151, 224–225, 1937; and 170:298, 1938) and, therefore, have first selection of existing nests. The other 3 pairs of Swainson's may have returned and been forced to use different nest sites. We did not search for these pairs.

The normal breeding range for the Swainson's Hawk extends from Alaska to Manitoba, western Minnesota, and, uncommonly, Illinois to California, south-central Texas, and, rarely, Missouri (A.O.U. Check-list, 108, 1957). Atypical weather conditions may have resulted in a temporary eastward extension of the breeding range of this western raptor. The winter of 1972–73 was unusually mild throughout most of the U.S., and there was an "impressive number of western species in the east" during the spring of 1973 (Am. Birds 27:745, 1973). However, we believe this species now occurs more commonly in Illinois than the literature would indicate. There have been 3 previous reports of nesting Swainson's Hawk in Illinois—one nest in 1900 (Hess, Auk 27:22–23, 1910), one nest in 1947 (Prentice, Audubon Field Notes 1:177, 1947), and 3 nests in 1958 (Johnson, et al., Audubon Field Notes 12:416, 1958). Johnson (pers. comm.) indicated a breeding population was well established in eastern Winnebago and Boone counties until the mid 1960's. Late April 1960 and early May 1971 sightings (Southern, pers. comm.) in Dekalb and Ogle counties and 2 adult female specimens (Northern Illinois Univ. collection) taken in late April 1965 and early September 1973 from Kane and DuPage counties suggest the presence of breeding birds in the northern part of the state. Combined with the above information, the high nesting densities we observed and the use of those same nest sites, where available, in 1974 indicate the possibility that a permanent breeding population of Swainson's Hawk may be established in this section of northeastern Illinois.

Photographs of the dead adult female and one of the 5 nestlings (approximately 30 days old) have been deposited in the National Photoduplicate File (accession numbers 342-2C and 342-3C, respectively). A study skin of the adult is in the Zoological Museum of the University of Wisconsin (catalogue number UWZA 20273).—James R. Keir, *Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources, Ranger Station, Friendship, WI 53934 and* Deann De La Ronde Wilde, *Belleville, WI 53508.* *Accepted 30 May 1975.*

Foods of 6 Fulvous Whistling Ducks in coastal South Carolina.—The Fulvous Whistling (Tree) Duck (*Dendrocygna bicolor*), which historically wintered only in South America, has rapidly expanded its winter range during the past 2 decades. Baird (Audubon Field Notes 17:4–8, 1963) and Jones (Chat 30:4–7, 1966) marked the winter of 1955–56 as the start of this range expansion. Now this species is sighted all along the Atlantic coast (Bellrose, Ducks, Geese and Swans of North America, Stackpole Co., Harrisburg, Pa., 1976). It was first reported in South Carolina in 1955 when 4 were seen in the Pon-Pon area along the Edisto River in Colleton County (Jones, op. cit.). Since then, it has become common in estuaries of South Carolina, especially in diked impoundments managed for waterfowl.

During a study of waterfowl management in this region of South Carolina (Morgan et al., Proc. Southeastern Assoc. Game and Fish Commissioners 29, in press, 1976), we analyzed the diet of 684 ducks taken by hunters (Landers et al., J. Wildl. Manage. 40, in press, 1976). Gullets and gizzards of 6 Fulvous Whistling Ducks collected during January 1974 were included in a sample of ducks from the Pon-Pon area. Since little is known of its feeding ecology, especially in this recently established range, food habits of this species were analyzed for separate presentation.

Foods identified in Fulvous Whistling Ducks differed markedly from those in the other

TABLE 1

FOODS OF 6 FULVOUS WHISTLING DUCKS FROM COLLETON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Item[a]	Occurrence (No. Stomachs)	Percent Volume		
		Gullet	Gizzard	Total
Panicum dichotomiflorum	6	67.9	40.9	62.8
Cuphea carthagensis[b]	5	22.5	4.3	19.0
Panicum agrostoides	6	4.3	30.4	9.3
Fimbristylis autumnalis[b]	1	3.6	15.9	5.9
Paspalum boscianum[b]	5	1.0	2.4	1.3
Eleocharis sp.	3	—	4.9	0.9
Echinochloa walteri	6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Paspalum dissectum[b]	5	0.1	—	0.1

[a] Items which contributed only a trace amount (< 0.1%) in either the gullet or gizzard are *Cladium jamaicense, Cyperus polystachyos, Digitaria sanguinalis, Hydrocotyle* sp., *Panicum verrucosum, Paspalum floridanum,*[b] *P. laeve,*[b] *P. setaceum,*[b] *Polygonum hydropiperoides, P. lapathifolium, P. punctatum, Rhynchospora macrostachya,*[b] *Scirpus olneyi, Setaria glauca,* bivalves (Mollusca), and insects (Insecta).

[b] These occurred in no other duck species in the peat marsh area.

14 duck species in the samples. We identified 24 food items, but only 7 contributed more than trace amounts to the diet (Table 1). Grasses made up 74.1% of the total food volume, and fall panic grass (*Panicum dichotomiflorum*) composed about 63%. Redroot (*Lachnanthes caroliniana*), which was the principal item in other ducks (mostly *Anas* spp. and *Aythya* spp.) from the peat marsh, did not occur in the Fulvous Whistling Ducks. Fall panic grass and redroot were managed species of food plants in impoundments in the peat area. Seeds of 8 species that did not occur in other ducks from this marsh composed over 26% of the volume. Of these, marsh waxweed (*Cuphea carthagensis*) and fringed sedge (*Fimbristylis autumnalis*) were particularly important.

These foods are similar to those used by the species in Louisiana, as revealed by analysis of digestive tracts and droppings from areas under rice cultivation (Meanley and Meanley, Wilson Bull. 71:33–45, 1959). Meanley and Meanley (op. cit.) described areas where most food plants grew as grassy places in rice fields that were just high enough above water for convenient feeding. The 8 major food plants and most lesser food plants in our analysis grew most abundantly along dikes and impoundment margins, except for fall panic grass that was abundant inside impoundments as well. Rylander and Bolen (Auk 91:86–94, 1974) depict this duck as an aquatic siever with skeletal structures adapted for this feeding niche.

Further studies are needed to gather information on the natural history and behavior of this little-known species. Its successful range expansion may be reflected partially in the adaptation to similar feeding habitats between old and new range sites.—J. LARRY LANDERS AND A. SYDNEY JOHNSON, *School of Forest Resources and Institute of Natural Resources, Univ. of Georgia, Athens 30602.* *Accepted 6 Aug. 1976.*

Some effects of human activities on the Great Blue Heron in Oregon.—During the breeding season of 1974 we took part in a survey to determine the locations and number of nests in heronries of the Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*) on the Oregon coast. We collected data on nesting activity, physical size of the heronries, and, indirectly, on