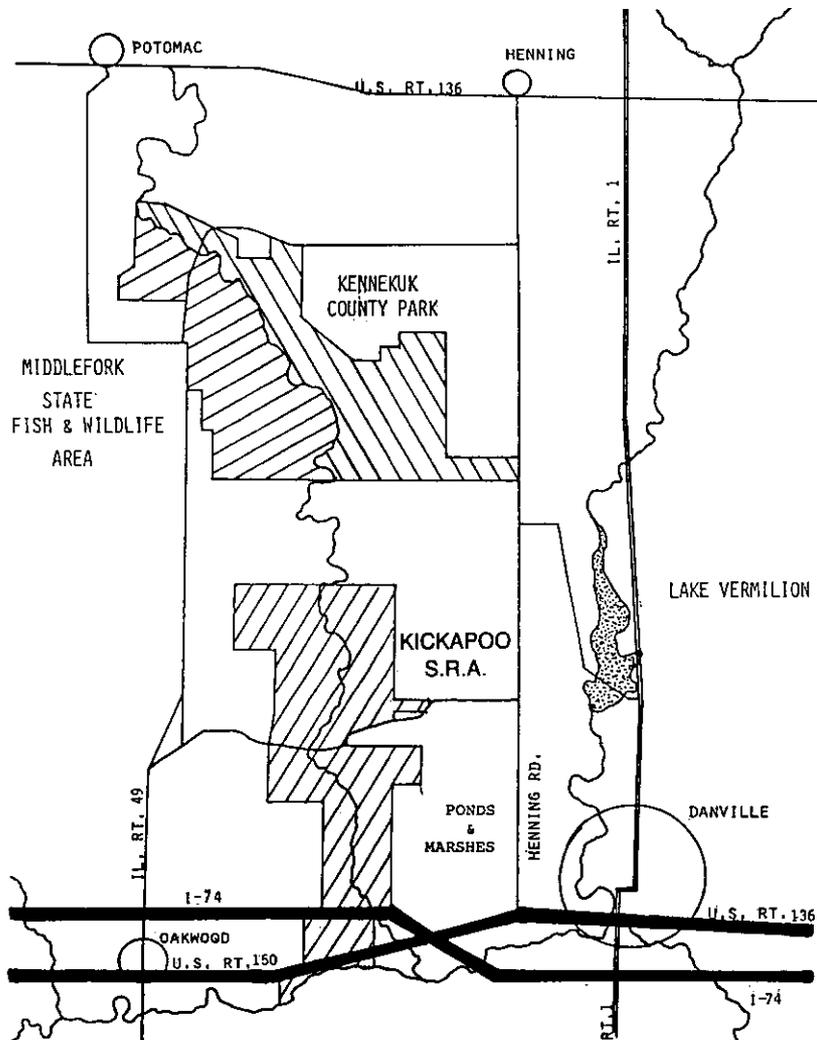


Birds of the Middlefork Valley

*By Marilyn F. Campbell, Mary Jane Easterday
and Steven Bailey*

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This publication is the result of many hours of observation, field work, and data gathering on resident and migratory birds. Since 1972, emphasis has also been placed on nesting species in the valley, with regular studies undertaken in Kennekuk County Park, Kickapoo S.R.A., and the Middlefork Fish and Wildlife Area.

We would like to thank the many area birders who have contributed to this data, including several members of both the Vermilion County Audubon Society and the Champaign County Audubon Society, as well as staff members of the Vermilion County Conservation District.

Special mention should go to Drs. Richard and Jean Graber, who have encouraged the study of birds in the county and who have provided us with many hours of individual help on various aspects of identification and bird biology.

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Steven Bailey
Marilyn F. Campbell
Mary Jane Easterday

Birds of the Middlefork Valley

The Middlefork River Valley is rich in bird life. Since recent studies began in 1972, more than 250 species have been recorded in Kennekuk County Park, Kickapoo S.R.A., Middlefork Fish and Wildlife Area or immediate surroundings. More than 10,000 acres of public land are included in the valley, making it an ideal area for birding.

There is a great variety of habitat: ponds, Lake Mingo, Windfall Lake (on private land just above Lake Mingo,) oak-hickory uplands, transitional fields, fencerows, conifer plantings, marshes, prairie remnants, agricultural fields, old stripmined lands, riparian woodland, and the Middlefork River. There are also a number of mowed picnic areas in the parks, and introduced wildlife plantings. Such variety naturally lends itself to attracting many species of birds and other wildlife in all seasons

This annotated list of birds includes all species observed in the Middlefork Valley at least once since 1972. New records are being added each year, and all birders are encouraged to make any unusual sightings known to the naturalist staff at Kennekuk County Park. In this way, the official list for the area can be kept updated.

The list makes use of several symbols for population density, seasonal occurrence, etc. which are as follows:

- (A) abundant; hard to miss
- (C) common; seen regularly in proper habitat and season
- (U) uncommon; seen one or more times most years in proper habitat and season
- (O) occasional; not seen every year
- (R) rare; seen only once or twice in last ten years
- (Y) resident species which is here all year
- (SR) summer resident; those for which nesting has been recorded are denoted (N); (EN) denotes early nesters; (PN) denotes species which probably nest but for which no nest has actually been recorded.
- (WR) winter resident;
- (SM) spring migrant
- (FM) fall migrant

Most birds are active in early morning or late afternoon, but weather conditions and season dictate periods of peak activity. During the nesting season, birds are active throughout the day when feeding young. However, they

are usually secretive near their nests. Some species — woodcock, goat-suckers, owls — are more active in evening. Many birds are associated with particular habitats, while others may be found in more than one kind of area. Information on the best places to look for each species has been included, as well as a convenient check-list. Birders should note that the Middlefork Fish and Wildlife Area and parts of Kennekuk County Park are open to hunting during state-regulated seasons. Care should be taken to wear clothing that will be visible to hunters at these times.

COMMON LOON: U, early SM, late FM, occasional summer straggler; look for it on Lake Mingo and larger strip-mine ponds.

PIED-BILLED GREBE: C, SM, FM, occasional summer resident (N); ponds and lakes throughout area.

HORNED GREBE: U, SM, FM; larger ponds and lakes.

RED-NECKED GREBE: R, SM?, FM; found in fall of 1986 at Windfall Lake.

EARED GREBE: R, SM, FM; ponds and lakes.

DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT: U, SM, FM; look on dead snags on larger ponds and lakes, especially Lake Mingo. More often encountered at Lake Vermilion in Danville.

AMERICAN BITTERN: U, SM, FM; cattail marshes and wet, grassy areas. Best areas are Henning Road strip-mine ponds and the marshes below the Nature Center at Kennekuk County Park.

LEAST BITTERN: U, SM, FM; cattail marshes, along Henning Road strip-mine ponds, and at Kennekuk C.P.

GLOSSY IBIS: R, SM?, post-breeding wanderer; one record from the cooling lake of Illinois Power Company.

GREAT BLUE HERON: C, SM, FM; found in small numbers in summer and in mild winters. Look for on ponds and lakes, along the Middlefork River or at Windfall Lake.

GREAT EGRET: O, SM, FM; on ponds or lakes.

LITTLE BLUE HERON: O, SM, FM; post-breeding wanderer. Look for on lakes, ponds, or along Middlefork River.

CATTLE EGRET: U, SM, post-breeding wanderer; grassy fields and farm pastures, or on mowed areas in parks. Not necessarily near water.

GREEN-BACKED HERON: C, SR (N); Look at ponds, in backwaters of Lake Mingo or at Windfall Lake, also along river.

- BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON:** U, SM, FM; look on ponds, lakes, and along Middlefork River. Also seen at Lake Vermilion in Danville.
- MUTE SWAN:** R, migrant or WR; a pair of juvenile birds were observed at Lake Mingo in Kennekuk C.P. in December 1988.
- TUNDRA SWAN:** O, SM, late FM; usually seen high overhead in migration, but occasionally on ponds or lakes. A pair spent the winter of 1986-87 at Windfall Lake.
- GREATER WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE:** R, SM, FM; one record of a single bird in flooded field with other waterfowl.
- SNOW GOOSE:** U, early SM, late FM; usually seen in small numbers, most often flying overhead. Two spent the winter at Windfall Lake in 1987-88. Blue phase also noted in migration.
- CANADA GOOSE:** C, SM, FM, SR (N), some overwinter. This species may soon be considered a permanent resident. Increasingly common in summer as a nesting species, and good numbers usually overwinter at Windfall Lake.
- WOOD DUCK — C, SR (N);** Seen along Middlefork River, and in backwaters of Lake Mingo where they use many of the nest boxes provided. Also easily found at Collison Marsh, Horseshoe Bottoms and Windfall Lake in summer, and sometimes flocking in large numbers in these areas in fall.
- GREEN-WINGED TEAL:** U, SM, FM; ponds, lakes, marshes or flooded fields.
- AMERICAN BLACK DUCK:** U, SM, FM; ponds, lakes, marshes and flooded fields along Middlefork River. Sometimes in with larger numbers of Mallards. A few sometimes overwinter.
- MALLARD:** C, Y (N); Large numbers in migration, but many also nest on ponds, lakes, and marshes. Usually winter in good numbers at Windfall Lake.
- NORTHERN PINTAIL:** U, SM, FM; One of the rarest of the commonly-occurring ducks in the county. Look for with other waterfowl on ponds and lakes. Has been seen in mild winters.
- BLUE-WINGED TEAL:** C, SM, FM, rare summer resident (PN); ponds, lakes, marshes, flooded fields, and along the Middlefork River.
- NORTHERN SHOVELER:** C, SM, FM; usually found in small flocks on ponds, lakes, marshes, and sometimes flooded fields.
- GADWALL:** U, SM, FM, occasional in winter. Look for on ponds and lakes.

AMERICAN WIGEON: C, SM, FM; ponds, lakes, marshes, and flooded fields.

CANVASBACK: U, early SM, late FM; usually found on larger bodies of water, such as Lake Mingo or Lake Vermilion in Danville.

REDHEAD: U, early SM, late FM; usually found on lakes, and mixed in with larger numbers of Scaup and other diving ducks.

RING-NECKED DUCK: C, SM, FM; ponds, lakes, marshes, and sometimes in flooded fields. Probably the most abundant duck in migration in our area, with flocks in the hundreds not uncommon. Individuals may occasionally overwinter.

LESSER SCAUP: C, SM, FM; ponds and lakes. Large flocks not uncommon, with a few sometimes overwintering.

SURF SCOTER: R, SM, FM; three recent records, all in fall. Found at Lake Mingo, and at Lake Vermilion in Danville.

COMMON GOLDENEYE: C, early SM, late FM; found on larger ponds and lakes. Often found in winter if there is open water.

BUFFLEHEAD: C, early SM, late FM, rare summer straggler. Found on ponds and lakes, where they may linger into winter if there is open water.

HOODED MERGANSER: U, early SM, late FM; ponds and lakes, usually in very small numbers.

COMMON MERGANSER: U, early SM, late FM; larger ponds and lakes, and occasionally on the Middlefork River.

RED-BREASTED MERGANSER: C, early SM, late FM; sometimes seen in large flocks on larger lakes.

RUDDY DUCK: C, early SM, late FM; ponds and lakes.

TURKEY VULTURE: C, early SM, SR (PN), late FM; easily found soaring along the bluffs of the Middlefork River and over fields in the valley.



Turkey Vultures at roost site
(M. Campbell)

OSPREY: U, SM, FM; becoming increasingly common. Most easily found at Lake Mingo, where it may linger several weeks in fall. Also seen migrating overhead along the river.

MISSISSIPPI KITE: R; small flock of sub-adult birds appeared at Kennekuk County Park in May and June, 1987, where they fed on periodic cicadas.

BALD EAGLE: U, early SM, late FM; usually found migrating along the Middlefork River. Best chance of seeing this bird is to find it fishing at Lake Mingo, or at Lake Vermilion in Danville.

NORTHERN HARRIER: U to C, common transient; irregular SR (N), and WR. Nested at Kennekuk County Park in 1985 & 1986. Most commonly observed hunting low over open fields in winter, or in migration.

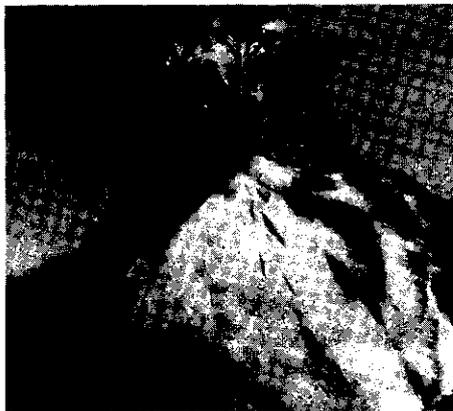
SHARP-SHINNED HAWK: U, Y (N); are more common in fall migration along the Middlefork River, especially from Lookout Point in Kennekuk C.P. In winter, often found in or near pine and cedar groves.

COOPER'S HAWK: U to C, Y (PN); most easily seen in migration along Middlefork River, or in pine and cedar groves (as those near Higginsville Bridge) in winter.

NORTHERN GOSHAWK: O, WR; usually seen in heavily wooded areas, but may be spotted over open fields in pursuit of prey.

RED-SHOULDERED HAWK: O to U, Y (PN); very few sightings of this once common woodland hawk. Look for it along Middlefork River.

BROAD-WINGED HAWK: U, SM, FM, SR (N); becoming more common. Look for it in fall migration along the river, or in wooded areas in summer.



Red-tailed Hawk
(M. Campbell)

RED-TAILED HAWK: C, Y (N); the most abundant hawk in the county.

Easily found in all seasons, although more retiring when nesting.

ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK: U, WR; may be hard to find some winters.

If present, usually conspicuous while hovering over fields or perched in an open spot.

GOLDEN EAGLE: R, FM; seen overhead in migration.

AMERICAN KESTREL: C, Y (N); may be hard to find while nesting, but otherwise conspicuous on utility lines or other open areas.

MERLIN: O, SM, FM; usually found near water, especially along the Middlefork River in migration.

PEREGRINE FALCON: U, SM, FM; one winter record. Usually seen in migration along the river, or along shorelines of lakes chasing shorebirds or pigeons. Most encounters are at Lake Vermilion in Danville.

RING-NECKED PHEASANT: C, Y (N); found in fallow and cultivated fields throughout area. May be more often heard than seen.

WILD TURKEY: U, Y (N); introduced in the winter of 1987-88, and hens with young were observed in spring of 1988. Expected to become increasingly common.

NORTHERN BOBWHITE: U, Y (N); previously more common. Most readily heard and seen in fields near edge of woods in Kennekuk C.P.

KING RAIL: R, SM, FM; try marshes along Henning Road ponds. Probably more frequent than records show.

VIRGINIA RAIL: U, SM, FM; one summer record. Found in marshy areas with cattails. Best found at ponds along Henning Road and in the marshes at Kennekuk C.P.

