

Kansas Ornithological Society

Annual Fall Meeting

***Kansas State University
Manhattan, Kansas***

October 2-4, 1981

1980 BANDING NOTES

The following is a summation of the banding records received by the editor. The only one left out was Cal Cink who took the easy way out! You can see by the number of species and totals that a lot of interesting birds are being banded in Kansas. Most banders would welcome you to their banding stations. Some stations are done in the backyard and others off backroads in the woods. The following persons are known to be banding birds in Kansas. I am including their addresses here so that you can contact them if you would like to observe the banding operation.

Roger Boyd
Department of Biology
Baker University
Baldwin City, KS 66006

Cal Cink
Department of Biology
Baker University
Baldwin City, KS 66006

Charles A. Ely
Department of Biology
Fort Hays State University
Hays, KS 67601

Ed Martinez
Box 1333
Great Bend, KS 67430

Art Nonhof (new bander 1981)
128 S. Delaware
Salina, KS 67401

Margaret/Ivan Boyd
Box 182
Baldwin City, KS 66006

Katherine Kelley
Baldwin City, KS 66006

Max C. Thompson
Department of Biology
Southwestern College
Winfield, KS 67156

Some of the more interesting recoveries are as follows:

Western Sandpiper, Banded in Kansas, Recovered in British Columbia	Ed Martinez
Semipalmated Sandpiper, Banded in Kansas, Recovered in Alaska	Ed Martinez
Semipalmated Sandpiper, Banded in Kansas, Recovered in Ontario	Ed Martinez
Warbling Vireo, Banded in Kansas, Recovered in Guatemala	Max C. Thompson
Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Banded in Kansas, Recovered in Brazil	Max C. Thompson
Nashville Warbler, Banded in Kansas, Recovered in Minnesota	Max C. Thompson
Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Banded in Kansas, Recovered in Texas	Max C. Thompson
Pine Siskin, Banded in Kansas, Recovered in California	Mary Louise Myers
Swainson's Thrush, Banded in Kansas, Recovered in Alaska	Mary Louise Myers
House Wren, Banded in Kansas, Recovered in South Dakota	Mary Louise Myers
Purple Finch, Banded in Kansas, Recovered in Manitoba	Mary Louise Myers

In addition to the private banders, the Kansas Fish and Game Commission also bands waterfowl.

The Birds of Kansas will contain migration maps of the more interesting species for which there is adequate data. Those for which only a little data is available, the migration records will be included in the text.

Some banders included their totals to date of all birds banded under their permits. The winner as listed in their totals (not all sent totals) was Charles A. Ely with 62,163.

Some banders have sub-permittees on their Master Permits. Ely listed Rolfs, Cooper, Ernsting, and Lingnau. David Seibel assisted Max. C. Thompson.

I plan on doing this talley again next year. Please do your records so that it is easy for you to send me the data. Thanks for cooperating this year. GOOD BANDING.

Max C. Thompson
Editor
Newsletter

Species Banded	Roger Boyd	Margaret/Ivan Boyd	Charles Ely	Katherine Kelly	Ed Martinez	Mary L. /Jim Myers	Max Thompson	Total
Green Heron			1					1
Yellow-crowned N. Heron						1		1
Am. Green-winged Teal					7			7
Blue-winged Teal					26			26
Wood Duck						1		1
Turkey Vulture						1		1
Sharp-shinned Hawk			4	1			1	6
Red-tailed Hawk						9		9
Broad-winged Hawk			1					1
Am. Kestrel						13		13
Semipalmated Plover					49	12		61
Piping Plover					2			2
Snowy Plover	44				9			53

