

Grough, Charlie Rouse, John Van Neal, and Jeff Wells.

The awards were followed by the presentation of resolutions. Barbara Butler presented a resolution enthusiastically thanking the host clubs for providing this Annual Meeting. She also presented final versions of the conservation resolutions reviewed in the delegates meeting.

The evening was capped by an excellent program by Kenn Kaufman, who explored the travels of birds and of humans from a variety of viewpoints.

Respectfully submitted,

Linda D. Parr, Recording Secretary



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SPRING SEASON 1999

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WEATHER EFFECTS

In most Regions March was wintry, though just cold and wet in the coastal areas. This delayed the waterfowl and blackbird migration and even caused some reverse movement, as noted in Region 5. In Region 3 waterfowl became concentrated as waters refroze. April and particularly May, were warmer than average and both months were dry. There was a multitude of early arrival dates. However, concentrations of birds were again uninspiring, leaving birders to search for a culprit. Theories included weather systems to the south, northerly winds, and calm nights allowing birds to fly directly to the breeding grounds. Region 8 editor Graves blamed an Omega Block, a wave in the jet stream across North America that looks like the Greek letter of the same name. Indeed, this upper air pattern moves low pressure systems to the south of us and, generally, keeps us under the influence of high-pressure, northerly winds, and relatively calm nights, conditions suitable to birds but not birders.

ARRIVAL DATE TABLES

A glance at the Arrival Dates and Seasonality and Advance tables shows that first arrivals averaged early in every Region (seasonality.) The greatest seasonalities were in the northern Region 6 and the southern Region 9, more than three and four days early, respectively. As you might expect with a unanimous set of early seasonalities, there were many Regional record arrival dates and even a couple of possible NYS records. An Eastern Kingbird on 1 April in Region 1 was a day later than the one in Region 3 last spring, while another was reported on 4 April in Region 4. Unfortunately, like last year's kingbird, these two sightings apparently were not verified. The earliest date given in *Bull's Birds of New York State*, p. 374, is 4 April. Unseasonable birds deserve verification as much as rarities. A male Rose-breasted Grosbeak on 23 March in Region 7 is probably a NYS record. Given the mildness of the previous season, it is possible that one could have overwintered. However, that seems least likely in the cold climate of Region 7. A Least Sandpiper on 29 March in Region 10 tied the earliest ever in the state, while Caspian Tern, remarkably, was record early in *four* Regions.

In the Spring Arrival Dates table, it was mainly the April and May birds that were significantly early (greater than two standard deviations.) Eastern Phoebe was the only March bird in that category. Significantly early April birds included Caspian Tern, Marsh Wren, Eastern Kingbird, Purple Martin, Northern Rough-winged Swallow, Barn Swallow, Veery, Hermit Thrush, Gray Catbird, Pine Warbler, Northern Waterthrush, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Chipping Sparrow, and Bobolink. In the May group were Black Tern, Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Alder Flycatcher, Swainson's Thrush, Indigo Bunting, and Tennessee, Chestnut-sided, Cape May, Bay-breasted, Blackpoll, Wilson's, and Canada warblers. Bucking the early trend were, Black-bellied Plover, Sanderling and Blue-headed Vireo. Readers are reminded that overwintering individuals which are wrongly assumed to be early migrants, can greatly affect the data.

WATERFOWL

Some editors cited this group as one of the few bright spots of the spring. However, it took some time for the migration to get going with the harsh beginning to March. Snow Geese continued their burgeoning trend, with the highest count an estimated 10,000 in Region 6. Ross's

Goose is now annual in the state. Presumably these birds hook up with the Snows in the arctic and follow them to their wintering grounds, producing our fall and then the following spring records. Ross's were found in four locations in Region 3, two in Region 2, and two together in Region 8. Greater White-fronted Goose were found in even higher numbers than Ross's Goose in the east last fall. Presumably, it was these birds that appeared in six Regions this spring. Since it is believed they arrived from the west after the Great Storm of mid-November, the *flavirostris*, or Greenland race bird in Region 5, if correct, was not part of this influx. Brant arrived very early in Region 5, with good counts there and in Region 8. The now regular Eurasian Wigeon was found in Regions 1, 2, 3 and 10. Counts of Green-winged Teal were near 100 in Regions 5 and 7. Singles of the very rare nominate form of this species, the Eurasian *crecca*, were found in opposite ends of the state. Nine thousand Greater Scaup in Region 6 was a significant count, while a Barrow's Goldeneye was a highlight in Region 8. Harlequin Duck continued to be found on Lake Ontario as well as in Region 10, where they are virtually regular.

