The Changing Seasons

Autumn 1988

Paul Lehman

It was an exciting fall in many regions of North America in 1988. But it was largely the quality, not the quantity, of birds that generated the excitement. In those areas without numbers of rarities or at least several fallouts of birds, there was a feeling that it was just another mediocre season.

Such negative statements as "almost birdless," "absolutely dismal," "kind of a bummer," and "the passage of birds... [was a] seepage rather than a flow," can be found in a good number of the regional reports. In the Hudson-Delaware Region:

> "Many observers, especially in the northern part of this region, called the 1988 fall migration lackluster, 'grim,' or 'one of the poorest migrations anyone can remember.' All of the different kinds of lows—cyclical, structural, or accidental—seemed to coincide. Ducks were down because of midwestern drought and loss of habitat. Most hawk watch counts were below last year's. Passerines were not very abundant, except on a couple of coastal big days, possibly because food supplies were limited by the cold spring and by drought. And the early onset of cold... got rid of most half-hardy lingerers. The cycles for irruptive species like Red-breasted Nuthatch and the vole-feeding raptors—Rough-legged Hawk, winter owls—were at their low point. Winter finches were almost nonexistent."

However, in nearby New England "it was not a bad season of birding: a few interesting vagrants..., a rather good mix of oceanic species out-of-range,... [and] exciting flights of hawks. On the other hand, irruptive boreal species, whether raptors, waxwings, or finches were almost nonexistent..." In the Appalachian Region, data from full-time banding stations showed overall numbers to be somewhat below normal (although some species were actually up), and "by the end of the period most observers reported very low wintering populations and low species diversity at feeders."

Numbers of winter finches were abysmal almost everywhere. Tessen's comment that "unbelievably, winter finches were even more scarce than last year" sums it up well. And in much of the West, in contrast to last year, montane species were virtually nonexistent in the lowlands.

In much of the central (and interior northwestern) sections of the continent the drought of 1988 continued well into August. Some regions farther east were also quite dry and, especially, oppressively hot. Relief finally came beginning late in the month, with the remainder of the fall being more seasonable or cooler than normal in much of the eastern two-thirds of the continent. However, in some areas, drought-busting precipitation had not even arrived by October, and above-average rainfall is still needed to bring water supplies back to normal. Perhaps these areas could get some of southeast Alaska's weather, where "rain and often high winds occurred on all but nineteen days between July 1 and November 30."

The drought certainly had a major impact on bird numbers and distribution in many areas. Numbers of prairie and pothole-breeding ducks were low in most regions, likely the result of poor nesting success. In areas where lakes and ponds essentially dried up, waterbird numbers were poor. But in those areas where limited water remained, and where receding shorelines around the larger lakes and reservoirs created extensive mudflats, large concentrations of herons and shorebirds were often found

Many of the drier regions also reported an early songbird migration this season, and some observers wondered if the hot, dry conditions of the summer allowed for early nesting, or no successful nesting at all. Limited food supplies may also have affected migrant passerines. Low sparrow numbers was also a common theme in those areas.

From the Northern Great Plains Region, Dave Lambeth writes "[in] the pothole country of the Dakotas, 90% of the wetlands were dry... Waterfowl, waders, and shorebirds had to either concentrate in the wetlands which remained or continue their migration without stopping... The quantity and quality of seeds was much harder to assess but was likely poor. One can only guess what the insect populations may have been although the lack of mosquitoes was obvious... Fair weather undoubtedly allowed many birds to move through quickly. However, there is the nagging suspicion, not easily substantiated, that the nesting season may have been a poor one and, consequently, numbers were truly down."

On a more positive note, in Alaska, "the long mild summer allowed for an early and successful breeding season almost statewide. Indeed, many observers noted late broods of passerines and waterfowl into September, double brooding and successful replacement clutches are not common in Alaska."

I have heard a number of observers, especially in the East, comment that although good-to-excellent waves of passerine migrants still occur, they do so less regularly and sometimes fail to materialize under weather conditions that, in the past, would have almost invariably

resulted in a fallout. Most regional reports that described a poor fall migration overall in 1988 *did* also state that there were at least a few major waves or groundings, and some (e.g., Western Great Lakes, southwestern Ontario, central Florida) reported markedly improved, even excellent, numbers of birds overall.