Killdeer				42	1		43
Black-bellied Plover				1			1
Common Snipe				1			1
Spotted Sandpiper		5		6			11
Solitary Sandpiper				1			1
Willet				1			1
Greater Yellowlegs				2			2
Lesser Yellowlegs				71			71
Pectoral Sandpiper				67	7		74
White-rumped Sandpiper				120			120
Bairds Sandpiper				13			13
Least Sandpiper				882	33		915
Semipalmated Sandpiper				1708	25		1733
Western Sandpiper				705	5		710
Sanderling				24			24
Long-billed Dowitcher				5			5
Stilt Sandpiper				99	4		103
Buff-breasted Sandpiper				2			2
Marbled Godwit				1			1
Ruddy Turnstone				1			1
American Avocet				1			1
Wilson's Phalarope				9			9
Franklin's Gull				3			3
Forster's Tern				3			3
Least Tern	32						32
Black Tern				4			4
Mourning Dove		3		1			4
Yellow-billed Cuckoo		4	1		1		6
Screech Owl	1				6		7
Great Horned Owl					7		7
Barred Owl					1		1
Common Nighthawk					1		1
Belted Kingfisher		1					1
Yellow-shafted Flicker	2	12	8		5	1	29
Red-shafted Flicker		2					2
Red-bellied Woodpecker	2	1	3		3	2	11
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker			1				1
Hairy Woodpecker		3	7		4		14
Downy Woodpecker	2	16	28		43	14	103
Eastern Kingbird					2		2
Western Kingbird				1			1
Great Crested Flycatcher		3			3		6
Eastern Phoebe		4			1	1	6
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher					7		7
Acadian Flycatcher			1		3		4
Traill's Flycatcher		10			6	7	23
Least Flycatcher		31			20	40	91

E. Wood Pewee				2		2
Bank Swallow				8		8
Rough-winged Swallow		1				1
Barn Swallow		2		29		31
Purple Martin		3	67		22	92
Blue Jay	4	74	35		80	194
Common Crow					2	2
Black-capped Chickadee	3	33	26		50	115
Carolina Chickadee						22
Tufted Titmouse	3		7		47	73
White-breasted Nuthatch	2	4	7		3	16
Red-breasted Nuthatch		6	4		2	13
Brown Creeper		9	7		4	23
House Wren		7	41	5	17	82
Long-billed Marsh Wren				2		2
Northern Mockingbird		1			3	5
Gray Catbird		19	11		10	54
Brown Thrasher		29	4		1	50
Am. Robin		152	81		61	294
Wood Thrush					4	5
Hermit Thrush		4				4
Swainson's Thrush	1	79			67	148
Gray-cheeked Thrush		8	2		32	42
Veery		6			4	11
Eastern Bluebird		9				9
Townsend's Solitaire		2				2
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher						1
Golden-crowned Kinglet		1	1			6
Ruby-crowned Kinglet		4	8		14	34
Cedar Waxwing		1	7		3	11
White-eyed Vireo	2	29	4		4	39
Bell's Vireo		12				17
Solitary Vireo		4	1			17
Red-eyed Vireo		2			7	9
Philadelphia Vireo						3
Warbling Vireo	1	7				11
Black and White Warbler		2				10
Golden-winged Warbler					1	1
Tennessee Warbler						53
Orange-crowned Warbler		46				90
Nashville Warbler		3				51
N. Parula Warbler					4	4
Yellow Warbler	2	21			13	40
Magnolia Warbler						4
Cape May Warbler						1
Myrtle Warbler		17				24