SHOREBIRDS

Five Regions complained of low numbers of shorebirds, even Region 10 which garnered several of the highlights. Region 3 was an exception as Montezuma NWR was effectively managed for these birds. A count of 103 Common Snipe in Region 2 is the largest on record in New York. Shorebirds very rare in spring but regular in fall included: American Golden-Plovers in Regions 4, 5, and 10, Stilt Sandpiper in Region 10, and Red-necked Phalarope in Region 9. The only Willets away from the coast were two in Region 1. Ruffs were found in Regions 3 and 10. But the outstanding rarity in this group was Region 10's Wilson's Plover. This species has never been found away from the coast in NY (*Bull's Birds of New York State*, p.230). However, it has occurred in Hamilton, Ontario, a mere 50 miles from western New York, so there is hope for inland Regions!

WARBLERS

Though comments on the warblers and neotropical migrants were generally that numbers were down while diversity remained about the same, there were some good counts, especially in Region 6. Some of the

best were 30 Nashville Warblers in Region 5 and 27 in Region 6, 27 Northern Parulas in Region 6, and 2500 Yellow-rumped Warblers in Region 6. Indicative of the good diversity were Orange-crowned Warblers, found in seven Regions, Yellow-throated in four, Prothonotary in three, Worm-eating in five, Kentucky in six, and Yellow-breasted Chat in three. Connecticut Warblers were found in Regions 2 & 7.

THE REST

Southern herons were few in number this spring. Away from the coastal Regions, and excluding Great Egret, only the following were seen: Cattle Egret in Regions 2 & 8, Snowy Egret in Regions 1 & 8, and Glossy Ibis in Regions 3 & 8.

It was a poor spring for hawkwatching along the Great Lakes as northerly winds prevented strong movements. Of note, in Region 3 raptors were observed using updrafts on north-facing slopes, indicating at least some independence from southerly winds in spring. Three species managed to set records at the Ripley Watch along Lake Erie – Cooper's Hawk, Golden Eagle, and Peregrine Falcon. These birds have already been noted to be on the increase in recent years. The rarest of the "raptor" group were two Swainson's Hawks in Region 2, a Black Vulture in Region 5, and, not at a hawkwatch, a Mississippi Kite in Region 10. Not in the same group but often seen at the hawkwatches, Sandhill Cranes continue to increase. Numbers were seen in the usual Regions 1, 2, & 5 as well as one in Region 3 and another continuing from the winter season in Region 10. Gulls were highlighted by a record count of Little Gulls at the mouth of the Niagara River – 85! The previous record was 78 at this same location (*The Kingbird* 46:226) and in Rochester (*Bull's Birds of New York State*, p.278). Another highlight was the state's second Black-tailed Gull, hot on the heels of the first one last season. This one was a third-year type, again found in Region 10. A Franklin's Gull in Region 3, a Black-legged Kittiwake in Region 2, and a Black-headed Gull in Region 5 were very rare spring finds. A Mew Gull continued in Region 10.

Owls were not very notable though counts of 11 Long-eared in Region 2 and 21 Short-eared in Region 8 were impressive. Barn Owls in Region 5 and especially Region 7 were noteworthy. A March hummingbird in Region 8 is unprecedented, no matter what species it was. Red-headed Woodpeckers are not nearly as common as formerly and there has been concern expressed for continuing declines. This season, however, they

actually elicited a few positive comments in Regions 2, 4, 9, & 10.

