

Western Gull
15 Jan 1991
Bettendorf, Scott Co., IA
*P. Petersen
IBL 61:57, 62:71, Kent 1992

Record Number: 91-16
Classification: NA

DOCUMENTATION:

Peter C. Petersen, 15, 16 Jan, 235 McClellan Blvd, Davenport, IA 52803

REFERENCES

Field Reports: IBL 61:57

Records Committee: IBL 62:71

Kent, T. H. 1992. Second-year Great Black-backed Gull on the Mississippi River. IBL 62:89-90.

VOTE: 7-NA

NA, This document and the following one I feel are one and the same. Both documents are nearly the same except for leg coloration and body size. Leg coloration was studied closely on 91-17 and were definitely a dull yellow to pale flesh colored, as for body size when 91-17 was studied, the gull stood close to Herring Gull and Ring bill and size difference was noticeable.

NA, It is possible that two different species were present in this area during the observation periods, and I know that gulls move up and down the Mississippi River in this area. However, all the documentations contain features that indicated this was the same bird except for the size discrepancy. This I am at a loss to explain since the bird was seen in direct comparison with Herrings and Ring-bills!! Sorry, but for now I must go with Great Black-backed as this sighting was documented in detail by multiple observers.

NA, See attached comments.

NA, I think the description favors Western Gull over what I consider 3 possible candidates the other two being 2nd year Lesser Black-backed and 2nd year Slaty-backed Gulls. The subjective characters of size and bulk, being slightly larger than Herring Gulls, eliminate 2nd year Lesser Black-backed Gull. The Slaty-backed Gull and Western Gull are the same size according to NG and Harrison's. However, Harrison's describes the bill color of a Slaty-backed as pinkish base with a black distal end tipped in white. I see no mention of a white tip for any phases of Western Gull. The white tail base with a wide sharply demarcated black band supports Western, but I don't know how a 2nd year Slaty-backed is supposed to look. My conclusion is that the evidence does not overwhelming support a 2nd year Western Gull, and therefore I will vote NA.

NA, see attached sheet.

NA, There is no precedent or pattern of vagrancy for Western Gull even close to Iowa. This is most likely a Great Black-backed Gull from the description and could be the same bird described by Fuller and Kent the day before, or possibly a Lesser Black-backed Gull described by Armstrong the day after. It seems that this bird could be either of these two birds and I see nothing in this documentation that makes this a Western Gull.

NA, I can't determine that this is a Western Gull beyond a reasonable doubt. I'm having a hard time trying to make sense from this bird and the Lesser Black-backed Gull report at the same time. There are some good details on the description, but I wish there were more. I wish the size of nearby Herring Gulls was more adequately described as well as how close they were to this gull and if the gulls sat on the ice most of the time or were standing side by side at times for better size comparison. Also, the pattern of vagrancy for a Western Gull in the Midwest is against this sighting. The mention of a heavily-bodied and billed gull may suggest a Great Blck-backed Gull even though it was mentioned as smaller than one. Please continue to send reports and provide as many details as possible.



Red Phalarope, Saylorville Reservoir,
28 Sep 1991. Photo by Tim Schantz



Red Phalarope, Saylorville Reservoir,
28 Sep 1991. Photo by Tim Schantz

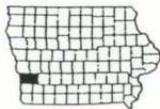
tail. It had a very noticeable light-grayish back. Its relatively short bill was very thick, stout, and black. It had a very black crown and a strong black bar through and behind the eye. In flight, it had a very distinctive wingstripe. This bird appeared to be almost into its basic plumage. The bird was running along the shore, later flew around, landed in the water off shore by a fishing boat, stayed there for a while, and then was gone. Based on its plumage differences, it was probably a different bird from the two reported earlier in the fall.

P. O. Box 65, Liscomb, IA 50148

TRICOLORED HERON IN POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY

JANET G. GREER

On 4 May 1991, Marge and Dutch Graf, Mary Jo Harlow, and I were participating in the Audubon Society of Omaha spring count. Upon our arrival at the Iowa Power and Light settling basins at 11:30 a.m., I noticed a medium-sized heron in the water near the rushes bordering the shore. It shortly flew away from the car, and I noted a stark white chin, slate-blue primaries and secondaries, and a rusty wash to the mantle and wing coverts. These characteristics convinced me that this bird was a Tricolored Heron.



The heron landed on the far shore of the settling basin and turned to face us. The entire belly and the upper part of the legs were stark white. The white extended up the flanks to the bend of the folded wings. As noted above, the chin was white in contrast to the dark of the entire face and crown. The long thin neck was mottled with rusty and white feathers. In addition, there were long rusty feathers on the breast. At the closest observation (75 feet), the distal one-fourth of both the upper and lower

mandibles appeared to be a different color than the base of the bill. The straight bill appeared long in proportion to the size of the bird. The legs, feet, and bill were a dark slate color. The bird appeared smaller than a Great Blue Heron, also present, although the two species were never side by side. At this time, the heron flew out of our range of vision.

We drove around the basins and relocated the heron standing on the fly-ash flat where we observed its behavior for almost an hour. The bird struggled to pick up a straight stick more than six feet long and carried it around over a large area of the fly ash. Several times the stick was dropped and picked up again. On several occasions, the heron approached a dead bush and shook it vigorously with its bill. After this, the bird would gently pick at the bush, thrusting its head at it. Often the heron stopped to scratch itself about the shoulders and neck with its foot. The bird was always active but it never approached the shore or resumed fishing while we watched.

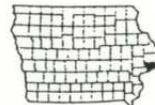
We left the settling ponds to inform other birders about this bird but it was not relocated that afternoon nor on subsequent days. This is the second record of Tricolored Heron for Iowa and the first from the Missouri River Valley. The first was at Cone Marsh on 29 April 1989 (Kent, T. H., *Iowa Bird Life* 61:1-4, 1991).

