

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SEASON—SPRING 2015

S. S. Mitra

Biology Department, College of Staten Island
2800 Victory Boulevard, Staten Island, NY 10314
shaibal.mitra@csi.cuny.edu

The memorably severe winter of 2014-15 persisted long into March, which was about four degrees F below average across the state. Waterfowl mortality was noted again in western, central, and northern NYS, though perhaps not as much as in 2013-14, which was also unusually severe. The cold and ice delayed northbound waterfowl migration, pushing many dates for arrivals and maxima back toward more familiar periods, in contrast to the February flights of many recent years. Even so, early spring was generally good for waterfowl across much of the state. As has become the norm, all the rare and scarce geese were recorded. The rarest were a single Pink-footed Goose and two Barnacle Geese on Long Island. Single Greater White-fronted Geese in R1 and R2 were fewer than in most recent years, but one in R7 was much less expected, and a group of five in R10 rounded out a decent tally for the season. Ross's Goose was recorded in multiples across the state, in R1, R2, R3, R5, and R9, with as many as 11 in R2. This species' occurrence is thus coming to resemble that of Cackling Goose, which was recorded only slightly more widely (R7 and R10) and in only modestly greater numbers (21 in R2). Like Greater White-fronted Goose, total numbers of Cackling Goose were somewhat lower than in some recent years, but the overall pattern of regular occurrence, for all of these formerly very rare species, is unmistakable.

A Black-bellied Whistling-Duck in Wilson, Niagara County, was the fourth record for Region 1 of this spectacularly ascendant species. Several other rare or scarce waterfowl species were widely reported, including: Eurasian Green-winged Teal (R2 and two in R10), Eurasian Wigeon (R1, R2, R3, R5, R6, R9, and R10), King Eider (R1, R2, R10), Harlequin Duck (R1, R5, R7, and R10), and Barrow's Goldeneye (R2, R5, R6, R7, R9, and R10). This last species in particular really seems to have increased in the state in recent years. In R10, for example, Barrow's Goldeneye was formerly almost unknown along the sandy south shore but now occurs almost regularly in southwestern Long Island. A Common Eider at Piedmont, Rockland County on 6 March was very rare away from the ocean.

A Pacific Loon at Hamlin Beach on 26 April was an excellent find, and an Eared Grebe was present again at Aurora Bay on Cayuga Lake. Like last year, Red-necked Grebes appeared to move south in response to freezing of the Great Lakes. This year's incursion was most evident in Regions that typically record small numbers at most, and, importantly, the unusual occurrences were in early March—coincident with increasing ice cover on the slow-to-freeze Great Lakes,

but much earlier than normal migration. For instance, one was found on a road-side in R6 on 1 March, several appeared in R9 in early March, and two very impressive counts were made on southwestern Long Island during this period: 16 at Robert Moses SP, Suffolk County, on 1 March, and 12 at Dead Horse Bay, Brooklyn, on 10 March. In contrast, seemingly large April counts of 125 in R1, 154 in R2, and 45 on Onondaga Lake in R5 were consistent with normal migration.

A major highlight of the season was the state's second Neotropic Cormorant, in R1. Found on 23 April in Fredonia, Chautauqua County, by Jim Pawlicki, it was relocated a few miles away in the Town of Pomfret by Gale VerHague. Glossy Ibis seemed more numerous and widespread than usual this spring, with reports from R1, R2, R3, R5 (13!), and R6 (where quite rare).

A Yellow-crowned Night-Heron in R5 and a Snowy Egret in R6 were both quite wayward, but a Little Egret in Bay Shore, Suffolk County 20-21 May was the long-anticipated first for NYS.

Four Swainson's Hawks at Braddock Bay were highlights of the hawk watching season.

Five American Avocets at Onondaga Lake 20 April were both early and many, and these were followed the next day by an astounding new state max of 17 passing Hamlin Beach, Monroe County. A new Region 2 max of five Western Willets was also highly unusual, not just for upstate NY, but also for the spring season, when singles and duos are noteworthy even on Long Island. Two Long-billed Dowitchers in Monroe County 6-12 April were another unexpected spring find. In Region 8, which has limited habitat attractive to migrating shorebirds, a count of 60 Short-billed Dowitchers at Stanton Pond, Albany County on 19 May greatly exceeded any prior number. These birds did not tarry long and Will Yandik notes that a prior large count from May 2002 also involved birds actively moving. Perhaps more effort at favorable sites for visible migration in this Region might yield additional data. Another shorebird that did not linger long was a Bar-tailed Godwit of the nominate, European subspecies, that was viewed briefly at Jamaica Bay, Queens County on 16 May. The bird fed on seldom-exposed flats south of the erstwhile West Pond during an exceptionally low tide, then appeared to search the area for a place to roost before flying off to the east. One can't help but wonder whether it might have remained through another tide cycle or two had an attractive freshwater feature been present nearby.