Fish Crows continue to prosper. A count of 30 in Region 8 is likely a record that far from the coast. The only Sedge Wren of the season was found in Region 2 as was a high count of American Pipits – 700. A count of 450 Song Sparrows in Region 5 is outstanding, especially for a species considered to be declining in recent decades. Lapland Longspurs made a strong showing. They were found in seven Regions with the highest count being 100 in Region 3. Birds lingering into April and early May were mostly in their rarely observed and beautiful breeding plumage as found in Regions 1, 2, & 3. The wintry start to March caused excellent concentrations of Snow Buntings, with highest counts being 800 in Region 3 and 1000 in Region 5. Rare blackbirds in the state included one Brewer's in Region 1 and an impressive flock of 12 in Region 2, and Yellow-headed was found in Regions 1, 5, & 9. The finches not only showed poorly this past winter but the return flight this spring was practically nonexistent. Only American Goldfinches were seen in higher than average numbers.

INTERESTING TIDBITS

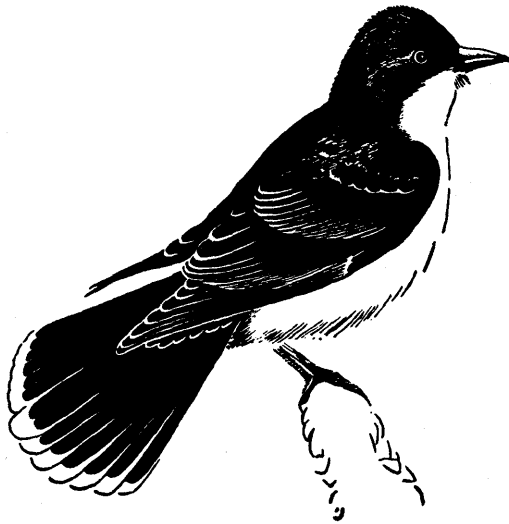
The Regional Editors always manage to include some unusual observations other than simply rare birds. In this category were Mallards in Region 3 forced to dive in deeper water by shoreline ice. Birds feeding on large mammals are not often observed in New York. Thus, the reports of many corvids dining on beaver carcasses in Region 7 and Bald Eagles on deer carcasses in Regions 6 & 7 are unusual. In Region 8, some very aggressive Northern Goshawks were living up to the species' fierce reputation, while an Osprey in Region 5 wisely chose to wait for Great Horned Owls to fledge before usurping their nest. In Region 9 there was an interesting lesson in loon identification. Finally, from Region 7 comes the report of a most bizarre Common Yellowthroat – part male, part female! See editor Peterson's narrative for the full description.

RARITIES

Most of the birds discussed here are subject to acceptance by NYSARC. Except in Region 10, the season offered few rarities to excite birders. The best finds were Blue Grosbeak in Regions 8, 9, 10, and most notably Region 1, the first there in 24 years; Varied Thrush in Regions 2 &

7; Eared Grebe and Loggerhead Shrike in Region 2; a rufous-morph Red-tailed Hawk, much rarer away from the Great Lakes, and a very rare in spring Bohemian Waxwing in Region 3; a White-eyed Vireo well north in Region 6; a first Regional "Brewster's" Warbler in Region 7; "Gambel's" White-crowned Sparrow in Regions 8 & 10, the former report documented; and a Summer Tanager in Region 9. It is difficult to compete with Region 10 and the coastal influence when it comes to rare birds. Besides birds already mentioned, Region 10 garnered a White-winged Dove, Painted Bunting, and a Harris's Sparrow.

The choice for Bird-of-the-Season was a difficult one. Mississippi Kite, Wilson's Plover, Painted Bunting, and Harris's Sparrow are great finds but they have been recorded over 20 times each in New York. White-winged Dove has been recorded only six times previously but this spring's was the fifth during the nineties in Region 10. The lingering Mew Gull and the Black-tailed Gull in Region 10 are exceptional rarities, the latter only the second ever in New York. Nevertheless, their stars are dimmed, ever so slightly, by their recent appearances last winter. I guess absence really does make the heart grow fonder! My choice for the BOTS award is the Arctic Tern in Region 7. If accepted by NYSARC, this will be only the third such inland record in the State.