SORA: C, SM, FM, occasional summer resident (PN); more common in spring than fall. Look in same areas as for other rails.



Sora rail at Kennekuk Marsh

(S. Bailey)

COMMON MOORHEN: R, SM, FM; few records. Most recently seen at small marshy pond east of Maintenance Center at Kennekuk C.P.

AMERICAN COOT: C, SM, FM; some late spring and early summer records may indicate nesting attempts. Individuals occasionally overwinter. Look for on ponds and lakes, or in marshy spots.

SANDHILL CRANE: U, SM, FM; more commonly seen migrating overhead in spring (late February through early April.) Has been observed on the ground in open fields.

BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER: U, SM, FM; rare in spring in flooded fields. More common in fall on mudflats or along shorelines.

LESSER GOLDEN PLOVER: A, SM; U, FM; flocks of hundreds or even thousands of birds in late March and early April not uncommon. Can be found in wet, plowed fields throughout area. A few individuals may be found in wet fields or mudflats in fall.

SEMI-PALMATED PLOVER: U, SM, FM; wet fields, mudflats.

KILLDEER: C, SM, SR (N), FM; may linger in mild winters. Can easily be found in mowed or short grassy areas in the parks.

GREATER YELLOWLEGS: C, SM, FM; wet or flooded fields and mudflats. Has been seen on sandbars in Middlefork River, on the shores of Lake Mingo and at Kennekuk marshes.

LESSER YELLOWLEGS: C, SM, FM; usually seen in greater numbers than the Greater Yellowlegs, and in the same areas.

SOLITARY SANDPIPER: C, SM, FM; along creeks and drainage ditches, at ponds and marshes, in flooded fields, and on gravel bars along Middlefork River.

WILLET: O, SM, FM; flooded fields, marshes, mudflats, and river. Usually seen as singles.

SPOTTED SANDPIPER: C, SM, SR (N), FM; pond edges and sandbars in Middlefork River. Nests each year at Henning Road strip-mine ponds.

UPLAND SANDPIPER: O to R, SM, SR (PN), early FM; this species is not commonly encountered except at the Vermilion County Airport, where it nests each year.

HUDSONIAN GODWIT: R, SM, FM; only two records in the area—one each at Kennekuk County Park and at Lake Vermilion in Danville.

RUDDY TURNSTONE: R, SM, FM; flooded fields, mudflats, lake shores.

SANDERLING: R, SM, FM; mudflats, lake shorelines. In fall, try Lake Vermilion in Danville.

SEMI-PALMATED SANDPIPER: C, SM, FM; flooded fields, marshes, mudflats.

LEAST SANDPIPER: C, SM, FM; flooded fields, marsh edges, mudflats.

WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER: U, SM; R, FM; small flocks in flooded fields, or at marshy edges or mudflats in spring; usually single birds in fall.

BAIRD'S SANDPIPER: U, SM, FM; flooded fields, marshy edges, mudflats.

PECTORAL SANDPIPER: C, SM, FM; sometimes in large flocks in wet or flooded fields, mudflats, marshes, and pastures or other short grassy areas. Probably the most common sandpiper in migration.

DUNLIN: U, SM; C, FM; flooded fields in spring; mudflats and edges of ponds and marshes and lakes in fall.

STILT SANDPIPER: O, SM; U, FM; flooded fields in spring; mudflats in fall.

CURLEW SANDPIPER: R; a very rare vagrant. One spring record from a flooded field east of Henning Road.

SHORT-BILLED DOWITCHER: U, SM, FM; flooded fields, marshes, and mudflats.

LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER: O, SM, FM; same areas as above species.

COMMON SNIPE: C, SM, FM; wet fields and pastures, marshy areas, and edges of ponds. Checking marshy areas at Kennekuk C.P. should turn up this bird.

AMERICAN WOODCOCK: C, SR (N); best observed from early March to mid-April during courtship flights at dusk. Look along the road between the Visitor's Center and the Nature Center at Kennekuk C.P.

BONAPARTE'S GULL: U, SM, FM; Lake Mingo is the best place in the area to find this bird. It is more often found at Lake Vermilion in Danville.

RING-BILLED GULL: U, SM, FM; usually found on larger ponds and lakes. Stays well into winter if there is open water. Otherwise found flying over, or occasionally feeding behind tractors during spring plowing.

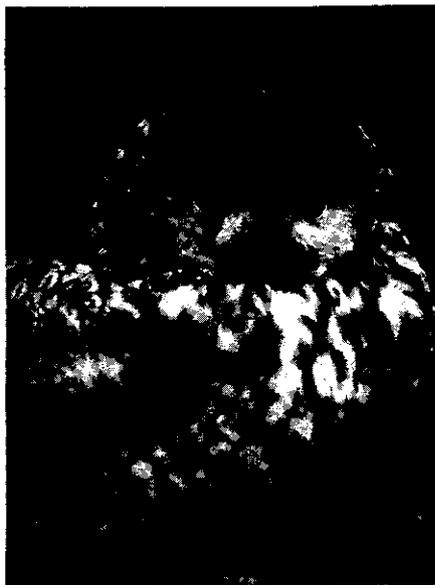
HERRING GULL: U, SM, FM; a few in winter. Small numbers usually found with Ring-billed Gulls. Most often found at Lake Vermilion in Danville.

CASPIAN TERN: O, SM, FM; can sometimes be found on Lake Mingo. More often found sitting on logs or buoys at Lake Vermilion in Danville.

- COMMON TERN:** R, SM, FM; ponds and lakes. Lake Mingo is probably the best place to look for this bird. It is not the most "common" tern in the area—Forster's Tern is most often seen.
- FORSTER'S TERN:** O, SM, FM; mid-April to mid-May is the best time to see this bird. It is the common tern of this area, and may be seen on Lake Mingo, or more commonly on Lake Vermilion.
- BLACK TERN:** O, SM, FM; marshy ponds and lakes. For some reason this fairly common migrant over most of the state is hard to find in our county. Most records are from Lake Vermilion.
- ROCK DOVE:** C, Y (N); look for near farm buildings and around bridges over the Middlefork River.
- MOURNING DOVE:** A, Y (N); may be seen practically anywhere. Hard to miss!
- BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO:** U, SR (N); more common in migration. Arrives mid-to late May. Shrubby thickets and fencerows preferred habitat.
- YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO:** C, SR (N); more common in migration. Arrives mid-to late May. Shrubby thickets, fencerows, and old orchards is preferred habitat. More often heard than seen.
- BARN OWL:** No records. None sighted in Vermilion County since 1970. A concentrated search needs to be made before an accurate status can be determined.
- EASTERN SCREECH OWL:** C, Y (N); more often heard than seen. Wooded areas. Best chance of seeing this bird is to find it sunbathing in its tree cavity or by imitating its call at night. Several pairs use Wood Duck boxes in the backwaters of Lake Mingo.
- GREAT HORNED OWL:** C, Y (EN); most commonly seen owl in the county. Often flushed from heavily wooded areas or seen along river. Often harassed by flocks of Crows or Blue Jays.
- BARRED OWL:** C, Y (N); more often heard than seen. However, it will approach closely and answer a good imitation of its call. **DO NOT DO THIS DURING THE NESTING SEASON!** Best areas to find this bird are along the Middlefork River, especially at Collison Marsh, Higginsville Bridge, and Horseshoe Bottoms Nature Preserve.
- LONG-EARED OWL:** U, WR; an attempted nesting failed due to predation in 1983 in the Middlefork F&W Area. Best places to find this bird are in pine and cedar groves near open grassy fields. Try area near Higginsville Bridge, or the pine area on Prairie-Woodland Trail at Kennekuk C.P. Can sometimes be located in thick stands of shingle oaks.