Audubon's Warbler			1				1	
Black-throated Green Warbler					4		4	
Blackburnian Warbler					1		1	
Chestnut-sided Warbler					5		5	
Bay-breasted Warbler					2		2	
Blackpoll Warbler			1		4		5	
Ovenbird			4		17	7	28	
N. Waterthrush			4		1		5	
Kentucky Warbler					1		1	
Mourning Warbler			5		15	6	26	
MacGillivray's Warbler			1				1	
Com. Yellowthroat	1		24		1	3	9	38
Yellow-breasted Chat			7				1	8
Wilson's Warbler			22			4	19	45
Canada Warbler			1			3		4
Am. Redstart			6			1		7
House Sparrow	1			2		13		16
Yellow-headed Blackbird					38			38
Red-winged Blackbird			2		27			29
Orchard Oriole			8					8
Baltimore Oriole		2	23	2		17	2	46
Great-tailed Grackle				1				1
Common Grackle			113	2	5	33		153
Brown-headed Cowbird			5	3		16	1	25
Cardinal	1		9	70		65	26	171
Rose-breasted Grosbeak			5	1				6
Black-headed Grosbeak			2					2
Blue Grosbeak			4					4
Indigo Bunting		1	1				3	5
Lazuli Bunting			2					2
Purple Finch	1		2	84		146	1	234
House Finch			59					59
Common Redpoll						1		1
Pine Siskin			546	12		7		565
Am. Goldfinch	22		148	841		83	12	1106
Red Crossbill			1					1
Rufous-sided Towhee			8			4	8	20
Savannah Sparrow					8			8
Grasshopper Sparrow			1					1
Lark Sparrow			4				1	5
Slate-colored Junco	6	1	118	98		146	43	412
Oregon Junco			19			4	55	78
Gray-headed Junco						1		1
Tree Sparrow	2		10	15		27	6	60
Chipping Sparrow			167			3	1	171
Clay-colored Sparrow			65				4	69
Field Sparrow			13			4	4	21
Harris' Sparrow			24	3		9	27	63

White-crowned Sparrow			29	2		13	3	47
White-throated Sparrow			12			45	13	70
Fox Sparrow						2		2
Lincoln's Sparrow	1		24			47	17	89
Swamp Sparrow						10		10
Song Sparrow	1		3			46	3	53
No. Species	18	9	86	39	40	102	55	159
Total Banded	130	18	2235	1463	3985	1614	541	9986

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS ARE GOOD INVESTMENTS

Back in 1969, shortly after life memberships in KOS became available, I decided to take the "risk" of making a life membership pay out. All I had to do was live until 1986. But now that sustaining dues (which I was paying) have doubled to \$12.00, I will live it out shortly after 1982, counting the postage I have saved. I think I can make that.

But the present rates make it even more attractive for persons who would like to get their money's worth. While sustaining has doubled to \$12.00, life has gone up only a fourth. So the latter will pay out in a little over ten years. And with quarterly payments of \$31.25 per year allowable, it should be seriously considered by all sustaining members, at least, I think.

Back in the sixties, several kinds of members wanted life membership--some to save paying every year, some because they had "lives" in other organizations, and some were denied their request to pay five or ten years in advance, when two years was the most allowable.

The amount was set at \$100.00 (rather than the \$50.00 of similar organizations) because we wanted the interest to at least equal the sustaining rate. The present \$125.00 will do that only if interest rates do not fall below 10%.

Considerable discussion arose at that board meeting as to the use of the money after the death of a member. My suggestion (and I don't remember any objection) was to use it as the Board saw fit, in lump sums for worthwhile projects, such as a Kansas bird book. It was not to build up an endowment fund from which only the small amount of interest accrued could be used.

But the constitution committee has decided that the principals should just "be left to compound." That I object to and I have asked the membership secretary to affix a "sticker" on my membership card asking the KOS Board after my death to use it as it approves--in total, not in annual droplets.

(Signed) Amelia J. Betts

KOS SPRING FIELD TRIP

May 2-3, 1981

Junction City, Kansas

The Spring 1981 meeting of the Kansas Ornithological Society was held May 2 and 3 at Junction City, Kansas. Field trips were held on Saturday afternoon and evening and Sunday morning. An excellent lunch was served on Sunday by the Geary County Fish and Game Association. Calvin Cink presided at the compilation. The total number of species seen on the field trips was about 149.