Spring Arrival Dates 1999 Waterbirds

Species	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Average	13-Yr. Ave
American Bittern	13 Apr	13 Apr	17 Apr	21 Apr	10 Apr	19 Apr	19 Apr	22 Apr	10 Apr		16 Apr	18 Apr
Green Heron	17 Apr	15 Apr	14 Apr	24 Apr	26 Apr	22 Apr	6 May	21 Apr	20 Apr	17 Apr	21 Apr	23 Apr
Wood Duck	10 Mar	15 Feb	2 Mar	19 Mar	19 Mar	19 Mar	25 Mar	5 May	3 Mar		16 Mar	14 Mar
Green-winged Teal	19 Mar	17 Mar	14 Mar	17 Mar	20 Mar	15 Mar	30 Mar	20 Mar	12 Mar		18 Mar	19 Mar
Northern Pintail	3 Mar	14 Feb	3 Mar	8 Mar	28 Feb	17 Mar	20 Mar	3 Mar	5 Mar		5 Mar	8 Mar
Blue-winged Teal	19 Mar	20 Mar	25 Mar		20 Mar	17 Mar	7 Apr	3 Apr	7 Apr		26 Mar	30 Mar
Osprey	1 Apr	27 Mar	20 Mar		21 Mar	4 Apr	3 Apr	6 Apr	26 Mar	8 Mar	26 Mar	29 Mar
Virginia Rail	18 Apr	13 Apr	15 Apr	27 Apr	10 Apr	2 May	22 Apr	8 Apr	24 Apr	30 Mar	16 Apr	19 Apr
Sora	25 Apr	25 Apr	3 May		24 Apr	8 May	4 May	8 May	27 Apr	30 Apr	30 Apr	28 Apr
Common Moorhen	17 Apr	3 Apr	15 Apr		24 Apr	7 May	8 May	27 Apr		30 Apr	23 Apr	27 Apr
Black-bellied Plover	9 May	7 May	16 May		23 May	18 May	22 May		18 May		16 May	11 May
Semipalmated Plover	8 May	7 May	8 May		14 May	18 May	22 May	12 May	16 May	4 Apr	8 May	11 May
Killdeer	16 Mar	17 Feb	3 Mar	20 Mar	23 Feb	17 Mar	23 Mar	7 Mar	12 Feb		6 Mar	5 Mar
Greater Yellowlegs	30 Mar	28 Mar	25 Mar	8 Apr	2 Apr	10 Apr	27 Apr	2 Apr	4 Apr		4 Apr	7 Apr
Lesser Yellowlegs	8 Apr	24 Mar	11 Apr	8 May	31 Mar	18 Apr	22 May	24 Apr	3 Apr	25 Mar	14 Apr	19 Apr
Solitary Sandpiper	24 Apr	28 Apr	25 Apr		1 May	28 Apr	13 May	15 Apr	19 Apr	26 Apr	26 Apr	27 Apr
Spotted Sandpiper	22 Apr	24 Apr	17 Apr		27 Apr	7 May	4 May	11 Apr	24 Apr	20 Apr	24 Apr	24 Apr
Sanderling	25 May	22 May									23 May	15 May
Semipalmated Sandpiper	22 May	16 May	3 May	20 May	12 May	18 May	11 May	15 May	22 May	4 May	14 May	14 May
Least Sandpiper	29 Apr	30 Apr	25 Apr	8 May	6 May	14 May	18 May	24 Apr	15 May	29 Mar	1 May	5 May
Pectoral Sandpiper	1 Apr	21 Mar	21 Mar		10 Apr	27 May		22 May	14 May	26 Mar	17 Apr	20 Apr
Common Snipe	21 Mar	21 Mar	22 Mar	21 Apr	3 Apr	1 Apr	9 Apr	21 Mar	1 Mar		27 Mar	24 Mar
American Woodcock	17 Mar	3 Mar	3 Mar	5 Mar	20 Mar	27 Mar	23 Mar	5 Mar	18 Feb.	12 Mar	10 Mar	12 Mar
Caspian Tern	8 Apr	6 Apr	4 Apr		5 Apr	8 Apr		9 May		9 Apr	11 Apr	22 Apr
Common Tern	17 Apr	11 Apr	22 Apr		16 Apr	2 May	7 Jun	23 Apr	10 May	18 Apr	27 Apr	28 Apr
Black Tern	28 Apr	30 Apr	25 Apr	23 Apr	10 May	8 May				4 May	1 May	7 May
Marsh Wren	1 May	1 May	29 Apr		1 May	8 May	8 May	8 May	6 Apr	30 Mar	26 Apr	2 May

