

Redpoll invasion in many years, and it may well have been the greatest on record. The birds certainly appeared at feeding stations in unprecedented numbers. As might be expected, the slightly larger and lighter Hoary Redpoll was not infrequently observed, with reports coming from exactly half of the ten reporting regions.

The Evening Grosbeak flight was in some areas an outstanding one, in other areas a good one. On a state-wide basis, however, it could perhaps not compare to some that have taken place in recent winters. Pine Grosbeaks were inexplicably scarce, and some areas had no reports whatsoever. Purple Finches were scarce. There was a fair number of Snowy Owl reports. Pine Siskins were not generally well distributed, and it was one of the poorest Northern Shrike years in some time. Crossbills were observed in their usual few numbers. The Rough-legged Hawk flight was a very good one, certainly one of the best in recent years. Although the Boreal Chickadee was reported on several occasions during the winter in areas just to the south of us, the only observations mentioned in the regional reports come from Region 9. The rare and erratic Bohemian Waxwing was seen in Regions 2 and 5.

Foremost among the individual records was the observation of a Smew at Buffalo, perhaps a first record for the North American continent. This little European duck was independently identified by two parties on January 17, and the bird was present at the same locality for several days (check the Region I report for details). Another real wanderer was the Say's Phoebe observed over a period of seven days in the Rochester area. The very infrequently seen Ivory Gull was reported in Region 9, and a Western Tanager, a bird that occasionally turns up along the eastern seaboard in winter, was also recorded in that region. Other records of especial note include a dead King Rail in Region 3 and a Franklin's Gull and Red Phalarope in Region 5.

REGION 1 — NIAGARA FRONTIER

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The winter season will long be remembered by most local field observers as one characterized by extremes. Both meteorological and ornithological events made this season outstanding even for the most seasoned and oldest observers. December was generally a mild month, with the temperature 3.3°F. above normal, and the precipitation one inch above the average. Only one major snowstorm deposited 7.2 inches of snow on the seventh, but this soon melted. The most severe ice storm in many years deposited a layer of ice more than half an inch thick on vegetation throughout the region. This lasted from December 28 until shortly after January 1. January temperatures averaged 1°F. above the mean and precipitation exceeded the norm by 1.12 inches. Of the four months included in this report, this one was perhaps the closest to normal. The first half of February continued the trends of the previous two months. However, a series of snow storms then occurred on the fourteenth, nineteenth and twenty-first which brought the total snowfall for the month, 49.5 inches, to near record levels. The old record for total precipitation was broken. Temperatures averaged 2.5°F. above normal. March was perhaps the most winter-like month of the season. A persistent high pressure system produced the longest sustained cold period and the second coldest March on record, the coldest being in 1885. The average temperature was only 24.1°F. Above normal temperatures characterized the last five days, during which a great percentage of the snowfall melted and local flooding occurred. The mercury soared to 54°F. on the twenty-seventh and the previous high of 69°F. was equalled on the thirtieth. Total precipitation for the month was 2.35 inches, thus making it the first month since September 1959 with below normal precipitation.

Most inland ponds and lakes were completely frozen by mid December and remained so through the end of March. However, a few began to open up during the last five days of March. Thick ice was formed on eastern Lake Erie during the last week of February. The ice bridge at Niagara Falls began to form in mid January and remained solid until it showed signs of breaking up in mid March. It was still present, however, at the end of the period.

As might be expected, an unusually large number of half-hardy species remained in the area during the unusually mild early part of the winter. This effect was most readily observable among the dabbling ducks, Icterids and Fringillids. However, the frequency of these species was reduced greatly with the advent of severe weather in mid February. The Fringillids were also in the limelight because of the notable movements of Evening Grosbeaks, Redpolls and Snow Buntings. For many observers, the latter two species were more common and widespread than at any other time in memory. Redpolls were observed frequently at many feeding stations when deep snow covered much of the natural food supply. For the same reason, a few feeding stations near open fields attracted Snow Buntings and also some Lapland Longspurs, species which seldom occur at feeders. The normal March migrants were unusually late in arriving, the first noticeable movement not occurring until the twenty-seventh and after, when the record shattering high pressure system was pushed northward. Most noteworthy were several rarities observed in the region. A Smew, Barrow's Goldeneye and Pomarine Jaeger (see below for details) added to an unprecedented total of at least 110 species observed by members of the Buffalo Ornithological Society during the month of January.

