Caleb G. Putnam

Two individuals, an adult and a subadult, were observed at Pointe Mouillee State Game Area, Monroe Co., on 15 May – 30 July 2009, only one of the individuals being observed on the final date.

White-faced Ibis (*Plegadis chihi*)

Vote: 7–0

Description: Andy Johnson

Photographs: Allen T. Chartier, Andy Johnson

One adult was observed at Fletcher Rd., south of I-94, Washtenaw Co., on 21 May 2009.

White-faced Ibis (*Plegadis chihi*)

Vote: 7–0

Description: Adam Hoisington

Photograph: Joe Soehnel

One adult was observed at Fish Point State Wildlife Area, Tuscola Co., on 21–22 May 2009.

White-faced Ibis (*Plegadis chihi*)

Vote: 7–0

Description: Matthew Hysell

Photographs: Tim Baerwald, Matthew Hysell

One adult was observed at Three Oaks Sewage Ponds, Berrien Co., on 28 May 2009.

***Plegadis ibis* (*Plegadis falcinellus/chihi*)**

Vote: 7–0

Description: Gerald R. Urquhart

One individual, age unknown, was observed at Phyllis Haehnle Memorial Audubon Sanctuary, Jackson Co., on 1 November 2009.

Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*)

Vote: 6–1

Photograph: Jeffrey R. Schultz

One individual was observed at Milan, Washtenaw Co., on 1 May 2009.



Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*)

Vote: 7–0

Description: David Kirschke

Photographs: David Kirschke

One individual was observed near Pellston airport, Emmett Co., on 4 June 2009.

Mississippi Kite (*Ictinia mississippiensis*)

Vote: 7–0

Descriptions: Lathe Clafin, Don Henise

Photographs: Don Henise

One individual was observed at Phyllis Haehnle Memorial Audubon Sanctuary, Jackson Co., on 15–19 May 2009.

Mississippi Kite (*Ictinia mississippiensis*)

Vote: 7–0

Descriptions: Josh Haas, Mark Robinson

Photographs: Darlene Friedman, Josh Haas, Mark Robinson, Joan Tisdale

One individual, a subadult (second calendar year), was observed at Lake Erie Metropark, Wayne Co., on 20 September 2009.

Baird's Sandpiper (*Calidris bairdii*)

Vote: 7–0

Description: Louie Dombroski

One individual was observed at Baraga Sewage Ponds, Baraga Co., on 14 May 2009.

Baird's Sandpiper (*Calidris bairdii*)

Vote: 7–0, for two individuals

Description: Joe Kaplan

Photographs: Alec Lindsay

Two individuals were observed at Manitou Island Light Station, Keweenaw Co., on 16 May 2009.

Baird's Sandpiper (*Calidris bairdii*)

Vote: 7–0

Photographs: Skye Haas

One individual was observed at Namha, Delta Co., on 18 May 2009.

Baird's Sandpiper (*Calidris bairdii*)

Vote: 7–0

Photograph: Skye Haas

One individual was observed at Marquette, Marquette Co., on 1 June 2009.

Baird's Sandpiper (*Calidris bairdii*)

Vote: 7–0

Photograph: Joe Kaplan

One individual was observed at Atlantic Mine, Houghton Co., on 1 June 2009.

Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*)

Vote: 7–0

Descriptions: Adam M. Byrne, James C. Dawe, Brad Murphy

Photograph: Brad Murphy

One individual, a juvenile of unknown sex, was observed at Pointe Mouillee State Game Area, Monroe Co., on 6 September 2009.

Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*)

Vote: 7–0

Description: Douglas Jackson
 Photographs: Douglas Jackson
 One individual, a juvenile of unknown sex, was observed at Tawas Point State Park, Iosco Co., on 20 September 2009.

Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*)

Vote: 7–0

Photographs: Tim Baerwald, Karen and Randy Conat, Chris Neri
 One individual, a first cycle bird with advanced preformative molt, was observed at Whitefish Point, Chippewa Co., on 5 October 2008.

Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*)

Vote: 7–0

Description: Philip C. Chu
 Photographs: Giff Beaton, Adam M. Byrne, Brad Murphy
 One individual, a first cycle bird with advanced preformative molt, was observed at Pointe Mouillee State Game Area, Monroe Co., on 26 November – 2 December 2008.

Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*)

Vote: 7–0

Photographs: Rick Brigham
 One individual was observed at Holland State Park, Ottawa Co., on 1 November 2009.

Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*)

Vote: 7–0

Description: David Dister
 Photographs: David Dister
 One individual, a first cycle, was observed at Ludington State Park, Mason Co., on 7 November 2009.

Black-headed Gull (*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*)

Vote: 6–1

Description: Rick Brigham
 One individual, an adult, was observed at Douglas Public Beach, Allegan Co., on 20 October 2008.

California Gull (*Larus californicus*)

Vote: 7–0, in the second round

Photographs: Tim Baerwald
 One individual, in its third cycle, was observed at Three Oaks Sewage Lagoons, Berrien Co., on 24 November 2008. Clarification of the existence of high resolution versions of the thumbnails initially provided in the voting round allayed all concerns over the identity of the bird.

Pomarine Jaeger (*Stercorarius pomarinus*)

Vote: 6–1

Photograph: Karl Overman
 Description: Karl Overman
 One juvenile was observed at Port Huron, St. Clair Co., on 17 November 2009. The bird's blunt-tipped central rectrices, projecting just slightly beyond the other



rectrices, were photographed refreshingly well, a feat not often achieved in the Great Lakes.

Ancient Murrelet (*Synthliboramphus antiquus*)

Vote: 7–0

Description: Don Jennette

One individual was observed at Whitefish Point, Chippewa Co., on 31 October 2008.

Eurasian Collared-Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*)

Vote: 7–0

Description: Curtis Dykstra

Photographs: Curtis Dykstra

One individual was observed 10 miles northeast of Ludington, Mason Co., on 24 April 2009.

White-winged Dove (*Zenaida asiatica*)

Vote: 7–0

Description: Joe Kaplan

One individual was observed northeast of Skanee, Baraga Co., on 10 May 2009.

Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*)

Vote: 7–0

Description: Jonathan T. Wuepper

Specimen: Jonathan T. Wuepper

Several feathers of this species were collected in a barn in Penn Twp., Cass Co., on 7 September 2009. The bird was also observed visually, both in the barn and in a nearby tree.

Chuck-will's-widow (*Caprimulgus carolinensis*)

Vote: 7–0

Descriptions: Philip C. Chu, Louie

Dombroski, Caleb G. Putnam

Audio Recordings: Marvin Budd, Allen T. Chartier

One individual was observed in Berrien Twp. (primarily in or near sections 28, 33, and 34), Berrien Co., on 4 May – 1 August 2009. This general area has hosted this species in each summer since 2005.

Green Violetear (*Colibri thalassinus*)

Vote: 7–0

Description: Ray Bowers

Photographs: Ray Bowers

One individual was observed at a private residence in Comstock Park, Kent Co., on 26 September 2009.

Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*)

Vote: 7–0

Description: Allen T. Chartier

Photographs: Allen T. Chartier

One individual, an adult female, was observed, captured, and banded at a private residence in Shields, Saginaw Co., on 12 November – 5 December 2008.

American Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides dorsalis*)

Vote: 6–1, in the second round

Description: Jim Hayward

One individual, a female, was observed at Negaunee, Marquette Co., on 30 June 2006.

The record generated debate between members as to whether a juvenile Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*) could be eliminated. Those opposed argued that even though the observer specifically looked for white in the wing in flight and at rest (and didn't find it), that a young sapsucker could give this impression in some circumstances. Furthermore, they argued that the description of the white "barring" on the crown, neck, and mantle was inaccurate for the species claimed, which would instead show spotting or flecking here. Those in favor of the record felt that any sapsucker would show obvious white patches on the upperwing which the observer would have easily seen during such a close observation, and that although spotting or flecking is a better descriptor, that "barring" adequately identified white pigmentation as being where it should be on an American Three-toed Woodpecker.

American Three-toed Woodpecker
(*Picoides dorsalis*)

Vote: 7–0

Description: Alexander Egan

Photographs: Katy Goodwin

Video Footage: Katy Goodwin

One individual was observed at T65N, R35W, Isle Royale, Keweenaw Co., on 16 May 2008.

American Three-toed Woodpecker
(*Picoides dorsalis*)

Vote: 7–0

Descriptions: Philip C. Chu, Alison Világ

Photographs: Beth Olson, Joe Youngman

One individual, a female, was observed skirting the Baraga/Houghton Co. boundary, at the shore of Keweenaw Bay, 1–24 January 2009.

American Three-toed Woodpecker
(*Picoides dorsalis*)

Vote: 7–0

Description: Joe Youngman

One individual, a male, was observed at Arnheim, Baraga Co., on 23 February 2009.

American Three-toed Woodpecker
(*Picoides dorsalis*)

Vote: 7–0

Photograph: John Heneghan

One individual, a female, was observed at Isle Royale National Park, Keweenaw Co., on 23 May 2009.

American Three-toed Woodpecker
(*Picoides dorsalis*)

Vote: 5–2, in the second round

Description: Jim VanAllen

One individual, a presumed female, was observed at T50N, R27W, Marquette Co., on 29 June 2009.

Dissenting members argued that the sketch appeared to show too broad a supercilium for the species



claimed, and subsequently that a juvenile Yellow-bellied Sapsucker had not been sufficiently addressed as a possibility. Most, however, felt that the documentation adequately eliminated that species from contention. Especially convincing was the lack of white patches on the wings when seen well in flight.

Tropical Kingbird (*Tyrannus melancholicus*)

Vote: 7–0

Descriptions: Adam M. Byrne, Skye Haas

Photographs: Steve Baker, Mitchell Grant, Skye Haas, Scott Hickman, Joe Kaplan, Brad Murphy

mtDNA analysis: Lindsay, A. and S. Haas. (Unpublished data)

One individual, a first state record, was observed at Au Train, Alger Co., on 29 October – 2 November 2005. Couch’s Kingbird was eliminated from consideration by vocalization. The bird was heard to utter a “series of twittery notes” with a rolling quality. Supporting documentation came in the form of mitochondrial DNA analysis, amplified from a fecal sample and compared against reference samples of museum specimens of both species.

Couch’s Kingbird (*Tyrannus couchii*)

Vote: 7–0

Descriptions: Adam M. Byrne, Philip C. Chu, Brad Murphy

Photographs: Robert Epstein, Brad

Murphy, Brandon Percival, Eli Thomas, Kirk Zufelt

One individual, a first state record, and one of very few ever confirmed away from the southern Great Plains and Texas, was observed at Tawas Point State Park, Iosco Co., on 26–28 May 2007. Tropical Kingbird was eliminated by the bird’s vocalization, which was described as a single “pip” or “keep” given repeatedly. Plumage details, including wing formula (assessed from photographic evidence), and bill proportions, although not diagnostic, were judged to be in support of this remarkable record.

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Tyrannus forficatus*)

Vote: 7–0

Photographs: Skye Haas, Chris Neri
One individual was observed at Whitefish Point, Chippewa Co., on 8 October 2009.

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Tyrannus forficatus*)

Vote: 7–0

Photographs: Al VanDaele
One individual was observed near Milan, Monroe Co., on 29 October 2009.

Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)

Vote: 7–0

Description: Hank Veldman

Video: Rick Veldman

One individual was observed near Hampton Rd. and Buffalo Rd., Berrien Co., on 12 June 2009.

Violet-green Swallow (*Tachycineta thalassina*)

Vote: 7–0

Description: Rosanne Iho

Specimen: Rosanne Iho (UMMZ 241766)

One individual was found dead at a residence in West Mathias Twp., Alger Co., on 29 April 2008. Interestingly, this discovery (a second state record) coincided with Michigan's first record of this species, an individual observed in Marquette on 27–29 April 2008 (Putnam 2009).

Rock Wren (*Salpinctes obsoletus*)

Vote: 7–0

Descriptions: Allen T. Chartier, Russell Emmons

Photographs: Allen T. Chartier, Russell Emmons, Robert Epstein, Rodolfo Palma

One individual was observed at Port Huron State Game Area, St. Clair Co., on 7 June 2009.

Smith's Longspur (*Calcarius pictus*)

Vote: 7–0, for two individuals

Description: Scott Hickman

Photograph: David Pavlik

Two individuals were observed near Laughing Whitefish Point, Alger Co., on 12 September 2008.

Smith's Longspur (*Calcarius pictus*)

Vote: 7–0 for 20 individuals, and 6–1 for 18 individuals in the first round, and 5–2 for 2 additional individuals, in the second round

Descriptions: Adam M. Byrne, Rick Brigham, Allen T. Chartier, Jonathan Lautenbach, Caleb G. Putnam, Kevin Thomas, Alison Világ, Phil Vreeman
Photographs: Jonathan Lautenbach, Kip Miller, Andre Moncrieff, Caleb G. Putnam

Forty-four individuals, mostly males, were reported on Buffalo Rd. near Beaver Dam Rd., Berrien Co., on 27 April – 9 May 2009. Thirty-eight individuals were accepted during the first round of voting, with an additional two receiving resubmission, and four rejected (see below under "Records Not Accepted"). Identification was never the issue with the record; judgment of the actual number of individuals involved was. Birds were often seen in small groups, often in flight, confounding the observers' abilities to get an accurate head count. The final tally of 40 individuals represents, by more than an order of magnitude, a state high count.



Smith's Longspur (*Calcarius pictus*)

Vote: 7–0

Description: Louie Dombroski

Photograph: Joe Kaplan

One individual, a male, was observed at Brockway Mountain, Keweenaw Co., on 12 May 2009.

“Yellow” Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea*)

Vote: 7–0

Description: Julie Craves

One individual was observed at Dearborn, Wayne Co., on 24 April 2009. This bird featured all of the classic traits of this difficult-to-identify subspecies.

Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*)

Vote: 7–0

Photograph: Tim Baerwald

One individual was observed at Whitefish Point, Chippewa Co., on 12 September 2008.

Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*)

Vote: 7–0

Photographs: Chris Neri

One individual was observed at Whitefish Point, Chippewa Co., on 2–3 November 2008.

Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*)

Vote: 7–0

Descriptions: Lathe Clafin, Ray

Stocking

Photographs: Bob Arthurs, Andy Johnson

One individual was observed at Nichols Arboretum, Washtenaw Co., on 26 April 2009.

Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*)

Vote: 7–0

Photographs: Gerald Vork

One individual was observed at St. Ignace, Mackinac Co., on 21 May 2009.

Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*)

Vote: 7–0

Photographs: Eldon Dodd, Darlene Friedman

One individual was observed at Barry State Game Area, Barry Co., on 28 May – 1 June 2009.

Nelson's Sparrow (*Ammodramus nelsoni*)

Vote: 7–0

Specimen: Emily Misko (UMMZ 241416)

One individual was found dead at Canton, Wayne Co., on 27 October 2007.

Nelson's Sparrow (*Ammodramus nelsoni*)

Vote: 7–0, for one individual and 6–1, for two individuals

Descriptions: Kip Miller, Andre Moncrieff, Caleb G. Putnam, Alison Világ

Photographs: Tim Baerwald, Caleb G. Putnam

Three individuals were reported at Andrews University Dairy Farm, Berrien Co., on 27 September 2008. Members unanimously felt that the third individual, claimed only by one of the four observers, was not described and was thus not acceptable (see below under "Records Not Accepted"). The majority of the Committee did, however, stand by the other two individuals, which were well-described and reported as having been seen "1 inch from one another in clear view."

Nelson's Sparrow (*Ammodramus nelsoni*)

Vote: 7–0

Descriptions: Rick Brigham, Matthew Hysell

Photographs: Tim Baerwald, Rick Brigham, Matthew Hysell

One individual was observed at New Buffalo marsh, Berrien Co., on 28–31 May 2009.

Nelson's Sparrow (*Ammodramus nelsoni*)

Vote: 7–0

Description: Joe Youngman

One individual was observed at Sturgeon River Sloughs State Wildlife Management Area, Houghton Co., on 17 June 2009.

Nelson's/Saltmarsh Sparrow (*Ammodramus nelsoni/caudacutus*)

Vote: 7–0

Descriptions: Adam M. Byrne, Caleb G. Putnam

One individual was observed at Pointe Mouillee State Game Area, Monroe Co., on 4 October 2009. The observers' inability to assess the extent and strength of the streaking on the underparts relegated the record to the broader grouping.

Blue Grosbeak (*Passerina caerulea*)

Vote: 7–0

Description: Rick Brigham

One individual, a male wearing first alternate plumage, was observed at Allegan State Game Area, Allegan Co., on 17 May 2004.

Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*)

Vote: 7–0

Description: Gerald J. Ziarno

Photographs: Jim Pfromm

One individual, a male, was observed in Midland Twp., Midland Co., on 6 May 2009.

Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*)

Vote: 7–0

Description: Roger Eriksson

Photographs: Roger Eriksson, Chris White

One individual, a male, was observed at Mikado, Alcona Co., on 10–14 May 2009.



Eurasian Tree Sparrow (*Passer montanus*)

Vote: 7–0

Photograph: Chris Neri

One individual was observed at Whitefish Point, Chippewa Co., on 20 May 2009.

Records Not Accepted

“Greenland” Greater White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons flavirostris*)

Vote: 0–7

Photographs

One individual was reported at Boardman Lake, Grand Traverse Co., on 21 November 2008 – “winter 2009.” Members were nearly unanimous in the opinion that the field marks for separation of *A. a. flavirostris* from the North American races *A. a. gambeli* and *A. a. frontalis* are not currently established as diagnostic, and that the identification of any of the former in North America may not be possible without more research. Perhaps most critically, bill color, often asserted as a valuable trait, is best considered unreliable since some North American individuals share the orange bill of *A. a. flavirostris* (Kaufman 1994).

Ross’s Goose (*Chen rossii*)

Vote: 0–7

Description

One individual, age and color morph unclear, was reported at

Shiawassee National Wildlife Refuge, Saginaw Co., on 16 March 2002. The bird was described as being smaller than Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis*) and Snow Geese (*C. caerulescens*), with a “small triangle shaped bill,” and lacking a “‘black smile’ line.” Members unanimously agreed that without a description of bill base color and the verticality of the bill base/facial junction, that a Snow Goose X Ross’s Goose hybrid or backcross could not be eliminated.

Ross’s Goose (*Chen rossii*)

Vote: 3–4, for two of four juveniles,

2–5, for the other two juveniles

Photographs

Two descriptions

Five individuals, a white morph adult and four white morph juveniles, were reported at the Calumet Sewage Lagoons, Houghton Co., on 16–17 September 2008. The adult was accepted unanimously (See above under “Records Accepted”), but the juveniles were rejected. Many members were concerned about the presence of a convex bulging of the facial feathering into the bill base on all four juveniles, which could not be eliminated as having arisen from hybridization with Snow Goose.

Ross’s Goose (*Chen rossii*)

Vote: 3–4

Description

Photographs

One individual, a juvenile white morph, was reported at the Muskegon Wastewater Complex, Muskegon Co., on 17–28 November 2008. The Committee was split on this report, with dissenters arguing that the lack of clarity with regard to the presence/absence of blue or gray coloration on the bill base, the appearance of a curvature to the bill base/facial junction, and apparent large body size prevented a hybrid or backcross Snow X Ross's Goose from being eliminated.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

Vote: 0–7

Descriptions

One individual, age unclear, was reported at Maple Lake, Paw Paw, Van Buren Co., on 3 January 2009. The Committee was of the opinion that without specific information on the verticality of the bill base/facial junction, and the color of the bill base, that a hybrid or backcross Snow Goose X Ross's Goose could not be eliminated.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

Vote: 0–7

Description

One individual white morph, age unclear, was reported at Mill Rd. and Kruger Rd., Berrien Co., on 8 March 2009. The bird was not described except to say that it was tiny compared to adjacent Snow Geese. The Committee was

of the unanimous opinion that without specific information on the verticality of the bill base/facial junction, the color of the bill base, and the extent of any "grin patch" on the tomium, that a hybrid or backcross Snow Goose X Ross's Goose could not be eliminated.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

Vote: 4–3, in the second round

Description

Photographs

One individual white morph, age unclear, was reported at Three Oaks Sewage Lagoons, Berrien Co., on 10 March 2009. Though most members agreed this bird possessed nearly all of the features of the species claimed and was thus close to the minimum level of acceptance, many were concerned by one trait: the verticality of the bill base/facial junction. The observer stated that "the interface between the [facial] feathering and the bill was not concave, [but] instead was irregularly vertical." Many felt that the photos corroborated this impression, and that there was a slight but noticeable anterior intrusion of the facial feathering onto the bill base. Subsequently, the dissenters argued, it was not possible to confidently rule out a Snow Goose X Ross's Goose hybrid or backcross.



Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

Vote: 1–6 for 1 individual, 2–5 for 2 individuals, 3–4 for 2 individuals, and 4–3 for 3 individuals, all in the second round

Photographs

Descriptions

Fourteen white morph individuals, possibly including at least one second calendar year individual, were reported at Scottdale Rd. and Linco Rd., Berrien Co., on 10–13 March 2009. Five of the fourteen were accepted in the first round (see above under “Records Accepted”). For the remaining nine individuals, all of which were resubmitted, votes hinged upon detailed analysis of two photos showing all 14 individuals in one frame. Opinions differed widely, but most members felt the photos could not clearly establish enough facial and bill features (particularly the presence of blue or gray on the caruncles, and the measure of verticality of the bill base/facial junction) to eliminate hybrid and backcross Snow Geese X Ross's Geese from consideration.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

Vote: 1–6

Description

Photographs

One individual white morph, age unclear, was reported at Thorn Lake, Jackson Co., on 14 March 2009. The observer reported not seeing a grin patch, and “thinking

[the observer] was seeing the greenish-blue coloring on the base of the bill, but that at 300 yards [the observer] was never quite sure.”

The Committee nearly unanimously agreed that without better clarity on the verticality of the bill base/facial junction, the color of the bill base, and the extent of any “grin patch” on the tomium, that a hybrid or backcross Snow Goose X Ross's Goose could not be eliminated.

Eurasian Wigeon (*Anas penelope*)

Vote: 0–7

Description

One individual, a male wearing basic plumage (per the amended terminology of Pyle 2005), was reported at Tawas Point State Park, Iosco Co., on 20 May 2000. The observer reported a wigeon with a “red head and buffy forehead, gray back and flanks...” Members had two primary concerns. First, it was apparent that a period of nearly nine years had passed prior to the description first being written. Second, the description did not include any details of flank or breast pattern, axillary coloration, or upperparts pattern, marks necessary to eliminate hybrid and backcross American Wigeon (*A. americana*) X Eurasian Wigeons from contention.

Common Eider (*Somateria mollissima*)

Vote: 1–6

Description

One individual, a male molting into basic plumage, was reported at Harrisville, Alcona Co., on 1 April 2009. The observer reported a bird with a “white face with black cap,” a green bill, a white back with the rest of the body being black, and the eye located fully within the black cap. Several members were troubled by the lack of information on viewing distance, weather, and lighting conditions of the sighting. If the bird had been seen poorly, at significant distance, with significant wave action, for instance, then accurate assessment of such details may have been very difficult, they argued. Other members pointed out that basic male Common Eiders do not have all black bodies (except the back), but instead have fully white breasts. Finally, at least one observer was unclear why, if the green bill was clearly visible, that the green nape wasn’t seen and reported as well. This record was subsequently given reconsideration as King/Common Eider (*Somateria spectabilis/mollissima*) (see below under “Records Not Accepted”).

King/Common Eider (*Somateria spectabilis/mollissima*)

Vote: 0–7

Description

One individual, a male molting into basic plumage, was reported at Harrisville, Alcona Co., on 1 April 2009. This record was initially reviewed and rejected

as a Common Eider (see above under “Records Not Accepted” for an enumeration of the traits offered by the observer), and is here given reconsideration under a broader grouping, per current MBRC practice. The white face and black cap, if granted that the bird was an eider, eliminates young male and all female King/Common Eiders, so the bird in question would have to be an adult male wearing basic plumage. Members were unanimously in agreement that this suite of traits could not apply to a King Eider in this age and sex category, which would have a black body, no black cap, and no green on the bill. This, in combination with the unacceptability of the record as a Common Eider, was the primary grounds for rejection.

Barrow's Goldeneye (*Bucephala islandica*)

Vote: 0–7

Description

One individual, a male of unknown age, was reported at Sault Ste. Marie, Chippewa Co., on 25–26 February 1995. The bird was described as having a dark back and wings, wings with white spots, and with the face possessing a “crescent shaped dingy white spot behind the bill.” Members unanimously felt that additional detail regarding the exact shape and extent of the facial crescent, as well as that of the lateral breast



spur and scapulars, was necessary to eliminate a formative male or a molting adult male Common Goldeneye (*B. clangula*), which often have non-circular or even crescent-shaped spots on the face (Cramp 1977).

Pacific Loon (*Gavia pacifica*)

Vote: 0–7

Description

One individual, wearing alternate plumage, was reported at Manitou Island, Keweenaw Co., on 18 May 2009. The rather complete description was sufficient to rule out all other loon species, the Committee argued, except for Arctic Loon (*G. arctica*). To eliminate that species requires at least a basic description of the posterior flank and rump/uppertail pattern, of which none was offered. This record was subsequently re-reviewed and accepted as Arctic/Pacific Loon (See above under “Records Accepted”).

Red-faced Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax urile*)

Vote: 0–7

Description

One individual was reported at the Platte River mouth, Benzie Co., on 20 July 2009. The observer described seeing a bird roughly the size of a Double-crested Cormorant (*P. auritus*), flying alone but behind a group of 15 Double-crested, with a “white patch on [the] flank,” with a “bulky [shape] ... unlike the

sleek Palegic [sic] Cormorants [*P. pelagicus*],” and yellow on the bill. Voting members were unanimous in the opinion that the report failed to nail down the bird as a cormorant or to eliminate several other similar waterbird species such as Red-necked Grebe (*Podiceps grisegena*), Double-crested Cormorant (especially individuals with a leg band appearing as a white patch in flight), and even Gadwall (*Anas strepera*). Important traits lacking in the report included body color and face pattern (the bird was seen from “25 ft.,” and so these should have been visible), as well as field marks eliminating the other cormorants.

Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*)

Vote: 0–7

Description

Three individuals were reported at an unknown location in Livingston Co., on 12 August 2008. The birds were described as visible with the naked eye in flight overhead of the observer with “distinctive white bodies with black primaries/secondaries,” dark heads with lighter colored beaks (perceived as a juvenile trait), and “extended necks and long legs,” eliminating them as American White Pelicans (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*). Most members were primarily concerned with the lack of information regarding the circumstances of the observation. The description left

open the possibility that the birds were seen from a moving vehicle, without the aid of optics, and from substantial distance (none of these variables were specified). Those utilizing this argument all conceded that if one grants the field marks mentioned, that they could only belong to Wood Storks. A smaller number of members argued that the traits enumerated were insufficient to rule out species such as juvenile White Ibis (*Eudocimus albus*), Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*), and American Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*).

Tricolored Heron (*Egretta tricolor*)

Vote: 3–4

Description

One individual was reported at Nayanquing Point State Wildlife Area, Bay Co., on 3–4 May 1996. The bird was described as much smaller than adjacent Great Blue Herons (*Ardea herodias*) and Great Egrets (*A. alba*), with a white belly, a dark throat with light central stripe, and a long thin bill. The Committee was split on this record, with some satisfied by the description. Others shared two primary concerns. First, the description appeared to have been first written down nearly 13 years after the sighting, far too long to rely on memory retention for an accurate description of details. Secondly, several members felt a Snowy Egret (*E. thula*) X Tricolored

Heron, a combination observed at Karn Plant, Bay Co., during this time period (Byrne 2001), could not be ruled out without a better description of soft parts and close examination for odd white feathers in the plumage.

Tricolored Heron (*Egretta tricolor*)

Vote: 1–6

Photograph

One individual was reported at Pinconning, Bay Co., on 15 May 2009. Most members felt that the photo established the bird as either a Tricolored Heron, a Little Blue Heron (*E. caerulea*), or a Snowy Egret X Tricolored Heron. However, most also felt that the latter two or the latter possibility alone could not be eliminated without additional detail. Features missing or inconsistent with the species claimed included the following: 1) the presence or absence of white feathers in the body and wings, 2) the color of the facial skin, 3) the exact pattern of the face, throat, and chin, 4) the coloration of the belly, and 5) the presence/absence of a white patch on the hindcrown/hindneck junction (which appears to be present in the photo, but should not be on a Tricolored Heron).

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron
(*Nyctanassa violacea*)

Vote: 1–6

Description

One individual was reported at Muskegon, Muskegon Co., on 24 April 2008. The bird was described as larger than a Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*) but smaller than a Great Blue Heron, with yellow legs, white and black on its head, and with uniform gray body plumage. Although at least two members were satisfied with the documentation, the majority was not, and voiced the following concerns. First, some felt that other species such as second calendar year Black-crowned Night-Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) and adult Northern Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*) were not ruled out. Second, the lack of optics and lack of description of the circumstances of the observation (i.e., was the bird seen only from a moving bike [it was reported on a bike path], and what were the lighting conditions?). Third, at least one member felt that the description of the body plumage was incorrect, given that adult Yellow-crowned Night-Herons (which this bird had to be given the face pattern) show black streaking throughout the mantle, scapulars, and wing coverts. Finally, several members were concerned that mantle pattern was never addressed specifically, rather than just lumped into the description of “the body.” They argued that

the black back of an adult Black-crowned Night-Heron could have been obscured depending on the view of the bird.

***Plegadis ibis* (*Plegadis falcinellus/chihi*)**

Vote: 0–7

Description

One individual was reported at Fish Point State Wildlife Area, Tuscola Co., on 21 May 2009. This individual was reported at the same location and on the same date as an adult White-faced Ibis (see above under “Records Accepted”). Members were unanimously troubled by the brevity of the description, which consisted of just two details: 1) the bird was red, and 2) it had a distinctly curved bill. The observer also reported that “we didn’t get a good look at it at all,” without specifying the distance involved. Members argued that this description could fit such species as Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*), Dunlin (*C. alpina*), and Scarlet Ibis (*Eudocimus ruber*), the latter of which is currently present in captivity in Michigan (Detroit Zoological Society 2010) and could conceivably escape.

Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*)

Vote: 2–5, in the second round

Description

One individual was reported at Lake Erie Metropark, Wayne Co., on 6 October 2008. The

observer described seeing a “slightly smaller-looking bird [than adjacent Turkey Vultures (*Cathartes aura*)], with a fairly flat-winged profile ... [appearing] somewhat more compact than the [Turkey Vultures], [with] squarer wings held in a flatter posture, ... a very short tail, [a] particularly small, dark and featherless [head], ... quick snappy somewhat frenetic [wingbeats], [and] uniformly dark [overall appearance].” The observer conceded not being able to see any white patches in the underwing of the bird in question, but added even though there was heavy backlighting, that the silvery flight feathers of the adjacent Turkey Vultures were readily visible. The Committee was split on the record, some arguing that none of the traits were inconsistent with the species claimed and it was reasonable, given the conditions, not to be able to see white in the under primaries. Dissenters, however, argued that if it was possible to make out such details as the silvery flight feathers (contrasting with the darker underwing coverts) of the Turkey Vultures and the featherless head of the bird in question, that it was inexplicable that the white underprimaries were not visible. They argued this opened the possibility that the underprimaries may have been black, in which case a dark morph *Buteo* or even a corvid such as Common Raven

(*Corvus corax*) could not be ruled out. A final concern of several members was the possibility that the observer may not have used optics for the sighting (making judgment of these field marks very difficult to impossible), as the observer did not specify this information.

Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*)

Vote: 0–7, for five individuals

Description

Five individuals were reported at Coopersville, Ottawa Co., on 9 May 2009. The brief description included the following traits:

- 1) white tips on underwings, 2) broad tail, and 3) black head.

Members unanimously argued that several species were not eliminated by the description, including Turkey Vulture, Franklin’s Gull (*Leucophaeus pipixcan*), and aberrant/leucistic American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*). At least some description of the overall body color and body size might have addressed these concerns, they argued.

Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*)

Vote: 1–6

Description

One individual was reported just east of Ross Preserve, Van Buren Co., on 21 August 2008. The bird was described as swallow-shaped, large, and boldly black and white, with wings “[that] were black.”



Its body size was described as “nearly twice the size of [Blue Jays accompanying it].” One member was satisfied that no other species could be described this way, but the majority felt that any Swallow-tailed Kite should be described as approximately three to five times larger than a Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*) (in length and mass, respectively), and that its underwing is not black, but mixed black (flight feathers) and white (coverts).

Mississippi Kite (*Ictinia mississippiensis*)

Vote: 0–7

Description

One individual, wearing formative plumage, was reported at Brighton State Recreation Area, Livingston Co., on 13 April 2008. The observer described a bird which was ‘bouncing’ along like a nighthawk, with “weird looking white patches behind the wings,” gray “dorsal surfaces,” and “no black wing tips as in [Northern] Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*).” The bird was said to show traces of juvenile plumage in the form of a banded tail and a streaked breast. Reviewers unanimously agreed that any Mississippi Kite that showed traces of formative plumage (streaked breast and underwing), could not show white on the dorsal surface of the wing (which was assumed to be what was meant by ‘white patches behind the wing’ by

most), as this species retains its all-dark juvenal secondaries through the preformative molt (Pyle 2008). Thus, the description was inconsistent with any known plumage of the species claimed.

Mississippi Kite (*Ictinia mississippiensis*)

Vote: 0–7, in the second round

Description

Sketch

One individual was reported near Clifford, Tuscola Co., on 4 October 2008. The Committee was provided a field sketch made at the time of the sighting and a considerably more detailed description, which was first written approximately 3.5 months after the sighting. The bird was described as having a “totally unmarked pale grayish breast, neck, throat, [and] under wing (secondaries),” and a “solid black tail with no hint of banding.” Its body size was described as smaller than that of a Cooper’s Hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*), but larger than that of a Merlin (*Falco columbarius*) or Sharp-shinned Hawk (*A. striatus*). All members were troubled by the fact that most of the detail was provided in the written description rather than in the field sketch. This gave the impression that details may have been added to the report during the interim between the sighting and when the description was written, during which the observer

admittedly conducted substantial research on the identification of this species. Most agreed that if one granted all of the traits mentioned in the written description, that the bird had to be a Mississippi Kite, but most voted solely on the details provided in the field sketch ("all light below, no bands on tail, pointed, dark wingtips, smaller than a Cooper's Hawk"), which were deemed insufficient to rule out other species such as Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*).

Prairie Falcon (*Falco mexicanus*)

Vote: 0–7

Description

One individual was reported near Delta College, Bay Co., on 15 January 2003. The bird was described as a large brownish falcon with black axillaries seen in flight and perched but without the benefit of optics. However, these details were relayed to the Committee by someone who did not observe the bird in question. Nearly all members were troubled by the second hand nature of the report, as it is not possible to know how the information might have changed as it was communicated between the observer and the person who wrote the report. Furthermore, it appears that the description may have been first written down six years after the sighting. Some members were also concerned that dark axillaries are

actually shared by similar species such as Merlins and Peregrine Falcons (*F. peregrinus*), and that the important features are 1) whether the dark patch also includes the greater underwing coverts (which it does on Prairie Falcons), and 2) whether the axillary/greater underwing covert patch contrasts strongly with the underparts at large.

Prairie Falcon (*Falco mexicanus*)

Vote: 0–7

Description

One individual was reported at Whitefish Point, Chippewa Co., on 24 April 2004. The bird was described as "a brownish falcon with dark axillaries." The observer also mentioned that in the field the observers felt that a juvenile Peregrine Falcon could not be ruled out, but that after the fact, photos taken by another observer of the bird in question showed "the distinct facial pattern of a Prairie Falcon." The Committee was unanimously troubled by the complete lack of description of which facial features were used to identify the bird, and that the photos themselves were not included in the submission. Furthermore, several members felt that if the observers couldn't stand by the identification in the field, that it would be very difficult to accept any such record.

**Black Rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis*)**

Vote: 0–7

Description

One individual was reported at Muskegon State Game Area, Muskegon Co., on 23 May 2009. The bird was described as “sparrow size [sic] or smaller,” with a slate blue head, a black body and tail, “green (olive)” legs and feet, black eyes and bill, and a three part call annotated as “grr, dee, dee.” Members cited two primary issues with the record. First, the description seemed a better fit for a downy young juvenile of other rail species such as Sora (*Porzana carolina*) and Virginia Rail (*Rallus limicola*). Second, they argued that the description is inaccurate for the species claimed, which should show red eyes, a head of uniform coloration with the upperparts (not contrasting to them), and brownish or dull flesh-colored legs. Finally, they were confused how the white spotting throughout the plumage, as well as the rufous nape, could have been missed when the bird was observed so closely (six feet).

King Rail (*Rallus elegans*)

Vote: 1–6

Description

One individual was reported at Sarett Nature Center, Berrien Co., on 2 June 2005. It was described as “almost twice” the size of two adjacent Virginia Rails, with a

different vocalization than the latter (described as having a “lower pitch and a different cadence”). Most members were concerned at the lack of any visual description of the bird’s plumage and appearance, given that many species of marsh birds are larger than Virginia Rails and possessing of lower pitched vocalizations (American Coot [*Fulica americana*], Common Moorhen [*Gallinula chloropus*], Least Bittern [*Ixobrychus exilis*], etc.). But a larger problem, in the view of most members, was the nearly three year gap between the observation and the written documentation, with no mention of field notes. If that much time actually elapsed, most members felt that memory was unreliable in recalling the circumstances of a sighting such as this.

King Rail (*Rallus elegans*)

Vote: 0–7

Description

One individual, heard only, was reported at North Lyndon Marsh, Washtenaw Co., on 9 May 2009. It was described as uttering a “chick-brrrrr” call in response to the playback of a Virginia Rail recording. All Committee members felt that Virginia Rail could not be eliminated, as it too has a vocalization aptly represented by “chick-brr.” For example, one Committee member alluded to the

following recording of a Virginia Rail giving this call: <<http://www.naturesongs.com/varail3.wav>>.

Snowy Plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*)

Vote: 3–4

Description

One individual was reported at Port Inland, Schoolcraft Co., on 10 June 2009. The observer described and sketched the bird as similar to the Piping Plovers (*C. melodus*) it was with except that it had black legs, a black, slim bill, and a dark “eye patch.” “It also had a tail with a dark center unlike the Piping Plover [which] had a white rump.” The Committee was split on the record with several voting for acceptance. Dissenters, however, argued that since there was no mention of optics or distance from the bird, that it was possible that leg color (and other marks) were misdiagnosed, but were actually mud-caked or in shadow. A final dissenting argument was that given the detail observed, that black on the crown and shoulder area should have been as obvious as the black auricular, which was mentioned.

Wilson’s Plover (*Charadrius wilsonia*)

Vote: 0–7

Description

One individual was reported at Whitefish Point, Chippewa Co., on 7 May 2009. The observer described

the bird as “larger than the rest of the plovers,” with “a very stocky black bill, and instead of two bands it had one large band.” Members were unanimously troubled with the report, many arguing that because the other species of plover was never identified, that the size category of this bird was uncertain. Many felt that a Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) fit the description quite closely, or potentially even a hunkering Killdeer (with only one breast band visible in the rainy conditions described by the observer).

Western Sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*)

Vote: 0–7, for five individuals

Description

Five individuals, age unclear, were reported at Muskegon Wastewater Management System, on 24–26 July 2008. The observer described shorebirds with the following attributes: “longer drooping bill,” “strong rufous line across the back of the wing,” “salt-and-pepper scales (most of the birds),” and “strong facial patterns with significant and strong white patches.” Members unanimously judged that these descriptors are inadequate to rule out other shorebirds such as juvenile Semipalmated Sandpiper (*C. pusilla*) and juvenile Dunlin.

**Western Sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*)**

Vote: 0–7

Description

One individual, believed to be wearing basic plumage, was reported at Carleton Farms landfill, Wayne Co., on 30 July – 3 August 2008. The observer described the bird as a small shorebird, larger than a Least Sandpiper (*C. minutilla*) but smaller than Baird's (*C. bairdii*) or White-rumped Sandpipers (*C. fuscicollis*), with black legs, "very fine streaking on the breast [covering] the entire central area of the breast," grayish "upper plumage" contrastingly paler than the tertials, and completely lacking rufous on any feather tract. All members agreed that the field marks provided as eliminating Semipalmated Sandpiper from contention were not useful to this end. Specifically, although breast pattern (in adults) and the amount and location of rufous in the upperparts (in both alternate/transitional adults, and juveniles) can be useful for identification, Semipalmateds and Westerns are not separable by appearance in definitive basic plumage (Paulson 2005), a plumage this bird would have to be in in order to possess gray upperparts lacking rufous.

Western Sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*)

Vote: 0–7

Description

One individual, believed to be

wearing basic plumage, was reported at Pointe Mouillee State Game Area, Monroe Co., on 30 August 2008. The observer described the bird as just slightly larger than nearby Semipalmated Sandpipers, with a "much longer, slightly drooping and pointier bill," all gray upperparts, and perhaps (but not definitely) "a small amount of gray streaking on the sides of the neck." Members argued that this suite of traits is insufficient to rule out long-billed Semipalmated Sandpipers (especially females originating from the eastern arctic). At least one member was troubled by the lack of clarity of the age of the bird, which changes the criteria for separating the two species. Finally, at least one member felt that a juvenile Dunlin could not be ruled out by the description.

Western Sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*)

Vote: 0–7

Description

One individual, believed to be a juvenile, was reported at Calumet Sewage Lagoons, Houghton Co., on 2 September 2008. The observer described the bird as having "distinctive rufous scapular markings and long bill with a drooped tip much longer than any of the [Least Sandpipers] or [Semipalmated Sandpipers]," and being bigger than the Least Sandpipers it was with and smaller than a nearby Baird's

Sandpiper. All members argued that a Semipalmated Sandpiper, especially a long-billed juvenile female of the eastern population, could match this description closely. More detail on the pattern of rufous in the scapulars may have helped to eliminate bright juvenile Semipalmated Sandpipers, as would have a description of the head.

Western Sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*)

Vote: 0–7

Description

One individual, age unclear, was reported at Grand Lake, Presque Isle Co., on 5 October 2008. The observer described the bird as “a white-looking peep with a thick, droopy bill.” The observer also mentioned that the group present at the time reached “a consensus that it was a Western/Semipalmated Sandpiper officially,” that “got away.” All members felt that the description was insufficient to rule out Semipalmated Sandpiper, with at least one member adding Dunlin to that list. Furthermore, most were concerned that since the observers present at the time were unwilling to identify the bird as a Western Sandpiper, it was hard to stand by the record.

Western Sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*)

Vote: 0–7

Description

One individual, a presumed adult (bright rufous on the crown

and auriculars), was reported at Pointe Mouillee State Game Area, Monroe Co., on 7 September 2009. The bird was described as notably smaller than accompanying Pectoral Sandpipers (*C. melanotos*) but nearly identical in size to Semipalmated Sandpipers. Its bill was slightly decurved and dark, of medium length, and probably droopier than the bills of Semipalmateds. It was said to show notably bright rufous on scapulars, auriculars and crown, and to possess a structure like Semipalmateds, but with the head and neck appearing bulkier. Finally, its primaries were “about tail length.” A few lines of argument emerged. First, the description of crown and auriculars was judged by many to represent an adult Western Sandpiper. However, most adult Western Sandpipers are transitional if not entirely in basic plumage by mid-August, so this would represent a seriously retarded molt regime for this individual. It also was inexplicable, some argued, that such a bird would not retain some spotting on the flanks and breast. Second, many observers were not convinced that other species could be ruled out, including Semipalmated Sandpiper (especially bright juveniles), juvenile Least Sandpiper, and adult Red-necked (*C. ruficollis*) and Little Stints (*C. minuta*).



Baird's Sandpiper (*Calidris bairdii*)

Vote: 0–7

Description

One individual was reported at Menominee, Menominee Co., on 7 May 2009. The bird was described as being the “[approximate] size for ... Baird’s,” with dark legs and bill, a pale white eye stripe, a white belly, and buff on the breast. Members unanimously agreed that this is insufficient to rule out several other species including Sanderling (*C. alba*), Pectoral, Least, Semipalmated, and Western Sandpipers.

Baird's Sandpiper (*Calidris bairdii*)

Vote: 1–6

Description

One individual was reported “just east of Au Train,” Alger Co., on 14 May 2009. The bird was described as “a long-winged calidrine with black legs, black bill, black eye, warm rustyish buff breast, [and as having] black splotches on a brightish gray background in the lower scapular/covert region of the folded wing.” A final offering was that the “ventral [surface] of [its] torso [was] white except for the breast as noted above.” Members were unclear what was meant by long-winged. Specifically, they asked, did the bird’s wingtips extend beyond the tail tip at rest, or not? If the answer was assumed to be yes, then Sanderling was still not eliminated from consideration.

However, the observer added that the bird was “too short-winged and chubby [to be a Sanderling].” Most members found this gestalt-based field mark relatively unconvincing, since it can be misjudged and varies according to field conditions. A final concern of other members was that the description of breast pattern and upperpart pattern were not consistent with the species claimed.

Baird's Sandpiper (*Calidris bairdii*)

Vote: 0–7, in the second round

Descriptions

One individual was reported at Peninsula Point, Delta Co., on 20 May 2009. The bird was described as a dark-rumped peep and was seen flying with Dunlins and Least Sandpipers, differing from those species in the following details: longer and straighter bill than other peeps, brownish wash on the breast, and lacking Sanderling’s wide white wing stripe. It was said to be “slightly smaller” than the Dunlins it accompanied. The observers also stated that Pectoral Sandpiper was eliminated “because of the shorter-necked ‘peep’ proportions,” because Pectoral Sandpipers [are] larger than this bird appeared, and by “the lack of a sharp demarcation between a heavily streaked breast and the white belly.” The observer who wrote this latter passage also conceded earlier in the report that “I don’t recall exactly the pattern

of the breast streaking, but it did not appear as prominent and dark as would be expected for a Pectoral Sandpiper.” Despite the support of several members prior to resubmission, support for the record faded following a discussion of published measurements for Pectoral Sandpiper and Dunlin (the species used for size comparison in the field). This analysis revealed that the smallest female Pectoral Sandpipers are smaller than average-sized Dunlins in both mass and wing chord (Cramp 1983, Greenwood 1986, Pitelka 1959, Warnock and Gill 1996) negating the primary field mark used to address the former species. Finally, the only other field mark potentially useful to this end was the description of breast pattern. However, all Committee members agreed that since the primary observer of this trait hedged as to the pattern observed, that it was not useful for clinching the identification.

Baird's Sandpiper (*Calidris bairdii*)

Vote: 1-6 for 2 individuals, 4-3 for 1 individual, both in the second round

Description

Three individuals were reported at Indian Point, Delta Co. on 26 May 2009. Most but not all members felt that the description of the birds, if taken as an accurate rendition, and if taken to apply equally well to all three individuals, was only

that of a Baird's Sandpiper. That said, many were troubled by the circumstances of the writeup itself. Specifically, the report was typed, and in the typeset the observer mentioned that the report was “transcribed from field notes.” However, the observer also penciled in by hand the following verbiage, at some unknown time after typing it: “Description applies [sic] to all three birds which were identical.” Most members were troubled by this addition, as it invited uncertainty about exactly what was in the field notes. It, they argued, was unclear whether this statement was representative of the field notes or added after the fact. If the latter, they were not comfortable granting all of the traits mentioned to all three individuals. Finally, a minority of members did not judge the description to be diagnostic of the species claimed.

Baird's Sandpiper (*Calidris bairdii*)

Vote: 2–5

Description

One individual was reported adjacent to mouth of the AuTrain River, Alger Co., on 30 May 2009. The following details were offered: “the bird was adjacent to another long-winged, elongated, somewhat slender appearing, somewhat long/slenderish billed (with slightly drooped tip) calidrid, but lacked the white rump and dark flank flecks of the other long-winged bird.



It was also more definitively bibbed, and had black triangular markings covering much of the tips of many scapulars.” Members inferred that the adjacent bird was a White-rumped Sandpiper, but nonetheless most agreed that a Sanderling was not ruled out, as a Sanderling’s primaries extend beyond the wingtips and the variability shown in birds transitioning from basic to alternate plumage in May is striking, and thus within the range of the description given.

Baird’s Sandpiper (*Calidris bairdii*)

Vote: 1–6

Description

One individual was reported at Marquette, Marquette Co., on 30 May 2009. The bird was described as “about one and a half to two times the size of [an adjacent Semipalmated Sandpiper], rather slender, with a thin black bill that was about average length for a sandpiper. [Its] legs were black and of medium length, [its] back was light brownish/grayish and mottled. [The] upper part of [its] breast was light brown and finely mottled, with a rather sharp line of demarcation between this darker area and the white feathering of the lower breast and belly.” Many members again felt that a Sanderling was not eliminated from contention. Others felt that the description of size was either too large (Baird’s not being quite as large as described), or too

vague (length vs. bulk not being specified).

Baird’s Sandpiper (*Calidris bairdii*)

Vote: 3–4 for three individuals

in the first round, 3–4 for one

individual in the second round

Description

Four individuals were reported at Grand Marais, Alger Co., on 31 May 2009. The birds were said to be associating with Semipalmated, White-rumped, and Least Sandpipers, and to possess “long wing extension past the tail, very clean flanks (no fine streaks), [bills] about like the white-rumped [sandpipers], dark legs, and [backs with] chunky black spots on a whitish background.” They were said to be about the same size as the White-rumped Sandpipers they were with, and at least one individual was said to possess “dark through the tail.” Confusion with this report stemmed primarily from the lack of clarity as to how many individuals each field mark applied. The observer never established that all four individuals were checked equally carefully for each field mark, with parts of the description in the singular, parts in the plural, and other parts unclear as to how many individuals fit the description. Several members felt that the suite of marks diagnostic of Baird’s could only be confidently attributed to one individual, leading to the resubmission of one bird. Additionally, dissenting

members felt that Sanderling could not be eliminated despite all of the features mentioned, as it has wingtips extending beyond its tail, and can possess all of the other traits, especially during its variable prealternate molt period. Following resubmission, voters continued to express concerns about whether all of the traits were clearly referable to this fourth bird and whether the description ruled out Sanderling.

Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*)

Vote: 0–7

Description

One individual, a male, was reported at Nayanquing Point State Wildlife Area, Bay Co., on 14 May 2002. The bird was described as having an almost complete whitish ruff which the observer used to eliminate all other shorebird species. No further description was offered. Members unanimously felt that although this single sentence description was consistent with a Ruff, it was insufficient to rule out other species, particularly leucistic/amelanistic individuals of common species such as Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*) and Pectoral Sandpiper. Further, most felt that at least some basic description of size, proportions, leg color, and bill length might have strengthened the report substantially. A final concern was the apparent seven year lapse between the sighting and when the description was first written.

Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*)

Vote: 0–7

Description

One individual, age unclear, was reported at the Kalamazoo River mouth, Allegan Co., on 29 November 2002. This record was accepted (Byrne 2004), but the observer submitted a request for reconsideration due to 1) uncertainty as to how well the bird was seen during the inclement conditions in which the observation took place, 2) concern that, at the time, the date may have been weighted too heavily in consideration of the identification, biasing the observation, 3) the inability of the observer to see pale at the base of the bill despite looking for it, and 4) a patterned back, which the observer argued was a better fit for Red-necked Phalarope (*P. lobatus*). Members mostly felt that if the observer no longer stood by the record, that the Committee should automatically follow suit. Most also agreed some of the traits mentioned in the original report (slightly downcurved bill, scaling on the upperparts, etc.) and reconsideration request (patterned upperparts, lack of yellow seen on the bill base at close range) were either a poor fit for the species or a better fit for Red-necked Phalarope.