SHORT-EARED OWL: U, WR; found in pine and cedar groves in same areas as above species, and often both occur together. However, this owl may also occur in more open areas, roosting in drainage ditches or other marshy spots. It may also be seen in flight in late afternoon and evening over prairies and fields.

NORTHERN SAW-WHET OWL: U, WR; diligent searching in proper habitat should turn up one or more of these birds each winter. Look for it in small pines and cedars near grassy fields and woods. Usually perches from 5 to 15 feet high. Very tame.



Long-eared Owl
(S. Bailey)

COMMON NIGHTHAWK: C, SR (PN); can be seen roosting on tree limbs during the day. More commonly found in towns at dusk, where it nests on flat-roofed buildings. Flocks of 150 or more not uncommon during migration in late August and early September.

CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW: R, SM; has been heard in same areas as Whip-poor-wills at Kennekuk C.P. and the Middlefork F&W Area. May become more common if range extends northward.

WHIP-POOR-WILL: C, SR (N); easily heard in heavily-wooded areas, especially at Hickory Hollow and Oak Bluff picnic areas at Kennekuk C.P. and near the main entrance gate of the Middlefork F&W Area.

May also be seen by driving the roads at night. Eyes reflect red in the light from headlights.

CHIMNEY SWIFT: C, SR (N); usually seen flying overhead. One or two pairs usually nest in the chimney of the Vermilion Chapel at Kennekuk C.P.

RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD: C, SR (N); nests in wooded ravines, usually over water, or in large shade trees in open areas. Many nests also in trees overhanging river. Common during migration in patches of jewelweed in bottomland areas, especially Collison Marsh in the Middlefork F&W Area.

BELTED KINGFISHER: C, Y (N); stays in winter as long as there is open water. Look for it at ponds and lakes and along streams and rivers. Nests along cliffs over Middlefork River.

RED-HEADED WOODPECKER: C, Y (N); easily found in bottom land woods and oak-hickory uplands. Migrates out of area in winters following a poor acorn crop.

RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER: C, Y (N); easily found in woods or at park feeding stations.

YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER: C, SM, FM; also rare summer resident (nested in Kennekuk C.P. in 1986.) A few individuals usually overwinter.

DOWNY WOODPECKER: A, Y (N); hard to miss! Frequents a variety of habitats.

HAIRY WOODPECKER: C, Y (N); more restricted to larger tracts of mature upland or bottomland woods. Larger size and louder call note will distinguish this bird from the look-alike Downy.

NORTHERN FLICKER: C, Y (N); much less common in winter. Frequents a variety of habitats, but often seen feeding on the ground in grassy areas as it hunts for ants.

PILEATED WOODPECKER: C, Y (N); becoming increasingly common. Found in mature woods, both uplands and bottoms. Look for it along the Middlefork River, especially in the area of Higginsville Bridge.



Pileated Woodpecker
(S. Bailey)

- OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER:** U, late SM, early FM; best located by listening for its distinctive call, which is made from the tops of dead snags in or near open areas. The numerous dead trees around ponds in Kickapoo S.R.A. and in the backwaters of Lake Mingo offer the best chances for spotting this bird.
- EASTERN WOOD PEWEE:** C, SR (N); wooded areas, and large trees at parking or picnic areas in the parks. Frequently chooses the large horizontal limbs of White oaks for nest sites.
- YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER:** U, late SM, early FM; often overlooked due to its quiet, retiring habits. Look for it along woodland edges and in moist woods.
- ACADIAN FLYCATCHER:** U, SR (N); found in wooded ravines, where it nests on branches overhanging small streams. Listen for its distinctive call. Look for it along the river near Pond 6 in Kickapoo S.R.A., or along the lower area of Lookout Point Trail in Kennekuk C.P. This species is much more common at Forest Glen Preserve in southern Vermilion County.
- ALDER FLYCATCHER:** U, late SM, early FM; usually doesn't arrive until late May or early June. Must hear calling to identify, thus most go undetected in the fall. Look for it in shrubby, overgrown upland fields and thickets with numerous small trees. Usually found in drier situations than the similar-appearing Willow Flycatcher. Check the archery target practice area in the Middlefork F&W Area.
- WILLOW FLYCATCHER:** C, SR (N); usually does not arrive until late May. Prefers wet willow thickets, overgrown drainage ditches, fields and pastures. Best places to find are just south of the Kennekuk Visitor's Center, near the parking lot at the Middlefork F&W Service Area, and near ponds in the parks.
- LEAST FLYCATCHER:** C, SM, FM; possibly the most common Empidonax in migration. Listen for its emphatic "che-bek" in a variety of woodland and edge habitats. Singing males have lingered well into June, leading to speculation of possible attempted nestings.
- EASTERN PHOEBE:** C, SR (N); most commonly found nesting underneath small bridges along county roads. Check bridges along the cinder road in Middlefork F&W Area north of the Bunker Hill bridge over the Middlefork River.
- GREAT CRESTED FLYCATCHER:** C, SR (N); found in wooded areas, where it utilizes old woodpecker holes for nesting.



Acadian Flycatcher nest with Cowbird egg
(M. Campbell)

EASTERN KINGBIRD: C, SR (N); most often seen perched on utility lines or fences near open fields. Prefers large Sycamores for nesting. Often gathers in loose flocks before migrating in late August or early September.

HORNED LARK: C, Y (EN); common to abundant in open plowed or short grassy fields. Many early nests destroyed by late snowstorms. Winter populations increased by migrants from the north, often appearing in large numbers following heavy snowstorm.

PURPLE MARTIN: U, SR (N); arrives in late March and early April. Formerly more common. Usually found where there are well-kept "apartment houses" for them. Otherwise, look for them as they are hunting insects over ponds and lakes.

TREE SWALLOW: C to A, early SM, late FM, SR (N); regularly nests in holes in standing dead trees in lakes and ponds. Look for it at Lake Mingo and at strip-mine ponds in Kickapoo S.R.A. In fall, flocks of hundreds to thousands of individuals not uncommon.

NO. ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW: C, SR (N); look for it along small creeks, ponds, lakes, or exposed banks along the Middlefork River. Usually nests in pairs or in small colonies.

BANK SWALLOW: C, SM, FM, SR (N); look for it in mixed flocks with other swallows in migration, especially at Lake Mingo. In summer, colonies nest in exposed cliffs along Middlefork River, including a large site just north of Higginsville Bridge in the Middlefork F&W Area.

CLIFF SWALLOW: U, SM, FM; look for it in mixed flocks with other swallows during migration.

BARN SWALLOW: C, SR (N); usually found hunting over ponds or low over fields. Commonly nests on buildings or other structures in the parks, or under bridges.



Colony of swallow nests
(S. Bailey)

BLUE JAY: A, Y (N); hard to miss this vocal, flashy bird! In summer, surprisingly quiet, especially near nest sites. Large numbers evident in migration along rivers.

AMERICAN CROW: A, Y (N); hard to miss! Usually seen flying over, feeding in fields along roads, or scavenging on road kills. In winter, huge numbers (20,000+) gather in the area. They roost in Danville at night, then scatter to feed in fields all over the county during the day.

BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE: O to R, WR; not easily distinguished from the more common Carolina Chickadee except by voice. Most likely to be encountered in northern-most areas of county.

CAROLINA CHICKADEE: A, Y (N); hard to miss in any season! This is the common nesting chickadee in Vermilion County.