The two North American *Leucophaeus* are inveterate wanderers, literally possible anywhere. This spring's farthest afield Laughing Gull was in R5, and single Franklin's Gulls visited R2, at Ontario Beach, Monroe County, on 7 May, and Plum Beach, Kings County, from 24-31 May. The "Short-billed" Mew Gull at Gravesend Bay, Kings County continued from winter and was last seen on 22 March. As usual, Thayer's Gull was restricted to the western half of the state, with records from R2 and R3 this spring.

Both Caspian and Common Terns were noted as arriving early in R3, but a date of 31 March for Caspian Tern in R2 was remarkable, especially given the long, cold winter. Similarly, Black Tern arrived in R2 on 8 April, record-early for New York State.

In the wake of multiple records from nearby states and several tantalizing recent reports from southeastern New York, the Empire State birders finally enjoyed a fully documented Crested Caracara. The individual that Curt McDermott discovered in Montgomery, Orange County, on 10 April remained for several days and was individually identifiable in that it was missing its left eye.

A Black-backed Woodpecker photographed in Cheektowaga, Erie County on 26 May was an exceptional record away from the Adirondacks. The area where the bird was seen featured many infested ash trees, a hint that other such areas, sadly numerous now, deserve special attention. A Say's Phoebe on 12 April at Conewango Swamp WMA was just the second record for R1. Statewide, records of this species have increased greatly over the past decade or so (it is now basically annual in R10 in September-October), and an unmistakable pattern of April occurrence has emerged across the Northeast over the same period, presumably related to fall vagrants that over-wintered in eastern North America.

White-eyed Vireos were noteworthy in R3 and R6, but a Bell's Vireo was astonishing in R5, on 12-13 May. Other rare passerines included a Varied Thrush in R2, a Black-throated Gray Warbler in R9, two Western Tanagers and a Painted Bunting in R10, and Yellow-headed Blackbirds in R2, R3, and R5. Several reports of Orchard Orioles in each of R6 and R7 were indicative of this species' ongoing increase in abundance and distribution across the state. A Boat-tailed Grackle at Croton Point, Westchester County was quite far from established populations.

BIRD OF THE SEASON

Spring 2015 was rich in memorable birds. Bell's Vireo is a phantom species in the Northeast, with very few undoubted records. This season's bird, as a spring record far away from the coastal vagrant traps, deserves strong consideration for the BOTS award. Also one of very few records for New York, this spring's Bar-tailed Godwit was the first here since 2004. Given the disproportionate impact of recent experience upon our perceptions, it is literally difficult to believe that, as of that time, there were zero NYSARC-accepted records of Black-bellied Whistling-Duck, Pink-footed Goose, Barnacle Goose, Neotropic Cormorant, Little Egret, or Crested Caracara—all of which were recorded this spring in New York. The whistling-duck is truly an amazing bird and still very rare, but there have been over a dozen records all across New York State in the last decade. Similarly, Pink-footed and Barnacle Geese have asserted their regular occurrence so decisively in the past ten years that many New York birders

hardly consider them rare any more—by now they are certainly much easier for downstate birders to add to a year list than many unambiguously non-rare species, such as Northern Goshawk, Red-necked Phalarope, or Long-eared Owl (among many others). Even Neotropic Cormorant has a recent, well-documented precedent, and Crested Caracara several, less firmly documented antecedents. I vividly remember early January 1999, birding Nantucket Island with Dick Veit, Denny Abbott, and Drew Wheelan, when we received a report of a caracara at Cumberland Farms, in Massachusetts. The four of us represented a range of ages and outlooks on such things, but I think we all were more or less incredulous about the likelihood of that bird being a natural vagrant. Birding is a powerful teacher to the receptive student, and we all see things very differently after the passage of just 16 years. The Montgomery Caracara is an extremely appealing candidate for BOTS, given its spectacular appearance, bizarre, continent-wide upsurge in vagrancy, and this individual’s cooperative behavior, allowing many chasers to see it. But the existence of some recent prior reports allows another bird to edge past it. A first state record, long predicted and awaited, discovered and identified by a birder familiar with the species from its regular range, and seen and documented by many over two days, Pete Morris’s Little Egret was the Bird of The Season. Read an account of this event on pages 188-190 of this issue.