**Mew Gull (*Larus canus*)**

Vote: 0–7, for two individuals

Description

Photograph

Two individuals, age unknown but apparently adults, were reported at Whitefish Point, Chippewa Co., on 7 May 2009. They were described as “not as big as ... Herring Gulls (*L. argentatus*) and a little bigger than ... Ring-billed [Gulls] [*L. delawarensis*]” that they were standing with. Both had “yellowish” legs and yellow beaks but “without any red spots.” One which vocalized was said to have uttered a call sounding similar to an online recording of a Mew Gull later discovered by the observer. Members were unanimous in the opinion that more details were necessary to firmly establish the identification, and most felt that the description of size was incorrect, as most Mew Gulls are smaller than most Ring-billed Gulls, and the probability of having two Mew Gulls larger than a Ring-billed Gull was negligible. Furthermore, soft part coloration is variable (and can be modified by caked mud on the bill, for example), and the description of bill and leg coloration was not inaccurate for some third cycle Herring and California Gulls. Finally, most members felt that more description of such features as mantle coloration, tertial and scapular crescent extent, wingtip pattern, and eye color was

necessary to fully establish the age and identity of the birds.

California Gull (*Larus californicus*)

Vote: 4–3, in the second round

Description

Photographs

One individual, wearing first alternate plumage, was reported at Marquette, Marquette Co., on 24 November 2007. The observer provided several photographs and a written description, however, many of the traits described were apparently done so from the photos, causing some members to feel that their review should be based predominately on their own interpretations of the photos (all of which showed the bird at rest only). The photos reveal a gull that 1) is much smaller (in bulk and length) than accompanying Herring Gulls (observer added that there were 100+ Herring Gulls in the vicinity), 2) is just slightly larger (in bulk and length) than accompanying Ring-billed Gulls, 3) has a sharply demarcated pink-based bill with black tip, and 4) has a thin bill with smaller gonydeal angle and more parallel-edged appearance than that of Herring Gull. Some also felt the bird's advanced state of molt for the time of year and the patterning of the scapulars, upperwing coverts, and tertials were all indicative of California Gull. Dissenting members, however, found these

traits less definitive. The Committee was split down the middle on this record, with dissenters arguing that an assessment of dorsal upper primary pattern (presence/absence of a pale inner primary panel), arguably the most critical field mark for identifying first cycle California Gulls, was lacking, thus introducing variant, runt Herring Gulls as a possibility. Those in support of the record, however, argued that the apparent suite of traits identified the bird as a California Gull.

Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*)

Vote: 0–7

Description

Photographs

One individual, a first cycle individual, was reported at Harsen's Island, St. Clair Co., on 20 December 2008. The Committee unanimously agreed that the photographs appeared to show a first cycle Great Black-backed Gull (*L. marinus*).

Slaty-backed Gull (*Larus schistisagus*)

Vote: 1–6

Description

One individual, purported to wear second alternate plumage, was reported at Grosse Ile, Wayne Co., on 17 June 2009. The observer described a “dark gray” mantled gull with pale wing coverts and a bill just larger than that of Herring

Gull but lacking a prominent gonydeal angle; several additional traits were mentioned. Members were almost unanimously opposed to the record, on the grounds that it was inconsistent with the plumage and species claimed, and that several other species and hybrids were not eliminated. Specifically, the description of a tail band was judged by at least one member to be incorrect. Several members felt that many first and second cycle individuals of pale-mantled large gull species such as Herring Gull can often appear to be dark-mantled even though they are not. Finally, any identification of Slaty-backed Gull must contend with Vega Gull (*L. [argentatus] vegae*) X Slaty-backed Gull hybrids, pure Vega Gulls, variant Great Black-backed Gulls, and Herring X Great Black-backed Gulls. This report, most members argued, failed to conclusively rule out these possibilities.

Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*)

Vote: 0–7 for two individuals

Description

Two individuals, adults in alternate plumage, were reported at Harrisville, Alcona Co., on 11 May 2009. The birds were described as having gray wings with gray wingtips, gray and white underwings with a “black thin edge [borders],” short red bills, black caps, gray “underbodies,” and white and gray faces. All



members felt that Common Tern (*S. hirundo*) was not eliminated from consideration, as it typically doesn't yet have a well-developed wedge on the upper primaries, and the observer's sketch appears to show the translucent block of flight feathers including only the secondaries and some inner primaries (Arctics should show uniform translucence throughout the primaries and secondaries). Furthermore, Arctic Terns in alternate plumage have fully white underwings, not gray and white.

Murrelet sp. (*Brachyramphus/ Synthliboramphus* sp.)

Vote: 0–7

Photographs

One individual was reported at Whitefish Point, Chippewa Co., on 5 November 2008. Members were unanimous in the opinion that the blurry, distant, photos were inconclusive. They appeared to show a largely white object, with perhaps some gray above, but beyond that contained little information. Members argued that at the very least phalaropes (*Phalaropus* sp.), Sanderling, and even guillemots (*Cepphus* sp.) could not be ruled out without better photographs or a written description. This record was subsequently given reconsideration as alcid sp. (see below under "Records Not Accepted").

Alcid sp. (*Alcidae* sp.)

Vote: 0–7

Photographs

One individual was reported at Whitefish Point, Chippewa Co., on 5 November 2008. This bird was initially reviewed as murrelet sp. (see above under "Records Not Accepted"). The record was here given reconsideration under a broader grouping, per current MBRC practice. As in the initial review, members unanimously felt that the photographs did not show enough detail to be sure the bird was not a Sanderling, phalarope, or even a Long-tailed Duck (*Clangula hyemalis*), but that a rudimentary description might have clarified the issue.

Golden-fronted Woodpecker (*Melanerpes aurifrons*)

Vote: 0–7

Photographs

One individual was reported at Chatham, Alger Co., on 7 June 2009. Although many members agreed that this individual was slightly unusual for Red-bellied Woodpeckers (*M. carolinus*) (it had a paler red crown and nape, and more yellow-appearing nasal tufts, than most Red-bellied Woodpeckers), all agreed that it was not out of range for that species, or perhaps influenced by pigmentation irregularities such as xanthochroism. Most importantly, the barred black-and-white central

rectrices ruled out Golden-fronted Woodpecker (which has plain black on these feathers).

American Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides dorsalis*)

Vote: 0–7

Description

One individual, a male, was reported at Whitefish Point, Chippewa Co., on 16 October 1993. The observer reported seeing “a blackish woodpecker with a yellow spot on the back of the head, but also a sizeable amount of white in the middle of the back.” No additional details were available. There were two primary lines of argument against this record. Most prominent was that the observer did not write down the description of the bird until approximately 16 years after the sighting – much too long to be able to expect to remember details accurately. Furthermore, several argued, the description of crown was troubling as this species shows yellow on the forecrown, not the nape. Members took this as evidence that the bird may have been a xanthochroistic Hairy Woodpecker (*P. villosus*), or perhaps a normal juvenile Hairy Woodpecker.

Gray Flycatcher (*Empidonax wrightii*)

Vote: 1–6

Description

One individual was reported at Lake Erie Metropark, Wayne Co., on 31 August – 2 September 2009. The very detailed description offered in summary the following traits: a gray-mantled (lacking green tones) *Empidonax* flycatcher, foraging low to the ground but never (during 40–60 minutes of continuous observation) flicking or dipping the tail, yellowish tints to the belly and vent, short primary projection, white outer webs to the outer rectrices, and a thin bill with a sharply-defined black tip of “relatively small size.” In the final analysis, most members felt that although many of these features were consistent with the species claimed (most significantly, perhaps, bill shape and coloration), that they failed to rule out other species of *Empidonax* flycatchers such as Dusky Flycatcher (*E. oberholseri*), Alder/Willow Flycatcher, (*E. alnorum/traillii*) and Least Flycatcher (*E. minimus*). Judgment of and application of field marks in this group are notoriously difficult and subjective, with many birds left unidentified. Many members cited the lack of observed tail-pumping as a serious problem with the record, as this species, they argued, rarely goes for long periods without exhibiting this distinctive behavior.



Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)

Vote: 0–7

Description

One individual was reported at Campau Rd., Wayne Co., on 18 September 2009. The observer described an “unusually large-headed bird, perched perpendicular to the branches (ie. it was more horizontal than vertical [sic])...it was gray, [with] a sizeable black bar across the face, blackish wings, and a stout hooked bill.” Northern Shrike (*L. excubitor*) was eliminated because the “bar across the face was too heavy and I don’t remember Northern Shrikes being as big-headed [as this bird was].” Most members agreed that this description likely referred to a shrike, and that the time of year was suggestive of Loggerhead Shrike over Northern Shrike. However, members were not willing to accept the record without additional detail on face pattern, especially the full extent of the mask over the base of the mandible, and whether it fully encased the bird’s eye.

Black-billed Magpie (*Pica hudsonia*)

Vote: 1–6

Description

One individual was reported at 23 Mile Rd. just east of Romeo Plank Rd., Macomb Co., on 16 March 2009. The bird was described as crow-sized, all black except

for “a white belly and white lines and white wing feathers on [its] backside,” with a “long tail.” The observer also mentioned being “pretty sure” of the identification. Most members were troubled by the observer’s hedging on the identification, especially since the bird was seen from a moving vehicle for only 10 seconds, less than ideal conditions for careful analysis. Further, although some of the traits given seemed like a decent fit for the species claimed, some were not convinced that a leucistic Common Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*) or leucistic Rock Pigeon could be ruled out. A final argument was the body size given was inaccurate, as magpies are actually much lighter than American Crows, perhaps half their mass.

Fish Crow (*Corvus ossifragus*)

Vote: 0–7

Description

One individual was reported at Harrisville, Alcona Co., on 22 April 2009. The bird was described as all-black, smaller than a Ring-billed Gull, with a hooked bill, and no “sheen effect.” Its vocalization, heard once, was reported to be “Uh-Oh.” Members unanimously felt that a single vocalization was insufficient grounds for acceptance of this species, since American Crows give a plethora of variant calls, including imitations of other species. Plumage and size

features, most members felt, are not diagnostic. For example, world expert McGowan (2002) states that “after thousands of hours of looking at [Fish Crows and American Crows], I think I am accurate in my visual [identification] to species only about 80% of the time.”

Sprague’s Pipit (*Anthus spragueii*)

Vote: 0–7

Description

One individual was reported at Huron National Forest, near East Tawas, Iosco Co., on 9 May 1971. The bird was identified by its “white outer [rectrices], pale legs, whitish eyering and thin pink bill, dark stripes on the back, and very few streaks on the underparts.” Members had two concerns with this report. First, many felt the description was consistent with Vesper Sparrow (*Poocetes gramineus*), American Pipit (*Anthus rubescens*), and juvenile Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*). Second, there was no mention of field notes having been taken, which led to the possibility that the description was first written 38 years post sighting, far too long for accurate retention of detailed field marks.

Smith’s Longspur (*Calcarius pictus*)

Vote: 0–7 for 4 individuals

Descriptions

Photographs

Forty-four individuals, mostly males, were reported on Buffalo Rd. near

Beaver Dam Rd., Berrien Co., on 27 April – 9 May 2009. Thirty-eight individuals were accepted in the first round, with two additional birds added in the second round (see above under “Records Accepted”). The final four individuals, claimed by one of the observers, were rejected as most members felt that sufficient details were not available to clearly establish that the diagnostic traits were present on forty-four individuals.

Smith’s Longspur (*Calcarius pictus*)

Vote: 0–7

Description

One individual, a female, was reported in Leroy Twp., Ingham Co., on 9 May 2009. The following features were given: 1) buffy chest and belly with fine pin stripes which contrasted with the darker feathers on rest of body, 2) approximate size of Horned Lark, 3) a noticeable lighter patch over eye, and 4) a light spot in wing. Members unanimously agreed that the description did not rule out other species, Vesper Sparrow and American Pipit leading the list.

“Audubon’s” Yellow-rumped Warbler (*Dendroica coronata auduboni*)

Vote: 1–6

Description

One individual was reported at Copper Harbor, Keweenaw Co., on 3 May 2009. The individual was



described as like an adult female Myrtle Warbler (*D. c. coronata*), except that it had 1) a pale yellow throat delineated below by grayish wash on upper breast, 2) eye crescents, 3) a “solid cheek,” 4) no supercilium, not even a faint one, and 5) a “whitish” call note. The observer also mentioned a second observer, who had remarked just after the sighting that the bird “lacked the hook-like extension of light feathering coming up from the lateral neck to border the posterior portion of the auriculars [and that] this, coupled with the lack of supercilium above, produced a solid cheek look.” Members unanimously chose to ignore the second hand information provided on behalf of a second observer in favor of a first hand account. After this, most felt that an intergrade “Audubon’s” Yellow-rumped Warbler X “Myrtle” Yellow-rumped Warbler could not be ruled out without more information on the following traits: 1) the presence or absence of a paler area extending from the throat upward behind the ear-coverts, and 2) the ground color of the cheek relative to the ground color of the crown, hindneck, and neck-sides (the same or darker).

Spotted Towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*)

Vote: 0–7

Description

Photographs

One individual was reported at

Allouez, Keweenaw Co., on 19 November – 5 December 2008. All members agreed that the bird was clearly not an Eastern Towhee (*P. erythrophthalmus*). However, they also agreed that without a clearer picture of the pattern of white on the bases of the primaries, just distal to the primary coverts, that a hybrid or backcross Eastern Towhee X Spotted Towhee could not be eliminated.

American Tree Sparrow (*Spizella arborea*)

Vote: 1–6

Description

One individual was reported at Lane’s Landing, Muskegon State Game Area, Muskegon Co., on 26 July 2008. The bird was described as having “two white wingbars, a central breast spot on a pale breast, [a] grey [sic] supercilium and cheek, [a] rufous cap and flanks, and a two-[toned] bill.” The call note was described as shorter and sharper than the notes of several adjacent White-throated Sparrows (*Zonotrichia albicollis*), and sounding like “tset” (as opposed to the “tseep” of the latter). Members voiced several concerns with this record. First, the description apparently was first written down approximately 6 months after the sighting, and some members felt this was too long a time period to accurately retain details of what was seen. Secondly, some

members were troubled by the lack of acknowledgment of the rarity of a July American Tree Sparrow in Michigan, and a subsequent concern that the bird has not been properly scrutinized with this in mind. Finally, some members felt that the description of the call note was inconsistent with the species claimed.

Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*)

Vote: 0–7

Description

One individual was reported at “Mason Tract,” Crawford Co., on 9 June 2001. The bird was described as having a “chest spot,” and a “chestnut cheek pattern.” No other details were offered. The Committee unanimously agreed that this did not rule out other species of sparrows such as Clay-colored (*Spizella pallida*) (which occasionally shows a well-developed breast spot). Other members lamented that these details were provided more than seven years after the sighting, without the benefit of field notes, such that their accuracy was called into question.

Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*)

Vote: 1–6

Description

One individual, believed to be a juvenile, was reported at extreme northwestern Monroe Co., on County

Line Rd. near Maple Rd., on 25 July 2009. The bird was described as having “white on the sides of the tail, [a] reddish streaked crown, and [a] streaked breast and sides.” Most members wished for additional clarification of face pattern, and at least one pointed out that although juvenile Lark Sparrows do have streaked underparts, that they do not have rufous in the crown, an insuperable contradiction.

Nelson’s Sparrow (*Ammodramus nelsoni*)

Vote: 0–7, for one of three individuals

Descriptions

Photographs

Three individuals were reported at Andrews University Dairy Farm, Berrien Co., on 27 September 2008. The first two individuals were accepted (see above under “Records Accepted”). The third individual, however, claimed by only one of the four observers, was not described and subsequently could not be evaluated.

Nelson’s Sparrow (*Ammodramus nelsoni*)

Vote: 2–5

Description

One individual was reported at Sleeper Lake burn, in T48N, R10W, Luce Co., on 14 June 2009. The observer first heard, then saw, the bird in question. The song was described as “unmistakably



different from [that of] LeConte's [Sparrow] (*A. leconteii*), similar in total length [and] quietness, but [with a different] 'texture' or quality. The observer continued: "I would describe the LeConte's [Sparrow's] song as buzzy, [and the] song of the [Nelson's as] ... hissy, ... not unlike the sound I personally make when "phishing" in a bird." The observer then mentions that the sound was reminiscent of water hitting a very hot stove. Upon seeing the bird in poor, early morning, light, the observer described "a sparrowlike bird, brownish with a [sic] obvious buffy colored supercilium and [a] buffy color below the eye." Some members accepted the record, while dissenting members felt that although the record was suggestive, that written descriptions of songs were difficult to interpret conclusively. Additionally, at least one member pointed out that the bird was never seen moving its bill, including while the sound was being heard, and that it was possible the sound was not coming from the bird described. This record was re-reviewed as Nelson's/Saltmarsh Sparrow (See below under "Records Not Accepted").

Nelson's Sparrow (*Ammodramus nelsoni*)

Vote: 3–4

Descriptions

One individual was reported at T15N, R14E, Huron Co., on 5

October 2009. The observers described as "tinted orange" on the face, breast, back, and flanks, with a white belly. It had a "gray cheek with darker auricular," dark crown with "no white central stripe," dirty white throat, "distinct color separation between the orange breast and the dusty white belly," "some blurred streaks in the white belly and flanks," and "[the] back and wings (topside) were more a brownish orange than the face." The Committee was split on this record, with several approving the report. However, the majority of members felt that Saltmarsh Sparrow could not be eliminated without a more detailed description of the intensity and "blurriness" of the breast streaking, the level of contrast in the color of the throat and face as compared to the background color of the breast, and the precise level of demarcation of the background color of the breast (orange) from the white of the belly.

Nelson's/Saltmarsh Sparrow (*Ammodramus nelsoni/ caudacutus*)

Vote: 3–4

Description

One individual was reported at Sleeper Lake burn, in T48N, R10W, Luce Co., on 14 June 2009. This record was initially reviewed and rejected as Nelson's Sparrow (see above under "Records Not Accepted" for a full enumeration of the details provided). As in the

initial review, dissenting members felt that Le Conte's Sparrow and other species were not conclusively eliminated. The passing of 11 weeks from the time of the sighting to when the description was first written down troubled at least one member, since the observer didn't specify whether field notes existed.

Golden-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia atricapilla*)

Vote: 0–7

Description

Photographs

One individual, a first year, was reported at Gulliver, Schoolcraft Co., on 25–28 October 2009. Members unanimously judged that the bird in the photos was a typical formative White-crowned Sparrow (*Z. leucophrys*).

Western Tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*)

Vote: 2–5

Photograph

One individual, a male in alternate plumage, was presumably photographed at Channing, Dickinson Co., on an unknown date in May 2001. This report consists solely of a second-hand photograph, photographer unknown, but claimed to originate from Channing (via the second-hand individual who had the photo in his/her possession). Most members felt that this was insufficient evidence that the bird in the photograph,

clearly a male of this species (a unanimous opinion), actually had occurred in Michigan. They felt that the photograph could easily have been taken somewhere else, but then mistakenly claimed to have come from Michigan.

Black-headed Grosbeak (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*)

Vote: 0–7

Description

One individual, apparently a female in alternate plumage, was reported at Cedar Springs, Kent Co., on 9 May 2009. The bird was described as “the size of a smaller female Rose breasted [sic] Grosbeak (*P. ludovicianus*),” with an “orange breast (not yellow) with very faint stripes, with [a] grosbeak bill, black/brown and white barred wings, distinctive white and brown eyebrow and facial stripes, [and] brown back feathers streaked with some paler color.” The observer also mentioned that it did not have a black head. Members unanimously agreed that an intergrade Rose-breasted Grosbeak X Black-headed Grosbeak could not be ruled out without a description of maxilla coloration, streaking extent and type (“blurry” vs. thin streaks), and belly color and pattern. Furthermore, some members argued that a bright spring female (i.e., with an orangey breast) Rose-breasted Grosbeak was not fully ruled out.



Blue Grosbeak (*Passerina caerulea*)

Vote: 1–6

Description

One individual, an adult male, was reported at Niles, Berrien Co., on 5 October 2009. The bird was described as a “large, chunky bird,” with a large, conical beak on a large head, no eye rings, blue [on] the chest and sides, a blue body and head, a “‘rusty-pop’ of the wings (later described simply as “rust on the wing”), and a long tail. Most members felt that although the bird may well have been a Blue Grosbeak, that transitional adult male and second calendar year male Indigo Buntings (*P. cyanea*) were not conclusively eliminated. Both of these can show brown patches on the wing, and more clarity as to the exact color of the patch, and on which feather tracts it was located would be necessary to secure the identification. Finally, body size, although touched upon (it was seen adjacent to a Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), but no size comparison was offered), was not conclusive.

Brewer’s Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*)

Vote: 0–7

Descriptions

Photographs

One individual was reported at Oakwoods Metropark, Wayne Co., on 31 January – 3 February 2009. Committee members felt

that the photos unambiguously showed a Rusty Blackbird (*E. carolinus*), as evidenced by its thin rusty fringes on the scapulars, tertials, and greater and median upperwing coverts. Jaramillo and Burke (1999) state that “Brewer’s Blackbirds never [have] chestnut fringes to the tertials,” and that “On Rusty Blackbird, the edges on the upperpart feathers from the crown to the back are rusty or chestnut, while these are greyish-buff on Brewer’s Blackbird.”

Bullock’s Oriole (*Icterus bullockii*)

Vote: 0–7

Description

One individual, apparently a male wearing alternate plumage, was reported in Bay Co., on 15 May 2009. The observer reported seeing a black throat and cap, “a black eyeline through the eye on an orange face,” and a “white patch.” All members agreed that a hybrid or backcross Baltimore (*I. galbula*) X Bullock’s Oriole could not be eliminated without additional details such as tail pattern, wing covert pattern, and facial pattern. Others argued that the vague description of a white patch from an unknown area on the bird was insufficient to even establish that the bird was in the Baltimore/Bullock’s Oriole camp.

Common Chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs*)

Vote: 1–6

Description

One individual, a male wearing alternate plumage, was reported at Au Train, Alger Co., on 27 April – 1 May 2009. The Committee unanimously agreed with the identification, but most felt that records of this species in Michigan continue to be best regarded as the likely by-product of the well-known circa 2004 release of captive Eurasian fringillids, including this species, in or near Chicago, Illinois (Chu 2005, Craves 2008).

Common Chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs*)

Vote: 1–6

Description

One individual, a male wearing alternate plumage, was reported at Copper Harbor, Keweenaw Co., on 7 May 2009. The Committee unanimously agreed with the identification, but most were troubled by the issue of origin (see above Common Chaffinch record for details).

Common Chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs*)

Vote: 1–6, for eight individuals

Descriptions

Photographs

Eight individuals, five females and three males, all wearing alternate plumage, were reported

at Whitefish Point, Chippewa Co., on 25 May – 8 June 2009. The Committee unanimously agreed with the identification of all eight individuals, but the majority were troubled by the issue of origin (see above Common Chaffinch record for details).

Common Chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs*)

Vote: 1–6

Photographs

One individual was reported at Agate Harbor, Keweenaw Co., on 27 May 2009. The entire Committee agreed with the identification, but most were troubled by the issue of origin (see above Common Chaffinch record for details).

Eurasian Siskin (*Spinus spinus*)

Vote: 0–7, for two individuals

Description

Two individuals were reported at Harrisville, Alcona Co., on 5 October 2008 – 15 April 2009. The birds were illustrated and described as having unstreaked rumps and undertail coverts, a yellowish wash on the flanks, and a yellow throat. At least two members argued that these field marks were incorrect for the species claimed. Additional members invoked concerns over the provenance of these individuals, arguing that until a pattern of natural vagrancy is established



for this species in our region, that such records are best treated as a by-product of the well-known circa 2004 release of Eurasian fringillids in or near Chicago (Craves 2008).

Eurasian Siskin (*Spinus spinus*)

Vote: 0–7

Description

One individual was reported at Harrisville, Alcona Co., on 1 April 2009. The bird was illustrated/described as having a hooked bill,

a yellow, unstreaked breast lacking a black bib, unstreaked undertail coverts, and wingtips falling beyond the tail tip, among several other traits. Several members argued that these traits are inaccurate for the species claimed. Others cited the well-known Chicago area release of Eurasian fringillids as a basis for conservatism in accepting records of this species pending well-established natural vagrancy to our region.

Acknowledgements

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Michigan Banding Summary for 2009

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The following tables present the annual capture data of contributing stations from around the state during the 2009 calendar year. Unlike previous summaries, the banding data from each station are given as a simple total of all of the banding done in 2009. The information at the top of the list provides the reader with the name(s) of the bander(s) and locations, dates of operation, the number of net hours (equivalent to one 12m net open for one hour) and/or trap hours, and the total number of captures and recaptures.

This year a total of three banders from nine stations located in the lower half of the LP reported their annual totals. These stations were open between 11 February and 23 November, for a combined total of 191 days of banding. The total number of new captures was 4707 individuals of 108 species. The total number of recaptures was 912. The total number of net/trap hours was 7509.17.

Due to the low number of banding stations reporting this year the totals for all species are below previous reports. However, when comparing the rate at which birds were captured (# of birds per 100 net hours) to previous years ('04 through '08) the 2009 rate of 74.83 birds per 100 net/trap hours is not much below the mean of 91.94 for the previous years. The range of capture rates was from the low of 45.54 in 2007 to the high of 156.01 in 2006.

Ruby-throated Hummingbirds were the most frequently captured species at 715 individuals. Second and third places went to American Goldfinch (446) and White-throated Sparrow (267) respectively. Red-winged Blackbirds were at 197 and Song Sparrows were 5th at 190.

The annual banding summary is solicited from any and all banders around the state. If you are banding and would like to contribute your data please contact Mike Bishop at bishop@alma.edu.