One group of birds that did receive negative comments from almost all regions was the tropical-wintering *Catharus* thrushes. Is this due to true population declines? Did fair weather allow many of them to overfly localities most often visited by birders? Did they possibly escape detection even when on the ground? It is interesting to note that at several of the Appalachian Region banding stations these species were actually in above-average numbers, whereas observers away from the stations reported relatively few. George Hall writes that "such data should give pause to those attempting to correlate banding data with true abundance." Certainly the same is true for limited census data and casual observations made during migration periods.

A large majority of the regional reports did agree on one thing however: it was a *good fall for rarities*! Representative comments include: "Regular migrants drew little comment from contributors this fall; nonetheless, an exceptional number and variety of vagrants made for a truly remarkable season" (Quebec), "despite the general low numbers of most species there was an unusual number of rarities and near rarities reported" (Appalachians), ". . . an exceptional variety of rarities partially compensated for the lackluster movements of expected species" (Middlewestern Prairie Region), and "outstanding rarities took the spotlight in the fall of 1988" (Middle Pacific Coast Region).

It makes for interesting speculation to wonder why there were so many rarities this fall, even in regions that were otherwise lackluster or downright dull. Did the drought affect movements or detectibility of many such individuals this year? Is this good showing largely a result of birders becoming better at finding rarities, both through an increase in identification skills and a knowledge of where and when to look for them? (Certainly I would think that such a factor would affect long-term, not short-term increases.) Are a variety of observer "biases" (e.g., where or how they bird and what they report) playing a significant role here? (For an excellent discussion on the topic of biases, see Ted Eubanks' *Changing Seasons* report in *American Birds* 42 (3):399–406.) Also, while on the subject of biases, how many observers are *actively looking for passerine migrants in late July and August*, when a *significant* number of transients pass through most regions? Or, are birders basing their impressions of a fall's passage only on the volume and quality of birds seen during September and October?

In sum, I found Dan Purrington's introductory comments in the Central Southern regional report worth repeating:

> "What might eventually become the real story of this fall and the recent past and near future—or which may turn out to be short-term fluctuations—were the generally small movements of regular passerine migrants. That this is so strongly weather dependent that results from a single season cannot be counted a trend is obvious; and yet one senses, writing in these pages each fall, that we are seeing the irreversible decline in North American passerine populations. Some species are doing well to be sure, and there may be more individual birds in North America than ever before. But if one looks at the populations of thrushes, vireos, warblers, tanagers, and orioles, all strongly migratory insectivorous species, many of whom winter in the Central American tropics, there should, at least, be cause for alarm. This fall there were few thrushes, not many concentrations of *Dendroica* warblers—few Red-eyed Vireos, even. The number of records of vagrants is certainly not on the decline, and this season there were several remarkable records. But, increasingly, fall trips to the coast are made rewarding by discoveries of vagrant gulls, or a western vagrant or two, rather than by the vast numbers of Orchard Orioles, Indigo Buntings, Red-eyed Vireos, etc., that we once saw.
>
> "To be sure, this was a fall with only about two weeks of interesting weather, mainly early October. And there were reports in that period of large movements. Of the hawk migration associated with the front of Oct. 1–2, much will be said below. Duncan said 'It was wonderful; birds, birds, and more birds. . . It seems as if North America was emptied of its migrant birds during that wonder week, for the rest of the season was rather lackluster.' Barbara Stedman described an estimated 10,000 passerines flying past her hawkwatch site in two hours on Oct. 13. 'They were flying north into strong winds,' she wrote. It is, of course, a sign of age that one finds that things just aren't like they used to be, and without hard data that charge is credible. Furthermore, this was a great drought year and such effects, if they contributed to the phenomenon described here, may be temporary. Only time will tell whether this is fact or fancy, but perhaps one should act as though it is the former in the hope of effecting some change in the conditions which may be causing the decline, whether on the breeding or wintering grounds."

Hurricane Gilbert

(with introductory performances by Beryl and Florence)

Hurricane *Gilbert* was the most powerful storm to hit the Western Hemisphere in this century. It reached hurricane force on September 10, about 225 miles southeast of the Dominican Republic, and sideswiped Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti. Subsequently doubling in strength, it packed sustained winds of up to 175 m.p.h. at ground level (200 m.p.h. at 10,000′ elevation) and an all-time record low (in Western Hemisphere) barometric pressure of 26.13 inches, becoming a rare "Category 5" hurricane (recently matched only by Hurricane *Camille* in 1969). Devastating a large part of Jamaica on September 12, *Gilbert* grew almost to the size of the Gulf of Mexico itself. It then slammed into Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula on the 14th and headed west for the coast of southern Texas and northern Tamaulipas. The storm maintained a steady speed and straight, predictable course, not curving to the north into the United States as feared. *Gilbert* made landfall 110 miles south of Brownsville, Texas, on the 16th, with reduced winds of "only" up to 120 m.p.h. (winds along the southern Texas coast barely exceeded 80 m.p.h.), and quickly dissipated to a tropical depression as it moved inland.