SPRING ARRIVAL DATES FOR 2015

Region	Species Reported ¹	Seasonality ² vs. 1987-15	Advance ³ (Days)	Record Early Spp.
1	91	-0.70	-1.99	4
2	93	0.48	-1.63	1
3	91	-0.37	-2.18	0
4	90	-3.76	-0.09	4
5	91	0.71	0.93	1
6	88	-2.99	4.17	5
7	90	-2.34	6.24	2
8	71	-0.79	1.71	1
9	80	-0.04	-1.54	2
10	77	-1.71	-5.62	2

¹Maximum number of species = 93.
²Average arrival in a Region compared to that Region’s 29-year average.
³Average arrival in a Region compared to the average of all Regions.

Given difficulties in estimating arrivals of some species in some Regions, estimates of Seasonality and Advance should be interpreted with caution.

Spring Arrival Dates 2015						Waterbirds						
Species	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	Avg	29-Yr Avg
American Bittern	11 Apr	20 Apr	2 Apr	25 Apr	12 Apr	13 Apr	16 Apr	16 Apr	8 Apr	11 Apr	13 Apr	14 Apr
Green Heron	10 Apr	25 Apr	14 Apr	11 Apr	15 Apr	29 Apr	1 May	24 Apr	19 Apr	17 Apr	19 Apr	22 Apr
Wood Duck	8 Mar	6 Mar	7 Mar	8 Mar		18 Mar	8 Mar	4 Mar			8 Mar	12 Mar
Green-winged Teal	13 Mar	10 Mar	2 Mar	17 Mar	16 Mar	3 Apr	2 Apr				17 Mar	14 Mar
Northern Pintail	10 Mar	10 Mar	1 Mar	7 Mar	1 Mar	25 Mar	10 Mar				9 Mar	6 Mar
Blue-winged Teal	10 Mar	21 Mar	20 Mar	27 Mar	31 Mar	29 Mar	22 Apr		30 Mar	28 Mar	27 Mar	28 Mar
Osprey	28 Mar	26 Mar	26 Mar	27 Mar	27 Mar	3 Apr	2 Apr	26 Apr	7 Mar	8 Mar	27 Mar	27 Mar
Virginia Rail	12 Apr	14 Apr	12 Apr	17 Apr	16 Apr	18 Apr	2 May	15 Apr	22 Apr	16 Apr	17 Apr	16 Apr
Sora	18 Apr	25 Apr	24 Apr	18 Apr	24 Apr	26 Apr		18 Apr	6 May		23 Apr	28 Apr
Common Moorhen	12 Apr	22 Apr	11 Apr	9 May	14 Apr	13 Apr	30 Apr	30 Apr	22 Apr	15 Apr	20 Apr	26 Apr
Black-bellied Plover		8 May	14 May		25 May		24 May		7 May		15 May	14 May
Semipalmated Plover	6 May	7 May	8 May	29 Apr	10 May	10 May	24 May		4 May	29 Apr	7 May	9 May
Killdeer	8 Mar	10 Mar	9 Mar	9 Mar	10 Mar	10 Mar	31 Mar	5 Mar			11 Mar	5 Mar
Greater Yellowlegs	3 Apr	6 Apr	10 Apr	12 Apr	7 Apr	12 Apr	3 May		6 Apr	8 Mar	7 Apr	6 Apr
Lesser Yellowlegs	5 Apr	17 Apr	16 Apr	19 Apr	6 Apr	17 Apr	5 May		5 Apr	4 Apr	13 Apr	16 Apr
Solitary Sandpiper	12 Apr	30 Apr	26 Apr	27 Apr	13 Apr	10 May	2 May	1 May	4 May	5 May	28 Apr	26 Apr
Spotted Sandpiper	12 Apr	20 Apr	19 Apr	21 Apr	19 Apr	19 Apr	30 Apr	22 Apr	10 Apr	21 Apr	19 Apr	23 Apr
Sanderling	28 May	24 May			28 May						26 May	17 May
Semipalmated Sandpiper	16 May	12 May	15 May	20 May	29 May	10 May	28 May		9 May	4 May	15 May	13 May
Least Sandpiper	5 May	3 May	2 May	3 May	6 May	3 May	7 May	9 May	4 Apr	17 Apr	29 Apr	3 May
Pectoral Sandpiper	5 Apr	11 Apr	27 Apr	25 Apr	2 May				14 Apr	30 Apr	20 Apr	20 Apr
Wilson's Snipe	24 Mar	25 Mar	26 Mar	25 Mar	25 Mar	6 Apr	10 Apr	27 Mar	18 Mar		27 Mar	24 Mar
American Woodcock	9 Mar	17 Mar	16 Mar	25 Mar	18 Mar	31 Mar	1 Apr	9 Mar	13 Mar	8 Mar	17 Mar	11 Mar
Caspian Tern	11 Apr	31 Mar	6 Apr	21 Apr	13 Apr	13 Apr	16 Apr		7 Apr	22 Apr	12 Apr	17 Apr
Common Tern	4 Apr	12 Apr	11 Apr	21 Apr	12 Apr	15 Apr	14 May		7 May	25 Apr	20 Apr	26 Apr
Black Tern	1 May	8 Apr	7 May	6 May	12 May	7 May	31 May	17 May			7 May	8 May
Marsh Wren	14 Apr	9 Apr	2 May	2 May	7 May	6 May	17 Apr			5 Apr	22 Apr	28 Apr
Dates in bold type are record early arrivals for the Region.												