Loons — Ducks: One to three Common Loons remained in the gorge at Niagara Falls until Jan 9. The last was seen Jan 17 near Dunkirk (Stanley). No migrants were reported in March. A dead Red-throated Loon was found Dec 16 (Brownstein et al) and one was observed Jan 8 through 17 in the gorge at Niagara Falls. Single Red-necked Grebes were observed Jan 16 on the Niagara River near Buffalo (Rosche et al), Jan 17 at Shadigee on Lake Ontario (Axtell) and Jan 30 and 31 on Chautauqua Lake (Hiller et al). None were reported during March, in contrast to the noteworthy flight of a year ago. A fed Horned Grebes remained on the Niagara River until mid January. The last occurred at Celeron on Chautauqua Lake Jan 31 (Hiller et al). Probable migrants moved into the area Mar 27 at Dunkirk (Bohall et al) and Mar 28 at Grand Island (Mitchell et al). The last migrant Pied-billed Grebe was reported Dec 5 at Attica Reservoir (Rosche et al) while another apparently spent the winter on Lake Erie at Dunkirk Harbor (many observers). Spring migrants were not noted until Mar 29 and 30. Great Blue Heron was unusually scarce in the Niagara River region, with only one being recorded several times prior to Mar 20. Three were seen Mar 20 at Grand Island (Wendling et al), while several observations were reported from Mar 27 through 31, probably indicating migrant individuals. Winter records of this species from areas away from the Great Lakes are few. Hence, one observed Jan 6 and Feb 22 at Chautauqua Lake (Elderkin, Bohall et al) was noteworthy. One Black-crowned Night Heron was reported Jan 1 at Buffalo (Windsor et al), three were observed Jan 23 at Niagara Falls (Schaffner) and another occurred Mar 28 at Grand Island (Mitchell et al). Whistling Swans first occurred Mar 26 when 41 were counted on the Niagara River (Rew). By Mar 29, a maximum of 335 were counted in the same region (Schaffner et al). Four Canada Geese remained in the gorge at Niagara Falls during December and January. They were last reported Feb 6 (Schaffner et al). One was observed Jan 9, Mar 8 and 13 at Newfane (Lehrer). Migrants first appeared Mar 27 when approximately 300 birds were observed in the Oak Orchard Refuge region (Brockner et al). Usually there are at least several thousand in this area by late March. Maximum count for the period was 441 birds on the Niagara River Mar 29. Two Gadwall were reported Jan 23 from Goat Island at Niagara Falls (Schaffner et al). Pintail and American Widgeon lingered in the area until mid February. As many as 18 of the former and four of the latter were observed Feb 13 at Goat Island and Grand Island in the Niagara River (Mitchell et al). Migrant Pintails were first noted Mar 27 and American Widgeon Mar 30 in several areas. No Green-winged Teal were reported during the period. The earliest Blue-winged Teal were observed Mar 29 near Williamsville (Windlings). Noteworthy was a Wood Duck observed Jan 1 on the Allegheny River at Vandalia (Eaton). None were reported during March. Unusually late Ring-necked Ducks were reported Jan 17 at Grand Island (Rosche et al) and Jan 23 at Grand Island and Niagara Falls (Schaffner et al). Small numbers of migrants were noted Mar 28 through 30. For the second consecutive winter, an adult male Barrow's Goldeneye was found Jan 1

on the west branch of the Niagara River (Axtell). It was regularly seen throughout January and periodically during February until the twenty-first (reported by Mitchell). No Harlequin Ducks were observed during the period. At least 15 female and immature male King Eiders are known to have been observed, shot or found dead in the vicinity of the Niagara River during December. Two immature males in the gorge at Niagara Falls (Schaffner et al) and one at Fort Niagara (Nathan et al) Jan 17, ended one of the biggest eider flights in years. Remnants of the impressive autumn scoter flight remained in the area through mid January. Both the Surf and Common Scoter were observed about two and a half weeks later than their average departure dates for the region. Perhaps only the formation of an ice bridge in the gorge at Niagara Falls caused one Surf Scoter and four Common Scoters to be last observed Jan 17 (Nathan et al). White-winged Scoters were also last observed Jan 17 in the Niagara River region, but apparently one spent the winter at Dunkirk Harbor (many observers). An impressive number of 122 were counted Jan 24 off Shadigee on Lake Ontario (Schaffner et al). On Feb 28, 36 were still at that location (Schaffner et al) and five were reported there Mar 27 (Mitchell et al). The last Ruddy Duck to be seen was in the gorge at Niagara Falls Dec 13 (Schaffner et al) while the first spring migrant occurred Mar 30 at Grand Island (Mitchell et al). Unusually large numbers of Common Mergansers congregated on the Niagara River at the south end of Grand Island in mid January. A conservative estimate of 20,000 was made Jan 21 (Schaffner et al). Hooded Mergansers were infrequently observed until Mar 28 when 31 were counted on the Niagara River (Lancaster). One of the high points in the history of Niagara Frontier ornithology occurred Jan 17 when Mr. Robert D. Coggeshall identified an immature female Smew, an Old World duck for which there are no satisfactory North American records, in Buffalo Harbor.