Respectfully submitted,
Dwight R. Platt
Secretary
Kansas Ornithological Society

FIELD CHECK LIST
BIRDS OF KANSAS

KOS Spring Meeting - Junction City -- 2-3 May 1981

Eared Grebe, Pied-billed Grebe, White Pelican, Double-crested Cormorant, Great Blue Heron, Green Heron, Blk-crnd. Night Heron, American Bittern, Canada Goose, Mallard, Gadwall, Pintail Duck, Blue-winged Teal, American Wigeon, N. Shoveler, Wood Duck, Canvasback, Lesser Scaup, Common Merganser, Turkey Vulture, Cooper's Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, Swainson's Hawk, Marsh Hawk, Am. Kestrel, Greater Prairie Chicken, Bobwhite, Ring-necked Pheasant, Semipalmated Plover, Killdeer, Am. Woodcock, Common Snipe, Upland Sandpiper, Spotted Sandpiper, Solitary Sandpiper, Willet, Greater Yellowlegs, Lesser Yellowlegs, Pectoral Sandpiper, White-rumped Sandpiper, Baird's Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Western Sandpiper, Long-billed Dowitcher, Wilson's Phalaropes, Herring Gull, Ring-billed Gull, Franklin's Gull, Bonaparte's Gull, Forster's Tern, Rock Dove, Mourning Dove, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Great Horned Owl, Barred Owl, Ch.-will's-widow, Whip-poor-will, Poor-will, Com. Nighthawk, Chimney Swift, Ruby-throated Humming Bird, Belted Kingfisher, Common Flicker, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, Eastern Kingbird, Western Kingbird, Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, Great Crested Flycatcher, Eastern Phoebe, Least Flycatcher, E. Wood Pewee, Horned Lark, Tree Swallow, Bank Swallow, Rough-winged Swallow, Barn Swallow, Cliff Swallow, Purple Martin, Blue Jay, Common Crow, Black-capped Chickadee, Tufted Titmouse, White-breasted Nuthatch, House Wren, Bewick's Wren, Lg.-billed Marsh Wren, N. Mockingbird, Gray Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Am. Robin, Swainson's Thrush, Eastern Bluebird, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Water Pipits, Cedar Waxwings, Loggerhead Shrike, Starling, Bell's Vireo, Red-eyed Vireo, Warbling Vireo, Black & White Warbler, Prothonotary Warbler, Tennessee Warbler, Orange-crowned Warbler, Nashville Warbler, Northern Parula Warbler, Yellow Warbler, Yellow-rumped Warbler, Com. Yellowthroat, Am. Redstart,

House Sparrow, E. Meadowlark, W. Meadowlark, Yellow-headed Blackbird, Red-winged Blackbird, Orchard Oriole, Northern Oriole, Brewer's Oriole, Black bird, Great-tail Grackle, Common Grackle, Br.-headed Cowbird, Scarlet Tanager, Cardinal, Rose br. Grosbeak, Indigo Bunting, Dickcissel, Pine Siskin, Am. Goldfinch, Rufous-sid. Towhee, Savannah Sparrow, Grasshopper Sparrow, Lark Sparrow, Tree Sparrow, Chipping Sparrow, Clay-colored Sparrow, Field Sparrow, Harris' Sparrow, White-crowned Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow, Lincoln's Sparrow, Song Sparrow, †American Coot, ●Snowy Plover.

KOS SPRING BOARD MEETING

May 3, 1981

Junction City, Kansas

Chuck Ely called the meeting of the KOS Board of Directors to order at 1:00 p.m. Those present were Jane Hershberger, Bob LaShelle, Marvin Schwilling, Dwight Platt, Chuck Ely, Effie Edwards, Steve Kingswood, Roger Boyd, Gene Lewis, Calvin Cink and Martin Brockway, chairman of the Constitution Revision Committee.

CONSTITUTION: Chuck Ely asked if there were any problems with the proposed new KOS Constitution. None were suggested. It was decided to propose a single vote on the Constitution as a whole document at the membership meeting.