Species	Spring Arrival Dates										Average	13-Yr. Ave
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10		
Black-billed Cuckoo	15 May	15 May	29 Apr		15 May	15 May	8 Jun	11 May	1 May	6 May	12 May	13 May
Common Nighthawk	12 May	8 May	13 May	14 May	15 May	17 May		8 May	14 May	12 May	12 May	12 May
Chimney Swift	21 Apr	28 Apr	25 Apr	27 Apr	1 May	30 Apr	9 Apr	26 Apr	27 Apr	17 Apr	24 Apr	25 Apr
Ruby-thr Hummingbird	1 May	2 May	5 May		6 May	6 May	2 May	7 May	27 Apr	21 Apr	1 May	5 May
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	3 Apr	31 Mar	1 Apr	2 Apr	2 Apr	9 Apr	29 Mar	6 Apr	10 Mar	15 Apr	1 Apr	4 Apr
Olive-sided Flycatcher	13 May	31 May	22 May				19 May	15 May	10 May	12 May	17 May	18 May
Eastern Wood-Pewee	12 May	8 May	4 May	11 May	11 May	15 May	12 May	11 May	13 May	12 May	10 May	10 May
Alder Flycatcher	15 May	5 May	15 May	18 May	14 May	20 May	11 May	14 May	15 May		14 May	18 May
Willow Flycatcher	15 May	5 May	16 May	17 May	8 May	21 May	22 May	11 May	15 May	15 May	14 May	17 May
Least Flycatcher	2 May	2 May	29 Apr	4 May	1 May	5 May	6 May	26 Apr	9 May	27 Apr	2 May	2 May
Eastern Phoebe	17 Mar	21 Mar	21 Mar	24 Mar	21 Mar	27 Mar	1 Apr	24 Mar	5 Mar	4 Mar	19 Mar	22 Mar
Gr. Crested Flycatcher	1 May	2 May	1 May	6 May	2 May	1 May	4 May	20 Apr	4 May	23 Apr	30 Apr	1 May
Eastern Kingbird	1 Apr	29 Apr	24 Apr	4 May	1 May	5 May	3 May	3 May	27 Apr	17 Apr	26 Apr	28 Apr
Purple Martin	31 Mar	24 Mar	12 Apr	13 Apr	6 Apr	18 Apr	19 Apr	17 Apr	20 Apr	21 Mar	8 Apr	18 Apr
Tree Swallow	21 Mar	20 Mar	20 Mar	18 Mar	18 Mar	24 Mar	28 Mar	27 Mar	18 Mar		21 Mar	22 Mar
N. Rough-winged Swallow	8 Apr	3 Apr	7 Apr	21 Apr	13 Apr	10 Apr	15 Apr	8 Apr	10 Apr	9 Apr	10 Apr	17 Apr
Bank Swallow	2 May	19 Apr	22 Apr	15 Apr	22 Apr	18 Apr	1 May	29 Apr	10 Apr	29 Apr	22 Apr	25 Apr
Cliff Swallow	8 May	1 Apr	20 Apr	24 May	13 Apr	8 May	29 Apr	2 May	17 Apr	16 Apr	25 Apr	28 Apr
Barn Swallow	8 Apr	13 Apr	30 Mar	15 Apr	6 Apr	11 Apr	17 Apr	8 Apr	18 Apr	21 Mar	8 Apr	11 Apr
House Wren	19 Apr	25 Apr	27 Apr	29 Apr	27 Apr	8 Apr	8 May	15 Apr	26 Apr	11 Apr	22 Apr	23 Apr
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	5 Apr	8 Apr	7 Apr		7 Apr	12 Apr	20 Apr	1 Apr	8 Mar		4 Apr	7 Apr
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	14 Apr	31 Mar	21 Apr	30 Apr	24 Apr	1 May	2 May	10 Apr	10 Apr	31 Mar	17 Apr	21 Apr
Eastern Bluebird		19 Feb			17 Mar	1 Mar	31 Mar				10 Mar	9 Mar
Veery	2 May	3 May	2 May	7 May	6 May	29 Apr	29 Apr	30 Apr	29 Apr	17 Apr	30 Apr	2 May
Swainson's Thrush	6 May	5 May	12 May	26 Apr	8 May	16 May	1 May	1 May	9 May	5 May	5 May	8 May
Hermit Thrush	21 Mar	8 Apr	30 Mar	4 Apr	5 Apr	15 Apr	9 Apr	3 Apr	7 Mar		1 Apr	7 Apr
Wood Thrush	1 May	27 Apr	17 Apr	17 Apr	3 May	25 Apr	8 May	3 May	28 Apr	23 Apr	27 Apr	28 Apr
Gray Catbird	2 May	5 May	1 May	6 May	1 May	6 May	10 May	26 Apr	17 Apr	22 Apr	30 Apr	25 Apr
Brown Thrasher	18 Apr	17 Apr	17 Apr	15 Apr	22 Apr	17 Apr	28 Apr	22 Apr	17 Apr	25 Apr	19 Apr	16 Apr
Solitary Vireo	17 Apr	30 Apr	17 Apr	2 May	27 Apr	29 Apr	29 Apr	20 Apr	21 Apr	15 Apr	23 Apr	21 Apr
Yellow-throated Vireo	3 May	4 May	2 May	8 May	5 May	28 May	17 May	7 May	1 May	26 Apr	7 May	4 May
Warbling Vireo	2 May	28 Apr	30 Apr	6 May	4 May	5 May	6 May	2 May	26 Apr	25 Apr	1 May	2 May
Red-eyed Vireo	6 May	5 May	6 May	8 May	6 May	5 May	7 May	30 Apr	6 May	8 May	5 May	4 May