Michigan Banding Summary for 2009

	Banding Stations			Total
	MBMP	PHSGA	ACBO	
Locations	PHSGA	LPSP	CNC	
	ELJNC	Fort Gratiot	PHSGA	
	Inkster			
	and others			
County(s)	Macomb		Montcalm	
	St. Clair	St. Clair	Midland	
	Oakland		St. Clair	
	Wayne			
	and various			
Head Bander	ATC	DM	MB	
Date Opened	9-Jan	11-Feb	2-May	
Date Closed	29-Dec	23-Nov	19-Sep	
No. Days Open	110	74	7	191
Net/Trap Hours	3977.8	1420.8	2110.6	7509.2
New Birds Banded	981	217	117	1315
No. of Recaptures	727	43	142	912
No. of Species Banded	27	15	15	36
Birds / 100 Net/Trap Hours	0.43	0.18	0.12	29.66
Species				
Northern Harrier		3		3
Sharp-shinned Hawk		77		77
Cooper's Hawk		22		22
Red-shouldered Hawk		1		1
Red-tailed Hawk		25		25
American Kestrel		7	2	9
Mourning Dove	32			32
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	715			715
Rufous Hummingbird	2			2
Red-bellied Woodpecker	3		1	4
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	1			1
Downy Woodpecker	36	5	9	50
Hairy Woodpecker	4		4	8
Northern Flicker	7	1	5	13
Olive-sided Flycatcher	1			1
Eastern Wood Pewee	5		2	7
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	10			10
Acadian Flycatcher			1	1
Alder Flycatcher	10			10
Willow Flycatcher	11			11
"Traill's" Flycatcher	15	1	2	18
Least Flycatcher	23	1		24
Eastern Phoebe	10		2	12
Great Crested Flycatcher			5	5
Eastern Kingbird	1			1
White-eyed Vireo	3			3
Blue-headed Vireo	6			6
Warbling Vireo	12	1	1	14
Philadelphia Vireo	1			1
Red-eyed Vireo	9		7	16
Blue Jay	14	4	8	26
Purple Martin		29		29
Tree Swallow	3			3
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	1			1
Black-capped Chickadee	43	29	50	122
Tufted Titmouse	3	11	18	32

Location Legend/Abbreviations
ACBO = Alma College Bird Observatory
CNC = Chippewa Nature Center
ELJNC = E.L.Johnson Nature Center
MBMP = Metro Beach Metropark
PHSGA = Port Huron State Game Area
LPSP = Lakeport State Park

Head Bander Legend
ATC = Allen T. Chartier
DM = Dan Miller
MB = Mike Bishop

Michigan Banding Summary for 2009

	Banding Stations			Total
	MBMP	PHSGA	ACBO	
Locations	PHSGA	LPSP	CNC	
	ELJNC	Fort Gratiot	PHSGA	
	Inkster and others			
	Macomb		Montcalm	
County(s)	St. Clair	St. Clair	Midland	
	Oakland		St. Clair	
	Wayne and various			
Head Bander	ATC	DM	MB	
Date Opened	9-Jan	11-Feb	2-May	
Date Closed	29-Dec	23-Nov	19-Sep	
No. Days Open	110	74	7	191
Net/Trap Hours	3977.8	1420.8	2110.6	7509.2
New Birds Banded	1002	75	231	1308
No. of Recaptures	727	43	142	912
No. of Species Banded	32	18	23	36
Birds / 100 Net/Trap Hours	0.43	0.08	0.18	29.56
Species				
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1	2		3
White-breasted Nuthatch	2	1	2	5
Brown Creeper	24	2	7	33
Carolina Wren		1		1
House Wren	38	11	7	56
Winter Wren	23	2		25
Marsh Wren	5			5
Golden-crowned Kinglet	74			74
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	77	2		79
Veery	16	2	17	35
Gray-cheeked Thrush	16	7	1	24
Swainson's Thrush	72	4	28	104
Hermit Thrush	138	4		142
Wood Thrush	5		21	26
American Robin	102	5	40	147
Gray Catbird	58	17	60	135
Brown Thrasher	1		3	4
Cedar Waxwing	39		2	41
Blue-winged Warbler	4		11	15
Golden-winged Warbler			1	1
"Brewster's" Warbler			1	1
"Lawrence's" Warbler			1	1
Tennessee Warbler	7		2	9
Orange-crowned Warbler	8			8
Nashville Warbler	58	4	8	70
Northern Parula	4			4
Yellow Warbler	95	5	8	108
Chestnut-sided Warbler	9		2	11
Magnolia Warbler	50	4	3	57
Black-throated Blue Warbler	40		3	43
Yellow-rumped (Myrtle) Warbler	15			15
Black-throated Green Warbler	5	1	1	7
Blackburnian Warbler	2			2
(Western) Palm Warbler	5	1	2	8
Bay-breasted Warbler	2			2
Blackpoll Warbler	7			7

Michigan Banding Summary for 2009

	Banding Stations			Total
	MBMP	PHSGA	ACBO	
Locations	PHSGA	LPSP	CNC	
	ELJNC	Fort Gratiot	PHSGA	
	Inkster and others			
	Macomb		Montcalm	
County(s)	St. Clair	St. Clair	Midland	
	Oakland		St. Clair	
	Wayne and various			
Head Bander	ATC	DM	MB	
Date Opened	9-Jan	11-Feb	2-May	
Date Closed	29-Dec	23-Nov	19-Sep	
No. Days Open	110	74	7	191
Net/Trap Hours	3977.8	1420.8	2110.6	7509.2
New Birds Banded	1668	264	152	2084
No. of Recaptures	727	43	142	912
No. of Species Banded	32	24	20	36
Birds / 100 Net/Trap Hours	0.60	0.22	0.14	39.90
Species				
Cerulean Warbler	1			1
Black-and-white Warbler	6		1	7
American Redstart	19	5	8	32
Ovenbird	24		15	39
Northern Waterthrush	23	2	3	28
Mourning Warbler	17	1	2	20
Common Yellowthroat	98	8	24	130
Hooded Warbler	1			1
Wilson's Warbler	41	4	2	47
Canada Warbler	9	3	2	14
Scarlet Tanager			3	3
Northern Cardinal	31	24	15	70
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	9	8	12	29
Indigo Bunting	3		8	11
Eastern Towhee	2		1	3
American Tree Sparrow	40	19		59
Field Sparrow	1		8	9
Savannah Sparrow	1			1
Fox Sparrow	7			7
Song Sparrow	167	7	16	190
Lincoln's Sparrow	21	2		23
Swamp Sparrow	179			179
White-throated Sparrow	218	45	4	267
White-crowned Sparrow	8	2		10
Dark-eyed Junco	34	13		47
Red-winged Blackbird	193	1		194
Common Grackle	33	3	1	37
Brown-headed Cowbird	16	2	6	24
Orchard Oriole		1		1
Baltimore Oriole	30	28	13	71
House Finch	26	8		34
Common Redpoll		19		19
Hoary Redpoll		1		1
Pine Siskin	18	10		28
American Goldfinch	390	48	8	446
House Sparrow	2			2



2010 Michigan North American Migration Count

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The 19th annual Michigan North American Migration Count was conducted on 8 May 2010. The count recorded 194,172 individuals, 230 species, and one hybrid. This was higher than the mean for the previous 18 years, 156,316 individuals, but less than the species mean of 247. One species, Spotted Towhee, was not included as it was not accepted by the Michigan Bird Records Committee. There were 34 counts with 432 observers in 251 parties, and a total of 1,943.0 party hours. In 2009, there were 35 counts with 530 observers in 287 parties totaling 2,457.4 party hours. The total number of individuals in 2010 per 10 party hours was 999.3, compared to the 18-year mean of 804.1.

Coverage in the Upper Peninsula came from five counties. Marquette County had the most species (108). Dickinson County had the highest total individuals (3418), observers (19) and party hours (108). Crawford County was a new count in 2010, while Osceola County did not report in the Northern Lower Peninsula, for a total of 13 counties reporting. Bay County had the highest total of individual birds (19,519), while Isabella had the highest total party hours (146.5), observers (28) in the Northern Lower Peninsula, and 158 species, the highest for the state. In the Southern Lower Peninsula, Livingston County's report was not received and Eaton County did not conduct their count due to the weather for a total of 16 counties reporting. For the 17th straight year, Washtenaw County had the highest total party hours (223.75) and observers (67) for the state (Table 1). Washtenaw also reported the highest number of species (156) in the Southern Lower Peninsula. Muskegon County had the highest number of individuals in 2010 (34,194). Fifty party hours was exceeded by 18 of the



34 counties and five exceeded 100 party hours. Besides those mentioned previously, other counts exceeding 100 party hours were Mason (117.3), and Kalamazoo (105.5).

Table 1. 2010 Count summary ranked by number of species

Rank	County	Total Species	Total Individuals	Total Party Hours	Observers (Parties)
1.	Isabella	158	12890	146.50	28 (10)
2.	Washtenaw	156	23249	223.75	67 (36)
3.	Muskegon	151	34194	60.00	11 (10)
4.	Ottawa	149	7846	74.80	26 (14)
5.	Bay	146	19519	73.50	14 (8)
6.	Manistee	142	5175	73.50	11 (7)
7.	Wayne	141	8770	62.00	11 (10)
8.	Kalamazoo	138	11014	105.50	30 (19)
9.	Kent	134	6937	98.50	27 (21)
10.	Mason	127	5086	117.30	18 (9)
11.	Emmet	122	4478	51.00	15 (6)
12.	Grand Traverse	118	2130	41.00	9 (5)
13.	Genesee	116	11743	73.00	18 (9)
14.	Mecosta	115	4920	54.00	11 (5)
15.	Saginaw	114	4025	29.00	3 (3)
16.	Alpena	110	4867	89.50	15 (10)
17.	Marquette	108	2663	95.25	12 (8)
18.	Dickinson	106	3418	108.00	19 (12)
19.	Ingham	104	4082	59.00	10 (9)
20.	Hillsdale	95	736	9.00	1 (1)
21.	Baraga	91	1516	25.00	4 (3)
22.	St. Clair	84	3543	57.25	11 (6)
23.	Macomb	83	2434	12.25	11 (4)
24.	Alger	80	1773	32.20	3 (3)
25.	Lake	78	761	16.50	2 (1)
26.	Houghton	73	1372	48.25	11 (7)
27.	Alcona	71	518	11.00	1 (1)
28.	Roscommon	69	1168	16.50	3 (2)
29.	Oakland	68	1042	14.00	2 (2)
30.	Wexford	58	330	14.00	4 (1)
30.	St. Joseph	58	1359	24.50	14 (5)
32.	Allegan	55	300	13.00	4 (2)
33.	Lapeer	42	133	4.50	5 (1)
34.	Crawford	30	181	9.50	1 (1)

Weather

The weather for the 2010 North American Migration Count was not conducive for bird counting to say the least. Many comments received about the weather on count day could not be put into print. It was colder, wetter, and windier than 2009. Snow was reported in Baraga, Marquette, and Alger Counties in the Upper Peninsula, and Emmet, Alpena, Crawford, Alcona, Wexford, and Roscommon Counties in the Northern Lower Peninsula. Baraga reported five inches of snow on the ground over one half of the county. Precipitation was more widely reported before noon. Only Houghton and Dickinson Counties in the Upper Peninsula reported no precipitation.

The lowest temperature reported for the state was 30 °F in both Alger and Wexford Counties. The high for the Upper Peninsula was 45 °F in Baraga County. The highest temperature for the Northern Lower Peninsula came from Bay County with 48 °F. The lowest temperature for the Southern Lower Peninsula was 35 °F in Kent County, and the highest was 58 °F in Washtenaw County, which was also the highest temperature reported in the state. The temperature ranges for 2009 were 31 °F in Alger County and 72 °F in Washtenaw County. For 2010, winds in the Upper Peninsula ranged from 10-24 mph and were from the north or northwest. For the Northern Lower Peninsula, winds were reported from 0-35 mph, and were from the north or northwest, with northeast winds along the Lake Huron shore in Alpena and Bay Counties. Winds in the Southern Lower Peninsula ranged from 5-40 mph and were from the west or northwest with the exception of west to southwest in Washtenaw County.

Regularly Occurring Species

All comparisons in the analysis were made using the number of individuals/10 party hours, unless otherwise indicated. This approach makes comparisons with previous years more meaningful. Of the reported species, 208 were found in numbers that differed from the 1992 – 2009 mean by 10% or more. Twenty-two species differed from the 18-year mean by less than 10%. As one might expect, such common permanent resident species as Hairy Woodpecker (3.0% increase from the 18-year mean), Northern Cardinal (9.5% decrease), and House Sparrow (9.6% decrease) were among this group. Seventy-four species were found in numbers over 50% less than the 18-year mean, while 82 were between 10% and 50% less than the mean. Thirty species were found in numbers over 50% greater than the 18-year mean, while 22 were between 10% and 50% more than the mean.



Table 2 gives a broad view of how this count compares to those of the previous 18 years. In past comparisons, a deviation of 50% or more has been considered significant. In the non-passerines, 16 species increased by 50% or higher from the mean, while 43 decreased by those amounts. The following specific observations are noteworthy for non-passerine species.

- Most of the waterfowl species showing significant deviation per 10 party hours decreased from the 18-year mean. Trumpeter Swan (97.2%) and Tundra Swan (504.5%) both increased. Among dabblers, Gadwall (116.0%), Northern Shoveler (155.4%), and Green-winged Teal (70.0%) increased, while Northern Pintail decreased by 60.4%. Of the divers, Redhead (92.8%), Ring-necked Duck (53.6%), Greater Scaup (76.8%), White-winged Scoter (99.4%), and Long-tailed Duck (58.7%) decreased, while Black Scoter increased by 253.0%. An increase was also shown for Hooded Merganser (82.4%) and Ruddy Duck (221.4%), which were found as far north as Marquette and Alger Counties. Red-breasted Merganser decreased by 58.9%.
- Ring-necked Pheasant (76.2%), Ruffed Grouse (57.9%), and Northern Bobwhite (91.5%) all decreased from the mean.
- An Eared Grebe in Muskegon County led to an increase of 57.3%. Common Loon (79.4%), Horned Grebe (83.1%), Red-necked Grebe (86.3%), and American White Pelican (59.4%) decreased from the mean.
- American Bittern (61.7%), Green Heron (65.4%), and Black-crowned Night-Heron (74.6%) all decreased.
- Sharp-shinned Hawk (93.6%), Northern Goshawk (86.9%), Broad-winged Hawk (89.8%), and Rough-legged Hawk (91.2%) all decreased significantly. Bald Eagle increased by 101.6% from the 18-year mean.
- Common Moorhen (75.3%) and American Coot (59.5%) both decreased.
- Many shorebird species decreased from the 18-year mean. Those decreasing significantly were Black-bellied Plover (71.6%), Piping Plover (76.3%), Upland Sandpiper (53.2%), Least Sandpiper (71.6%), Pectoral Sandpiper (82.0%), Dunlin (59.9%), Short-billed Dowitcher (89.2%), and Wilson's Snipe (65.2%) decreased. A

Ruff in Mason County, the second for the Michigan North American Migration Count, led to a 2,150.0% increase. Nine Wilson's Phalaropes, reported from two counties, resulted in an increase of 230.0% from the mean.

- Results were mixed for gulls and terns. A Marquette County Iceland Gull, the second for the Michigan North American Migration Count, resulted in an increase of 1700.0%. Ring-billed Gull (199.4%), Common Tern (71.4%), and Forster's Tern (80.3%) showed an increase. Bonaparte's Gull (74.6%), Great Black-backed Gull (71.1%), and Black Tern (84.9%) all decreased.
- Eastern Screech-Owl decreased by 56.2% from the 18-year mean.
- Common Nighthawk (83.4%) and Ruby-throated Hummingbird (58.3%) both decreased.
- After showing a 423.1% increase in 2009, Red-headed Woodpeckers decreased by 58.2% from the 18-year mean in 2010.

In the passerines, 13 species increased by 50% or more from the mean, while 44 decreased by 50% or more. For example:

- All the flycatchers showed a decrease. Those showing a significant decrease were Willow Flycatcher (88.8%), Least Flycatcher (75.2%), Great-crested Flycatcher (57.6%), and Eastern Kingbird (52.1%).
- A White-eyed Vireo was found in Washtenaw County resulting in a 84.4% decrease from the 18-year mean.
- Two Gray Jays in Marquette County led to a decrease of 80.1%.
- Purple Martin decreased 51.5%, while Tree Swallow (67.0%), Northern Rough-winged Swallow (226.4%), Bank Swallow (144.8%), and Barn Swallow (179.2%) increased.
- A single Boreal Chickadee in Marquette County led to a decrease of 84.5%.
- Winter Wren (59.5%) and Sedge Wren (61.3%) decreased, while Golden-crowned Kinglet (64.2%) increased.



- Most thrushes decreased in 2010. Veery (50.2%), Gray-cheeked Thrush (50.7%), Swainson's Thrush (61.8%), and Wood Thrush (69.2%) showed significant decrease, while American Robin increased by 54.7%.
- Of the warblers with significant deviations, two species increased while 15 decreased. Yellow-throated Warbler (131.2%) and Yellow-breasted Chat (167.0%) increased from the 18-year mean. Blue-winged Warbler (58.8%), Golden-winged Warbler (65.3%), Tennessee Warbler (59.4%), Chestnut-sided Warbler (62.8%), Magnolia Warbler (72.2%), Cape May Warbler (72.1%), Yellow-rumped Warbler (52.6%), Black-throated Green Warbler (57.8%), Blackburnian Warbler (69.2%), Bay-breasted Warbler (89.8%), Cerulean Warbler (70.3%), Black and White Warbler (70.3%), Ovenbird (61.9%), Wilson's Warbler (76.8%), and Canada Warbler (59.6%) all decreased.
- Fox Sparrow (90.2%) and White-crowned Sparrow (52.2%) increased while Grasshopper Sparrow (71.4%) and Dark-eyed Junco (56.4%) decreased. Indigo Bunting decreased by 57.6%, while 20 Dickcissels in Isabella County led to an increase of 2,090.0%.
- Bobolink decreased from the 18-year mean by 65.3%.
- For the third consecutive year, most finches showed a decrease from the 18-year mean. Pine Siskin (63.9%) and Evening Grosbeak (90.2%) were significant.

Table 2. Comparison of selected species groups

Species	> 50% Increase	> 50% Decrease	Total # Species
Waterfowl	8	8	27
Pheasant, grouse and bobwhite	0	3	4
Loon, grebes, and pelican	1	4	6
Hérons	1	3	8
Raptors	1	4	14
Gallinules	0	2	2
Shorebirds	2	8	19
Gulls and terns	4	3	9
Owls	0	1	3
Nighthawk and hummingbird	0	2	2
Woodpeckers	0	1	7
Flycatchers	0	4	6
Vireos	0	1	5
Jays	0	1	2
Swallows	4	1	6
Chickadees	0	1	2
Wrens and kinglets	1	2	7
Thrushes	1	4	7
Starling	1	0	1
Warblers	2	15	32
Sparrows, bunting, and Dickcissel	3	4	18
Bobolink	1	0	1
Finches and grosbeaks	0	2	5
Totals	30	74	193



Uncommon or Rare Species and additional comments

A Greater White-fronted Goose in Muskegon County was new for the count raising the cumulative 19-year species list to 294.

Two Snowy Egrets in Bay County resulted in an increase of 336.8% from the 18-year mean. A Yellow-crowned Night-Heron in Macomb County led to an increase of 2,150.0%.

Among the other notable non-passerines not previously mentioned, a Least Bittern was found on the Kent count and two Willets were found on the Muskegon count.

Notable passerines reported include a Blue-winged Warbler x Golden-winged Warbler hybrid Brewster's Warbler in Kalamazoo County. Isabella and Washtenaw Counties each had two Henslow's Sparrows. Thirteen Yellow-headed Blackbirds were reported in Bay County.

Thirteen species were found on all 34 counts – Canada Goose, Mallard, Turkey Vulture, Mourning Dove, American Crow, Black-capped Chickadee, American Robin, European Starling, Chipping Sparrow, Red-winged Blackbird, Common Grackle, Brown-headed Cowbird, and American Goldfinch. Four species were found on 33 counts and one on 32 counts. The 10 most numerous species per 10 party hours were Ring-billed Gull (178.7), Red-winged Blackbird (81.3), American Robin (68.3), European Starling (61.8), Barn Swallow (51.1), Tree Swallow (49.2), Canada Goose (32.1), Common Grackle (29.4), American Crow (19.5), and American Goldfinch (17.9). It can be noted that the Gull sp. category had 53.6 individuals per 10 party hours.

Announcements and Acknowledgements

Many thanks to all those who participated in the 2010 Michigan North American Migration Count. We hope that participants enjoyed spending the day birding in their local areas and discovered some worthwhile birding locations. Also, our thanks to all the compilers who participated in 2010, and in previous years. All your efforts and local knowledge are greatly appreciated. Since the counts can fall as early in May as the eighth or as late as the fourteenth, the complexion of spring migration can change remarkably from one year to the next. We will continue to rely heavily on the compilers for the accuracy of the data we include in the compilation reports. This is especially true for species which normally migrate through Michigan in late May.



We especially thank Adam Byrne for editing this report.

The date for the next count will be 14 May 2011. Please contact the compilers listed in Table 3 directly, or contact us if you want to participate in 2011. We encourage birders living in counties that do not yet have a count to start one to increase the coverage of the state.

Table 3. 2010 Count contact information

Counties in italics held counts in 2009, but not in 2010.

County	Compiler	Contact Info.
UP		
Houghton (HOU)	Barry Solomon	bdsolomo@mtu.edu
Baraga (BAR)	Joseph Youngman	murphnj@up.net
Marquette (MAR)	Melinda Stamp	mstamp@mstamp.net
Alger (ALG)	Scott Hickman	suboscine@hotmail.com
Dickinson (DIC)	Evelyn J. Olson	ejbirdlvr@chartermi.net
NLP		
Emmett (EMM)	Ed Pike	aes05@localnet.com
Alpena (ALP)	Bob Preston	989 354 2593
Grand Traverse (GRA)	Nathan Crane	nmcranne@gmail.com
Crawford (CRA)	Charlie Weaver	ctejudor@copper.net
Alcona (ALC)	Frank Apsey	frank_apsy@hotmail.com
Manistee (MAN)	Brian Allen	tanager@manistee.com
Wexford (WEX)	Chris Schumacher	cmschumacher@fs.fed.us
Roscommon (ROS)	Mike Petrucha	mepetrucha@hotmail.com
Mason (MAS)	David C. Dister	david.dister@gmail.com
Lake (LAK)	Bonnie & Janie Stout	stout@freeway.net
<i>Osceola</i>		
Mecosta (MEC)	Stephen Ross	seross3631@hotmail.com
Isabella (ISA)	Bill Theunissen	billtheunissen@aol.com
Bay (BAY)	Joe Soehnel	soehnelj@gmail.com
SLP		
Muskegon (MUS)	Brian Johnson	baidaj@yahoo.com
Saginaw (SAG)	Steven Kahl	Steve_Kahl@fws.gov
Ottawa (OTT)	Carl Manning	spirit01@charter.net
Kent (KEN)	Steve Minard	sdminard@gmail.com
Genesee (GEN)	Jeff Buecking	jbuecking@juno.com
Lapeer (LAP)	William Rapai	brapai@aol.com
St. Clair (STC)	Russell Emmons	birdeland@pasty.net
Allegan (ALL)	Rick Brigham	brigrick@gmail.com
<i>Eaton</i>		
Ingham (ING)	Jim Hewitt	tz4ggm@aol.com
Livingston (LIV)	Richard Wolinski	rawolinski@comcast.net
Oakland (OAK)	Jeff Buecking	jbuecking@juno.com
Macomb (MAC)	Allen Chartier	amazilia1@comcast.net
Kalamazoo (KAL)	Russ Schipper	schipper.russ@gmail.com
Washtenaw (WAS)	Roger Wykes	734 769 6482
Wayne (WAY)	Darrin O'Brien	treecreeper@wowway.com
St. Joseph (STJ)	Regina Whitehead	269 651 1030
Hillsdale (HIL)	Jack Reinoehl	jreinoehl@hillsdale.edu



2010 Coverage by County: Number of Species / Number of Observers

2010 Michigan NAMC County Abbreviations

ALC	Alcona	HOU	Houghton	MUS	Muskegon
ALG	Alger	ING	Ingham	OAK	Oakland
ALL	Allegan	ISA	Isabella	OTT	Ottawa
ALP	Alpena	KAL	Kalamazoo	ROS	Roscommon
BAR	Baraga	KEN	Kent	SAG	Saginaw
BAY	Bay	LAK	Lake	STC	St. Clair
CRA	Crawford	LAP	Lapeer	STJ	St. Joseph
DIC	Dickinson	MAN	Manistee	WAS	Washtenaw
EMM	Emmett	MAC	Macomb	WAY	Wayne
GEN	Genesee	MAR	Marquette	WEX	Wexford
GRA	Grand Traverse	MAS	Mason		
HIL	Hillsdale	MEC	Mecosta		



Species Account by County & Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 8-May-2010