BY-LAWS: Chuck Ely stated that he had received a number of suggestions for revision of the proposed new KOS By-Laws. However it was decided that it would be better to attempt to pass the By-Laws now in the proposed form and then to consider possible amendments at the next meeting. If the By-Laws are adopted the Board will probably meet in September to consider possible changes in the By-Laws that could be brought to the KOS membership at the Fall meeting. It was decided to propose a single vote on the By-Laws as a whole document at the membership meeting.

BUSINESS MANAGER: It has been suggested that KOS should have a Business Manager who would be responsible for mailing the Bulletin, priting checklists, inventory of supplies, etc. The Oklahoma Ornithological Society has one and it has worked out well. The pros and cons of this proposal were discussed. There was also discussion as to whether the position should be paid or not. It was decided to discuss the proposal with the membership at this time but to wait until later to make a decision.

CHECKLIST: It was reported that the Soil Conservation Service wants 2000 copies of the Kansas Checklist but we only have 1500 left. We will have to print more. It was suggested that we might want to donate the checklists to the Soil Conservation Service for their public relations value. Bob LaShelle moved that KOS donate 2000 checklists to the Soil Conservation Service. The motion was seconded by Roger Boyd. It was pointed out that we sell checklists to other organizations, such as 4-H. The motion lost.

The meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Dwight R. Platt

KOS SPRING BUSINESS MEETING

May 3, 1981
Junction City, Kansas

The business meeting was called to order by Chuck Ely at 1:50 p.m.

MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY'S REPORT: Jane Hershberger reported that the KOS membership as of May 1 was 364. Last year at this time there were 376 members. Seventy-five old members have not paid for 1981. Regular memberships are up but sustaining memberships are down this year.

CONSTITUTION: Chuck Ely presented the proposal for a new set of KOS By-Laws that had been prepared by the Constitution Revision Committee and had been circulated to all members (copy attached). Charles Edwards moved that KOS adopt the proposed By-Laws. The motion was seconded by Martin Brockway. The motion passed. Chuck Ely announced that any proposals for amendments to these By-Laws should be submitted to the Board of Directors.

BUSINESS MANAGER: Chuck Ely stated that it had been proposed that KOS might benefit from having a Business Manager. The Oklahoma Ornithological Society has a Business Manager who handles many details for the society. Amelia Betts moved that KOS consider whether to elect a Business Manager at the Fall Meeting. The motion was seconded by Eulalia Lewis. The motion passed.

APPRECIATION: Charles Edwards moved that the KOS membership thank Amelia Betts, the Board of Directors and the Constitution Revision Committee for their work in preparing the documents that had been adopted. The motion was passed by acclamation. Chuck Ely thanked the local committee for their planning and work on behalf of the KOS membership.

The meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Dwight R. Platt

KOS ANNUAL FALL MEETING AT MANHATTAN

The annual fall meeting of the Kansas Ornithological Society will be held in Manhattan on the campus of Kansas State University, 2 - 4 October 1981. Some sort of Friday evening get-together is tentatively planned. Paper sessions will be held in the Little Theatre of the K-State Union beginning at 9:00 a.m. on Saturday, 3 October. A banquet is scheduled for the Flint Hills Room in the Union at 6:00 p.m. that evening. Field trips, including a visit to the 8600 acre Konza Prairie Research Natural Area, are scheduled for Sunday morning, 4 October, followed by a box lunch and compilation. Hosts for the meeting are the Division of Biology at Kansas State and the Northern Flint Hills Audubon Society. The local committee is composed of John Zimmerman and Steve Fretwell, co-chairmen, Bob Broyles, Elmer Finck, Steve Hansen, Lloyd Hulbert, Lowell Johnson, and Richard Sissel. Please be alert for subsequent details on arrangements and a Call for Papers.

RAMBLING NOTES ON BIRD-BANDING FROM CAMP TOWANYAK

We began our bird-banding activities in 1954, shortly after we came to Towanyak, banding as a sub-permittee under Harold Hedges that first year. We received our own Federal permit, #07538, the following year. The 1980 season completed our 26th year as bird-banders, during which time we have banded a total of over 17,000 individuals of 168 species. Our total for the year 1980 was 1606 individuals of 102 species.