Spring Arrival Dates 1999 Landbirds (cont'd)

Species	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Average	13-Yr. Ave
Tennessee Warbler	5 May	5 May	29 Apr	15 May	8 May	5 May	21 May	6 May	10 May	6 May	8 May	9 May
Nashville Warbler	1 May	29 Apr	29 Apr	3 May	5 May	2 May	5 May	18 Apr	27 Apr	26 Apr	29 Apr	30 Apr
Northern Parula	7 May	4 May	3 May	9 May	6 May	5 May	10 May	8 May	28 Apr	15 Apr	3 May	4 May
Yellow Warbler	23 Apr	29 Apr	26 Apr	30 Apr	29 Apr	4 May	2 May	27 Apr	3 Apr	25 Apr	25 Apr	27 Apr
Chestnut-sided Warbler	2 May	4 May	3 May	27 Apr	5 May	5 May	7 May	6 May	27 Apr	27 Apr	2 May	3 May
Magnolia Warbler	5 May	4 May	5 May	8 May	1 May	10 May	1 May	6 May	6 May	6 May	5 May	6 May
Cape May Warbler	2 May	4 May	8 May	5 May	3 May	7 May	6 May	10 May	5 May	5 May	7 May	7 May
Black-thr. Blue Warbler	2 May	1 May	3 May	1 May	1 May	6 May	6 May	2 May	29 Apr	25 Apr	1 May	1 May
Black-thr Green Warbler	26 Apr	1 May	26 Apr	27 Apr	27 Apr	4 May	2 May	29 Apr	20 Apr	17 Apr	26 Apr	26 Apr
Blackburnian Warbler	29 Apr	2 May	5 May	30 Apr	5 May	5 May	8 May	11 May	7 May	5 May	4 May	4 May
Pine Warbler	14 Apr	8 Apr	8 Apr	3 Apr	7 Apr	15 Apr	15 Apr	4 Apr	1 Apr	17 Mar	6 Apr	13 Apr
Palm Warbler	26 Apr	21 Apr	25 Apr	4 Apr	17 Apr	18 Apr	22 Apr	4 Apr	6 Apr	15 Apr	20 Apr	20 Apr
Bay-breasted Warbler	6 May	5 May	5 May	8 May	8 May	11 May	14 May	8 May	7 May	6 May	7 May	11 May
Blackpoll Warbler	5 May	14 May	8 May	5 May	14 May	20 May	15 May	14 May	9 May	6 May	11 May	13 May
Black-and-white Warbler	25 Apr	26 Apr	25 Apr	28 Apr	1 May	2 May	5 May	12 Apr	23 Apr	14 Apr	25 Apr	26 Apr
American Redstart	29 Apr	4 May	2 May	5 May	2 May	6 May	9 May	5 May	1 May	24 Apr	2 May	3 May
Ovenbird	2 May	3 May	2 May	5 May	2 May	1 May	7 May	1 May	6 May	23 Apr	2 May	30 Apr
Northern Waterthrush	25 Apr	23 Apr	22 Apr	27 Apr	27 Apr	29 Apr	6 May	27 Apr	1 Apr	14 Apr	23 Apr	27 Apr