Many local observers, including Dr. Harold H. Axtell, Curator of Zoology at the Buffalo Museum of Science who independently identified it, studied it that day and the next. It was last seen there Jan 22 (Andrle). On Feb 21 Dr. James Baillie of the Royal Ontario Museum at Toronto rediscovered what probably was the same individual on the west branch of the Niagara River. Several other observers found it in the same general area Feb 23, 27 and 28 and Mar 13 and 29 through 30.

Hawks — Owls: Turkey Vultures were not observed during the report period. Before late March, accipiters were probably more common than usual, especially the Sharp-shinned Hawk for which there were at least six reports. Perhaps this was a direct result of the abundance of small landbirds, upon which these birds prey. An adult Goshawk was observed carefully Mar 26 at Arcade in Wyoming County (Rosche et al). Buteos, in general, became rather scarce after early February. Evidences of field rodents after heavy snow covered the region were scarce. Red-tailed Hawks moved into the region in some numbers beginning in early March. Most interesting was a Red-shouldered Hawk noted Jan 25 near Sturgeon Point on the south shore of Lake Erie (Bourne). There are few winter records for this species. An unprecedented count of 26 Rough-legged Hawks was observed on one day in early December along the south shore of Lake Ontario between Fort Niagara and Point Breeze (Axtell). An unusually high percentage, 10 of the 26, were in the dark color phase. This was true, more or less, throughout the winter. This species continued to be more common and widespread than usual until early February, with several being recorded from the hills of the Allegheny Plateau where in most winters they are absent. An adult Bald Eagle occurred Dec 25 near Silver Creek (Loersch rep. Rosche) while another was seen well Mar 16 near Hamburg (Bourne). Marsh Hawks continued to be unusually scarce with only two reports before late March. Several Sparrow Hawks wintered in the Allegheny Plateau region. With rare exceptions, they are usually confined to the Lake Plains during most winters. A notable hawk flight occurred Mar 30 at Sturgeon Point on the south shore of Lake Erie. Watching for about two hours, Schaffer and Brownstein counted 126 hawks as follows: Sharp-skinned Hawk — 4, Cooper's Hawk — 4, Red-tailed Hawk — 34, Red-shouldered Hawk — 55, Marsh Hawk — 17 and Sparrow Hawk — 12. The heavy snow of mid February and March appeared to make heavy inroads on Ring-necked Pheasant populations throughout the region, their numbers being noticeably reduced over those of December and January. The only American Coot record came from Dunkirk Harbor where one bird was reported throughout the period by many observers. One Killdeer was observed Dec. 27 at Grand Island (Clark) and another Jan 1 at Tonawanda (Ulrich et al). Migrants first appeared Mar 27. Two hundred and fifty birds, most of which were flying by, were counted on Mar 30 along the south shore of Lake Erie (Schaffner et al). One Common Snipe was reported Feb 16, 18, 20 and