Comparison of our totals over the years would not be meaningful, because, although there were many, many more birds back in the fifties, we did not begin use of mist nets until 1965. We used them on a small scale (we were limited to three) for a couple of years, then lay them aside, not to get back into net-banding on our present-day status until Sebastian Patti spurred us on in 1974. The use of mist nets multiples many times over the numbers and species that are possible with use only of feeding-station traps such as we formerly used.

Some of the highlights of last year's banding were as follows: the Gray-headed junco, (No. 1 on K.C.'s TEN BEST list... first time EVER in this area); the thrilling experience of our first Golden-winged and Cape-may warblers in the net; also our first Solitary and White-eyed vireos; plus a fascinating total of 23 species of warblers banded for the year. Numerous resident-bird returns and/or recoveries keep the records stimulating. Recapturing a bird that we banded four or five years earlier is almost as good as banding a new species. The return of birds such as Junco, Harris's sparrows, Purple finch, Kentucky warblers after one, two, or even more years is significant evidence that they DO return to the same local area to winter, or to nest. Recovery notices from Banding Headquarters in Patuxant, Maryland, telling us of a recovery of one of our bands from elsewhere can be equally stimulating.

In addition, each new banding day hold the promise of new adventure. We have had some memorable experiences at Towanyak, one of which I would like to share. It happened several years ago, near the end of a successful migration season in late May. We had about 22 nets stretched up at various places in the woods. Banding had been rather slow that morning, and Jananne McNitt and Nan Johnson had gone for hamburgers at noon, leaving Joanne Garrett and I to mind the nets. As Jo and I headed down to the "hollow" to check the nets, a movement caught my eye at an upper level near the council ring. Three jean-clad men were walking through the opening in the woods, and when I called out to them, they broke into a run. I knew that they had no business in the camp, and it bothered me. When the gals came back with lunch, they mentioned seeing a helicopter hovering low over the trees north of our entrance. After considering this information, I decided I had best report what I had seen to the county police, just in case there was a connection. Apparently there was! No sooner had I settled back down to enjoy my hamburger, with my buddies in the back meadow, when tranquility ended and pandemonium broke out. Eight police cars descended upon us, swinging around and completely encircling our

little group. The doors flew open and police officers exploded from the vehicles, each officer carrying a rifle, demanding to know just exactly where the three persons in question had been spotted. There were Johnson and Wyandotte county officers, Kansas State patrolmen, Shawnee and Kansas City Kansas police, plus detectives and plainclothesmen. They took off in every direction through the woods, with us frantically urging them to watch our nets and please not to go through them. By then the helicopter was hovering overhead, at tree-top level. An officer aboard was calling out over a loud-speaker for the leader to give himself up. His words came out and echoed through the trees in a measured cadence, with a beat like a cheer-leader's chant, "Mich-ael Fos-ter come-on-out Give-your-self-up Mich-ael come-on-out" (this, of course, is not the real name used). In the meantime we discovered the chopper was driving birds into our nets like crazy--tanagers, orioles, vireos, warblers, indigo buntings. An unreal situation. The officers came back, criss-crossed our paths again, stopped momentarily to look curiously at our birds, then hurried on. Suddenly came an announcement from the chopper that the three had been spotted north of the camp near a housing development. As abruptly as they had come, the officers and their guns were back in their cars, the cars sped away and we were alone again...with our mouths open wide in disbelief and our bags full of birds beyond our wildest imagination! What a day. We never did find out who the three were, what they had done, nor even if they were ever apprehended. It's probably just as well. We didn't have time to get frightened, and with nets up and birds in them, we had no choice but to stay. We found out later that half-a-dozen more police cars and officers had, with Jim in tow, searched all the buildings in main camp. Sometimes when banding is slow, I recall this day. Wow! what a list we could come up with if we had a chopper as a regular part of our banding team! After it was all over, Jananne said, "I can just see the title for a scientific paper in a bird journal.... The Effect of a Police Helicopter Hovering over a Permanent Banding Station in the Riparian Woodland at Camp Towanyak."