Mourning Warbler	12 May	6 May	13 May	15 May	7 May	15 May	28 May	14 May	15 May	12 May	13 May	15 May
Common Yellowthroat	3 May	3 May	1 May	8 May	5 May	8 May	8 May	27 Apr	17 Apr	23 Apr	1 May	1 May
Wilson's Warbler	7 May	6 May	6 May	14 May	6 May	16 May	20 May	11 May	2 May	9 May	9 May	12 May
Canada Warbler	8 May	6 May	7 May	12 May	8 May	15 May	21 May	8 May	6 May	6 May	9 May	11 May
Scarlet Tanager	5 May	4 May	6 May	8 May	6 May	5 May	8 May	8 May	1 May	27 Apr	4 May	5 May
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	29 Apr	1 May	29 Apr	23 Apr	4 May	5 May	23 Mar	1 May	28 Apr	26 Apr	25 Apr	29 Apr
Indigo Bunting	4 May	6 May	29 Apr	5 May	8 May	15 May	8 May	6 May	13 Apr	18 Apr	2 May	5 May
Eastern Towhee	1 Apr	5 Mar	4 Apr	15 May	10 Apr	11 Apr	16 May	2 Apr	6 Apr	11 Apr	11 Apr	11 Apr
Chipping Sparrow	1 Apr	29 Mar	1 Apr	2 Apr	6 Apr	14 Apr	8 Apr	5 Apr	27 Feb	17 Apr	2 Apr	7 Apr
Vesper Sparrow	7 Apr	3 Apr	1 Apr	23 May	6 Apr	5 Apr	9 Apr	17 Apr	6 Apr	11 Apr	11 Apr	12 Apr
Savannah Sparrow	3 Apr	3 Apr	3 Apr	15 Apr	6 Apr	8 Apr	8 Apr	7 Apr	17 Apr	7 Apr	7 Apr	8 Apr
Lincoln's Sparrow	1 May	5 May	13 May	29 Apr	5 May	22 May	6 May	14 May	16 Apr	9 May	6 May	5 May
White-crowned Sparrow	11 Apr	1 May	1 May	30 Apr	3 May	30 Apr	7 May	6 May	10 Mar	24 Apr	26 Apr	26 Apr
Bobolink	1 May	2 May	28 Apr	8 Apr	5 May	4 May	3 May	1 May	6 May	9 May	30 Apr	2 May
Baltimore Oriole	30 Apr	30 Apr	29 Apr	1 May	5 May	5 May	6 May	2 May	28 Apr	18 Apr	30 Apr	30 Apr
Overall Average	21 Apr	18 Apr	20 Apr	25 Apr	22 Apr	26 Apr	29 Apr	23 Apr	18 Apr	20 Apr	22 Apr	24 Apr

Departure Dates Seasonality and Advance

Region	Species Reported	Seasonality vs 1987-1998	Advance (Days)	vs 1998
1	92	-0.70	-1.38	-3.66
2	93	-1.30	-3.75	-1.01
3	91	-1.82	-2.38	-1.65
4	74	-0.79	2.88	2.59
5	91	-0.07	-0.26	-0.31
6	91	-3.17	4.25	-2.85
7	88	-0.53	7.11	1.70
8	89	-1.45	0.86	0.49
9	88	-4.17	-4.65	-2.20
10	76	-0.85	-2.73	-6.40