27 and Mar 24 from Jamestown (Bohall et al). No other shorebirds were reported. Particularly noteworthy was an immature Pomarine Jaeger found by Mrs. Agnes T. Abrams Jan 16 as it rested on an extensive lawn near Buffalo's North Harbor. It was observed at close distances for 20 to 30 minutes by about 25 observers, including Harold H. Axtell and Harold D. Mitchell. Glaucus Gulls were present throughout the period, with a peak of about 15 observed at Niagara Falls in mid January. Iceland Gulls (*L. g. glaucoides*) appeared to be somewhat less numerous than usual after mid January. At Niagara Falls one Iceland Gull (*L. g. kumlieni*) was observed Dec 9 (Andrle et al) and two were reported Jan 17 (Brownstein et al). Record numbers of Great Black-backed and Herring Gulls were tallied Jan 1 in the Niagara River region on the Buffalo Ornithological Society Christmas Count. Ring-billed Gulls appeared to be more numerous than usual on the Niagara River during early March. At least one observer had the impression that the Ring-billed was much more common than the Herring Gull at this time (Schaffner). A Black-headed Gull, perhaps the same individual observed by many during November, was reported Jan 11 on the Niagara River (Schaffner et al). By late December the record breaking population of Bonaparte's Gulls which appeared on the Niagara River in late November was reduced to an approximate 7000 individuals. Several hundred wintered on the river and were seen through the end of the period. One to four Little Gulls were noted by many observers on the Niagara River Dec 1 through 16. Two were seen in the same area during January. Noteworthy was one observed on the Niagara River at Lewiston Feb 28 (Nathan et al) and Mar 6 (Schaffner et al). There are few late winter records for the region. A Black-legged Kittiwake, probably one of the same individuals observed during November, was seen on the Niagara River near Buffalo Jan 10 (Nathan et al). Mourning Doves wintered in scattered localities throughout the region, the highest count being 14 at Niagara Falls Feb 27 (Heilborn). With the exception of Mar 30 when 17 were counted migrating along the south shore of Lake Erie (Schaffner et al), there was little evidence of the normal March movement into the area. About five individual Snowy Owls were reported from scattered localities, including one that was observed and photographed regularly near Colden in southern Erie County, from late December through January. Short-eared Owls continued to be uncommon throughout the period. On Grand Island in the Niagara River, where they usually occur most commonly, the highest reported count was only six on Jan 23 (Rosche et al). Perhaps the scarcity of field rodents affected this species as it probably did the Buteo hawks. Long-eared Owls were regular in their usual habitats, their numbers being about normal.

Goatsuckers — Shrikes: Belted Kingfishers appeared to be more frequent than usual along open streams in the Allegheny Plateau. A maximum of four Yellow-shafted flickers were noted on Dec 20 at Wilson (Brownstein et al). More than the normal number wintered in the region, including several away from the Lake Plains. Migrant flickers were scarce during the last five days of March. Of interest was a Red-bellied Woodpecker observed Jan 17 and Feb 28 at Point Breeze, Orleans County (Axtells et al). Four Red-headed Woodpeckers spent December and January in open oak woodland near Fort Niagara and were observed by many. Only one was seen there after mid February. Another individual reported Feb 11 from Grand Island (Freitag et al) represents the first known occurrence of this species in winter on the island since December 1957. Formerly certain woodlands there were regular stations. One bird visited a feeding station at Athol Springs (Csont) while two were observed Dec 20 at another feeder at Lewiston (Bingham). Hairy Woodpeckers were more frequent than usual during February and March throughout the region. Noticeable migratory movements of Horned Larks occurred on the first four days of February, on the fourteenth and twenty-eighth. Small numbers of Horned Larks (*E. a. alpestris*) were observed through January, Feb 28, Mar 2 and 6 on the Lake Plains. Only one Tree Swallow was reported for the period — Mar 29 near Jamestown (Beal). During March the usual influx of Common Crows occurred throughout the region. A mild invasion of Tufted Titmice developed during the winter. While their numbers were small, there were at least as many as in any other previously recorded influx. They were frequently seen at feeding stations. Two individuals near Jamestown Dec 27 (Beal et al) and Jan 17 (Hiller et al) were especially noteworthy. Red-breasted Nuthatches continued to be less common than in most winters. Winter Wrens were less common than might be expected, with four of six observations coming from the most severe part of the season. The number of observations of the Carolina Wren increased this winter over those of last, perhaps indicating a general comeback after