	Spring Arrival Dates					2015	Landbirds						
Species	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	Avg	29-Yr Avg	
Black-billed Cuckoo	9 May	8 May	8 May	12 May	5 May	11 May	5 May	20 May	5 May	7 May	9 May	11 May	
Common Nighthawk	16 May	9 May	12 May	9 May	10 May	14 May	24 May	16 May	7 May	9 May	12 May	12 May	
Chimney Swift	26 Apr	29 Apr	29 Apr	29 Apr	30 Apr	30 Apr	4 May	30 Apr	21 Apr	3 Apr	26 Apr	24 Apr	
Ruby-thr Hummingbird	29 Apr	30 Apr	2 May	1 May	3 May	4 May	3 May	2 May	16 Apr	15 Apr	28 Apr	2 May	
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	2 Apr	2 Apr	29 Mar	3 Apr	16 Mar	11 Apr	9 Apr				1 Apr	2 Apr	
Olive-sided Flycatcher	8 May	13 May			11 May	15 May	29 May	17 May	12 May	12 May	14 May	18 May	
Eastern Wood-Pewee	5 May	8 May	8 May	6 May	8 May	9 May	7 May		6 May	21 Apr	5 May	9 May	
Alder Flycatcher	17 May	12 May	10 May	9 May	9 May	14 May	16 May	15 May	10 May	14 May	12 May	16 May	
Willow Flycatcher	9 May	8 May	8 May	9 May	5 May	12 May	14 May	14 May	12 May	3 May	9 May	14 May	
Least Flycatcher	25 Apr	4 May	27 Apr	27 Apr	2 May	4 May	4 May	3 May	29 Apr	22 Apr	29 Apr	1 May	
Eastern Phoebe	25 Mar	30 Mar	22 Mar	26 Mar	1 Apr	3 Apr	2 Apr	4 Apr	14 Mar	16 Mar	26 Mar	21 Mar	
Gr. Crested Flycatcher	1 May	27 Apr	3 May	4 May	2 May	3 May	7 May	29 Apr	25 Apr	27 Apr	30 Apr	30 Apr	
Eastern Kingbird	28 Apr	30 Apr	30 Apr	19 Apr	30 Apr	27 Apr	1 May	19 Apr	21 Apr	19 Apr	25 Apr	27 Apr	
Purple Martin	1 Apr	4 Apr	2 Apr	21 Apr	9 May	3 May	10 Apr	19 Apr	6 Apr	22 Mar	12 Apr	17 Apr	
Tree Swallow	9 Mar	20 Mar	14 Mar	18 Mar	25 Mar	2 Apr	2 Apr	5 Mar	11 Mar	10 Mar	17 Mar	19 Mar	
N. Rough-winged Swallow	10 Apr	2 Apr	5 Apr	6 Apr	11 Apr	13 Apr	16 Apr	6 Apr	3 Apr	31 Mar	7 Apr	13 Apr	
Bank Swallow	12 Apr	13 Apr	11 Apr	21 Apr	13 Apr	2 May	6 May	22 Apr	10 Apr	4 Apr	17 Apr	23 Apr	
Cliff Swallow	21 Apr	25 Apr	18 Apr	21 Apr	21 Apr	24 Apr	24 Apr	24 Apr	15 Apr	4 Apr	19 Apr	26 Apr	
Barn Swallow	3 Apr	2 Apr	2 Apr	7 Apr	2 Apr	13 Apr	13 Apr	19 Apr	4 Apr	29 Mar	6 Apr	10 Apr	
House Wren	12 Apr	13 Apr	1 May	18 Apr	16 Apr	15 Apr	27 Apr	16 Apr	14 Apr	6 Apr	16 Apr	21 Apr	
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	9 Apr	11 Apr	11 Apr	12 Apr	11 Apr	13 Apr	13 Apr		13 Apr		11 Apr	6 Apr	
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	12 Apr	13 Apr	15 Apr	16 Apr	16 Apr		26 Apr		8 Apr	3 Apr	13 Apr	20 Apr	
Eastern Bluebird		28 Feb	1 Mar	8 Mar		2 Apr	4 Mar			15 Mar	10 Mar	9 Mar	
Veery	2 May	30 Apr	3 May	25 Apr	5 May	6 May	11 May	2 May	18 Apr	27 Apr	30 Apr	1 May	
Swainson's Thrush	4 May	7 May	9 May	7 May	5 May	9 May	23 May	5 May	7 May	5 May	8 May	8 May	
Hermit Thrush	6 Apr	6 Apr	6 Apr	12 Apr	10 Apr	13 Apr	16 Apr				9 Apr	7 Apr	
Wood Thrush	30 Apr	26 Apr	27 Apr	2 May	1 May	2 May	4 May	29 Apr	29 Apr	21 Apr	29 Apr	29 Apr	
Gray Catbird	18 Apr	2 May	28 Apr	1 May	20 Apr	2 May	2 May	30 Apr			27 Apr	24 Apr	
Brown Thrasher	12 Apr	12 Apr	11 Apr	13 Apr	15 Apr	17 Apr	19 Apr	16 Apr			14 Apr	14 Apr	
Blue-headed Vireo	18 Apr	19 Apr	12 Apr	14 Apr	21 Apr	30 Apr	14 Apr	18 Apr	14 Apr	13 Apr	17 Apr	18 Apr	
Yellow-throated Vireo	4 May	1 May	2 May	30 Apr	3 May	3 May	10 May	4 May	29 Apr	28 Apr	2 May	3 May	
Warbling Vireo	29 Apr	28 Apr	25 Apr	29 Apr	30 Apr	4 May	5 May	26 Apr	25 Apr	22 Apr	28 Apr	29 Apr	
Red-eyed Vireo	5 May	30 Apr	4 May	5 May	3 May	8 May	5 May	30 Apr	4 May	21 Apr	2 May	3 May	
	Dates in bold type are record early arrivals for the Region.												