Species	Upper Peninsula					Northern Lower Peninsula							
	HOU	BAR	MAR	ALG	DIC	EMM	ALP	GRA	CRA	ALC	MAN	WEX	ROS
Greater White-fronted Goose													
Canada Goose	76	43	62	66	188	123	115	58	21	20	107	23	131
Mute Swan						8	50	22			93		1
Trumpeter Swan		1		4				2					2
Tundra Swan											1		
Wood Duck	10	7	9	15	2	22	26	11			16		
Gadwall		3			1	5	2				2		1
American Wigeon													
American Black Duck		1	4	5	3						2		
Mallard	36	27	85	79	40	70	60	93	8	10	113	7	70
Blue-winged Teal	2	4	5	2	4	3	2	7			3		1
Northern Shoveler	1	7									1		
Northern Pintail													
Green-winged Teal	1	2		2									
Canvasback													
Redhead											1		
Ring-necked Duck	2	7	8	2	8			5					25
Greater Scaup	14										6		
Lesser Scaup	16		7	68		1	2	6			28		
scaup sp.	2	24		37									
White-winged Scoter											1		
Black Scoter			2										
Long-tailed Duck							1				30		
Bufflehead	14	16	50	70	4	29	4	12		4	15		56
Common Goldeneye	2	2	5	2	4		4	2			1		5
Hooded Merganser	8		28	1	9	47		5			4		
Common Merganser		3	18	12	2	40	24	16		4	42		
Red-breasted Merganser		17	13			105	62	3		24	43		
Ruddy Duck			2	1							2		
Ring-necked Pheasant													
Ruffed Grouse	3	4	7	1	4	6	4	2		3	6	1	
Wild Turkey		1			38	8	15	8			40	2	6
Northern Bobwhite													
Common Loon	1	6	4		15	8	4	11		2	1	1	
Pied-billed Grebe	1	2	2		1	1	8	4					2
Horned Grebe											1		
Red-necked Grebe		3					2						
Eared Grebe													
Double-crested Cormorant	1	4	116	19	16	49	96	6		5	19		4
American White Pelican								1					
American Bittern		2	1	1	1			1					
Least Bittern													
Great Blue Heron	2	3	2	2	5	1	2				3		8
Great Egret							3						
Snowy Egret													
Green Heron						2							
Black-crowned Night-Heron													
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron													
Turkey Vulture	3	4	22	4	45	22	22	7	1	2	28	4	7
Osprey					14			4			2		7
Bald Eagle	7	6	13	3	17	10	10	9	1	3	11		2
Northern Harrier	3	2	1	1	7	1	3	1					
Sharp-shinned Hawk		1	1	2		1	3			2	1		
Cooper's Hawk			1	1		1		2		2	2		

Species Account by County & Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 8-May-2010

Species	Northern Lower Peninsula					Southern Lower Peninsula							
	MAS	LAK	MEC	ISA	BAY	MUS	SAG	OTT	KEN	GEN	LAP	STC	ALL
Greater White-fronted Goose						1							
Canada Goose	95	7	337	497	235	141	141	181	350	333	8	128	10
Mute Swan	95	2	10	13	41	45	5	64	25	16		7	2
Trumpeter Swan						1	1						
Tundra Swan				35	18								
Wood Duck	19	5	16	49	24	20	71	21	21	18	2	8	
Gadwall					9		23	33					
American Wigeon					8		11	2					
American Black Duck	1				4								
Mallard	58	5	66	201	182	93	49	210	313	70	4	29	10
Blue-winged Teal	18		1	9	15	15	32	17	6				
Northern Shoveler	7				4	62	45						
Northern Pintail	1				2								
Green-winged Teal	8				37	4	63	1					
Canvasback					3								
Redhead				1									
Ring-necked Duck						4	13			4			
Greater Scaup								4					
Lesser Scaup	9			5	4	43	6	2		3			
scaup sp.	1												
White-winged Scoter													
Black Scoter													
Long-tailed Duck													
Bufflehead		12	1	7	15	13				2			2
Common Goldeneye				4									
Hooded Merganser	2		1	2		3	8	2		1			
Common Merganser			1	9	1	3		4	1	1			
Red-breasted Merganser				1		2		5					16
Ruddy Duck	7		18	32		355	17		17				
Ring-necked Pheasant			2	9	18	2		7		3		2	
Ruffed Grouse	3		5	10	4	1							
Wild Turkey	27	16	23	106	18	51	5	26	19	15	2	35	4
Northern Bobwhite				1									
Common Loon	2	1	6	5	1			1					
Pied-billed Grebe	1		2	4	7	2	5	2	2	1		3	
Horned Grebe				1									
Red-necked Grebe													
Eared Grebe						1							
Double-crested Cormorant	501				174	6	24	25	48				
American White Pelican													
American Bittern				3					1				
Least Bittern									1				
Great Blue Heron	4		11	31	8	22	15	34	12	8	2	8	1
Great Egret	2		1		106		6			3		4	1
Snowy Egret					2								
Green Heron	1		3	5	1	4		3	3	1			
Black-crowned Night-Heron					3				1				
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron													
Turkey Vulture	25	8	18	122	19	19	19	23	17	62	2	28	2
Osprey	1		4	1		2			1	1	1		
Bald Eagle	4		3	10	9	3	34	5	3	6			
Northern Harrier	1		2	10	10	2		2		1			
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1		1	2	1			1		1		1	
Cooper's Hawk	1	1	1	3	4	1		6			1	1	

Species Account by County & Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 8-May-2010

Species	Southern Lower Peninsula								Statewide		
	ING	OAK	MAC	KAL	WAS	WAY	STJ	HL	TOTAL	/10 PH	#Ct's
Greater White-fronted Goose									1	0.005	1
Canada Goose	138	71	45	473	1235	667	74	35	6234	32.084	34
Mute Swan	5	8	13	85	61	60	51	5	787	4.050	25
Trumpeter Swan				28	5				44	0.226	8
Tundra Swan									54	0.278	3
Wood Duck	22		6	44	96	24	5	2	591	3.042	28
Gadwall						9			88	0.453	10
American Wigeon									21	0.108	3
American Black Duck						2			22	0.113	8
Mallard	136	69	21	136	359	114	28	16	2867	14.756	34
Blue-winged Teal		4	5	7	9	4		1	176	0.906	24
Northern Shoveler									127	0.654	7
Northern Pintail									3	0.015	2
Green-winged Teal						2			120	0.618	9
Canvasback									3	0.015	1
Redhead									2	0.010	2
Ring-necked Duck			5						83	0.427	11
Greater Scaup									24	0.124	3
Lesser Scaup				1					201	1.034	15
scaup sp.									64	0.329	4
White-winged Scoter									1	0.005	1
Black Scoter									2	0.010	1
Long-tailed Duck									31	0.160	2
Bufflehead									326	1.678	18
Common Goldeneye									31	0.160	10
Hooded Merganser			1		6	3		4	135	0.695	18
Common Merganser					1	4			186	0.957	18
Red-breasted Merganser						2			293	1.508	12
Ruddy Duck				1	1				453	2.331	11
Ring-necked Pheasant			1	1	25	7	1	2	80	0.412	13
Ruffed Grouse									64	0.329	16
Wild Turkey	22		6	47	71	1	12		624	3.212	27
Northern Bobwhite					1				2	0.010	2
Common Loon	2			1					72	0.371	18
Pied-billed Grebe	1	1		6	12	2		1	73	0.376	24
Horned Grebe									2	0.010	2
Red-necked Grebe									5	0.026	2
Eared Grebe									1	0.005	1
Double-crested Cormorant		4	11	11	14	96			1249	6.428	22
American White Pelican									1	0.005	1
American Bittern			2			1			13	0.067	9
Least Bittern									1	0.005	1
Great Blue Heron	13	9	1	34	41	48	7	10	347	1.786	29
Great Egret		9		2	15	28			180	0.926	12
Snowy Egret									2	0.010	1
Green Heron				3	13	1			40	0.206	12
Black-crowned Night-Heron						2			6	0.031	3
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron			1						1	0.005	1
Turkey Vulture	27	10	14	148	324	18	23	15	1114	5.733	34
Osprey				3	1			1	43	0.221	14
Bald Eagle					2	3			174	0.896	23
Northern Harrier	1			1			1	1	51	0.262	19
Sharp-shinned Hawk				1	1	1	1		23	0.118	18
Cooper's Hawk	4		1	3	17	3		1	57	0.293	21

Species Account by County & Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 8-May-2010

Species	Upper Peninsula					Northern Lower Peninsula							
	HOU	BAR	MAR	ALG	DIC	EMM	ALP	GRA	CRA	ALC	MAN	WEX	ROS
Northern Goshawk					1								
accipiter sp.					1						3		
Red-shouldered Hawk					1								
Broad-winged Hawk	1	2	3	1	11		1						
Red-tailed Hawk				1	2	3	1	3			4		
Rough-legged Hawk		1			1								
American Kestrel	3	5	8	6	4	5	5	3		2	3	2	
Merlin		2			2	2	1			2			
Peregrine Falcon			1										
Virginia Rail		1				1		3			1		
Sora		3	1			1	1	1			2		1
Common Moorhen													
American Coot					12						3		
Sandhill Crane	7	27	3	11	20	8	9	4			4	2	
Black-bellied Plover							1						
Semipalmated Plover													
Piping Plover						1							
Killdeer	3	10	12	6	10	12	19	22		4	12	10	
Spotted Sandpiper	1	4	2	4	2	7	3	8	1	4	7	1	
Solitary Sandpiper			2	3		3	6	14			7		
Greater Yellowlegs		3	1	7		6	1	7			2	3	
Willet													
Lesser Yellowlegs					1	9	6	2			7		
yellowlegs sp.	1												2
Upland Sandpiper						2	3	4			4		
Semipalmated Sandpiper					1								
Least Sandpiper						1		2			2		
peep sp.												1	
Pectoral Sandpiper													
Dunlin													
Ruff													
Short-billed Dowitcher			1										
Wilson's Snipe	1	1	1				2				5	1	
American Woodcock	2	5	1		1		8				8	1	2
Wilson's Phalarope													
Bonaparte's Gull							23	1			4		
Ring-billed Gull	315	110	127	44	23	680	555	245	3	9	83		3
Herring Gull	11	8	310	69	13	104	74	45		2	79		2
Iceland Gull			1										
Great Black-backed Gull													
gull sp.		94		210							55	3	
Caspian Tern						16	4	70		6	151		
Black Tern													
Common Tern													
Forster's Tern													
sterna sp.													
Rock Pigeon	55	7	45	61	75	28	9	18			14	1	3
Mourning Dove	14	8	38	8	187	118	86	37	6	10	103	13	21
Yellow-billed Cuckoo													
Black-billed Cuckoo													
Eastern Screech-Owl								1					
Great Horned Owl					3								2
Barred Owl			1				1	1		2	1		1
Common Nighthawk										1			



Species Account by County & Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 8-May-2010

Species	Northern Lower Peninsula					Southern Lower Peninsula							
	MAS	LAK	MEC	ISA	BAY	MUS	SAG	OTT	KEN	GEN	LAP	STC	ALL
Northern Goshawk				1									
accipiter sp.					2				2	1			
Red-shouldered Hawk				1	2					1			
Broad-winged Hawk				3	20	7	6	11	12	4	8	6	1
Red-tailed Hawk	4												
Rough-legged Hawk													
American Kestrel	3	1	2	11	2				9		1	3	
Merlin	1								1				
Peregrine Falcon					2	1			5				
Virginia Rail		2	2	11	3	1			3	3	2		
Sora	2	3	6	8	5	3	1	4		7			
Common Moorhen					2								
American Coot	4		1	8	5	16	1	3				6	
Sandhill Crane	13		7	19	6	18	27	7	13	14	1	4	
Black-bellied Plover													
Semipalmated Plover					14		12			1			
Piping Plover													
Killdeer	16	1	27	72	57	22	6	54	17	32		35	6
Spotted Sandpiper	8		8	13	12	45	3	15	6	7			1
Solitary Sandpiper	4		8	5	12	5	6	9	4	3		1	
Greater Yellowlegs	1			11	2	5	1	1					
Willet						2							
Lesser Yellowlegs	6	2	2	10	48	2	23	10	6	12			
yellowlegs sp.													
Upland Sandpiper	3			3		1							
Semipalmated Sandpiper						7		2					
Least Sandpiper	8		1	3	10			15		6			
peep sp.					15			3					
Pectoral Sandpiper	1								1				
Dunlin					89	6	36						
Ruff	1												
Short-billed Dowitcher				6									
Wilson's Snipe				3				4					
American Woodcock	2	2		19	13	7		1	2				
Wilson's Phalarope						2							
Bonaparte's Gull					144		2						
Ring-billed Gull	69		29	28	1646	28827	29	79	19	361		558	12
Herring Gull	109				50	94	3	58	4			8	
Iceland Gull													
Great Black-backed Gull								1					
gull sp.					10000			35	1			2	18
Caspian Tern	9				36	16		7		10			
Black Tern				4			1			1			
Common Tern					6								
Forster's Tern			1		79		11					27	
sterna sp.													
Rock Pigeon	79		79	86	38	22		33	29	15		12	
Mourning Dove	110	14	164	409	193	69	26	156	133	170	3	134	2
Yellow-billed Cuckoo				4									
Black-billed Cuckoo				5		1							
Eastern Screech-Owl				3	1	1						1	
Great Horned Owl				4	2			1	1	1		1	
Barred Owl		1		7		3		1	2				
Common Nighthawk						1							

Species Account by County & Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 8-May-2010

Species	Southern Lower Peninsula								Statewide		
	ING	OAK	MAC	KAL	WAS	WAY	STJ	HL	TOTAL	/10 PH	#C'ts
Northern Goshawk									1	0.005	1
accipiter sp.				1					2	0.010	2
Red-shouldered Hawk					2				11	0.057	6
Broad-winged Hawk			1		2	1			27	0.139	12
Red-tailed Hawk	15	3	3	22	39	9	3	2	192	0.988	25
Rough-legged Hawk									2	0.010	2
American Kestrel	2	1		3	9			2	95	0.489	24
Merlin				3					14	0.072	8
Peregrine Falcon					1				10	0.051	5
Virginia Rail				1	6	1		1	42	0.216	16
Sora		1		7	11	3		2	73	0.376	21
Common Moorhen					1				3	0.015	2
American Coot					2				61	0.314	11
Sandhill Crane	12			100	125	5	5		471	2.424	26
Black-bellied Plover						1			2	0.010	2
Semipalmated Plover						1			28	0.144	4
Piping Plover									1	0.005	1
Killdeer	23	18	1	26	106	47	4	8	698	3.592	31
Spotted Sandpiper	2	10		3	17	21		2	217	1.117	28
Solitary Sandpiper		5		8	27	2		11	145	0.746	21
Greater Yellowlegs					8	1			60	0.309	16
Willet									2	0.010	1
Lesser Yellowlegs				2	27	2		8	185	0.952	19
yellowlegs sp.					10				13	0.067	3
Upland Sandpiper									20	0.103	7
Semipalmated Sandpiper					3				13	0.067	4
Least Sandpiper		3			6	1		1	59	0.304	13
peep sp.									19	0.098	3
Pectoral Sandpiper	3								5	0.026	3
Dunlin					1	2			134	0.690	5
Ruff									1	0.005	1
Short-billed Dowitcher									7	0.036	2
Wilson's Snipe			1		1				20	0.103	10
American Woodcock		5	1	1	6	1		1	89	0.458	21
Wilson's Phalarope				7					9	0.046	2
Bonaparte's Gull		1		8	3	16			202	1.040	9
Ring-billed Gull		8	27	93	15	726		1	34724	178.713	29
Herring Gull					1	25			1069	5.502	20
Iceland Gull									1	0.005	1
Great Black-backed Gull									1	0.005	1
gull sp.					1				10419	53.623	10
Caspian Tern				1		2			328	1.688	12
Black Tern				3		2			11	0.057	5
Common Tern				19		85			110	0.566	3
Forster's Tern	2		19	8	4	89			240	1.235	9
sterna sp.						1			1	0.005	1
Rock Pigeon	18	5		89	156	52	3	2	1034	5.322	27
Mourning Dove	55	13	6	178	302	98	43	16	2943	15.147	34
Yellow-billed Cuckoo				6	1				11	0.057	3
Black-billed Cuckoo			1	2	2	1			12	0.062	6
Eastern Screech-Owl				1	4	1			13	0.067	8
Great Horned Owl				2	3	1			21	0.108	11
Barred Owl				4	3			1	29	0.149	14
Common Nighthawk									2	0.010	2



Species Account by County & Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 8-May-2010

Species	Upper Peninsula				Northern Lower Peninsula								
	HOU	BAR	MAR	ALG	DIC	EMM	ALP	GRA	CRA	ALC	MAN	WEX	ROS
Eastern Whip-poor-will					1								2
Chimney Swift			8					6		6	3		
Ruby-throated Hummingbird					4		2				3		
Belted Kingfisher	3	1	15	1	9	5	1	2			3	1	
Red-headed Woodpecker					2	3				2	1		2
Red-bellied Woodpecker			1		9	6	4	6		6	15		3
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	4	10	7	1	8	7		2		4			1
Downy Woodpecker	5	4	9	3	26	2	11	5	1	8	26	1	2
Hairy Woodpecker	7		8	3	16	9	12	5	1	4	15	1	2
Northern Flicker	11	16	29	11	71	33	17	7	1	6	19		5
Pileated Woodpecker	1	2	4		11	2	4	3	1	2	4		5
Eastern Wood-Pewee					10								
Willow Flycatcher													
Least Flycatcher					23	2					1		
Empidonax sp.													
Eastern Phoebe	2	3	21	3	21	2	10	5		2	5		1
Great Crested Flycatcher					1	1		3			2		
Eastern Kingbird						3	1	1			7	2	
White-eyed Vireo													
Yellow-throated Vireo													
Blue-headed Vireo		4	3	1		2		1				1	
Warbling Vireo		1				5		1			6		
Red-eyed Vireo	1			2									
Gray Jay			2										
Blue Jay	33	21	51	43	128	56	222	22	8	2	95	4	24
American Crow	52	71	98	173	202	105	68	52	4	27	107	19	31
Common Raven	28	12	14	36	15	91	15	3	3	2	3	4	
Horned Lark						1		5			2		
Purple Martin											16		1
Tree Swallow	5	232	69		290	175	713	69	8	4	487	15	180
Northern Rough-winged Swallow		1			10	223	64	83	3	2	256	2	
Bank Swallow						12	33	26		2	11		
Cliff Swallow		1				3	25	1				1	
Barn Swallow	5	2			7	66	225	122	4	12	329	6	15
swallow sp.													
Black-capped Chickadee	30	31	141	57	147	99	77	28	2	8	140	4	28
Boreal Chickadee			1										
Tufted Titmouse						6	3	5	1	4	25		3
Red-breasted Nuthatch	6	1	17	4	10	6	6	2		6	6		3
White-breasted Nuthatch	5	1	7		19	10	3	3	1	4	17		2
Brown Creeper			1	2							1		3
Carolina Wren													
House Wren	2				10	1		2			12	2	2
Winter Wren		1	8	8		2		1		2	2		
Sedge Wren											3		
Marsh Wren			2								2		1
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher						1				4	1		
Golden-crowned Kinglet		1	41	8		1		2					
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1	2	13	3		2	2				16		
Eastern Bluebird		4	7	4	21	9	4	3			35	2	
Veery					3	3							
Gray-cheeked Thrush													
Swainson's Thrush			2							2			
Hermit Thrush	3	40	33	41	32	5	1	2			2		

Species Account by County & Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 8-May-2010

Species	Northern Lower Peninsula					Southern Lower Peninsula							
	MAS	LAK	MEC	ISA	BAY	MUS	SAG	OTT	KEN	GEN	LAP	STC	ALL
Eastern Whip-poor-will		7		2	1	2		4					
Chimney Swift			2	3	10	2	172	1	11	1		10	
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	4		1	5				6	5			7	
Belted Kingfisher	7	2	9	9	4	8	3	10	6	4			
Red-headed Woodpecker	8	1	3	3		4		4	1	2			
Red-bellied Woodpecker	15	5	17	55	12	9	15	24	38	28	2	14	2
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker		3	2	7	2	1	2	1					
Downy Woodpecker	19	3	21	51	15	12	6	33	30	24	2	23	3
Hairy Woodpecker	8	5	13	28	5	6	4	15	12	6	1	7	1
Northern Flicker	31	3	25	56	22	9	21	19	16	22		14	
Pileated Woodpecker	4	1	4	8		4	2	5	4	1		1	
Eastern Wood-Pewee				4				3	2				
Willow Flycatcher													
Least Flycatcher		2	2	11		2	8		2	1			
Empidonax sp.													
Eastern Phoebe	4	2	7	20	8	2	3	17	10	6	1	2	
Great Crested Flycatcher	2	1	9	15	7	1	5	5	6	14		1	
Eastern Kingbird	7		4	39	21	6	4	2	9	16	2		
White-eyed Vireo													
Yellow-throated Vireo		2	5	12		4	5	4	3	3			
Blue-headed Vireo				2	1	4		4					
Warbling Vireo	2	1	8	50	27	4	52	14	19	25		2	1
Red-eyed Vireo				16	1	2	1	3	2	8		2	2
Gray Jay													
Blue Jay	74	15	85	179	52	43	20	110	79	97		80	5
American Crow	134	30	236	450	112	183	22	196	135	131	5	77	6
Common Raven		3	3	2	1								
Horned Lark	6		19	169	44	32	6	24	31	71		13	
Purple Martin	9			2	17	4		13	23	1		4	
Tree Swallow	617	32	155	474	371	290	440	233	422	1527	1	45	2
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	6	4	75	358	99	19	51	77	178	177		27	
Bank Swallow	150			209	148	12	271	37	85	1299			
Cliff Swallow	3		98	20	35		67	33	2	58		14	
Barn Swallow	112	33	142	585	646	477	304	325	311	1540	4	65	14
swallow sp.										225			
Black-capped Chickadee	70	11	61	130	72	30	32	75	81	73	10	22	4
Boreal Chickadee													
Tufted Titmouse	35	6	14	36	15	20	13	48	40	33	2	8	2
Red-breasted Nuthatch	2	1	4	9		3		8		2		3	
White-breasted Nuthatch	22	3	12	27	10	9	3	28	35	19	3	11	2
Brown Creeper	1		2	4		2	7		4	2			
Carolina Wren				1					2				
House Wren	6		4	45	28	11	38	39	23	34	4	11	1
Winter Wren	1			2		1		1					
Sedge Wren			1					2					
Marsh Wren					13	8	2	3	1				
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	4		2	3	11	23	34	11	15	23		3	2
Golden-crowned Kinglet	3					5		2	1	1			
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	6		3	3	4	7	18	5	3			1	2
Eastern Bluebird	42	1	17	43	5	16		42	16	63	2	11	
Veery	4			4	3	1		5	2	1			
Gray-cheeked Thrush													
Swainson's Thrush						2		1					
Hermit Thrush	4	6	3				2	1					



Species Account by County & Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 8-May-2010

Species	Southern Lower Peninsula								Statewide		
	ING	OAK	MAC	KAL	WAS	WAY	STJ	HL	TOTAL	/10 PH	#Ct's
Eastern Whip-poor-will									19	0.098	7
Chimney Swift	21		26	7	136	21		16	462	2.378	19
Ruby-throated Hummingbird				7	7	2			53	0.273	12
Belted Kingfisher	1		1	7	8	7		2	129	0.664	26
Red-headed Woodpecker				3	6		1	1	44	0.226	16
Red-bellied Woodpecker	24	2	5	59	85	21	4	2	488	2.512	29
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker							1		63	0.324	17
Downy Woodpecker	17	1	2	44	47	20	6		482	2.481	33
Hairy Woodpecker	9	1	1	11	15	4			235	1.209	31
Northern Flicker	14	7	5	30	54	23	8	2	607	3.124	31
Pileated Woodpecker	1	2		7	2		1		86	0.443	26
Eastern Wood-Pewee	4			4	11	2			40	0.206	8
Willow Flycatcher				1					1	0.005	1
Least Flycatcher	1			5	6	2			68	0.350	14
Empidonax sp.					2				2	0.010	1
Eastern Phoebe	22			17	25	5	5	1	232	1.194	29
Great Crested Flycatcher	10	1	2	25	23	7		2	143	0.736	22
Eastern Kingbird	5	3	2	18	55	14		1	222	1.143	22
White-eyed Vireo					1				1	0.005	1
Yellow-throated Vireo	5			12	34	2		4	95	0.489	13
Blue-headed Vireo				6	7	1			37	0.190	13
Warbling Vireo	17	4	5	44	94	37	2	4	425	2.187	24
Red-eyed Vireo	12		1	28	35	11		4	131	0.674	17
Gray Jay									2	0.010	1
Blue Jay	51	11	40	170	222	45	17	2	2106	10.839	33
American Crow	220	8	3	272	480	17	52	8	3786	19.485	34
Common Raven									235	1.209	16
Horned Lark	14	2		24	125	25	1	15	629	3.237	20
Purple Martin			21	20	61	8		5	205	1.055	15
Tree Swallow	81	17	305	351	1556	282	55	60	9563	49.218	33
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	22	53	451	62	591	209	2	35	3140	16.161	28
Bank Swallow	29	2		216	546	355	17	8	3468	17.849	20
Cliff Swallow	3	1	9	4	88	23		2	491	2.527	21
Barn Swallow	129	102	789	743	1694	1004	67	55	9934	51.127	32
swallow sp.					458	770			1453	7.478	3
Black-capped Chickadee	91	5	11	121	225	67	4	8	1995	10.268	34
Boreal Chickadee									1	0.005	1
Tufted Titmouse	37	6	1	86	127	32	4	6	618	3.181	28
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1			1	4	2			107	0.551	23
White-breasted Nuthatch	12	2	1	55	53	13	2		394	2.028	31
Brown Creeper	1				5				35	0.180	13
Carolina Wren			1	7	20	7			38	0.196	6
House Wren	25			45	94	44	3	5	491	2.527	25
Winter Wren									29	0.149	11
Sedge Wren	4				3				13	0.067	5
Marsh Wren					3	5	1		41	0.211	11
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	6		6	23	125	43		10	350	1.801	20
Golden-crowned Kinglet									65	0.335	10
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	4		1	4	6	5			111	0.571	22
Eastern Bluebird	14	4		75	122	8	18	4	592	3.047	27
Veery	5			4	15	1		1	52	0.268	14
Gray-cheeked Thrush				3		1			4	0.021	2
Swainson's Thrush	2			13	5	3			30	0.154	8
Hermit Thrush				1		3			179	0.921	16

Species Account by County & Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 8-May-2010