Dozens of Magnificent Frigatebirds were found inland in Texas immediately thereafter, with sightings still being made up to a few weeks later. At least seven Bridled Terns were found along the coast, the first iron-clad records for the state, and 25 more were seen offshore on a quickly organized boat trip several days later. Several Sooty Terns were also found, including one inland near San Antonio

These were outclassed by a single on-shore Brown Noddy and a hummingbird never before recorded in the United States. The latter was probably a Green-breasted Mango (*Anthracothorax prevostii*), a native of northeastern Mexico and the Yucatan Peninsula. However, photos do not eliminate either Black-throated Mango (*A. nigricollis*) or Green-throated Mango (*A. viridigula*) of northern South America. And it should be said that the bird first appeared one or two days before *Gilbert* made landfall.

Coastal flooding or the storm itself also displaced large numbers of some waterbirds to "high ground" along the Texas coast; concentrations of 500+ American Oystercatchers and 13,500 Black Terns were found there after the storm. And a small northward invasion of Ringed Kingfishers may have been the result of muddy, high water to the south.

Remnants of the hurricane, in the form of moderate winds and significant rain, then moved north and northeast to the Great Lakes. Although wind speeds were hardly sufficient to actually blow birds far to the north, a surprising number of storm-waifs followed the weather system inland and were detected into mid-October in many states (and one province) as far away as Minnesota and Ontario. Magnificent Frigatebird (or frigatebird sp.) was clearly the species most affected, or at least the one most detected. Sightings came from interior Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, West Virginia, western Virginia, Oklahoma (3), Kansas, Iowa (2), Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan (3), Indiana (2), and Ontario. Three sightings of frigatebirds in eastern New Mexico could well have been related to *Gilbert*. Ontario also hosted its first Bridled Tern at Long Point on September 20.

Other species possibly or almost certainly displaced well inland as far north as the Southern Great Plains Region included small numbers of the following species: Brown Pelican, Anhinga, Roseate Spoonbill, and Reddish Egret. However, as several regional editors properly point out, individuals of these species occur inland or northwards on a casual basis even without the passage of a hurricane. In the Texas Region report, Greg Lasley and Chuck Sexton write that "attributing some of these [birds] to *Gilbert* remains arguable in light of other avian movements already underway by late summer."

Gilbert had been preceded by two significantly weaker hurricanes: *Beryl*, which came ashore near New Orleans on August 8, and *Florence*, which hit the coast near the Louisiana-Mississippi border on September 2. *Beryl* was likely responsible for sightings of Audubon's Shearwater, two Sabine's Gulls, and 12 Sooty Terns in coastal Mississippi. In addition, Clapper Rails and shorebirds were displaced. Many rails were observed "swimming in the waters of Mississippi Sound and there were numerous road-kills." Both storms also probably displaced a number of frigatebirds, Laughing Gulls, and Common and Least terns well inland.

Rarities

It was an excellent season for rarities throughout most of North America. A list of some of the better ones not mentioned elsewhere in this *Changing Seasons* report includes: Great Tit (first for North America) on Little Diomede Island, Alaska; Garganey and Northern Wheatear in Oregon; Eurasian Dotterel, Spotted Redshank, Northern Wheatear (2), Gray Wagtail, and Rustic Bunting in northern California; Little Stint in southern California; Heermann's Gull in eastern Oregon; Common Black-headed Gull in Colorado; Garganey in Kansas; two Mew Gulls in North Dakota; Tropical Parula in Louisiana; single Sharp-tailed Sandpipers in Iowa, Indiana, and Ontario; Royal Tern in Wisconsin; Gray Flycatcher in Ohio; Rock Wrens in Illinois and Michigan; Clapper Rail and Chuck-will's-widow in Newfoundland; probable Black-chinned Hummingbird in Nova Scotia; Pink-footed Goose, Temminck's Stint, White-winged Dove, Fork-tailed Flycatcher, and Smith's Longspur in Quebec; Mountain Bluebird in New Jersey; and a frigatebird in the Washington, D.C. area.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper at Clatsop Beach, Oregon, October 17, 1988, an exceptionally late date for this rarity. Photograph/R. J. O'Brien.