(Signed) Mary Louise Myers

BALDWIN BANDING

Here are some highlights of my 1980 banding season:

The total was 1,463--about 270 less than the year before and less than half the Pine Siskin year of 1977, but more than average.

More than half (841) were American Goldfinch--an all-time high for me. Also high were the 81 Robins. Nothing else very unusual except the four Red-breasted Nuthatch banded in November and December--the first since two in 1961 and three in 1963--same months. At least two Red-breasteds have continued to come to cracked-walnut feeders.

Notably low last year were Cardinals, Purple Finch, Dark-eyed Juncos, and Purple Martins (most of whose nestlings died from the heat). All, except the Martins, were caught by traps or nets in my own backyard--near the center of Baldwin.

Returns were very rewarding. One was an ASY-M (after second year male) Purple Finch banded March 25, 1975, that returned December 24, 1980, with interim encounters in 1976, 1977, 1979, and 1980. (He was probably here in 1978 when the trap was not set!)

But the best report from the banding office came this March of a Pine Siskin I had banded March 26, 1978, that was caught October 29, 1980, on Great Gull Island--a very small island off the east end of Long Island where a special study on Common Terns is being conducted by the American Museum of Natural History with Helen Hays as director. This is the first of the 6,767 Siskins banded in Baldwin that 1977-78 winter to be heard from except the three going north that April. Number 150034612 was alive and released.

(Signed) Katharine B. Kelley, Baldwin

BANDED FRANKLIN'S GULLS

"Thank you for reporting the wing-tagged gull seen by Mr. Denny Murry on May 20, 1980. It was banded and tagged as part of a wildlife study we are conducting. The bird you saw was a Franklin's gull that was banded in its nesting marsh near Oakes, North Dakota, in Dickey County on May 31, 1978. Your precise location information was appreciated.

"Our biologists began banding and tagging gulls in the spring of 1978 in an effort to learn more about the movements, behavior, and habitat requirements of California, ring-billed, and Franklin's gulls. Some of the traditional gull nesting colonies in North Dakota may be affected by the Garrison Diversion Unit, a federal irrigation project in North Dakota. We hope to determine the extent of these effects and, if possible, find ways to avoid or reduce the harmful effects and increase the values of any beneficial effects.

"All of the previous reports of marked Franklin's gulls have been from within the state and most of these have been within 30 miles of the banding site. This sighting is the first out of state record....."

(Signed) Darrell L. Krull
Project Manager
Water & Power Resources Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE FROM ALASKA

The following is an excerpt from a letter from the State of Alaska Department of Fish and Game to Keith Hansen, Kirwin National Wildlife Refuge at Kirwin, Kansas:

"You made a very interesting observation on 15 December! The EA collared goose was a bonified Tule Goose (Anser albifrons gambelli ed.), banded 20 July 1980 in Cook Inlet, west of Kenai, Alaska. It was a bird of the year. On 30 August it had moved about 35 miles north. On 8 October it and 6 other collared tules and 4 uncollared ones were seen on Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge, near Spokane, Washington. We collared 292 tules and about 245 have been seen in the Pacific Flyway. Your observation was the first in the Central Flyway. I'd have lost a lot of money betting that none of the tules would end up in the Central Flyway! It may help to explain, however, why "tules" occasionally turn up in the Central Flyway. On the other hand, the whitefronts on Turnbull was the second observation of specks in 10 years on the refuge. ----" Signed Daniel Timm, Waterfowl Project Coordinator.