Species	Upper Peninsula					Northern Lower Peninsula							
	HOU	BAR	MAR	ALG	DIC	EMM	ALP	GRA	CRA	ALC	MAN	WEX	ROS
Wood Thrush					1	3					1		
American Robin	95	117	122	110	272	254	102	97	23	20	367	25	101
Gray Catbird					7	1	1	2		2	12		
Northern Mockingbird					3								
Brown Thrasher			2		3	9	3	6		6	7	1	1
European Starling	72	102	92	90	298	416	535	166	51	30	332	32	135
American Pipit							35						
Cedar Waxwing	10							3			6		
Blue-winged Warbler													
Brewster's Hybrid													
Golden-winged Warbler											1		
Tennessee Warbler													
Orange-crowned Warbler			1					1					
Nashville Warbler		8	13	4	5	10	3	22			9	1	
Northern Parula		1	1	1				1					
Yellow Warbler					3	5	2	11			15		2
Chestnut-sided Warbler					13	1					1	1	
Magnolia Warbler						1		1			1		
Cape May Warbler							1				3		
Black-throated Blue Warbler			1			1					3		
Yellow-rumped Warbler	9	9	139	19	56	32	7	7			68		2
Black-throated Green Warbler	1	1	4	4	3	9	7			2	5		
Blackburnian Warbler			1								1		
Yellow-throated Warbler													
Pine Warbler		3	15			12	3	8		4	7		2
Palm Warbler	2	2	13	2	2	10	9	2			15		
Bay-breasted Warbler							1						
Blackpoll Warbler													
Cerulean Warbler											1		
Black-and-white Warbler	1		1			5	1			2			
American Redstart						1	2	1			14		
Prothonotary Warbler													
Ovenbird			3			12	1	3		2	8	2	
Northern Waterthrush		5	1			2	2	3			4	1	
Louisiana Waterthrush													
Mourning Warbler										1			
Common Yellowthroat			1		3	1		1			13	1	
Hooded Warbler													
Wilson's Warbler			1										
Canada Warbler													
Yellow-breasted Chat													
Eastern Towhee			2		4			3			11	2	6
American Tree Sparrow				3	5	3	7						
Chipping Sparrow	40	43	112	35	105	64	44	21	3	14	144	7	17
Clay-colored Sparrow			4			2	1				1		
Field Sparrow		1					3			2	4	1	2
Vesper Sparrow		31	22	9		29	1	7	1		15	1	2
Savannah Sparrow	19	41	5	11	2	9	10	4		4	2		1
Grasshopper Sparrow						1		1			1		
Henslow's Sparrow													
Fox Sparrow					10								
Song Sparrow	31	31	46	28	21	88	11	41		30	48	4	5
Lincoln's Sparrow	1		5					1			2		
Swamp Sparrow	12	18	11	8		1	3	5		2	9		6



Species Account by County & Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 8-May-2010

Species	Northern Lower Peninsula					Southern Lower Peninsula							ALL
	MAS	LAK	MEC	ISA	BAY	MUS	SAG	OTT	KEN	GEN	LAP	STC	
Wood Thrush	8		3	7	11	3		11	4	1		6	
American Robin	432	89	458	1598	622	193	135	849	819	1362	3	348	7
Gray Catbird	8	1	5	62	47	31	25	35	12	35	1	11	2
Northern Mockingbird			1										
Brown Thrasher	8	4	8	27	6	8		9	3	5		3	
European Starling	298	23	493	1005	598	717	46	615	530	824	8	326	11
American Pipit			1	20	52	7	7			3			
Cedar Waxwing	4			29	6	8	6	6	107	59			
Blue-winged Warbler		1	4	7	4	4	1	2	10	22	1	1	
Brewster's Hybrid													
Golden-winged Warbler	2	1	1		1	2		2	1				
Tennessee Warbler	1				4	1		2	7				
Orange-crowned Warbler			1	1	1	1	6		2				
Nashville Warbler	2	6	7	18	13	6	16	19	6	8		2	1
Northern Parula					5	1	5	2	2				
Yellow Warbler	13	9	37	109	192	102	148	86	77	75	1	35	5
Chestnut-sided Warbler				6	2	1	2	2	2	4			1
Magnolia Warbler	3		1		2	1	2	1	4	1			1
Cape May Warbler				4				1	1			2	
Black-throated Blue Warbler	1			1	3	1	3	3	1	1		1	1
Yellow-rumped Warbler	72	2	2	26	26	13	26	71	52	8	2		2
Black-throated Green Warbler		1	4	5	8	4	4	11	10	8		5	
Blackburnian Warbler				2			1	1	3	1			
Yellow-throated Warbler													
Pine Warbler	3	1	5	6	1	1	4	17	3				
Palm Warbler	38			4	14	2	3	49	1	2	1	2	
Bay-breasted Warbler									4				
Blackpoll Warbler				2		1			2				
Cerulean Warbler						1							
Black-and-white Warbler		1		5	6	3	4	9	7				
American Redstart	3	2	2	15	5	8	18	10	14	9			1
Prothonotary Warbler						3	2		3				
Ovenbird	6	3	32	31	6	9	6	11	33	10		6	
Northern Waterthrush	1		7	11	10	4	6	3	3	3			
Louisiana Waterthrush				1	1			1	3				
Mourning Warbler								2	1				
Common Yellowthroat	13	8	30	38	36	43	42	54	54	26	2	9	2
Hooded Warbler													1
Wilson's Warbler				1				1					
Canada Warbler				1					3				
Yellow-breasted Chat													
Eastern Towhee	10	8	11	20	9	5	1	23	18	22	2	6	3
American Tree Sparrow				1					2				
Chipping Sparrow	98	20	84	215	75	55	3	101	104	158	2	69	2
Clay-colored Sparrow	7			7	5			1	1	2			
Field Sparrow	4	9	8	26	1	11		6	14	18		2	
Vesper Sparrow	2	4	9	15	4	6		3	3	2			
Savannah Sparrow	8		13	33	28	16	24	2	2	5		7	
Grasshopper Sparrow				7		2		1	2				
Henslow's Sparrow				2									
Fox Sparrow				2									
Song Sparrow	49	5	82	168	135	141	163	145	126	128	4	54	7
Lincoln's Sparrow				2	4	2	1	2	1				
Swamp Sparrow	9	11	8	25	102	24	13	17	11	8		1	

Species Account by County & Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 8-May-2010

Species	Southern Lower Peninsula								Statewide			
	ING	OAK	MAC	KAL	WAS	WAY	STJ	HL	TOTAL	/10 PH	#Ct's	
Wood Thrush	2			17	24		2		5	109	0.561	17
American Robin	522	126	60	1043	2077		646	161	25	13280	68.348	34
Gray Catbird	36	2	4	97	173		47	4	8	671	3.453	27
Northern Mockingbird					7			1		12	0.062	4
Brown Thrasher	1			16	7		1			144	0.741	23
European Starling	567	130	19	758	1840		665	157	20	12001	61.765	34
American Pipit	35				24		1			185	0.952	10
Cedar Waxwing	2		2	7	26			15		296	1.523	16
Blue-winged Warbler	1	1	1	20	22		5		3	110	0.566	18
Brewster's Hybrid				1						1	0.005	1
Golden-winged Warbler										11	0.057	8
Tennessee Warbler	2	1	1	25	2		4			50	0.257	11
Orange-crowned Warbler	1				1					15	0.077	9
Nashville Warbler	8	1	2	34	36		17		5	282	1.451	28
Northern Parula	1			3	10		3			36	0.185	13
Yellow Warbler	50	12	37	169	445		87	12	21	1760	9.058	27
Chestnut-sided Warbler	7		2	10	13		4		2	72	0.371	17
Magnolia Warbler	3		3	9	6		6		2	48	0.247	18
Cape May Warbler				2	1		1			16	0.082	9
Black-throated Blue Warbler	3		4	2	6		1			37	0.190	18
Yellow-rumped Warbler	8		8	39	114		57	1	6	883	4.545	29
Black-throated Green Warbler	6		3	27	27		7		1	167	0.859	25
Blackburnian Warbler	1			2	14		3			30	0.154	11
Yellow-throated Warbler					1			2		3	0.015	2
Pine Warbler		3		2	9					108	0.556	19
Palm Warbler	1			6	14		6			200	1.029	23
Bay-breasted Warbler										5	0.026	2
Blackpoll Warbler				1	2			1		9	0.046	6
Cerulean Warbler				1	4			1		8	0.041	5
Black-and-white Warbler	2		3	4	11		8		1	74	0.381	18
American Redstart	13		5	12	25		2		5	167	0.859	21
Prothonotary Warbler				1			1		2	12	0.062	6
Ovenbird	21	1	2	23	29		7		2	269	1.384	25
Northern Waterthrush	2		2	4	11		5		2	92	0.473	22
Louisiana Waterthrush									2	8	0.041	5
Mourning Warbler	1						1			6	0.031	5
Common Yellowthroat	48	7	12	105	258		34	2	17	860	4.426	27
Hooded Warbler					8		1			10	0.051	3
Wilson's Warbler					1					4	0.021	4
Canada Warbler										4	0.021	2
Yellow-breasted Chat					2		2		1	5	0.026	3
Eastern Towhee	16	1	2	62	54		10		5	316	1.626	26
American Tree Sparrow										19	0.098	5
Chipping Sparrow	98	6	2	337	353		41	32	20	2524	12.990	34
Clay-colored Sparrow							1			32	0.165	11
Field Sparrow	19		8	37	59		14		3	252	1.297	22
Vesper Sparrow	1			4	2					173	0.890	22
Savannah Sparrow	1		6	10	31		43		1	338	1.740	27
Grasshopper Sparrow					1					16	0.082	8
Henslow's Sparrow					2					4	0.021	2
Fox Sparrow										12	0.062	2
Song Sparrow	98	8	26	176	300		34	9	10	2252	11.590	33
Lincoln's Sparrow	1				1					23	0.118	12
Swamp Sparrow	11	3	12	28	39		12		3	412	2.120	28



Species Account by County & Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 8-May-2010

Species	Upper Peninsula					Northern Lower Peninsula							
	HOU	BAR	MAR	ALG	DIC	EMM	ALP	GRA	CRA	ALC	MAN	WEX	ROS
White-throated Sparrow	35	16	71	19	9	49	24	20		4	36	1	1
White-crowned Sparrow	3	1	24	14	10	152	152	16		50	94	1	12
Dark-eyed Junco	3	3	13	6	21	1							
Scarlet Tanager								1			2		
Northern Cardinal	1				20	9	29	17		16	68	2	4
Rose-breasted Grosbeak			2	1	95	19	13	7	1	4	50	4	2
Indigo Bunting					8	1		2			1		
Dickcissel													
Bobolink						2	1	4			4	1	
Red-winged Blackbird	95	57	92	88	191	188	353	206	6	12	331	18	95
Eastern Meadowlark		2		3	2	27	5	16			8	1	
Yellow-headed Blackbird													
Rusty Blackbird				4	8						1		
Brewer's Blackbird			2	22	12	2	7	3			16		
Common Grackle	42	41	42	15	63	135	126	94	13	50	158	29	45
Brown-headed Cowbird	7	7	47	1	23	101	133	12	1	2	100	38	7
blackbird sp.													
Orchard Oriole													
Baltimore Oriole					12	3		5	1	2	22	1	5
Purple Finch	4	2	27	3	31	30	36	1		2	8	4	4
House Finch			3		13	7	16	12		1	36	2	
Pine Siskin	24	5	12		27	1	27				3		
American Goldfinch	42	14	68	34	146	146	229	17	2	8	202	8	30
Evening Grosbeak			4		5			12					
House Sparrow				4	2	94	55			2	37		
Total Species	73	91	108	80	106	122	110	118	30	71	142	58	69
Total Individuals	1372	1516	2663	1773	3418	4478	4867	2130	181	518	5175	330	1168

Species Account by County & Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 8-May-2010

Species	Northern Lower Peninsula					Southern Lower Peninsula							
	MAS	LAK	MEC	ISA	BAY	MUS	SAG	OTT	KEN	GEN	LAP	STC	ALL
White-throated Sparrow	32	2	6	20	53	35	51	85	10	4			46
White-crowned Sparrow	77	18	58	140	216	69	31	70	26	43		29	14
Dark-eyed Junco	2		3		1				7				
Scarlet Tanager	1			5	1	4	4	3	16	3			
Northern Cardinal	61	8	31	168	81	53	36	147	199	118	2	61	7
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	36	22	54	138	35	35	29	83	50	48	2	32	2
Indigo Bunting	2			13	1	2		10	11	1			1
Dickcissel				20									
Bobolink	23	5	10	27	20	6	4	2	4	1		21	
Red-winged Blackbird	449	170	879	1822	775	707	420	1605	583	672	26	481	17
Eastern Meadowlark	16	5	25	49	6	30	4	13	7	8		5	
Yellow-headed Blackbird					13								
Rusty Blackbird					10		12	2					
Brewer's Blackbird	7			4				4					
Common Grackle	133	20	163	801	317	144	71	225	293	492	1	169	2
Brown-headed Cowbird	122	9	161	260	162	126	78	243	139	210	1	94	7
blackbird sp.									9				
Orchard Oriole				4	1	2	2						
Baltimore Oriole	36	12	45	117	52	21	63	74	62	96	2	27	4
Purple Finch	13	2	1	35		1		2	8				
House Finch	41	2	22	63	60	10	5	68	116	65		42	
Pine Siskin	1												
American Goldfinch	126	9	135	280	136	97	60	196	154	141	6	85	13
Evening Grosbeak													
House Sparrow	35	2	70	245	227	4	3	171	402	295	1	71	3
Total Species	127	78	115	158	146	151	114	149	134	116	42	84	55
Total Individuals	5086	761	4920	12890	19519	34194	4025	7846	6937	11743	133	3543	300



Species Account by County & Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 8-May-2010

Species	Southern Lower Peninsula								Statewide		
	ING	OAK	MAC	KAL	WAS	WAY	STJ	HL	TOTAL	/10 PH	#Ct's
White-throated Sparrow	32		15	107	109	37	3	6	938	4.828	30
White-crowned Sparrow	16	4	1	71	91	49	4	4	1560	8.029	32
Dark-eyed Junco									60	0.309	10
Scarlet Tanager	11	1		33	37	2		4	128	0.659	16
Northern Cardinal	100	20	11	282	437	11	24	10	2033	10.463	30
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	41	2	3	124	160	33		6	1133	5.831	31
Indigo Bunting			2	23	62	10		1	151	0.777	17
Dickcissel									20	0.103	1
Bobolink	1	2		12	27	7		5	189	0.973	22
Red-winged Blackbird	366	121	115	1497	2745	478	105	35	15800	81.318	34
Eastern Meadowlark	4	2		6	53	16	4	3	320	1.647	26
Yellow-headed Blackbird									13	0.067	1
Rusty Blackbird					2				39	0.201	7
Brewer's Blackbird									79	0.407	10
Common Grackle	167	45	68	486	932	194	124	22	5722	29.449	34
Brown-headed Cowbird	61	10	19	254	540	163	19	16	3173	16.330	34
blackbird sp.					200				209	1.076	2
Orchard Oriole	1			7	7	2			26	0.134	8
Baltimore Oriole	40	10	16	117	269	117	24	16	1271	6.541	29
Purple Finch									214	1.101	19
House Finch	26	4	2	73	105	26	22	1	843	4.339	27
Pine Siskin									100	0.515	8
American Goldfinch	124	10	44	257	458	146	36	16	3475	17.885	34
Evening Grosbeak									21	0.108	3
House Sparrow	86	17	30	302	427	250	66	2	2903	14.941	27
Total Species	104	68	83	138	156	141	58	95	230	-	-
Total Individuals	4082	1042	2434	11014	23249	8770	1359	736	194172	-	-

Effort by County and Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 8-May-2010

	Upper Peninsula					Northern Lower Peninsula							
	HOU	BAR	MAR	ALG	DIC	EMM	ALP	GRA	CRA	ALC	MAN	WEX	ROS
(Regular) Observers	11	4	12	3	19	15	15	9	1	1	11	4	3
Parties	7	3	8	3	12	6	10	5	1	1	7	1	2
Hours foot	11.8	9.0	33.5	6.3	13.0	15.5	20.5	22.0	0.5	9.0	13.0	1.0	1.0
Hours car	12.0	15.5	22.8	21.2	13.5	31.5	30.0	19.0	8.0		32.5	5.0	14.5
Hours boat	1.0				2.0								
Hours bike													
Hours golfcart													
Hours other													
Miles foot	11.5	4.5	39.5	4.8	16.0	20.0	8.0	15.0	0.5	8.0	14.5	1.0	0.5
Miles car	103.9	287.0	295.5	245.4	249.0	275.0	522.0	239.5	90.0		368.0	80.0	168.0
Miles boat	0.8				2.0								
Miles bike													
Miles golfcart													
Miles other													
Hours Feeder Watch	23.5		39.0		78.5	3.0	37.0		1.0	1.0	27.0	8.0	
#Feeder Watchers	11		9		24	2	16		1	1	10	4	
#Feeder Stations	12		8		69	2	39		1	7	31	2	
Hours Owling		0.5		4.7	1.0	1.0	2.0			1.0	1.0		1.0
Miles Owling		0.5		35.0	5.0	10.0	5.0			0.0	0.5		15.0
#parties owling		1		3	1	2	1			1	1		1
#observers owling		2		3	2	2	1			1	1		1
# stops owling		1		15	3	4	10			1	2		3
Time Start	7:00	5:30	7:00	3:45	6:00	6:00		6:16		9:00		8:50	
Time Stop	21:00	21:45	21:00	20:00	19:00	18:15		21:00		22:00		18:30	
Total Party Hours	48.3	25.0	95.3	32.2	108.0	51.0	89.5	41.0	9.5	11.0	73.5	14.0	16.5
Audio lure used						1			1				



Effort by County and Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 8-May-2010

	Northern Lower Peninsula					Southern Lower Peninsula							ALL
	MAS	LAK	MEC	ISA	BAY	MUS	SAG	OTT	KEN	GEN	LAP	STC	
(Regular) Observers	18	2	11	28	14	11	3	26	27	18	5	11	4
Parties	9	1	5	10	8	10	3	14	21	9	1	6	2
Hours foot	25.3		9.0	21.0	25.0	43.3	23.0	33.8	46.5	33.0	4.0	9.8	4.0
Hours car	33.3	7.5	34.5	73.5	45.5	13.3	6.0	31.0	21.5	37.0		25.0	8.0
Hours boat													
Hours bike													
Hours golfcart													
Hours other								7.0	2.0				
Miles foot	17.5		3.0	22.0	18.8	33.5	21.0	30.0	47.0	24.5	3.0	5.2	2.0
Miles car	425.0	128.0	450.0	648.0	475.8	77.0	26.0	265.0	269.7	335.0		287.5	120.0
Miles boat													
Miles bike													
Miles golfcart													
Miles other								10.0	1.3				
Hours Feeder Watch	58.8	8.0	10.5	42.0		3.3			26.3	3.0	0.5	21.5	1.0
#Feeder Watchers	22	3	6	7		1			13	1	2	9	1
#Feeder Stations	61	2	10	29		1			30	5	1	5	1
Hours Owling		1.0		10.0	3.0	0.3		3.0	2.3			1.0	
Miles Owling		10.0		46.0	42.5	1.0		15.0	18.5				
#parties owling		1		4	2	1		2	2			1	
#observers owling		1		7	2	1		3	2			1	
# stops owling		6		8	2	1		19	14				
Time Start	6:00					7:00			5:00	6:00	7:30	7:45	7:30
Time Stop	21:45					22:15			21:30	19:00	12:00	21:30	17:00
Total Party Hours	117.3	16.5	54.0	146.5	73.5	60.0	29.0	74.8	98.5	73.0	4.5	57.3	13.0
Audio lure used			3	5				2				1	0

Effort by County and Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 8-May-2010

	Southern Lower Peninsula									Statewide
	ING	OAK	MAC	KAL	WAS	WAY	STJ	HL	Total	
(Regular) Observers	10	2	11	30	67	11	14	1	432	
Parties	9	2	4	19	36	10	5	1	251	
Hours foot	36.0	10.0	12.3	42.0	99.5	34.0	4.5	3.0	674.9	
Hours car	22.5	4.0		58.5	97.5	24.0	17.0	5.0	790.0	
Hours boat									3.0	
Hours bike	1.0								1.0	
Hours golfcart					1.0				1.0	
Hours other									9.0	
Miles foot	32.5	15.0	5.5	34.3	77.0	28.0		2.5	566.0	
Miles car	252.8	113.0		614.8	861.3	146.0	169.0	120.0	8707.1	
Miles boat									2.8	
Miles bike	6.0								6.0	
Miles golfcart					2.0				2.0	
Miles other									11.3	
Hours Feeder Watch				5.0	2.0	1.0	3.0		403.8	
#Feeder Watchers				2	2	4	1		152	
#Feeder Stations				3	1	1	2		323	
Hours Owling					23.8	3.0		1.0	60.5	
Miles Owling					83.5	19.0		40.0	346.5	
#parties owling					8	2		1	35	
#observers owling					12	2		1	45	
# stops owling					29	9		4	131	
Time Start	6:15	6:00		6:30	5:30	5:30	7:30	5:30	-	
Time Stop	17:30	17:00		20:45	22:00	20:20	15:00	21:30	-	
Total Party Hours	59.5	14.0	12.3	105.5	223.8	62.0	24.5	9.0	1943.0	
Audio lure used					3				16	



2009 Michigan North American Migration Count - Complete Tables

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The 187th annual Michigan North American Migration Count was conducted on 9 May 2009. Petrucha and Buecking (2009) presented a summary of the data and abbreviated data tables. Several people have expressed frustration at not being able to view the tables in their entirety. Since there is not room in a normal issue to present the entire data set, a decision was made to present the entire set of data in a bound issue and this is presented here. We wish to thank Jon Wuepper for his drive and efforts in making a bound issue possible.

Literature Cited

Petrucha, M. E. and J. Buecking. 2009. 2009 North American Migration Count. *Michigan Birds and Natural History* 16:116–128.

2009 Michigan NAMC County Abbreviations

ALC	Alcona	HOU	Houghton	MUS	Muskegon
ALG	Alger	ING	Ingham	OAK	Oakland
ALL	Allegan	ISA	Isabella	OSC	Osceola
ALP	Alpena	KAL	Kalamazoo	OTT	Ottawa
BAR	Baraga	KEN	Kent	ROS	Roscommon
BAY	Bay	LAK	Lake	SAG	Saginaw
DIC	Dickinson	LAP	Lapeer	STC	St.Clair
EAT	Eaton	LIV	Livingston	STJ	St. Joseph
EMM	Emmett	MAN	Manistee	WAS	Washtenaw
GEN	Genesee	MAR	Marquette	WAY	Wayne
GRA	Grand Traverse	MAS	Mason	WEX	Wexford
HIL	Hillsdale	MEC	Mecosta		



Species Account by County & Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 9-May-2009

Species	Upper Peninsula					Northern Lower Peninsula							
	HOU	BAR	MAR	ALG	DIC	EMM	ALP	GRA	ALC	MAN	WEX	ROS	MAS
Snow Goose						1							
Canada Goose	49	21	94	49	115	110	91	80	62	116	20	69	90
Mute Swan						11	5	23	2	73	2		80
Trumpeter Swan				8				2	12	2	1		1
Tundra Swan												2	
Wood Duck		13	21	18	11	8	8	2	7	8		2	40
Gadwall						7							
American Wigeon	1	1	7										
American Black Duck		2	1	1	2			1	1				
Mallard	46	45	95	34	44	72	34	69	25	132	1	18	49
Blue-winged Teal	20	14	18	4		8	1	17	3	12	2		8
Northern Shoveler	16	2	2			2							10
Northern Pintail					3			2					
Green-winged Teal	3	8	14	3		12		2					
Canvasback													
Redhead		6	1		1					2			2
Ring-necked Duck	16	9	34	2	20	13		2		3		22	
Greater Scaup	6		6	3						8			
Lesser Scaup	31	24	91	22	45	24				77		4	4
scaup sp.	3	1		10		5							
White-winged Scoter			1										
Black Scoter		1					1						
Long-tailed Duck										1			
Bufflehead	26	31	56	56	28	28	16	33	6	36	1	11	1
Common Goldeneye			21	5	5	2	2	1		13		2	
Hooded Merganser	20	4	42		25	6		4	11	2	1		
Common Merganser		22	33	28	19	30	27	33	4	15		7	1
Red-breasted Merganser		27	181	27		101	41	13	18	10			5
Ruddy Duck								3			1		39
Ring-necked Pheasant			1		1								
Ruffed Grouse	1	17	31	19	18	15	3	12	9	15	2	2	2
Sharp-tailed Grouse				6									
Wild Turkey			1	9	69	17	17	14	3	35	6	23	43
Northern Bobwhite													
Common Loon		6	184	5	20	6	1	18	3	5	2	1	
Pied-billed Grebe		2	8	1	5	3		2				3	
Horned Grebe			1										
Red-necked Grebe		4	9										
Double-crested Cormorant	6	1	76	6	10	76	51	9	114	90			496
American White Pelican			1										
American Bittern	1	3	1	1	1					2			
Least Bittern													
Great Blue Heron	3	7	29	5	10	10	12		2	6	1	32	3
Great Egret				1			4	1					1
Snowy Egret													
Green Heron	1		2			4	2	1	2	8		2	5
Black-crowned Night-Heron							1						
Turkey Vulture	1	6	24	9	28	53	73	14	33	46		12	62
Osprey			1	1	8	1	3	2	1			13	
Bald Eagle	5	4	17	9	24	6	11	6	6	10		1	4
Northern Harrier	2	3	5	2	5	3	3	1	1	2	1		2
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1			2	2	2	5	1	2	3			2
Cooper's Hawk			1				2	3					
Northern Goshawk						1							

MICHIGAN BIRDS and Natural History



Species Account by County & Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 9-May-2009