Spring Arrival Dates 2015 Landbirds (cont'd)												
Species	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	Avg	29-Yr Avg
Tennessee Warbler	3 May	5 May	7 May	9 May	7 May	9 May	1 May	1 May	5 May	6 May	5 May	8 May
Nashville Warbler	29 Apr	3 May	29 Apr	2 May	1 May	3 May	2 May	3 May	30 Apr	26 Apr	30 Apr	28 Apr
Northern Parula	2 May	22 Apr	4 May	3 May	29 Apr	8 May	3 May		21 Apr	16 Apr	28 Apr	2 May
Yellow Warbler	24 Apr	22 Apr	22 Apr	29 Apr	29 Apr	1 May	2 May	25 Apr	13 Apr	13 Apr	24 Apr	25 Apr
Chestnut-sided Warbler	4 May	3 May	3 May	1 May	28 Apr	5 May	6 May	3 May	1 May	29 Apr	2 May	2 May
Magnolia Warbler	2 May	3 May	4 May	7 May	3 May	8 May	5 May	2 May	1 May	28 Apr	3 May	4 May
Cape May Warbler	3 May	4 May	4 May	6 May	4 May	12 May	9 May	5 May	6 May	22 Apr	4 May	7 May
Black-thr. Blue Warbler	3 May	3 May	30 Apr	4 May	26 Apr	1 May	1 May	1 May	1 May	23 Apr	30 Apr	30 Apr
Black-thr Green Warbler	26 Apr	16 Apr	27 Apr	29 Apr	30 Apr	4 May	1 May	1 May	21 Apr	21 Apr	26 Apr	25 Apr
Blackburnian Warbler	1 May	3 May	30 Apr	1 May	2 May	4 May	3 May		2 May	3 May	2 May	2 May
Pine Warbler	8 Apr	6 Apr	11 Apr	12 Apr	12 Apr	13 Apr	13 Apr	16 Apr	29 Mar	15 Mar	7 Apr	9 Apr
Palm Warbler	19 Apr	25 Apr	5 May	14 Apr	13 Apr		13 Apr	13 Apr	4 Apr	22 Mar	14 Apr	17 Apr
Bay-breasted Warbler	5 May	7 May	9 May	7 May	7 May	8 May	9 May	8 May	5 May	4 May	6 May	10 May
Blackpoll Warbler	8 May	8 May	9 May	12 May	11 May	9 May	15 May	1 May	4 May	2 May	7 May	11 May
Black-and-White Warbler	19 Apr	29 Apr	18 Apr	16 Apr	26 Apr	29 Apr	1 May	25 Apr	13 Apr	5 Apr	21 Apr	24 Apr
American Redstart	3 May	3 May	2 May	30 Apr	1 May	3 May	3 May	30 Apr	26 Apr	21 Apr	30 Apr	2 May
Ovenbird	1 May	3 May	1 May	30 Apr	1 May	1 May	2 May	26 Apr	28 Apr	18 Apr	29 Apr	29 Apr