TUFTED TITMOUSE: A, Y (N); another species that is hard to miss in any season. Likes bottomland forests for nesting. Found in loose flocks with chickadees and other small birds in winter.

RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH: U, SM, FM, WR; can be found in woodlands with other small birds in migration, but usually found in or near pine plantations or at feeding stations in winter.

WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH: C, Y (N); prefers mature upland woods where it nests in cavities in large trees. Often found at feeders in winter, or foraging with flocks of chickadees and titmice.

BROWN CREEPER: U, SM, FM, WR; prefers bottomland forests. Look for it along the Middlefork River, and forested trails. Often found with flocks of other small birds in winter.

CAROLINA WREN: U, Y (N); once a common nesting species before a series of harsh winters reduced numbers throughout the state. Numbers are now increasing again. Look for it in wooded ravines, and in bottomlands along Middlefork River.

HOUSE WREN: A, SR (N); hard to miss in summer! Look along edges of woods, fencerows and shrubby areas. Also check the many bluebird houses, as this species likes to invade them.

WINTER WREN: U, SM, FM; occasionally overwinters in small numbers. Look for it in brush piles in bottomland woods, and under exposed roots along banks of creeks and Middlefork River.

SEDGE WREN: U, SR (N); usually does not arrive to nest until late July; Erratic in appearance. Check marsh areas at Kennekuk C.P.

MARSH WREN: O, SM, FM; found in areas of cattails around pond edges or marshes. Check the marshes at Kennekuk C.P. or the strip mine ponds along Henning Road.



A singing Carolina Wren
(S. Bailey)

- GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET:** C, SM, FM; U, WR; woodlands and pine groves. More common in migration, sometimes in flocks of 10-25 or more.
- RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET:** C, SM, FM; a few individuals occasionally found in winter. Prefer shrubby thickets of young trees.
- BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER:** C, SR (N); departs early in fall. Prefers bottomland woods along river, and ponds bordered by trees. Likes to nest in Black Walnut trees.
- EASTERN BLUEBIRD:** C, SR (N); some usually overwinter. First spring migrants return in late Feb. and early March, begin nesting early April. Easy to find at Kennekuk C.P. in areas of nest boxes. Often singing from wires at Visitor Center and Maintenance Center. Populations are cyclic; numbers high in 1988.
- VEERY:** U, SM, early FM; O, SR (N); woodland trails. In summer, may sing from forested ravines and bottomland woods along streams. Has nested at Kennekuk C.P. and singing males have been reported in late June near Collison Marsh in the Middlefork F&W Area.
- GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH:** C, SM, FM; along woodland trails. In fall, check edges where they feed on pokeberry, elderberry, wild grape and Virginia creeper fruits.
- SWAINSON'S THRUSH:** C, SM, FM; the most common migrant thrush. Can be found in all forest and edge habitats.
- HERMIT THRUSH:** C, early SM, late FM; arrives quite early in spring, and most have departed by the time other thrushes arrive. Most often found in bottomland woods. Occasionally an individual will overwinter.
- WOOD THRUSH:** C, SR (N); hard to miss the beautiful song of this bird. Prefers wooded ravines and bottomland forests in summer, where it often nests in young trees. A few usually linger into October.
- AMERICAN ROBIN:** A, Y (N); much less common in winter. Winter birds are migrants from the north, and often are found roosting in cedar groves and other protected habitat.
- GRAY CATBIRD:** C, SR (N); easy to find in scrubby thickets and woodland edges, where it likes to nest in multiflora rose or other thorny, dense shrubs. Easy to find by voice.
- NORTHERN MOCKINGBIRD:** U, Y (N); once much more common. Almost always found in hilly pastures or old fields which have lots of multiflora rose. Look for it along roads and farmyards with this habitat in Middlefork F&W Area, or along road to Dodson Cemetery in Kennekuk C.P.



Eastern Bluebird
(M. Campbell)

- BROWN THRASHER:** A, SR (N); easily found along fencerows and in scrubby areas. Prefers multiflora rose for nesting sites.
- WATER PIPIT:** U, SM, FM; look for this bird along mudflats bordering ponds and lakes, or in wet, grassy or plowed fields. Single birds are often heard flying overhead.
- CEDAR WAXWING:** C to A, Y (N); erratic. Sometimes in large flocks, especially in migration. Often nests in tall Sycamores along the Middlefork River, or in shade trees and (sometimes) pines in the parks. Small flocks in winter often feeding in fruit trees (especially crabapple).
- NORTHERN SHRIKE:** R, WR; one wintered at Kennekuk C.P. along the entrance drive to the Visitor Center in 1985-86.
- LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE:** R, SM, SR?; formerly much more common. Prefers scrubby areas with locust and hawthorn trees.
- EUROPEAN STARLING:** A, Y (N); hard to miss! Look for it along roads, around dead trees, and near buildings, especially with livestock.
- WHITE-EYED VIREO:** C, SR (N); found in a variety of habitats. Look for it along the Hidden Valley Trail and the trail around Lake Mingo in Kennekuk C.P.; also, near the Service Area parking lot in the Middlefork F&W Area, and south of the park office at Kickapoo S.R.A.

- BELL'S VIREO:** C, SR (N); rather local in distribution, but common in preferred habitats. Several pairs nest at Kennekuk C.P., just off roadsides near the Visitor Center, the winter sports area, and Woodland Prairie Trail. Also nests near the Service Area parking lot in the Middlefork F&W Area
- SOLITARY VIREO:** U, SM, FM; not to be expected on any given day. Look for it among flocks of small migrants in woodlands or edges.
- YELLOW-THROATED VIREO:** C, SR (N); Look for it in large White Oak trees at Kennekuk Nature Center, or at Gee's Pond west of the Kennekuk Visitor Center (one pair regularly nests in a hickory tree there.)
- WARBLING VIREO:** A, SR (N); most easily found singing from and nesting in large trees bordering ponds, lakes, or river. Sometimes sings from nest.
- PHILADELPHIA VIREO:** U, SM, FM; often overlooked, as song is similar to the much more common Red-eyed vireo. Prefers woodland edge and open, park-like areas during migration.
- RED-EYED VIREO:** A, SR (N); very common in migration and in summer. Prefers mature upland forests with dense understory. Often nests in young Sugar Maple saplings.
- BLUE-WINGED WARBLER:** U, SM, SR (N); hard to find in fall. Prefers wet, shrubby thickets, and overgrown fields and pastures. Breeding pairs are rather local, with no reliable locality in the area. Much easier to locate at Forest Glen Preserve in the southeast part of the county.
- GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER:** U, SM, early FM; becoming increasingly hard to find. Habitat similar to Blue-winged warbler.
- TENNESSEE WARBLER:** A, SM, FM; one of our most common migrant warblers. Found in practically all woodland habitats, open park-like areas, residential yards, and even can be seen feeding in scrubby areas and weedy fields in fall.
- ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER:** U, SM; C, late FM: found only occasionally in spring. Look for it in low briars and dense shrubs in fall.
- NASHVILLE WARBLER:** C, SM, FM: woodland edges and overgrown fields.
- NORTHERN PARULA:** U, SR (N); migrants hard to detect. Although it is uncommon, this warbler is easy to recognize by song in proper habitat along Middlefork River and the borders of ponds and lakes. Try Bunker Hill and Higginsville bridges, and the Sportsman's Lake area of Kickapoo S.R.A.