Native to tropical islands from the central Pacific westward to Africa, a (Great) Crested Tern (*Sterna bergii*) was found in Hawaii.

An unprecedented *nine* Yellow-green Vireos were found in California during the period.

Swainson's Hawks appeared in unprecedented numbers east of their normal range. Single-day counts included 159 in northwest Missouri and 32 at Duluth, Minnesota. Seventy-six were seen during the season in Louisiana. Farther east, one was in eastern Ontario and at least five were in the Hudson-Delaware Region (three of which were at Cape May, New Jersey, the best locality for this species on the East Coast north of Florida).

The "Patagonia Picnic Table Effect" was certainly in operation in the Monterey, California, area this fall. The discovery of the state's first Terek Sandpiper in late August resulted in the pilgrimage of many birders to the area, who, in turn, found a juvenile Long-toed Stint (also a state first) and a Hudsonian Godwit. Other observers chasing the Hudsonian Godwit, in turn, found a Bar-tailed Godwit. Whether or not the same influence was in effect at Fort Morgan (an excellent migrant trap on the Alabama gulf coast), the occurrence of Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher, Couch's Kingbird, and Northern Wheatear there over just a several day period is mind-boggling!

A dead Clapper Rail was found in *western* Pennsylvania.

Four Short-tailed Albatrosses in Alaskan waters (three in the Aleutians, one near Kodiak) were "about normal." Middleton Island, located in the Gulf of Alaska, that state's "Farallons North," produced a Least Flycatcher and a first state record of Prairie Warbler.

Selasphorus hummingbirds have recently been found more frequently than before in the eastern half of the continent (and away from the Gulf Coast, where they are known to occur regularly). Rufous Hummingbirds were

reported this fall from Michigan (2), Ontario, the Appalachian Region (3), Newfoundland, Maryland, eastern Virginia, and peninsular Florida (2). Were *all* of these birds truly identifiable to species? An apparent immature male Allen's Hummingbird was netted on Nantucket Island, Massachusetts, on August 26! Additional unidentified *Selasphorus* sp. were also reported from a number of eastern regions.

Least Grebes occurred coast to coast. . . . . well, actually there were single individuals in southern California and Florida.

Atlantic Canada continues to produce an impressive list of Palearctic shorebirds, with Northern Lapwing, Greater Golden-Plovers, Common Greenshank, and Little Stint seen this fall. Three Mew Gulls there during the period may or may not be of Palearctic origin. This region also supported its annual array of late fall reverse landbird migrants or vagrants, probably associated, in part, with the passage of storm systems with accompanying southwest winds. A particularly large, "suicidal movement" of Pine Warblers occurred this autumn.

Another chapter in the lively debate over the origin of Barnacle Geese in North America can be added with one seen in coastal Massachusetts accompanied by two apparent "*Greenland*" White-fronted Geese.

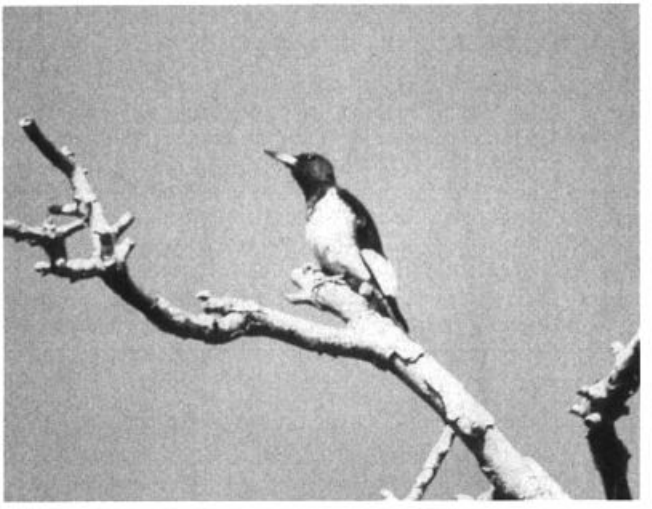
Under the heading of "long overdue," Arizona was the last of the Lower 48 States to record Common Grackle, which it did in December 1984. Since then, a number of individuals have been found there, including three this fall alone. Also this season, that state finally recorded its first Glaucous Gull, and Iowa, its first Red Phalarope.

A Little Curlew near Santa Maria, California, in late September was only several miles from where North America's first (a juvenile) occurred in mid-September to mid-October 1984! Unfortunately, this bird was not seen well enough to age properly. Therefore, it is even more difficult to speculate as to whether this, the second individual reported for the New World, just coincidentally happened to be seen in the same valley as the first (!), or whether the same individual is involved but was missed during the intervening three years and occurred unusually late this season, especially for an adult. Neither choice seems particularly likely!