Northern Waterthrush	26 Apr	26 Apr	25 Apr	30 Apr	21 Apr	23 Apr	3 May	25 Apr	22 Apr	15 Apr	24 Apr	25 Apr
Mourning Warbler	10 May	10 May	9 May	9 May	6 May	13 May	12 May	30 Apr	6 May	8 May	8 May	14 May
Common Yellowthroat	18 Apr	20 Apr	27 Apr	1 May	1 May	3 May	5 May	29 Apr	2 Apr	14 Apr	24 Apr	29 Apr
Wilson's Warbler	8 May	5 May	9 May	13 May	9 May	9 May	12 May	8 May	4 May	5 May	8 May	10 May
Canada Warbler	8 May	7 May	9 May	8 May	7 May	11 May	15 May	7 May	7 May	3 May	8 May	10 May
Scarlet Tanager	4 May	4 May	3 May	1 May	3 May	6 May	7 May	2 May	1 May	21 Apr	2 May	3 May
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	28 Apr	22 Apr	30 Apr	30 Apr	28 Apr	2 May	1 May	29 Apr	23 Apr	18 Apr	27 Apr	28 Apr
Indigo Bunting	3 May	4 May	30 Apr	20 Apr	3 May	9 May	8 May		2 May	21 Apr	1 May	3 May
Eastern Towhee	4 Apr	3 Apr	5 Apr	11 Apr	31 Mar	17 Apr	16 Apr	12 Apr	16 Mar		5 Apr	9 Apr
Chipping Sparrow	1 May	1 Apr	27 Mar	3 Apr	3 Apr	14 Apr	5 Apr	6 Apr	7 Apr	14 Mar	4 Apr	4 Apr
Vesper Sparrow	5 Apr	11 Apr	4 Apr	30 Mar	10 Apr	13 Apr	7 Apr	21 Apr		18 Mar	6 Apr	10 Apr
Savannah Sparrow	6 Apr	9 Apr	13 Mar	2 Apr	3 Apr	13 Apr	9 Apr	14 Mar	17 Apr		2 Apr	6 Apr
Lincoln's Sparrow	4 May	4 May	1 May	14 May	6 May	9 May	2 May		30 Apr	6 May	5 May	4 May
White-crowned Sparrow	15 Apr	15 Apr	15 Apr	1 May	30 Mar	1 May	5 May	3 Apr	1 May	18 Apr	19 Apr	24 Apr
Bobolink	3 May	1 May	2 May	1 May	3 May	4 May	7 May	1 May	2 May	6 May	3 May	2 May
Baltimore Oriole	30 Apr	30 Apr	30 Apr	1 May	1 May	4 May	6 May	28 Apr	23 Apr	12 Apr	28 Apr	29 Apr
Overall Average	19 Apr	19 Apr	19 Apr	21 Apr	22 Apr	25 Apr	27 Apr	23 Apr	20 Apr	15 Apr	21 Apr	22 Apr
:Dates in bold type are record early arrivals for the Region.												