the definite drop in populations during winter 1957-58. The Family Mimidae was well represented in the region. A Mockingbird was observed carefully Feb 28 in the town of Porter near the south shore of Lake Ontario (Nathan et al). The same bird or another was observed at a feeder in this region (Vaughan). By the end of March there was an unprecedented number of at least five known individuals at feeding stations in the metropolitan Buffalo-Hamburg region. A single Catbird was noted Dec 27 near Jamestown (Beal et al). Several Brown Thrashers were reported, most of these coming from feeding stations. Robins remained through the winter in about normal numbers. During mid March an increase was detectable, but the normal populations were not yet present at the end of the month. Single Hermit Thrushes were noted Dec 6 at Wilson (Brownstein et al), Jan 1 and 14 at Grand Island (Rosche, Clark) and two were noted Mar 31 at Springbrook (Schafer). The late March land-bird movement brought the only Eastern Bluebird report. One was seen Mar 30 near Hamburg (Bourne). Golden-crowned Kinglets appeared to be less common than usual in the Allegheny Plateau. Among the migrants that passed Sturgeon Point Mar 30 were 32 Water Pipits (Schaffner et al). Small Cedar Waxwing flocks were recorded more frequently than in recent winters. The Northern Shrike flight was generally poor but notable for its penetration into the hills of the Allegheny Plateau where few are observed in most winters. Even throughout the orchard country of the Lake Ontario plain, where they normally are most frequent, numbers were far fewer than in most recent winters. Interesting was the fact that most birds observed appeared to be adults. The first Loggerhead Shrikes appeared Mar 27 in the Genesee County sinks area (Mitchell et al).

Vireos — Warblers: No Myrtle Warblers were reported although a cedar-bayberry thicket where as many as 10 were found last winter was checked on several occasions (Wolfling). Yellowthroats remained in the area much later than usual. One was observed Dec 6 at Grand Island (Schaffner et al). At Wilson one was noted Dec 6 and two were observed in the same area Dec 20 (Brownstein et al).

Blackbirds — Sparrows: Eastern Meadowlarks, Red-winged Blackbirds and Brown-headed Cowbirds wintered throughout the region in unusually large numbers, but the normal March movement of these species did not occur until Mar 27. While Common Grackles also appeared to be more common in the earlier part of the winter, few were reported between late January and Mar 26 when the first migrants moved into the area. A Rusty Blackbird was seen Dec 5 at Arcade in Wyoming County (Rosche). Another was seen Mar 18 and 30 at Springbrook (Schafer). Most noteworthy among the Icterids, however, was a male Baltimore Oriole that visited several feeding stations in the Lewiston area from late November to Jan 18 (Klabunde). An estimated 30,000 to 35,000 blackbirds in mixed flocks passed three points along the south shore of Lake Erie Mar 30. An unusual proportion of these birds were females for so early in the season. The approximate percentages of each species were as follows: Starling — 30%, Red-winged Blackbird — 30%, Brown-headed Cowbird — 20%, Common Grackle — 15%, Eastern Meadowlark, Rusty Blackbird and unidentified birds — 5% (Schaffner et al). Cardinals continued to become more common and widespread and Evening Grosbeaks were more numerous than during recent winters. On the Buffalo Audubon Society Christmas Count Jan 3 in the Hamburg-Chestnut Ridge Park region, 104 Cardinals and 331 grosbeaks were counted, the highest in fourteen years. The highest number of Cardinals in 21 years, 37, were counted in the Grand Island region Jan 1 on the Buffalo Ornithological Society Christmas Count. The only Purple Finches to appear were one at Allentown in Allegany County Feb 1 through 29 (Maddren), one at Hamburg Feb 28 (Bacon) and one at Niagara Falls Mar 30 (Tulinoff). Among flocks of Common Redpolls, two Hoary Redpolls were observed well Feb 5 and one Mar 11 near Hamburg (Bourne). An unusual observation was that of a Common Redpoll (*A. f. rostrata*) observed under satisfactory conditions Feb 18 near Hamburg (Bourne). Two were reported Mar 16 from the same area (Bourne). Pine Siskins and American Goldfinches appeared to be somewhat less common than during an average winter. No migratory movement of either species was noted before the end of March. Crossbills were surprisingly scarce. A survey by several individuals in areas where they are most generally found, disclosed a rather poor hemlock cone crop. The only White-winged Crossbills reported were observed Jan 3 near East Aurora (Rosche et al), Red Crossbills were seen only at Youngstown Cemetery Dec 20 (Nathan et al), Allegany State Park Jan 31 (Brownstein et al) and Emery Park Mar 29 (Coggeshall). A male Rufous-sided Towhee spent the winter at a feeding station near Springbrook (Schafer et al) and another visited a feeder at Cattaraugus (Babcock). The first Savannah