- YELLOW WARBLER:** C to A, SR (N); look for it in dense willow thickets bordering ponds and wet areas. Easily found at Kennekuk C.P. and around edges of ponds in Kickapoo S.R.A.
- CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER:** C, SM, FM; wooded trails, open successional woods and scrubby, overgrown fields. Some singing males linger well into June.
- MAGNOLIA WARBLER:** C, SM, FM; woodland trails and scrubby, overgrown fields.
- CAPE MAY WARBLER:** U, SM, FM; frequents a variety of wooded habitats, with a preference for pines and old orchards. Check the archery target practice area in the Middlefork F&W Area.
- BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER:** O, SM, FM; **HARD TO FIND!** Usually low to ground, along woodland trails or (in fall) areas with crabapples.
- YELLOW-RUMPED (MYRTLE) WARBLER:** A, SM, FM; R, WR; the most common migrant warbler. Rarely found in winter, usually in protected areas along rivers.
- BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER:** A, SM, FM; woodland trails and shade trees in parks. Hard to miss.
- BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER:** U to C, SM, FM; not as common as many of the migrant warblers. Usually sings from tops of large trees along woodland trails.
- YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER:** C, SR (N); wooded swamps, ponds, lakes, and along Middlefork River. Prefers Sycamore trees, and it sings from high in the tops of them. Look for it near bridges over the river, and around Lake Mingo at Kennekuk C.P. and the Sportsman's Lake area at Kickapoo S.R.A.
- PINE WARBLER:** O, SM, FM; **HARD TO FIND!**
- PRAIRIE WARBLER:** U, SM; O, SR (PN); early FM; look for in open, overgrown successional fields or pastures. Probably easier to locate at Forest Glen Preserve.
- PALM WARBLER:** C, SM, FM; more common in spring than fall. Found in a variety of habitats including woods, along fencerows, around water, and even in plowed and cultivated fields.
- BAY-BREASTED WARBLER:** C, SM, FM; woodland trails. More common in fall migration.
- BLACKPOLL WARBLER:** C, SM, FM; woodland trails.

CERULEAN WARBLER: U, SR (N); found in same areas as Northern Parula. Look for it along the river just east of Pond 6 at Kickapoo S.R.A., the Sportsman's Lake area of Kickapoo S.R.A., Lookout Point Trail at Kennekuk C.P., and between Bunker Hill and Higginsville bridges along the Middlefork River.

BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER: C, SM, FM; woodland trails. There have been reports of singing males in June.

AMERICAN REDSTART: C, SM, FM; SR (N); in migration, found in a variety of woodland habitats. Prefers bottomland successional forest in summer. Nesting "colonies" local and scattered. Look for it around wooded ponds in Kickapoo S.R.A. and along the Middlefork River.

PROTHONOTARY WARBLER: U, SR (N); prefers standing water with dead snags. Two or three pairs nest each year along the river east of Pond 6 at Kickapoo S.R.A., in the Sportsman's Lake area there, and in the backwaters of Lake Mingo at Kennekuk C.P.



Prothonotary Warbler at nest hole
(S. Bailey)

WORM-EATING WARBLER: O, SM; no summer records from Middlefork valley. Areas to check include Middlefork Woods Nature Preserve at Kickapoo S.R.A., and the wooded ravines south of Lookout Point at Kennekuk C.P. Easier to locate at Forest Glen Preserve, where it has nested.

- OVENBIRD:** C, SM, FM; U, SR (PN); Prefers larger tracts of upland forest. Look for it along the Lookout Point Trail at Kennekuk C.P., the Middlefork Woods Nature Preserve in Kickapoo S.R.A., and in large tracts west and north of the equestrian campground in the Middlefork F&W Area.
- NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH:** C, SM, FM; moist wooded ravines and creeks, usually flushed low to ground. Also around ponds and lakes, and along the Middlefork River.
- LOUISIANA WATERTHRUSH:** U, SR (N); look for it in wooded ravines with streams. Check the Lookout Point Trail in Kennekuk C.P., Collision Marsh, and the Middlefork Woods Nature Preserve.
- KENTUCKY WARBLER:** C, SR (N); prefers mature upland and bottomland forests with dense understory. Usually sings and forages close to the ground. Check Lookout Point and Raccoon Run trails at Kennekuk C.P., Middlefork Woods Nature Preserve, and Collision Marsh.
- CONNECTICUT WARBLER:** O, late SM; R, early FM; **LUCKY TO FIND!** Low in dense scrubby thickets, in moist areas. Only found in spring from mid-May to the first week in June.
- MOURNING WARBLER:** U, late SM, early FM; same migration period as the less common Connecticut Warbler, and found in similar habitat. Try Collision Marsh and along the Middlefork River.
- COMMON YELLOWTHROAT:** C to A, SR (N); try multiflora and other thickets near woodland edges. Usually easy to find several on any given day.
- HOODED WARBLER:** O, SM; R, FM; R, SR (N); heavily wooded ravines with dense understory and bottomland forest. A pair nested at Kennekuk C.P. in 1987 in woods east of Windfall Prairie Nature Preserve.
- WILSON'S WARBLER:** U, SM, FM; most pass through late in spring and early in fall. Found in woodland edges and successional fields.
- CANADA WARBLER:** U, late SM, early FM; most go undetected due to their short migration period and secretive habits. Found low to ground in woodland edge and mature woods with dense understory.
- YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT:** C, SR (N); woodland edges and overgrown fields and pastures, especially areas with multiflora rose and hawthorns. Check the winter sports area, junction of Lookout Point and Nature Center Roads and area west of the dam at Lake Mingo in Kennekuk C.P., or near the Service Area parking lot and the area just north of Higginsville Bridge in the Middlefork F&W Area.

- SUMMER TANAGER:** U, SR (N); mature upland woods, especially in areas with large White oaks. Usually can be found in large oaks at the bend in road to Lookout Point at Kennekuk C.P. Easier to find at Forest Glen Preserve.
- SCARLET TANAGER:** C, SR (N); mature upland and occasionally bottom-land forest. Easy to find along Lookout Point Trail at Kennekuk C.P., at Middlefork Woods Nature Preserve, or in the wooded ravines north and west of the equestrian campground in Middlefork F&W Area.
- NORTHERN CARDINAL:** A, Y (N); YOU CAN'T MISS OUR STATE BIRD!!
- ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK:** C, SR (N); woodland edges and successional fields, especially near water. Check west of the dam at Lake Mingo, the exercise trail west of Gee's Pond, and borders of ponds in both Kennekuk C.P. and Kickapoo S.R.A. Also, anywhere along the river. Sometimes sings on nest.
- INDIGO BUNTING:** A, SR (N); best seen when singing from exposed perches on utility wires. Prefers edges and thickets. Usually lingers well into October, but may be silent then.
- DICKCISSEL:** C to A, SR (N); prefers open weedy fields, unmowed road sides, alfalfa and clover fields. Often sings from fences and utility lines. Much more common outside park areas on rural county roads. Try Henning Road strip mine pond areas, or west of parking lot along road to Service Area of Middlefork F&W Area.
- RUFOUS-SIDED TOWHEE:** C, SR (N); woodland edges and overgrown fields near woods. A few usually overwinter in protected areas.
- AMERICAN TREE SPARROW:** C to A, WR; weedy fields, fencerows, and woodland edges. More common some winters than in others.
- CHIPPING SPARROW:** C, SR (N); usually found nesting in conifers or evergreen hedges near mowed lawns and buildings. Easy to find around park buildings such as the Nature Center at Kennekuk C.P. or Park Office at Kickapoo S.R.A.
- FIELD SPARROW:** A, SR (N); found in grassy field habitats. Hard to miss. A few usually overwinter.
- VESPER SPARROW:** C, SR (N); best found outside the parks due to habitat preference. Likes short grass pastures, plowed or stubble fields. Look for it in fields along the river in the Middlefork F&W Area.