Shortly after the passage of tropical storm/hurricane *Joan* through the West Indies Region in October, "the African Migratory Locust was discovered virtually throught the Lesser Antilles, Grenada, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Sightings [this season] of Black-tailed Godwit, the nominate subspecies of Osprey, both of which overwinter in West Africa, two Gray Herons, and the African insect in the West Indies lends greater credence for the Lesser Antilles being the portal for trans-oceanic invasions of African birds, *i.e.*, Cattle Egret, Western Reef-Heron, Little Egret, as well as landfall for western European migrants (see Bond 1985, pp 240–243) bound for African wintering areas."

On reporting of species to age, sex, or race determined in the field

Over the years I have become concerned at the frequency with which observers report, and records are published of, individuals of certain species with specific age, sex, or racial data included. Although one can certainly make such determinations with confidence in the field for many species, there are also a good number for which such "certainty" can only be attained by having the live bird in hand or from a specimen. Proper age, sex, and racial data are important parts of bird records.



Adult Red-headed Woodpecker at Goleta, California, October 7, 1988. Photograph/Jon L. Dunn.

In the regional reports I received this season, for example, I came across extralimital sight records of an "adult male" Golden-winged Warbler well to the northeast of normal, an "adult male" Hooded Warbler west of its regular range, and of a "*cassinii*" Solitary Vireo far to the east of normal. In past issues, I regularly noted vagrant "adult male" Black-throated Blue Warblers being reported in fall in parts of the West. Immature male Golden-winged, Hooded, and Black-throated Blue warblers may look essentially identical to adults. (Some immature male Black-throated Blues may show greener backs, reduced white wing patches, buffy flanks, or white spotting to the chin compared to adults.) In general, most records of vagrants involve immature birds.

There are many more examples. In California, "Blue-headed" Solitary Vireos are known to be casual visitors, but a number have been published in the past as definitely belonging to the nominate subspecies, *solitarius*. There is, however, an Appalachian race, *alticola*, that was not eliminated based on plumage, even though it is much less likely to occur based on distributional criteria. Specimen evidence indicates that most vagrant Summer Tanagers along the Pacific Coast actually involve the eastern, nominate race, *rubra*, rather than the geographically closer, southwestern race, *cooperi*. (Remember, *many vagrants do not originate from the populations closest to where the sighting takes place!*) Are *suggestive* plumage differences between these two races of Summer Tanager enough to identify them in the field with certainty?

All observers wishing to read more about the difficulties associated with aging and sexing many North American species, as well as to learn ways to properly age and sex some of them, should purchase the *Identification Guide to North American Passerines* (1987) by Peter Pyle *et al.* For European landbirds see Lars Svensson's *Identification Guide to European Passerines* (1984) available from the British Trust for Ornithology.

In all, more observer caution is warranted. When sight records cannot provide conclusive evidence as to an individual's age, sex, or race, observers should be willing to forgo such determination or to use the modifiers "probable" or "possible." When the subspecific identity is involved, a good way to word the record is "an individual showing the characters of . . . "

Potpourri

Excellent hawk counts were obtained in a number of regions. Perhaps the most impressive report this season is of the recent discovery that some of the largest fall hawk movements on the continent may pass through Louisiana. Many of these birds are circum-Gulf migrants, presumably heading west into Texas. Tallies from coastal Cameron Parish this season totalled 94,000+ individuals, including 57,000+ Broad-wingeds on October 3, most of which were "observed coming out of the Gulf, directly into the wind, apparently working their way back to land after riding the north winds out over the water." "Phenomenal" hawk counts were also made in parts of Texas.

Painted Buntings regularly occur as vagrants well north of their normal range, primarily in spring in the East and in the fall in the Southwest. Records of out-of-range adult males at feeders at any season often generate debate over the birds' origins. It is, therefore, interesting to learn that in many captive adult male Painted Buntings there is a loss or diminution of red (carotenoid pigments) in the plumage due to dietary deficiencies (Kimball Garrett *pers. comm.*). One such bird (actually not at a feeder) this season in Southern California was orange rather than red on the underparts and, thus, shown to be an almost certain escape. In Quebec, an adult Blue Grosbeak picked up in poor condition may have been an escape, as a local pet shop was found to have been illegally selling this species.