Sparrow occurred Mar 31 near Springbrook (Schaffer). Among the most noteworthy of the sparrow records was a Vesper Sparrow observed at Point Breeze, Erie County Mar 2 (Schaffner et al). The first migrant was noted Mar 30 near East Aurora (Nelson et al). Slate-colored Juncos began moving through the area in numbers on the last two days of March. Winter Field Sparrows are usually very rare in this region and their presence is probably one of the best indicators of a mild season. Three were seen at Newfane Dec 20 (Lehrer). On the same day five were observed at Wilson (Schaffner et al) and one occurred at Youngstown (Braunberns). At Wilson, eight were present Jan 10 (Schaffner et al) and three were found there Jan 31 (Klabunde et al). Six were observed near Jamestown Jan 12 (Beal) while one was noted Jan 23 at Grand Island (Schaffner et al). One bird visited a feeding station Mar 5 through 27 at Athol Springs (Csont). One White-crowned Sparrow was observed Jan 1 and 4 at Grand Island (Klabunde, Brownstein et al). Another was first noted Jan 24 at a feeding station in suburban Buffalo and it remained there through March. Two others were reported throughout March from Jamestown (Beal). White-throated Sparrows were more common than usual, at least six individuals being reported during the period. An interesting occurrence was that of a Fox Sparrow at a feeder Dec 1 through 5 at Hamburg (Avery). Another occurred during January at East Aurora while the first probable migrant was reported Mar 30 at Hamburg (Avery). Swamp Sparrows were more common than usual during December and early January, but their numbers dropped sharply thereafter. As many as 14 were noted Dec 14 at Wilson and 12 appeared Jan 2 at Grand Island (Schaffner et al). Song Sparrows were more noticeable throughout the area than in most winters. Lapland Longspurs were noted frequently throughout the period. A definite flight occurred Feb 28 along the south shore of Lake Ontario in Orleans County, with 75 individuals being counted (Schaffner et al). A dead Snow Bunting was picked up Mar 21 from a street in West Seneca. Its leg held a band indicating that it had been banded in Denmark. The unusual Snow Bunting flight same to a very abrupt ending during the last few days of March. Few were found after more normal conditions dominated the weather picture in western New York.

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REGION 2 — GENESEE

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The winter just past broke all records for snowfall, the total being 161 inches. The highest previous fall was 142 inches sixty years ago. The temperature, however, was slightly above average until the first three weeks in March, which set an all-time low for that period with the only three days of subzero temperatures for the winter being recorded during the early part of the month. One of the most severe ice storms on record occurred on December 28-29, doing much damage to trees and power facilities but producing little apparent effect on birdlife. The extremely heavy snowfall seemed to have little adverse effect on the wintering birds, except possibly the Carolina Wren. Several half-hardy species successfully wintered, aided in many cases by increasing numbers of feeders.

Certain species of waterfowl seemed down in numbers, especially Redheads, Canvasbacks, and Ruddy Ducks. The last few days of the period brought good flights of Canada Geese, fair numbers of most regular species of ducks, a good early hawk flight, and a spectacular flight of blackbirds and Starlings. Among the winter birds, Rough-legged Hawks were common, Snowy Owls and Northern Shrikes rather scarce, Redpolls very common, Evening Grosbeaks in fair numbers, and Red Crossbills and Pine Siskins scarce. Lapland Longspurs occurred in small numbers, but Snow Buntings were well distributed.

Loons — Ducks: A Common Loon was seen Jan 2 on Irondequoit Bay (Kemnitzner), and another was observed Jan 17 at Point Breeze (Listman). Two Red-throated Loons were seen Dec 27 at the Irondequoit Bay outlet (Kemnitzner), and two Red-necked Grebes were noted there on Dec 5 (Kemnitzner). Twenty-five Horned Grebes were at the Irondequoit Bay outlet on Dec 5 (Kemnitzner), and six were seen at Canandaigua Lake on Feb 4 (Zeitler). A Pied-billed Grebe was observed Jan 2 at Conesus Lake (Listman, Mitchell), and another was at Charlotte on Mar 27 (Schmanke). Two Great Blue Herons were seen Mar 27 at Braddock's, and four Black-crowned Night Herons were noted at Manitou Beach on Mar 29 (R. Taylor). An American Bittern was at Braddock's on Mar 30 (Dobson). Three Whistling Swans,