- LARK SPARROW: U, SR (N); very local. Can be easily found in the sandy stubble fields bordering the river in the Middlefork F&W Area. Can sometimes be found in the fields just south of Lookout Point Road in Kennekuk C.P. Rarely encountered elsewhere in the county.
- LARK BUNTING: VAGRANT. An adult male was observed in June, 1986, north of Kennekuk C.P. and the Middlefork F&W Area.
- SAVANNAH SPARROW: C, SR (N); also hard to find in the parks. Look in grassy fields or cultivated fields and pastures along Henning Rd.
- GRASSHOPPER SPARROW: C, SR (N); usually easy to find along the entrance road in Kennekuk C.P. Likes short grass and weedy fields. Most easily found by voice.
- HENSLOW'S SPARROW: O, SR (N); erratic. Pairs summer and nest some years at Kennekuk C.P. Rarely found elsewhere. Listen for distinctive song along entrance drive. This bird has also nested at Forest Glen Preserve.
- LE CONTE'S SPARROW: U, early SM, late FM; look for it in wet areas in short grass fields. Try fields south of Vermilion Chapel or the marshes at Kennekuk C.P. Also try Henning Road strip mind pond and marsh area.
- FOX SPARROW: C, early SM, late FM; usually found with flocks of other sparrows, such as White-throats. Likes brushy areas near woods. Also check along edges of sunflower patches or fields in Middlefork F&W Area. Individuals sometimes overwinter.
- SONG SPARROW: C, Y (N); hard to miss, especially near water!
- LINCOLN'S SPARROW: U, SM, FM; brush piles and woodland edges, or near streams. Often found in with larger flock of White-throats.
- SWAMP SPARROW: C, SM, FM, WR; O, SR (N); marshy areas, cattail borders of ponds, and brushy woodland edge.
- WHITE-THROATED SPARROW: A, SM, FM; hard to miss along fence-rows, brushpiles, and woodland edges. A few usually overwinter, especially at bird feeders.
- WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW: C, SM, FM; U, WR; brushy fencerows, multiflora rose hedges, and overgrown fields and pastures. Look along road to Dodson Cemetery in Kennekuk C.P., the area just south of the Park Office at Kickapoo S.R.A. and along the Service Area road at Middle-fork F&W Area. More common than White-throats some winters.
- DARK-EYED JUNCO: A, WR; HARD TO MISS! Some of the "Oregon" race are seen each winter.

- LAPLAND LONGSPUR: C to A, SM, FM; U to C, WR; easier to find in cultivated fields along county roads outside the parks.
- SMITH'S LONGSPUR: U, SM; R, FM; best found in April in short grassy fallow fields, winter wheat or alfalfa. Check the fields along east entrance road to Kickapoo S.R.A. and fields north of Kennekuk C.P.
- SNOW BUNTING: U, WR; usually with larger numbers of Horned larks and Lapland longspurs. Often come to roadsides after snowstorms. Check Henning Road north of Kennekuk C.P.
- BOBOLINK: C, SM; U, SR (PN); usually seen only as a migrant in the parks. Pairs attempt nesting in clover, alfalfa, and pastures, but many nests are lost with haying. Check roadside areas north and west of Middlefork F&W Area.
- RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD: A, SR (N); HARD TO MISS! A few occasionally overwinter.
- EASTERN MEADOWLARK: A, SR (N); especially numerous along roads in Kennekuk C.P. and along Henning Road. A few individuals usually overwinter; migrants arrive in late February.
- WESTERN MEADOWLARK: R, SM; SR (?); two singing males set up territories in an alfalfa field northeast of Kennekuk C.P. Mar. 17 to May 3, 1983. Singing males have been recorded in Kennekuk also.
- RUSTY BLACKBIRD: C, early SM, late FM; look for it in wet plowed fields in large mixed flocks of blackbirds in spring, and in pure flocks in wooded swamps and marshy areas in fall. A few occasionally overwinter.
- BREWER'S BLACKBIRD: O, SM, FM; look for it near feedlots in areas bordering the parks. Often in larger flocks of mixed blackbirds.
- COMMON GRACKLE: A, SR (N); huge flocks gather in woods and fields in late fall prior to migration. Small numbers usually overwinter; hard to miss any other season.
- BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD: C to A, SR (N); HARD TO MISS! An increasing "nuisance bird" which parasitizes many species. A few occasionally overwinter, especially near feeding stations or feedlots.
- ORCHARD ORIOLE: C, SR (N); open successional woods, old orchards, and shade trees in the parks. Check near Visitor's Center at Kennekuk C.P., south of Park Office at Kickapoo S.R.A., and north of Higginsville Bridge in Middlefork F&W Area. Often nests quite close to Eastern Kingbirds. Most are gone by late August.

- NORTHERN (BALTIMORE) ORIOLE:** C, SR (N); prefers tall trees along edges of water, or woodland edge, or lone trees in pastures. Likes Sycamore trees for nesting, often hanging nest over road or water. Hard to miss.
- PURPLE FINCH:** U to C, SM, FM, WR; more common some years than others. Look for it feeding on maple seeds or Sycamore balls in trees along the river or at feeders in the parks. Hard to find some winters.
- HOUSE FINCH:** C to A, Y (N); soon to be an abundant permanent resident. Already abundant in city of Danville. Look for it around buildings and in areas with conifers or bird feeders.
- RED CROSSBILL:** R, SM, FM, WR; lucky to find anytime! Check pine or conifer plantings in parks. Found on Christmas Bird Count, 1986, at Kennekuk C.P.
- WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL:** R, WR?; extremely rare and unlikely to find! Look for it in pine plantations.
- COMMON REDPOLL:** O, WR; usually found at feeders, or in small groups in weedy fields or along river.
- PINE SISKIN:** U to C, SM, FM, WR; more common some years than others. Usually occurs with American goldfinch. Try sunflower fields or other areas with abundance of finches. Has lingered late in spring, and attempted nesting in Danville.
- AMERICAN GOLDFINCH:** A, Y (N); **HARD TO MISS!** Usually seen in flocks until nesting time in August and September. Uses 6-10' saplings for nesting, favoring Sweet gum and other roadside trees along entrance drive to Kennekuk C.P.
- EVENING GROSBEAK:** O, WR; erratic, but usually found most winters. Easiest to find when they invade feeders, but also found feeding on maple and other seed-bearing trees at edge of ponds and along river.
- HOUSE SPARROW:** A, Y (N); Can't miss this one around buildings and farmyards!