Species	Northern Lower Peninsula					Southern Lower Peninsula							
	LAK	OSC	MEC	ISA	BAY	MUS	SAG	OTT	KEN	GEN	LAP	STC	ALL
Snow Goose									1				
Canada Goose	58	3	228	391	201	144	235	228	488	259	8	147	12
Mute Swan			14	32	30	49	4	145	22	6		22	11
Trumpeter Swan					1	1		2					
Tundra Swan					2								
Wood Duck	2		25	24	15	16	41	44	27	14		25	6
Gadwall					18	22	38						
American Wigeon					2	1	1						
American Black Duck				1	3		7	1	3				
Mallard	14	1	75	196	115	69	504	215	264	63	8	54	11
Blue-winged Teal			1	7	14	11	27	13	4	2		1	2
Northern Shoveler				1		24	21	25	2				
Northern Pintail									1				
Green-winged Teal	1				2		26						
Canvasback													
Redhead						2							
Ring-necked Duck					1	6	2						
Greater Scaup					3								
Lesser Scaup				5	3	107							1
scaup sp.								4					
White-winged Scoter													
Black Scoter													
Long-tailed Duck													
Bufflehead	8			10	7	4	2	1	1				
Common Goldeneye				4			1						
Hooded Merganser				18		3	11		5				
Common Merganser				12	1	5	1			1			
Red-breasted Merganser				4	3	4				1			
Ruddy Duck				4	4	300	10	28	3	20		1	8
Ring-necked Pheasant			1	26	6		3	1	2	5		12	1
Ruffed Grouse	1	3	4	18		2				1			
Sharp-tailed Grouse													
Wild Turkey	23	5	67	260	16	16	30	49	37	28	1	16	1
Northern Bobwhite				2									
Common Loon	3	1	4	5	2	2			1	1		1	
Pied-billed Grebe			1	10	10	3	6	1	3	4		3	
Horned Grebe				1									
Red-necked Grebe													
Double-crested Cormorant	3			3	85	35	45	53		17		8	9
American White Pelican					1	2							
American Bittern	1			3	28	2	1	1	2				
Least Bittern			1	1	1	1							
Great Blue Heron		2	9	20	18	24	25	66	23	17		11	3
Great Egret					103		15	4	1	4		2	
Snowy Egret					2								
Green Heron	1		3	20	4	6	3	11	11	3		3	1
Black-crowned Night-Heron					15		1						
Turkey Vulture	14	6	50	103	5	44	26	17	18	27	2	58	10
Osprey			3	2		1							
Bald Eagle	1		2	4	6	7	39	6	1	1			3
Northern Harrier			3	3	2	2	1			1			
Sharp-shinned Hawk				4	1	1		1	2			1	
Cooper's Hawk				2				2	4	8	1	5	
Northern Goshawk			1										

Species Account by County & Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 9-May-2009

Species	Southern Lower Peninsula									Statewide		
	EAT	ING	LIV	OAK	KAL	WAS	WAY	STJ	HIL	TOTAL	/10 PH	#Ct's
Snow Goose										2	0.008	2
Canada Goose	4	243	171	193	446	1303	519	228	85	6560	26.695	35
Mute Swan		2	29	22	107	87	63	16	2	859	3.496	25
Trumpeter Swan					23	7	2			62	0.252	12
Tundra Swan										4	0.016	2
Wood Duck	5	18	10	6	45	82	30	6	12	591	2.405	31
Gadwall					7					92	0.374	5
American Wigeon					3					16	0.065	7
American Black Duck										23	0.094	11
Mallard	27	107	71	100	190	378	135	50	10	3321	13.514	35
Blue-winged Teal					7	19	3		2	220	0.895	25
Northern Shoveler						6				111	0.452	11
Northern Pintail										7	0.028	4
Green-winged Teal						2	2			74	0.301	10
Canvasback							1			1	0.004	1
Redhead			1							15	0.061	7
Ring-necked Duck			2	2					4	138	0.562	15
Greater Scaup										26	0.106	5
Lesser Scaup			2							440	1.791	14
scaup sp.										23	0.094	5
White-winged Scoter										1	0.004	1
Black Scoter										2	0.008	2
Long-tailed Duck										1	0.004	1
Bufflehead			3		1					366	1.489	22
Common Goldeneye										56	0.228	10
Hooded Merganser						4	1			157	0.639	15
Common Merganser						1				240	0.977	17
Red-breasted Merganser										435	1.770	13
Ruddy Duck			4			1	4			426	1.734	14
Ring-necked Pheasant	2	7		1	2	76	9	1	4	161	0.655	19
Ruffed Grouse			1			7				183	0.745	21
Sharp-tailed Grouse										6	0.024	1
Wild Turkey	15	85	10		40	44	1	4	3	988	4.021	32
Northern Bobwhite						1				3	0.012	2
Common Loon							1			272	1.107	21
Pied-billed Grebe		1	1	2	5	20	5		3	102	0.415	23
Horned Grebe										2	0.008	2
Red-necked Grebe										13	0.053	2
Double-crested Cormorant			10	182	3	58	22			1468	5.974	25
American White Pelican										4	0.016	3
American Bittern			1				8			56	0.228	15
Least Bittern							1			4	0.016	4
Great Blue Heron	2	12	13	35	38	122	42	8	4	614	2.499	32
Great Egret			4	441		30	16		1	628	2.556	15
Snowy Egret										2	0.008	1
Green Heron	2	4	5	4	3	29	1		2	143	0.582	28
Black-crowned Night-Heron				3			8			28	0.114	5
Turkey Vulture	14	33	38	12	103	457	41	30	10	1479	6.019	34
Osprey			2	1	4		1		1	45	0.183	16
Bald Eagle						1	1			175	0.712	24
Northern Harrier		3	1	1		3				49	0.199	22
Sharp-shinned Hawk		1		1	1	2	1			36	0.146	20
Cooper's Hawk		3	5	3	4	17	3		1	64	0.260	16
Northern Goshawk										2	0.008	2

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Species Account by County & Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 9-May-2009

Species	Upper Peninsula					Northern Lower Peninsula							
	HOU	BAR	MAR	ALG	DIC	EMM	ALP	GRA	ALC	MAN	WEX	ROS	MAS
Accipiter sp.													
Red-shouldered Hawk				1	1	3	1	1	1	2			
Broad-winged Hawk		2		1	6	1	1						
Red-tailed Hawk		1	1		3	7	1	6	1	3		1	3
Rough-legged Hawk	1	1					1		2	4			
buteo sp.	1			1									
American Kestrel	2	9	3	2	4	5	5	2	7	3		1	1
Merlin			3	5	1	1		2	1				
Peregrine Falcon						1			1				
Virginia Rail		1				1		2		1			2
Sora		1	1				3	3		3			3
Common Moorhen													
American Coot			1							3			3
Sandhill Crane	9	19	16	37	17	22	2	8	6	5	1	1	14
Black-bellied Plover													
American Golden-Plover													
Semipalmated Plover													
Piping Plover										7			2
Killdeer	11	8	4	2	7	34	30	21	6	31	4	5	7
Spotted Sandpiper		8	7	4	2	10	8	3	6	11		1	10
Solitary Sandpiper	8	1	8	3		11		4	6	9		1	1
Greater Yellowlegs	6	1	1	15		100	14	12	2	3			
Willet		13	4					1					
Lesser Yellowlegs	25	8	1	1	1	10	3	8	17	30	10		5
yellowlws sp.	2												
Upland Sandpiper				1		8		7		10	2		
Semipalmated Sandpiper										2			1
Least Sandpiper					4	1		1					4
White-rumped Sandpiper													
peep sp.													
Pectoral Sandpiper													
Dunlin						4							1
Short-billed Dowitcher	1								1				
Wilson's Snipe	1	14				4	5	3		5	1	2	
American Woodcock		5	3	12		6	11	3	1	4		2	
Wilson's Phalarope													
Bonaparte's Gull	60			2			2	14		4			
Ring-billed Gull	167	567	338	133	67	383	651	161	603	279	3	9	91
Herring Gull	67	30	454	158		37	80	18	45	206		3	212
Great Black-backed Gull				1						1			
gull sp.	336	36		93				14		250			112
Caspian Tern						5	9	34	8	141			21
Black Tern										1		1	1
Common Tern	2					3	4						
Forster's Tern									1				
sterna sp.													
Rock Pigeon	60	2	55	88	77	34	25	18	12	42	2	8	56
Mourning Dove	18	14	51	26	190	111	196	127	55	180	15	46	173
Yellow-billed Cuckoo													
Black-billed Cuckoo													
Eastern Screech-Owl													
Great Horned Owl					5	2				1		2	
Snowy Owl								1					
Barred Owl		1	1	5	1	2	1	1	2	3			



Species Account by County & Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 9-May-2009

Species	Northern Lower Peninsula					Southern Lower Peninsula							
	LAK	OSC	MEC	ISA	BAY	MUS	SAG	OTT	KEN	GEN	LAP	STC	ALL
Accipiter spp.													
Red-shouldered Hawk	1			3							1		
Broad-winged Hawk	1			4					1	1			
Red-tailed Hawk		1	6	26	3	4	12	23	19	12		12	3
Rough-legged Hawk					1								
buteo sp.													
American Kestrel	1	1	2	8		1		1	2	1		6	
Merlin					2			1					
Peregrine Falcon					1	1		2				2	
Virginia Rail	1		7	10	5	4		2					2
Sora	5		9	18	8	14	3	10	1	3			3
Common Moorhen					2				2				
American Coot				18	4	6	35	2	1			4	1
Sandhill Crane	1	2	7	24	4	18	43	13	20	30	2		8
Black-bellied Plover													
American Golden-Plover													1
Semipalmated Plover					1		3					3	
Piping Plover													
Killdeer	12		26	132	55	21	32	42	49	51		59	10
Spotted Sandpiper	1		4	11	4	13	5	11	2	8		3	1
Solitary Sandpiper		1	2	10	1	12	7		2	2		2	
Greater Yellowlegs				18			2	9		2		1	
Willet													
Lesser Yellowlegs			3	17	24	7	15	22		6		3	1
yellowlws sp.					20								
Upland Sandpiper	2	1		2		4							1
Semipalmated Sandpiper													
Least Sandpiper			3	12	32	3	48	38	2	1		5	
White-rumped Sandpiper				1									
peep sp.													
Pectoral Sandpiper				1					2				
Dunlin					39	26	21						
Short-billed Dowitcher													
Wilson's Snipe			1	2	5		1	1	1	2		1	
American Woodcock	8	1	2	17	6	4	6	1	1			2	
Wilson's Phalarope						2							
Bonaparte's Gull					28	5							
Ring-billed Gull	1		1	12	1739	18934	652	107	75	86		53	5
Herring Gull		1			47	95	66	58		2		32	8
Great Black-backed Gull								5					
gull sp.					10000			10					
Caspian Tern					66	20	18	62					2
Black Tern					1		6						
Common Tern					5			2	6				
Forster's Tern					60		5	1				22	
sterna sp.								4					
Rock Pigeon	4	25	68	81	46	7	6	21	29	26	1	18	
Mourning Dove	33	16	173	602	122	70	39	156	133	185	5	189	20
Yellow-billed Cuckoo			2	3			1		2				
Black-billed Cuckoo		1		2				1		1			
Eastern Screech-Owl			1	3				1				6	
Great Horned Owl				5	1			1				2	
Snowy Owl													
Barred Owl	1	1		12	3	2		2	3	2			

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Species Account by County & Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 9-May-2009

Species	Southern Lower Peninsula									Statewide		
	EAT	ING	LIV	OAK	KAL	WAS	WAY	STJ	HIL	TOTAL	/10 PH	#Ct's
Accipiter spp.						1				1	0.004	1
Red-shouldered Hawk							1			16	0.065	11
Broad-winged Hawk			1	2	1	8	1			31	0.126	14
Red-tailed Hawk	2	10	14	6	22	55	9	4	2	272	1.107	30
Rough-legged Hawk										10	0.041	6
buteo sp.				1		2				5	0.020	4
American Kestrel		1				9	3	1	5	86	0.350	26
Merlin		1								17	0.069	9
Peregrine Falcon						1	1			10	0.041	8
Virginia Rail		1	5	1	2	13	4		2	66	0.269	19
Sora	1		3	2	12	29	5		6	146	0.594	23
Common Moorhen						4				8	0.033	3
American Coot			1	1	16	1				97	0.395	15
Sandhill Crane	4	15	20	6	77	154	5	3	12	625	2.543	34
Black-bellied Plover						1				1	0.004	1
American Golden-Plover										1	0.004	1
Semipalmated Plover						4				11	0.045	4
Piping Plover										9	0.037	2
Killdeer	4	41	17	21	45	175	68	5	5	1040	4.232	33
Spotted Sandpiper	3	4	3	4		22	11		1	181	0.737	29
Solitary Sandpiper		1	2	2	7	21	3			127	0.517	25
Greater Yellowlegs		4				10	2		2	204	0.830	18
Willet										18	0.073	3
Lesser Yellowlegs	3	5			1	47	11		3	287	1.168	27
yellowlws sp.										22	0.090	2
Upland Sandpiper							2			40	0.163	11
Semipalmated Sandpiper		3								6	0.024	3
Least Sandpiper						17				171	0.696	14
White-rumped Sandpiper										1	0.004	1
peep sp.						22				22	0.090	1
Pectoral Sandpiper						6				9	0.037	3
Dunlin						8				99	0.403	6
Short-billed Dowitcher										2	0.008	2
Wilson's Snipe							2			51	0.208	17
American Woodcock			3	5		8	5		4	120	0.488	24
Wilson's Phalarope										2	0.008	1
Bonaparte's Gull										115	0.468	7
Ring-billed Gull		9	6	19	6	42	728	2		25929	105.515	31
Herring Gull		1		4	2	2	21			1649	6.710	24
Great Black-backed Gull							1			8	0.033	4
gull sp.					1	4				10856	44.177	10
Caspian Tern						26	1			413	1.681	13
Black Tern										10	0.041	5
Common Tern							135			157	0.639	7
Forster's Tern		2				2	7			100	0.407	8
sterna sp.										4	0.016	1
Rock Pigeon	1	71	5	18	18	117	39	26	2	1108	4.509	34
Mourning Dove	31	123	52	45	196	473	97	82	12	4056	16.505	35
Yellow-billed Cuckoo			2		2	5				17	0.069	7
Black-billed Cuckoo		2	3		2	8	2			22	0.090	9
Eastern Screech-Owl			1		2	11	1			26	0.106	8
Great Horned Owl				2	4	10	3			38	0.155	12
Snowy Owl										1	0.004	1
Barred Owl			4		2	9				58	0.236	20

Species Account by County & Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 9-May-2009

Species	Upper Peninsula					Northern Lower Peninsula							
	HOU	BAR	MAR	ALG	DIC	EMM	ALP	GRA	ALC	MAN	WEX	ROS	MAS
Common Nighthawk									1				
Eastern Whip-poor-will		2		1	1	4	3			1		2	
Chimney Swift									5	1			
Ruby-throated Hummingbird			1		19	4	9	3	3	18		2	16
Belted Kingfisher	3	6	27	13	11	5	3	9	4	16		1	2
Red-headed Woodpecker					8		1	2	2	5		2	4
Red-bellied Woodpecker		1	1	1	13	4	11	16	3	31		5	16
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	2	27	42	3	17	57	4	6	9	10	1	5	5
Downy Woodpecker	6	9	34	4	30	11	20	21	2	51	2	3	24
Hairy Woodpecker	1	4	13	6	29	7	21	16	3	36		4	13
Black-backed Woodpecker		1											
Northern Flicker	16	17	49	23	38	47	50	29	22	32	1	3	10
Pileated Woodpecker	2	1	17	2	11	4	6	13	4	11		4	4
Olive-sided Flycatcher													
Eastern Wood-Pewee					3		1	1					
Acadian Flycatcher													
Willow Flycatcher													
Least Flycatcher		1			21	16	1	1	1	4	1		
Empidonax sp.				1									
Eastern Phoebe	3	4	36	15	15	11	4	11	7	20		2	8
Great Crested Flycatcher			2		3	10		10	3	9		1	4
Eastern Kingbird				1	6	10	7	6	4	22	5		3
White-eyed Vireo													
Yellow-throated Vireo						2			2	7	1		1
Blue-headed Vireo		2	3	4		3		1	1	4			2
Warbling Vireo						14		8		11			1
Philadelphia Vireo										1			
Red-eyed Vireo					1	1		1	2	2			2
Blue Jay	28	107	106	57	125	64	226	94	57	169	10	39	57
American Crow	65	32	94	75	146	171	140	108	44	202	7	28	89
Common Raven	6	19	33	41	21	28	11	3	2	11	4	5	
Horned Lark								3		6		1	5
Purple Martin							2	24	8	14	4	12	
Tree Swallow	92	28	386	200	247	84	279	374	86	620	7	756	313
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	1	2	1			20	4	88	8	31	4	11	13
Bank Swallow		6				19	2	5	14	2		2	1
Cliff Swallow		3	12		15	1	4			9		4	
Barn Swallow	1	8	4	1	10	54	50	22	204	201	3	42	35
swallow sp.		55				181		18					50
Black-capped Chickadee	31	45	174	104	169		201	144	17	246	2	39	58
Tufted Titmouse						4	3	30	2	38		2	19
Red-breasted Nuthatch	7	12	66	26	13	13	21	12	5	24	1	1	7
White-breasted Nuthatch	4	2	13	7	43	15	11	10	6	25	1	7	17
Brown Creeper		2	5	4		3		2	1	6		1	
Carolina Wren									1				
House Wren		1	1	1	9	3	3	5	8	19			12
Winter Wren		7	11	1	3	9	3	3	7	11	3		
Sedge Wren	1							1		2			5
Marsh Wren			2							2			
wren sp.				1									
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher							1		7				
Golden-crowned Kinglet		3	15	8				3		1			2
Ruby-crowned Kinglet		3	3	7			4	1	2	3			1
Eastern Bluebird	1	2		2	40	26	23	12	3	38	1		21

MICHIGAN BIRDS and Natural History



Species Account by County & Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 9-May-2009

Species	Northern Lower Peninsula					Southern Lower Peninsula							
	LAK	OSC	MEC	ISA	BAY	MUS	SAG	OTT	KEN	GEN	LAP	STC	ALL
Common Nighthawk						1							
Eastern Whip-poor-will	7			2		2		2					2
Chimney Swift	8		5	4	7	4	284	21	26	11		23	
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	5	2	10	18	5	1	1	8	16	2	1	17	
Belted Kingfisher	3	1	4	10	7	7	3	8	2	8		5	2
Red-headed Woodpecker	3		1	4		5			4	3			
Red-bellied Woodpecker	6	4	19	43	17	20	24	27	57	52	3	22	3
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	4	4	8	10	2	1	2						
Downy Woodpecker	8	4	17	56	17	13	24	23	44	23	4	30	2
Hairy Woodpecker	4	5	4	35	6	7	11	7	15	4	2	9	
Black-backed Woodpecker													
Northern Flicker	6	7	27	60	16	11	26	21	33	28	1	22	2
Pileated Woodpecker	2	3	3	17	2	7	6	7	7			2	
Olive-sided Flycatcher				1									
Eastern Wood-Pewee				3				2	5	1			
Acadian Flycatcher													
Willow Flycatcher						2	1						
Least Flycatcher	7		3	8	1	10	13	17	5	4	1		4
Empidonax sp.								8		1			
Eastern Phoebe	9	4	6	37	18	5	4	25	17	19	1	5	
Great Crested Flycatcher	4	4	21	40	15	13	20	30	22	28	2	13	2
Eastern Kingbird	10	2	12	42	19	16	4	25	16	27		10	1
White-eyed Vireo					1					1			
Yellow-throated Vireo	2		6	4	1	13	7	2	1	12	2	2	7
Blue-headed Vireo	1		1		3	4	1	4	1	1		2	2
Warbling Vireo	3		13	39	5	7	44	17	29	25		4	4
Philadelphia Vireo					1								
Red-eyed Vireo			1	10	1	5	2	2	7	4		7	3
Blue Jay	30	9	93	230	47	40	31	97	107	100	11	279	11
American Crow	26	16	183	391	47	58	30	108	105	118	10	104	12
Common Raven	4		1										
Horned Lark	4		15	111	13	14	19	33	43	23		10	1
Purple Martin	16		13	18	16	4		36	25	9		31	11
Tree Swallow	43	10	444	402	275	319	150	382	218	194	31	173	222
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	3		271	111	14	46	36	17	172	38	1	30	115
Bank Swallow			8	5	156	24	545	81	126	20	29	6	127
Cliff Swallow	6		47	42	11	34	24	15	4	1		50	44
Barn Swallow	11		57	190	120	207	78	195	154	102		162	221
swallow sp.									5	3000			
Black-capped Chickadee	29	6	82	241	93	47	28	90	134	111	12	73	6
Tufted Titmouse	10		27	61	119	31	17	52	83	41	3	31	5
Red-breasted Nuthatch		1	8	8		4		6	2	2	1	1	1
White-breasted Nuthatch	6	6	12	55	11	10	12	19	38	20		12	1
Brown Creeper	3	1		6	1	5	16		8	1	1		
Carolina Wren						2			5	1			
House Wren	4	3	16	50	21	13	45	46	27	58	14	55	3
Winter Wren				4				1	1				
Sedge Wren	1			1	3	1		1	1				
Marsh Wren				1	16	13	1	1	1			1	
wren sp.													
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher			3	2	17	27	46	19	33	42	1	24	5
Golden-crowned Kinglet				1				1					
Ruby-crowned Kinglet				2	8	24	3	21			1	1	
Eastern Bluebird	4	3	19	56	6	11	1	59	17	45	4	19	2

Species Account by County & Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 9-May-2009

Species	Southern Lower Peninsula									Statewide		
	EAT	ING	LIV	OAK	KAL	WAS	WAY	STJ	HIL	TOTAL	/10 PH	#Ct's
Common Nighthawk										2	0.008	2
Eastern Whip-poor-will			1		2	2				34	0.138	15
Chimney Swift	16	23	23	27	10	662	34	48	14	1256	5.111	21
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	1	7	8	7	12	23	7	1	1	228	0.928	30
Belted Kingfisher	1	1	9		7	17	5	2	2	204	0.830	32
Red-headed Woodpecker	2	1	1		5	11	3	4	1	72	0.293	21
Red-bellied Woodpecker	5	44	24	26	62	141	36	7	5	749	3.048	33
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker										214	0.871	19
Downy Woodpecker	10	39	30	19	58	104	46	2	1	791	3.219	35
Hairy Woodpecker	1	14	12	3	16	24	8	1	1	342	1.392	33
Black-backed Woodpecker										1	0.004	1
Northern Flicker	5	12	19	14	38	103	32	3	2	825	3.357	35
Pileated Woodpecker		2	1		7	3				148	0.602	26
Olive-sided Flycatcher										1	0.004	1
Eastern Wood-Pewee				1	2	13	3			35	0.142	11
Acadian Flycatcher			2			4			3	9	0.037	3
Willow Flycatcher										3	0.012	2
Least Flycatcher	1	12	2	1	10	10	14		1	170	0.692	27
Empidonax sp.					2	14	4			30	0.122	6
Eastern Phoebe	5	16	7	7	26	44	8	5	3	407	1.656	33
Great Crested Flycatcher	5	45	18	6	42	69	25	1	5	472	1.921	30
Eastern Kingbird	4	14	19	14	16	114	27	2	4	462	1.880	30
White-eyed Vireo		2			2				3	9	0.037	5
Yellow-throated Vireo	2	13	16	1	29	82	5		8	228	0.928	25
Blue-headed Vireo		3	4	1	13	18	6			85	0.346	24
Warbling Vireo	4	20	12	12	50	164	62	3	5	556	2.263	24
Philadelphia Vireo							1			3	0.012	3
Red-eyed Vireo		22	10	2	26	78	16	1	10	216	0.879	24
Blue Jay	32	98	49	64	155	640	172	21	20	3475	14.141	35
American Crow	26	142	62	24	191	550	31	55	15	3505	14.263	35
Common Raven										189	0.769	14
Horned Lark	2	13	24	2	44	164	2	7	3	562	2.287	24
Purple Martin		1	58	7	49	111	1		5	475	1.933	23
Tree Swallow	30	75	92	81	191	764	220	33	35	7856	31.969	35
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	1	22	25	38	55	136	62	48	5	1429	5.815	32
Bank Swallow	1	72	34	3	159	154	6		4	1611	6.556	27
Cliff Swallow			4	1	4	42	21		3	401	1.632	24
Barn Swallow	11	98	76	62	155	954	217	31	40	3776	15.366	33
swallow sp.						250				3559	14.483	7
Black-capped Chickadee	36	112	43	47	118	369	70	1	12	2990	12.167	34
Tufted Titmouse	35	72	25	16	125	256	27	8	6	1148	4.672	28
Red-breasted Nuthatch		1	2	6	1	9				261	1.062	28
White-breasted Nuthatch	18	39	15	14	52	119	15	4	2	641	2.608	34
Brown Creeper		2	4			4				76	0.309	20
Carolina Wren	1	4	5	3	4	20	7			53	0.216	11
House Wren	11	66	24	10	66	223	92	6	11	926	3.768	32
Winter Wren		1								65	0.265	14
Sedge Wren		1				1				19	0.077	12
Marsh Wren			2	4	1	2	33			80	0.326	14
wren sp.										1	0.004	1
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	18	20	45	17	27	168	78		8	608	2.474	21
Golden-crowned Kinglet						3				37	0.151	9
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	7	5	1	1	2	22	5			127	0.517	22
Eastern Bluebird	5	14	17	6	39	119	15	19	3	652	2.653	33

MICHIGAN BIRDS and Natural History

Species Account by County & Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 9-May-2009