What birds did the early travellers on the Santa Fe Trail see in Kansas over one hundred fifty years ago? George C. Sibley took time to record his observations while he was surveying the Trail in 1825. In August east of McPherson he writes "I have met with very few snakes on the road yet. I have observed Yellow Hammers, Night Hawks, Field Larks, Gray Sparrows. There are no hawks, buzzards, ravens, crows or wolves--a proof that game is scarce hereabouts."

Further west he writes--"Saw a Prairie wolf, a Blue Crane, a Hawk, field larks and buzzards." As he travelled along the Arkansas River, he "saw a hawk, Prairie Hen and Lark. Heard a Partridge. 'Gofers' abundant." As he travelled west in the bed of the Arkansas he saw "two beautiful water birds resembling in shape and manner what we commonly call the Plover, but larger and nearly white. I also saw some Killdeers and a small species of Hawk that is peculiar to dog towns in which they reside. What is very curious is that the dogs, snakes, and hawks all occupy the same dens--at least I have frequently seen them all run into the same holes. How they agree together, I cannot tell. It is certain the dogs are the right proprietors and the snakes and hawks are no doubt intruders for the purpose, I presume, of preying on the young dogs."

When he got to New Mexico he saw and killed some wild "Turkies."

A K.O.S. member, Dr. Jerome A. Jackson of Mississippi State, is now the editor of two bird-banders' journals--"Inland Bird Banding" and "Journal of Field Ornithology." The first is the publication of the Inland Bird Banding Association, the second of the Northeastern Bird-banding group. For five years previous he was editor of the "Wilson Bulletin." Jerry became a life member of K.O.S. in 1974.

NEKOMA NOTES

FIRST COUNTY RECORDS

Horned Grebe	4-13-81	Graham	
Pintail	4-11-81	Wallace	
Am. Green-winged Teal	3-8-81	Edwards	
Cinnamon Teal	4-11-81	Logan	
Wood Duck	4-4-81	Edwards	
Redhead	4-13-81	Graham	
Ring-necked Duck	4-11-81	Wallace	
Canvasback	4-11-81	Wallace	
Common Goldeneye	2-21-81	Norton	
Bufflehead	4-11-81	Logan	
Sharp-shinned Hawk	3-8-81	Edwards	
Turkey	4-11-81	Wallace	
Long-billed Curlew	4-7-81	Rush	
Greater Yellowlegs	4-11-81	Logan	
Baird's Sandpiper	3-22-81	Rush	
Red-bellied Woodpecker	3-8-81	Edwards	
Tree Swallow	4-11-81	Logan	
White-breasted Nuthatch	3-8-81	Edwards	
Rock Wren	4-11-81	Wichita	
Mountain Bluebird	2-21-81	Ness	
	2-21-81	Norton	
Cedar Waxwing	3-8-81	Edwards	
Yellow-headed Blackbird	4-11-81	Logan	
Brewer's Blackbird	4-11-81	Greeley	
	4-11-81	Wichita	
Pine Siskin	2-12-81	Rush	
Vesper Sparrow	4-13-81	Norton	
	4-11-81	Wichita	
Double-crested Cormorant	4-18-81	Rush	
White-faced Ibis (4)	4-24-81	Cheyenne	
Snow Goose	4-24-81	Cheyenne	
American Widgeon	4-18-81	Scott	
Ring-necked Duck	4-18-81	Scott	
Sharp-shinned Hawk	4-18-81	Ness	
Willet	5-14-81	Rush	
Wilson's Phalarope	4-24-81	Cheyenne	
Belted Kingfisher	4-18-81	Ness	Gene Lewis
Red-bellied Woodpecker	4-24-81	Wallace	Sharon Springs
Bank Swallow	4-27-81	Graham	
Purple Martin	4-18-81	Ness	Eulalia Lewis
Veery	5-10-81	Rush	
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	4-18-81	Rush	
Sprague's Pipit (several)	5-12-81	Norton	
Warbling Vireo	5-19-81	Pawnee	
Orange-crowned Warbler	4-17-81	Rush	