CHECK LIST OF MIDDLEFORK VALLEY BIRDS

_____ Common Loon	_____ Common Goldeneye
_____ Pied-billed Grebe	_____ Bufflehead
_____ Horned Grebe	_____ Hooded Merganser
_____ Red-necked Grebe	_____ Common Merganser
_____ Eared Grebe	_____ Red-br. Merganser
_____ Dbl. cr. Cormorant	_____ Ruddy Duck
_____ American Bittern	_____ Turkey Vulture
_____ Least Bittern	_____ Osprey
_____ Glossy Ibis	_____ Miss. Kite
_____ Great Blue Heron	_____ Bald Eagle
_____ Great Egret	_____ No. Harrier
_____ Little Blue Heron	_____ Sh.-shinned Hawk
_____ Cattle Egret	_____ Cooper's Hawk
_____ Gr.-backed Heron	_____ No. Goshawk
_____ Blk.-cr. Night Heron	_____ Red-shouldered Hawk
_____ Mute Swan	_____ Brd.-winged Hawk
_____ Tundra Swan	_____ Red-tailed Hawk
_____ Gt. White-fr. Goose	_____ Rough-legged Hawk
_____ Snow Goose	_____ Golden Eagle
_____ "Blue" Goose	_____ American Kestrel
_____ Canada Goose	_____ Merlin
_____ Wood Duck	_____ Peregrine Falcon
_____ Gr.-winged Teal	_____ Ring-nk. Pheasant
_____ Am. Black Duck	_____ Wild Turkey
_____ Mallard	_____ Northern Bobwhite
_____ Northern Pintail	_____ King Rail
_____ Bl. winged Teal	_____ Virginia Rail
_____ No. Shoveler	_____ Sora
_____ Gadwall	_____ Common Moorhen
_____ Am. Wigeon	_____ American Coot
_____ Canvasback	_____ Sandhill Crane
_____ Redhead	_____ Blk.-bellied Plover
_____ Ring-necked Duck	_____ Lsr. Golden Plover
_____ Lesser Scaup	_____ Semi-palmated Plover
_____ Surf Scoter	_____ Killdeer

_____ Gtr. Yellowlegs	_____ No. Saw-whet Owl
_____ Lsr. Yellowlegs	_____ Common Nighthawk
_____ Solitary Sandpiper	_____ Chuck-will's Widow
_____ Willet	_____ Whip-poor-will
_____ Spotted Sandpiper	_____ Chimney Swift
_____ Upland Sandpiper	_____ Ruby-thr. Hummingbird
_____ Hudsonian Godwit	_____ Belted Kingfisher
_____ Ruddy Turnstone	_____ Red-hd. Woodpecker
_____ Sanderling	_____ Red-bl. Woodpecker
_____ Semi-palm. Sandpiper	_____ Yel.-bl. Sapsucker
_____ Least Sandpiper	_____ Downy Woodpecker
_____ Wh.-rumped Sandpiper	_____ Hairy Woodpecker
_____ Baird's Sandpiper	_____ No. Flicker
_____ Pectoral Sandpiper	_____ Pileated Woodpecker
_____ Dunlin	_____ Olive-sd. Flycatcher
_____ Stilt Sandpiper	_____ E. Wood-Pewee
_____ Curlew Sandpiper	_____ Yellow-bl. Flycatcher
_____ Sh.-billed Dowitcher	_____ Acadian Flycatcher
_____ Long-billed Dowitcher	_____ Alder Flycatcher
_____ Common Snipe	_____ Willow Flycatcher
_____ American Woodcock	_____ Least Flycatcher
_____ Bonaparte's Gull	_____ Eastern Phoebe
_____ Ring-billed Gull	_____ Gt. Crs. Flycatcher
_____ Herring Gull	_____ Eastern Kingbird
_____ Caspian Tern	_____ Horned Lark
_____ Common Tern	_____ Purple Martin
_____ Forster's Tern	_____ Tree Swallow
_____ Black Tern	_____ No. Rough-w. Swallow
_____ Rock Dove	_____ Bank Swallow
_____ Mourning Dove	_____ Cliff Swallow
_____ Blk.-billed Cuckoo	_____ Barn Swallow
_____ Yel.-billed Cuckoo	_____ Blue Jay
_____ E. Screech Owl	_____ American Crow
_____ Gt. Horned Owl	_____ Blk.-capped Chickadee
_____ Barred Owl	_____ Carolina Chickadee
_____ Long-eared Owl	_____ Tufted Titmouse
_____ Short-eared Owl	_____ Red-br. Nuthatch

_____	Wht.-br. Nuthatch	_____	Northern Parula
_____	Brown Creeper	_____	Yellow Warbler
_____	Carolina Wren	_____	Chst.-sided Warbler
_____	House Wren	_____	Magnolia Warbler
_____	Winter Wren	_____	Cape May Warbler
_____	Sedge Wren	_____	Black-thr. Blue Warbler
_____	Marsh Wren	_____	Yellow-rmp. Warbler
_____	Golden-cr. Kinglet	_____	Blk.-thr. Green Warbler
_____	Ruby-cr. Kinglet	_____	Blackburnian Warbler
_____	Bl.-gr. Gnatcatcher	_____	Yel.-thr. Warbler
_____	Eastern Bluebird	_____	Pine Warbler
_____	Veery	_____	Prairie Warbler
_____	Gr.cheeked Thrush	_____	Palm Warbler
_____	Swainson's Thrush	_____	Bay-br. Warbler
_____	Hermit Thrush	_____	Blackpoll Warbler
_____	Wood Thrush	_____	Cerulean Warbler
_____	American Robin	_____	Blk. & Wh. Warbler
_____	Gray Catbird	_____	American Redstart
_____	No. Mockingbird	_____	Prothon. Warbler
_____	Brown Thrasher	_____	Worm-eatg. Warbler
_____	Water Pipit	_____	Ovenbird
_____	Cedar Waxwing	_____	No. Waterthrush
_____	Northern Shrike	_____	La. Waterthrush
_____	Loggerhead Shrike	_____	Kentucky Warbler
_____	European Starling	_____	Conn. Warbler
_____	White-eyed Vireo	_____	Mourning Warbler
_____	Bell's Vireo	_____	Comm. Yellowthroat
_____	Solitary Vireo	_____	Hooded Warbler
_____	Yel.-thr. Vireo	_____	Wilson's Warbler
_____	Warbling Vireo	_____	Canada Warbler
_____	Philadelphia Vireo	_____	Yel.-br. Chat
_____	Red-eyed Vireo	_____	Summer Tanager
_____	Blue-winged Warbler	_____	Scarlet Tanager
_____	Golden-wg. Warbler	_____	No. Cardinal
_____	Tennessee Warbler	_____	Rose-br. Grosbeak
_____	Orange-cr. Warbler	_____	Indigo Bunting
_____	Nashville Warbler	_____	Dickcissel

_____	Ruf.-sd. Towhee	_____	Pine Siskin
_____	Am. Tree Sparrow	_____	Am. Goldfinch
_____	Chipping Sparrow	_____	Evening Grosbeak
_____	Field Sparrow	_____	House Sparrow
_____	Vesper Sparrow	_____	
_____	Lark Sparrow	_____	
_____	Lark Bunting	_____	
_____	Savannah Sparrow	_____	
_____	Grasshopper Sparrow	_____	
_____	Henslow's Sparrow	_____	
_____	Le Conte's Sparrow	_____	
_____	Fox Sparrow	_____	
_____	Song Sparrow		
_____	Lincoln's Sparrow		
_____	Swamp Sparrow		
_____	Wht.-thr. Sparrow		
_____	Wht.-cr. Sparrow		
_____	Dark-eyed Junco		
_____	"Oregon" Junco		
_____	Lapland Longspur		
_____	Smith's Longspur		
_____	Snow Bunting		
_____	Bobolink		
_____	Red-wg. Blackbird		
_____	East. Meadowlark		
_____	West. Meadowlark		
_____	Rusty Blackbird		
_____	Brewer's Blackbird		
_____	Common Grackle		
_____	Br.-hd. Cowbird		
_____	Orchard Oriole		
_____	No. (Balt.) Oriole		
_____	Purple Finch		
_____	House Finch		
_____	Red Crossbill		
_____	White-wg. Crossbill		
_____	Common Redpoll		



Young Gt. Horned Owl
(M. Campbell)