The Lake Worth Pier on Florida's southeast coast is an excellent vantage point for observing migrating seabirds and ducks, especially during northeast winds. This season, reports included those of Audubon's Shearwater, a total of 157 jaegers, South Polar Skua, and Dovekie!

A report of a pair of nesting Arctic Loons in August south of Inuvik, Northwest Territories, would be remarkable if valid. It has been shown, however, that some breeding Pacific Loons can also show a greenish throat gloss and that throat color in general can be difficult to judge in the field, and may vary depending on lighting conditions.

Impressive counts of single species included: *266* Little Gulls at Long Point, Ontario, November 6; 72,000 Northern Rough-winged Swallows in coastal Cameron Parish, Louisiana, October 4; 1000 Yellow Wagtails near Nome, August 8, and over 1000 Willow Ptarmigan on intertidal flats at Kotzebue Sound, Alaska, in September; 100,000+ Red-breasted Mergansers along Ohio's Lake Erie shore during November; 11,800 Pectoral Sandpipers at Union Slough, Iowa, August 5; 300,000-400,000 Franklin's Gulls in eastern Kansas, October 2; over 800 Northern Saw-whet Owls banded by one person in Wisconsin; possibly one million Tree Swallows at Plum Island, Massachusetts, September 4, and 2,500,000 estimated as the season's total at Fisherman Island, Virginia; 76,000 Emperor Geese in southwest Alaska in mid-October; and 300–350 Bristle-thighed Curlews on Laysan Island, Hawaii.

Interesting thoughts on the Snow Goose migration and observation bias in the New England area can be found in that regional report.

The Hawaiian Islands report includes several interesting examples of how vagrant or occasionally visiting species can actually colonize (at least temporarily) these isolated mid-ocean islands. Recent species to do so on the main islands include Pied-billed Grebe, Laysan Albatross, and Fulvous Whistling-Duck.

The Texas regional editors continue to be rightfully distressed over receiving only second- or third-hand reports of rarities without documentation, especially from the Lower Rio Grande Valley Everyone who birds in that region should read their write-up on "Undocumented Rarities."

Boat trips on Lake Champlain, Vermont, during recent autumns have shown that this locality may regularly produce a number of oceanic species as well as other rarities, much in the same way the larger Great Lakes to the west have been known to do for a long time now. Fall sightings in 1987 and 1988 from Champlain include several Pomarine and Parasitic jaegers, double-digit Little Gulls, the state's first Common Black-headed Gull, and at least three Sabine's Gulls.

Major shifts (?) were noted in populations of White-faced Ibis and Red-necked Phalarope. Observers in northern California noted a "remarkable expansion" of ibis there. But this may well have been the result of the collapse and dispersal of a huge nesting colony in nearby western Nevada because of a failure to supply adequate water to marshes supporting the colony. The same type of displacement occurred a number of years ago when rising water levels at the Great Salt Lake, Utah, flooded out nesting habitat and forced ibises into other areas. Concerning the phalaropes, where are the hundreds of thousands or millions that formerly fed in the late summer in the waters at the Maine/New Brunswick border?

The Chesapeake Bay Bridge and Tunnel, Virginia, continues to generate excellent sightings. In addition to being a good locality for rarer waterbirds, such as eiders, Harlequin Duck, and jaegers, it can also be superb for landbirding in migration, with large numbers of individuals and a long list of rarities to its credit. This fall it supported the region's first-ever Rock Wren. And October 30 was "Sparrow Appreciation Day" there with at least eleven species present, including Clay-colored, Grasshopper, and Le Conte's.

Yellow Rails were regularly flushed by harvesting equipment in the rice country of southwestern Louisiana during November.

Many observers made the trek to see the Eastern White Pelican (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*) present at several localities in southern Quebec between early September and mid-October, despite the fact that the species breeds only between Greece and western Mongolia and records from western Europe are thought to involve escapees. This individual was found to have escaped from the Montreal zoo, and was finally captured when it went to roost with a flock of barnyard turkeys!

Lastly, on a similar light note, in North Dakota, an Eastern Screech-Owl was heard duetting with the neighbor's goat!

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank Larry Ballard, Rick Blom, Steve Cardiff, Donna Dittmann, Jon Dunn, Kenn Kaufman, Greg Lasley, Curtis Marantz, and Van Remsen for assistance provided in the preparation of this *Changing Seasons* report.

——*P. O. Box 1061, Goleta, CA 93116*

Note

The Southern Atlantic Coast and Prairie Provinces regional reports were not received in time to be included in this *Changing Seasons* report.