Species	Upper Peninsula					Northern Lower Peninsula							
	HOU	BAR	MAR	ALG	DIC	EMM	ALP	GRA	ALC	MAN	WEX	ROS	MAS
Veery			3	1		7	1		2	1			
Gray-cheeked Thrush						2				2			
Swainson's Thrush		1	1						1			2	4
Hermit Thrush		23	24	12	9	10	8	2	6	11	1	3	1
Wood Thrush		2				10	1	1		3	1		5
Catharus thrush													
American Robin	85	86	145	73	269	237	269	173	125	387	9	83	320
Gray Catbird				10	14	4	2	5	2	32			12
Northern Mockingbird			1	1			1						1
Brown Thrasher	1	3	2	2	3	38	2	6	16	26	2	3	11
European Starling	91	27	82	143	128	456	287	205	158	765	10	31	205
American Pipit					8	55	125		2	10			2
Cedar Waxwing	1		2			6	36	17		1			4
Lapland Longspur									1				
Blue-winged Warbler									1				
Brewster's Hybrid													
Golden-winged Warbler									2	3			
Tennessee Warbler					3					1			
Orange-crowned Warbler						3			1				
Nashville Warbler		4	10	2	10	31	37	11	19	25			1
Northern Parula				2	1	3			2	1		1	
Yellow Warbler			1		10	13	7	12	7	39		11	14
Chestnut-sided Warbler		1				4				3			
Magnolia Warbler						2			1	3			
Cape May Warbler						1			2	1			
Black-throated Blue Warbler		1				30	1			3			
Yellow-rumped Warbler	9	104	106	24	57	167	52	154	38	141		1	12
Black-throated Green Warbler		5	14	4		44	22	9	7	36	2		1
Blackburnian Warbler					1				4	10			1
Yellow-throated Warbler													
Pine Warbler		3	11	8		15	7	15	8	15	1	4	3
Palm Warbler	16	16	44	2	17	36	14	15	6	71			6
Bay-breasted Warbler						1							
Blackpoll Warbler					1								
Cerulean Warbler												1	
Black-and-white Warbler	1	4	2		3	20	11	4	6	25		2	
American Redstart						2	8	5	12	12			
Prothonotary Warbler													
Ovenbird		3	4	2	16	77	26	14	22	28	4	8	8
Northern Waterthrush		6	3	4		13	8	4	4	10			3
Louisiana Waterthrush										2			
Mourning Warbler									3				
Common Yellowthroat	3				7	4	5	5	2	16	1	4	9
Hooded Warbler													
Wilson's Warbler								1					
Canada Warbler													
Yellow-breasted Chat													
Eastern Towhee			1		1	2	1	1		12	3	4	13
American Tree Sparrow	1	1	9				8	12		2		2	20
Chipping Sparrow	25	81	42	93	177	136	71	59	74	310	6	29	82
Clay-colored Sparrow				1	7	2		3		1			5
Field Sparrow						3		5	1	4	1	2	4
Vesper Sparrow		35	15	2		11	4	17	13	38	2	2	4
Savannah Sparrow	50	23	5	14	2	29	15	8	7	24	5	2	4



Species Account by County & Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 9-May-2009

Species	Northern Lower Peninsula					Southern Lower Peninsula							ALL
	LAK	OSC	MEC	ISA	BAY	MUS	SAG	OTT	KEN	GEN	LAP	STC	
Veery		1	1	40	4	9	8	10	6	3		3	
Gray-cheeked Thrush				4	1	3	1	1	1				
Swainson's Thrush	1					9	4	6	8	2		1	
Hermit Thrush	2			5	2		1	2	1				
Wood Thrush	1	1	2	18	5	13	15	25	22	9	2	23	4
Catharus thrush													
American Robin	74	33	304	1101	263	163	182	523	636	459	5	634	58
Gray Catbird	5	2	16	8	68	79	34	129	50	74	4	77	21
Northern Mockingbird													
Brown Thrasher	3	3	15	49	5	15	3	28	7	4		6	
European Starling	32	6	431	692	325	310	162	490	591	463	4	287	27
American Pipit	1		12	24	9	2	43		2	1		21	14
Cedar Waxwing			6	1	12	3	8	7	37	55		39	
Lapland Longspur	1			30						12			
Blue-winged Warbler	2		5	14	1			1	22	33	7	30	4
Brewster's Hybrid													
Golden-winged Warbler			1		1			2				1	
Tennessee Warbler	2		1	6	5	4	4	7	1	2	1	1	
Orange-crowned Warbler			1		1	1		4				1	
Nashville Warbler	16	2	5	38	18	25	22	24	16	20	5	22	1
Northern Parula	1				4		2	6	3	1	2	1	
Yellow Warbler	20		53	154	142	101	198	142	83	132	10	198	35
Chestnut-sided Warbler	1		3	6	2	4	7	11	7	10	1	5	1
Magnolia Warbler				4	2	10	5	13	4	1		4	1
Cape May Warbler				1		4		2	4	1	1		
Black-throated Blue Warbler			1		1	1	2	4	1	2		2	1
Yellow-rumped Warbler	8	3	18	31	113	46	42	38	53	67	5	16	4
Black-throated Green Warbler	4	3	3	3	7	17	19	33	15	19	3	4	4
Blackburnian Warbler	2					2	5	1	2	1		3	1
Yellow-throated Warbler													
Pine Warbler	7		7	3	1	3		5	9	3		2	2
Palm Warbler	1		4	3	26	50	10	96	10	11	2	2	
Bay-breasted Warbler									2				
Blackpoll Warbler						4	1	1	1			2	
Cerulean Warbler									1			3	8
Black-and-white Warbler	4		1	11	2	13	9	25	5	8	2	11	2
American Redstart			1	10		16	15	10	14	5	4	6	3
Prothonotary Warbler	1					3	1		1			2	
Ovenbird	15	8	36	46	3	24	11	30	62	18		28	9
Northern Waterthrush	1		5	10	4	5	5	2	6	3		2	1
Louisiana Waterthrush				2				1	3				1
Mourning Warbler									1				
Common Yellowthroat	16	3	29	61	66	92	125	83	66	45	6	34	14
Hooded Warbler						1							
Wilson's Warbler	1			1				3					
Canada Warbler				2				2	2				
Yellow-breasted Chat									1				
Eastern Towhee	10		8	29	4	6		44	26	39	1	30	5
American Tree Sparrow				31									
Chipping Sparrow	20	13	117	260	43	48	2	140	129	115	3	106	12
Clay-colored Sparrow				16		1		5				5	
Field Sparrow	4		10	32		15		47	16	18		13	3
Vesper Sparrow	9		14	16	1	6	4	17	4	3		2	1
Savannah Sparrow	6		23	101	7	18	50	31	10	20		20	3

MICHIGAN BIRDS and Natural History

Species Account by County & Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 9-May-2009

Species	Southern Lower Peninsula										Statewide		
	EAT	ING	LIV	OAK	KAL	WAS	WAY	STJ	HIL	TOTAL	/10 PH	#Ct's	
Veery	3	10	7	1	3	20	7		5	156	0.635	24	
Gray-cheeked Thrush					2	1			2	20	0.081	11	
Swainson's Thrush		8	2	1	11	25	15			102	0.415	18	
Hermit Thrush		1	1	2		6	2			135	0.549	23	
Wood Thrush		17	7		28	126	23		5	369	1.502	26	
Catharus thrush					5					5	0.020	1	
American Robin	73	473	155	172	839	1930	586	317	15	11256	45.805	35	
Gray Catbird	20	93	47	17	174	490	133	25	16	1663	6.767	30	
Northern Mockingbird					1	6	1			12	0.049	7	
Brown Thrasher		4	2		8	19		1		287	1.168	29	
European Starling	60	469	168	125	508	1724	741	243	16	10462	42.574	35	
American Pipit			2			2				335	1.363	18	
Cedar Waxwing		22	18	10	48	268	32		4	637	2.592	23	
Lapland Longspur										46	0.187	5	
Blue-winged Warbler	3	8	15	1	31	72	12		11	273	1.111	19	
Brewster's Hybrid					1		1			2	0.008	2	
Golden-winged Warbler	1	1			3	1				16	0.065	10	
Tennessee Warbler	1	12	3		53	20	10			137	0.558	19	
Orange-crowned Warbler			4		1					17	0.069	9	
Nashville Warbler	2	40	9	9	23	59	42		6	554	2.254	31	
Northern Parula	2	4	1		4	7	1			49	0.199	20	
Yellow Warbler	17	112	92	44	221	789	171	11	30	2869	11.675	30	
Chestnut-sided Warbler	2	10	4	5	22	29	9		1	148	0.602	23	
Magnolia Warbler	1	3		3	12	24	7			100	0.407	18	
Cape May Warbler			3			3			1	25	0.102	13	
Black-throated Blue Warbler	5	1	1		3	4	3			67	0.273	19	
Yellow-rumped Warbler	11	36	50	39	46	114	92		13	1710	6.959	33	
Black-throated Green Warbler	5	24	17	2	30	74	11		3	444	1.807	31	
Blackburnian Warbler	1	3	1	1	7	13	4			63	0.256	19	
Yellow-throated Warbler						2				2	0.008	1	
Pine Warbler		2	5	7	2	18			1	167	0.680	27	
Palm Warbler	1	6	3	6	6	17	13	2	1	513	2.088	31	
Bay-breasted Warbler	2	2	1	1	2	4	3			18	0.073	9	
Blackpoll Warbler					5	3	1		1	20	0.081	10	
Cerulean Warbler			1	3		17			2	36	0.146	8	
Black-and-white Warbler	5	10	5	5	18	18	7	2		241	0.981	30	
American Redstart	3	18	4	5	12	21	10	2	7	206	0.838	25	
Prothonotary Warbler					1				1	10	0.041	7	
Ovenbird		38	14	2	36	85	11		4	692	2.816	31	
Northern Waterthrush		3		4	3	22	6		2	139	0.566	26	
Louisiana Waterthrush			2	1					1	13	0.053	8	
Mourning Warbler						1				5	0.020	3	
Common Yellowthroat	6	93	54	15	181	469	46	3	19	1582	6.438	32	
Hooded Warbler			3	2	4	11	2	1	5	29	0.118	8	
Wilson's Warbler				1	2	1	2			12	0.049	8	
Canada Warbler										6	0.024	3	
Yellow-breasted Chat									1	2	0.008	2	
Eastern Towhee		26	28	1	69	108	13		5	490	1.994	27	
American Tree Sparrow										86	0.350	9	
Chipping Sparrow	24	96	87	19	253	511	40	64	27	3314	13.486	35	
Clay-colored Sparrow			1							47	0.191	11	
Field Sparrow	4	31	22	7	33	116	34		5	430	1.750	24	
Vesper Sparrow		7	5		3	10				245	0.997	26	
Savannah Sparrow	2	2	12	6	20	106	33	3	3	664	2.702	33	



Species Account by County & Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 9-May-2009

Species	Upper Peninsula					Northern Lower Peninsula							
	HOU	BAR	MAR	ALG	DIC	EMM	ALP	GRA	ALC	MAN	WEX	ROS	MAS
Grasshopper Sparrow						6		6		5			1
Henslow's Sparrow													
Fox Sparrow			1										1
Song Sparrow	56	34	57	39	64	78	55	45	34	105	1	10	56
Lincoln's Sparrow	1	1	2	1					1	2			
Swamp Sparrow	32	18	26	6		9	3	14	10	12		9	10
White-throated Sparrow	19	42	66	39	28	55	19	16	14	57	1	1	29
White-crowned Sparrow	3	7	34	16	49	94	108	28	169	100		5	36
Dark-eyed Junco		8	26	8	28		5		3	3		7	5
Summer Tanager													
Scarlet Tanager						2	1	2	2	5			1
Northern Cardinal	1	1			33	12	35	50	9	82		7	51
Rose-breasted Grosbeak		2	8	6	98	81	47	52	7	122	2	15	87
Indigo Bunting			1	1	18	1	5	1	1	14			14
Dickcissel													
Bobolink		2			3	20	3	10	38	12	4		27
Red-winged Blackbird	190	193	145	118	235	267	479	302	176	562	30	136	484
Eastern Meadowlark		4		6	11	35	33	35	3	24	2		15
Western Meadowlark										1			
Yellow-headed Blackbird													
Rusty Blackbird	18			1	9			1					
Brewer's Blackbird	1	37	4	15	23	30	10			17		4	1
Common Grackle	56	65	74	30	105	125	143	175	92	285	5	50	101
Brown-headed Cowbird	16	14	30	18	61	111	210	49	23	155	6	12	99
blackbird sp.				49			18						22
Orchard Oriole													1
Baltimore Oriole			1		22	11	29	28	6	72	3	7	46
Purple Finch	13	10	45	4	97	41	39	3	11	21		5	29
House Finch	4		40	3	15	7	13	9	4	58		3	36
Red Crossbill				2			1						
White-winged Crossbill			2										
Common Redpoll					4		3						
Pine Siskin	76	13	176	85	258	152	150	83	16	57		18	16
American Goldfinch	49	33	128	91	217	219	295	180	20	392	4	34	246
Evening Grosbeak		4	10	1	12					2		4	4
House Sparrow		1		6	13	36	41	4	23	48		2	17
Total Species	79	114	122	113	113	143	127	138	133	158	63	96	126
Total Individuals	2123	2356	4616	2491	4119	5214	5370	3818	2888	8235	243	1817	4674

MICHIGAN BIRDS and Natural History



Species Account by County & Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 9-May-2009

Species	Northern Lower Peninsula					Southern Lower Peninsula							
	LAK	OSC	MEC	ISA	BAY	MUS	SAG	OTT	KEN	GEN	LAP	STC	ALL
Grasshopper Sparrow	4		1	19		10		17	2				1
Henslow's Sparrow				3						1			
Fox Sparrow				2									
Song Sparrow		27	89	199	95	132	268	159	145	173	7	159	17
Lincoln's Sparrow	16		1		3	10	3	9				2	1
Swamp Sparrow	11		9	30	59	63	46	25	9	8	1	1	20
White-throated Sparrow	2	1	3	39	18	54	59	26	16	19	4	14	22
White-crowned Sparrow	5		42	17	73	227	5	310	32	22	4	51	70
Dark-eyed Junco				8					10				
Summer Tanager													
Scarlet Tanager	4		3	6	2	9	3	10	19	7		2	
Northern Cardinal	4	5	70	198	73	69	63	143	257	142	11	108	7
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	20	8	63	190	45	51	40	131	91	80	2	93	19
Indigo Bunting			3	6	3	9	1	29	22	17		7	7
Dickcissel													
Bobolink	17		52	79	5	13	26	5	4	8		57	6
Red-winged Blackbird	134	38	707	1899	443	689	625	1306	828	588	33	888	162
Eastern Meadowlark	14	1	42	60	1	15	5	18	6	13		24	3
Western Meadowlark													
Yellow-headed Blackbird					14								
Rusty Blackbird				2			17						
Brewer's Blackbird				7	2	6		9	3				
Common Grackle	34	14	204	990	237	98	137	132	198	347	1	382	23
Brown-headed Cowbird	18	15	71	226	105	81	155	130	196	178	3	165	12
blackbird sp.									5				
Orchard Oriole				2	1	4	7			2		2	1
Baltimore Oriole	15	13	69	116	33	38	69	91	83	107	2	93	16
Purple Finch	2	17	6	20	3			3					
House Finch	5		19	111	53	28	8	21	85	39		26	2
Red Crossbill													
White-winged Crossbill													
Common Redpoll													
Pine Siskin	5	9	7	30		42		2	65	6		10	
American Goldfinch	25	13	217	441	109	113	89	182	316	167	21	351	35
Evening Grosbeak													
House Sparrow	14		55	330	66	24	13	71	483	136	2	142	6
Total Species	111	63	121	162	156	157	137	153	147	130	61	128	102
Total Individuals	1114	414	5132	12720	16662	24710	5887	7988	7605	8812	295	6254	1636

Species Account by County & Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 9-May-2009

Species	Southern Lower Peninsula									Statewide		
	EAT	ING	LIV	OAK	KAL	WAS	WAY	STJ	HIL	TOTAL	/10 PH	#Ct's
Grasshopper Sparrow		7	3	2	2	3	1			90	0.366	17
Henslow's Sparrow				1		2			2	9	0.037	5
Fox Sparrow										4	0.016	3
Song Sparrow	14	132	57	48	189	480	60	27	17	3128	12.729	34
Lincoln's Sparrow					2		1			56	0.228	16
Swamp Sparrow	1	26	13	3	34	57	13	4	16	598	2.433	32
White-throated Sparrow	2	11	29	2	72	96	38		10	923	3.756	34
White-crowned Sparrow	25	86	114	17	107	317	131	11	3	2318	9.433	33
Dark-eyed Junco										111	0.452	11
Summer Tanager						1				1	0.004	1
Scarlet Tanager	6	26	27	2	42	82	12		3	278	1.131	24
Northern Cardinal	50	186	70	74	230	632	156	27	13	2869	11.675	32
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	31	55	29	10	138	291	62	6	11	1993	8.110	34
Indigo Bunting		17	20	9	43	161	26	1	6	443	1.803	27
Dickcissel					1					1	0.004	1
Bobolink		6	5	2	8	77	4		2	495	2.014	27
Red-winged Blackbird	39	594	283	129	1199	3708	863	142	75	18689	76.053	35
Eastern Meadowlark	1	7	2	2	14	101	19		8	524	2.132	30
Western Meadowlark										1	0.004	1
Yellow-headed Blackbird							1			15	0.061	2
Rusty Blackbird					1					49	0.199	7
Brewer's Blackbird										169	0.688	15
Common Grackle	19	221	83	98	429	938	257	187	16	6351	25.845	35
Brown-headed Cowbird	32	108	62	36	178	659	234	40	14	3522	14.332	35
blackbird sp.						7	50			151	0.614	6
Orchard Oriole				2	2	16	3		1	44	0.179	13
Baltimore Oriole	28	64	57	44	135	369	188	29	7	1891	7.695	32
Purple Finch										369	1.502	18
House Finch	10	36	26	22	52	112	20	15	3	885	3.601	31
Red Crossbill										3	0.012	2
White-winged Crossbill			35							37	0.151	2
Common Redpoll										7	0.028	2
Pine Siskin		1	14	13	6	6	3		2	1321	5.376	28
American Goldfinch	73	205	76	103	223	884	189	26	12	5778	23.513	35
Evening Grosbeak										33	0.134	6
House Sparrow	31	147	74	65	508	654	229	60	5	3306	13.453	31
Total Species	84	122	135	118	139	164	147	64	109	239	-	-
Total Individuals	1032	5581	3286	2896	9672	27882	8191	2028	880	208641	-	-

MICHIGAN BIRDS and Natural History



Effort by County and Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 9-May-2009

	Upper Peninsula					Northern Lower Peninsula							
	HOU	BAR	MAR	ALG	DIC	EMM	ALP	GRA	ALC	MAN	WEX	ROS	MAS
(Regular) Observers	10	9	23	8	25	14	10	15	6	14	2	6	15
Parties	7	5	11	6	14	5	8	8	3	10	1	4	10
Hours foot	18.2	20.0	50.3	21.3	32.0	18.0	17.0	28.5	12.0	30.0	3.0	2.0	14.0
Hours car	8.0	13.0	33.5	26.3	24.0	25.0	26.5	27.0	9.0	43.0	4.0	16.5	34.0
Hours boat													
Hours canoe/kayak								2.0					
Hours bike													
Hours banding							4.5						
Hours golfcart													
Hours other													
Miles foot	16.5	9.5	44.0	18.0	38.5	21.5	10.5	29.5	4.0	30.0	4.0	1.0	14.0
Miles car	55.5	310.0	380.5	317.0	499.0	253.0	400.0	265.5	152.0	425.0	76.0	184.0	398.0
Miles boat													
Miles canoe/kayak								2.0					
Miles bike													
Miles golfcart													
Miles other													
Hours Feeder Watch	12.5		36.0		123.0		24.5	3.5	4.0	62.0		12.0	58.0
#Feeder Watchers	7		8		33		17	7	2	20		2	21
#Feeder Stations	9		6		93		58	12	1	44		6	85
Hours Owling		2.0		8.8	5.0	1.0	1.5	2.0		1.5		2.0	
Miles Owling		10.0		46.5	3.0	12.0	17.0	19.0		5.0		20.0	
#parties owling		1		4	3	1	1	2		2		1	
#observers owling		2		4	2	1	1	3		2		2	
# stops owling		3		26	5	5	17	4		4		5	
Time Start	07:00		06:00	00:00		03:45	04:00	06:25		05:00		05:00	06:25
Time Stop	19:00		21:00	22:00		06:30	20:00	21:05		18:30		17:00	20:55
Total Party Hours	38.7	35.0	119.8	56.3	184.0	44.0	74.0	63.0	25.0	136.5	7.0	32.5	106.0
Audio lure used				1		1		1					



Effort by County and Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 9-May-2009

	Northern Lower Peninsula					Southern Lower Peninsula							
	LAK	OSC	MEC	ISA	BAY	MUS	SAG	OTT	KEN	GEN	LAP	STC	ALL
(Regular) Observers	2	6	12	42	16	14	3	35	32	22	4	18	2
Parties	1	3	5	13	9	10	3	13	26	9	1	11	1
Hours foot	0.5	6.5	13.5	24.0	18.3	56.8	24.0	57.8	65.8	30.5	4.5	29.5	4.0
Hours car	10.8	3.0	23.5	126.0	38.8	4.8	8.0	25.8	30.5	30.8		44.3	12.0
Hours boat								4.5					
Hours canoe/kayak													
Hours bike													
Hours banding									1.5				
Hours golfcart													
Hours other								3.0					
Miles foot	0.5	8.0	4.5	29.0	28.2	38.5	23.0	41.1	58.0	17.0	3.0	22.3	2.0
Miles car	161.0	35.0	390.0	921.0	474.5	26.5	19.0	320.0	340.7	309.0		293.0	120.0
Miles boat								71.2					
Miles canoe/kayak													
Miles bike													
Miles golfcart									4.0				
Miles other								6.0					
Hours Feeder Watch	7.5	3.0	19.5	63.0	6.5	8.0			30.5			15.0	1.0
#Feeder Watchers	4	2	8	9	5	3			11			7	1
#Feeder Stations	3	1	8	37	5	3			26			5	1
Hours Owling	1.0			10.0	2.5			2.6	1.0			2.0	2.0
Miles Owling	14.0			61.0	61.0			22.5	10.4			15.0	65.0
#parties owling	1			4	2			2	1			1	1
#observers owling	2			6	2			3	1			2	1
# stops owling	5			9	10			20	7			6	4
Time Start	05:30		06:00			06:45	06:30		04:57	05:00	07:00	07:00	05:30
Time Stop	21:30		18:00			22:00	21:30		21:34	19:00	11:30	21:00	18:30
Total Party Hours	19.8	12.5	51.5	223.0	66.0	69.5	32.0	93.7	129.3	61.3	4.5	90.8	19.0
Audio lure used			2	4				2				1	

MICHIGAN BIRDS and Natural History



Effort by County and Statewide Total, Michigan NAMC, 9-May-2009

	Southern Lower Peninsula									Statewide
	EAT	ING	LIV	OAK	KAL	WAS	WAY	STJ	HIL	Total
(Regular) Observers	7	23	10	8	26	68	14	8	1	530
Parties	5	11	5	5	15	35	10	3	1	287
Hours foot	13.3	34.0	23.8	20.0	45.8	161.5	39.0	0.5	4.0	943.5
Hours car	4.0	29.0	28.0	12.0	63.0	101.8	17.8	15.0	5.5	923.8
Hours boat				2.0						6.5
Hours canoe/kayak						0.5				2.5
Hours bike						0.5				0.5
Hours banding										4.5
Hours golfcart										1.5
Hours other		2.0								5.0
Miles foot	7.0	22.0	15.3	26.0	37.8	101.0	32.8	0.5	4.0	762.3
Miles car	31.9	321.0	234.0	160.0	604.8	914.5	206.5	161.0	122.0	9880.9
Miles boat						1.3				72.5
Miles canoe/kayak						1.3				3.3
Miles bike										0.0
Miles golfcart										4.0
Miles other		10.0								16.0
Hours Feeder Watch				1.0	3.0	4.0	6.0	1.0		504.5
#Feeder Watchers				1	1	4	1	3		177
#Feeder Stations				8	1	3	1	2		418
Hours Owling			4.0		2.8	15.5	1.0		2.0	70.1
Miles Owling			12.0		17.0	88.8	1.0		38.0	538.2
#parties owling			2		1	7	1		1	39
#observers owling			5		2	14	1		1	57
# stops owling			7		15	41			8	201
Time Start	07:00	06:00	05:30		04:30	05:15	05:30	07:00	04:00	-
Time Stop	19:15	18:00	19:30		21:30	20:00	19:30	14:30	21:30	-
Total Party Hours	17.3	65.0	55.8	35.0	114.5	283.8	63.8	16.5	11.5	2457.4
Audio lure used						4				16.0

Submission Deadlines for MBNH

Issue

January 1	No. 1 (Jan-Mar)
March 1	No. 2 (Apr-May)
May 1	No. 3 (Jun-Aug)
August 1	No. 4 (Sep-Oct)
October 1	No. 5 (Nov-Dec)

Send all submissions to:

Jon Wuepper

wuepperj@gmail.com

Become a Michigan Bird Survey Participant

The mission of the Michigan Bird Survey is to provide a forum for the publication of bird observations in Michigan. The survey consists of the following four seasons:

Winter: December — February

compiler — Jon Wuepper

wuepperj@gmail.com

Spring: March — May

compiler — Jack Reinoehl

jreinoehl@hillsdale.edu

Summer: June — July

compiler — Louis J. Dombroski

louie_dombroski@yahoo.com

Fall: August — November

compiler — Allen T. Chartier

amazilia1@comcast.net

To participate in the survey you can be placed on the mailing list by sending your name and address to:

Kalamazoo Nature Center/MAS Seasonal Bird Survey

7000 N. Westnedge Ave.

Kalamazoo, Michigan 49009

The forms are also available from the MAS website at:

<http://michiganaudubon.org/research/surveys_forms_data/seasonal_surveys/index.html>

Butterfly Records Wanted

Please participate in the Michigan Butterfly Survey by sending your observations to:

Jack Reinoehl

107 State St. #3

Hillsdale MI 49242

E-mail: jreinoehl@hillsdale.edu

Photos of butterflies, common or rare species, to accompany the survey may be e-mailed to the MBNH Photo Editor, Allen T. Chartier, amazilia1@comcast.net

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