341 Steven Circle, Council Bluffs, IA 51503

SECOND-YEAR GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

THOMAS H. KENT

On 14 January 1991, Jim Fuller found a dark-mantled gull on the Mississippi River in Bettendorf/Moline waters and reported it on the Birdline as a possible Lesser Black-backed Gull. On 15 January, Dick Tetrault and I found a dark-mantled gull there. Compared to Herring Gulls in the same field of view it was 30% larger, much darker backed, longer and thicker billed, longer legged making the bird stand taller, thicker legged (twice as thick as Herrings), and longer winged in flight. It had a long-necked, slender-headed, long-billed appearance. The bill was straight and mostly black with poorly demarcated light areas in the proximal one-third. The head and neck were white with dark eye, slight streak through the eye, and touch of gray on the posterior crown. The under parts were unstreaked white. The legs were a slightly darker pink than those of Herring Gulls. On the standing bird, the wings and back appeared rather uniform black-brown with indistinct feather edging. The primaries and tail band were black. The tertials and posterior scapulars were light gray, producing marks on the standing bird. In flight, the base of the tail was white and a terminal black band, which was indistinct proximally and thicker centrally, occupied about one-fourth of the tail. The outer primaries and their coverts were black, and I did not see any mirrors. The inner primaries, secondaries, coverts, and back were dark brown with thin feather edging. The trailing edge of the wing was pale. The underwing appeared medium neutral gray.



On 17 January, Jim Fuller saw the bird at closer range and recorded basically the same features. Other observers on the 15th and 16th recorded a gull with similar features but smaller in size. These observers came to different conclusions on the bird's identity; Western and Lesser Black-backed gull. On 7 and 8 February, Steve

91-16

Dinsmore and Ann Johnson described a similar dark-mantled gull at Keokuk and concluded that it was a Great Black-backed Gull.

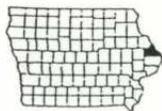
In analyzing these various sightings, all agree that the bird was dark-mantled, meaning that the bird could be Great Black-backed, Lesser Black-backed, Slaty-backed, Western, or Yellow-footed gull. The next consideration is whether they represent one or more birds. All of the descriptions indicate a second-winter bird. First-winter birds of these species have a checkered or brownish plumage, secondary bar, no gray/black in the mantle, all black bill, and extensive tail band. Third-winter birds have a minimal tail band, developing mirrors, much less dark in the bill tip, and upper wing and back similar to an adult. Further, this second-winter gull did not look like any of the pictures or drawing in the field guides or reference books. It is a individual with its own features. There are a number of points of similarity in the six documentations: dark tip and light base to bill, white head with light streaking/smudging around eye, black wing tips without mirror, back-scapulars-inner wings brown-black with edging, no secondary bar, no distinctive features on underwing, black tail band, and pink legs (pinkish-yellow in one documentation).

I concluded that all of the sightings were of a second-winter Great Black-backed Gull. The unusual age (only third-year would be less likely) and similar odd features noted in the documentations make it unlikely that more than one bird was observed. It is not uncommon for immature gulls to have very individualistic features, especially when molting. If only one bird were present, how could two of six observers judge the size differently. Peter Grant and Killian Mullarney ("The New Approach to Identification", Peter Grant: Ashford, England, 1989) suggest some answers, which may or may not apply to this situation. They note that the perception of size is usually based on the identification that is made, "It's a Barred Warbler, so it's Barred Warbler sized". If a bird is misidentified, it will automatically look "the right size". Another source of error is that binoculars and telescopes make the farther of two objects look larger than it really is in comparison to the nearer object. Even when gulls are sitting together, judging size is very difficult and not very reliable.

211 Richards Street, Iowa City, IA 52246

LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL AT SABULA

JIM AND KAROLE FULLER



On 10 March 1991, while on a weekend outing along the Mississippi River, we were looking over a group of about 200 gulls standing on ice of a partially frozen backwater/harbor at Sabula in Jackson County. A dark mantled adult gull stood out from the rest of the gulls which all had gray upperparts. We obtained excellent looks with the KOWA TSN-4 telescope at about 150 yards with the midafternoon sun at our backs, and identified the bird as an adult Lesser Black-backed Gull in breeding plumage.

The dark bird was slightly larger (maybe 10-15%) than any of the Ring-billed Gulls, and about the same amount smaller than the Herring Gulls. At one time, this bird was in the middle, with a bird of each of the other species on either side five feet away.

The mantle was dark gray (not jet black). The bill was yellow, with a red spot on the lower mandible a third of the way from the tip, and otherwise was proportionately

similar to the bill of the other two species. The head, neck, and underparts were snow white, lacking the neck streaking that winter adults normally exhibit, which may be explained by the late winter date. The legs were bright yellow, like that of the ring-bills. We never did see the bird fly and didn't think to flush it.

All other dark-mantled gulls have pink legs, except Yellow-footed Gull, which has never been seen away from extreme southwest California, and should be noticeably larger than Lesser Black-backed Gull. The European race of Herring Gull has yellow legs, but is larger and gray-mantled.

The first acceptable record for Lesser Black-backed Gull in Iowa was 1-5 December 1984 in Marion County below the Red Rock Reservoir dam (Kent, T. H., and J. Bowles, *Iowa Bird Life* 55:21-22, 1985). There have been more than a dozen sightings since, and with the exception of one May record, all occurred during the late fall and winter.

6 Longview Knoll, NE., Iowa City, IA 52240

I.O.U. BUSINESS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

Mount Ayr, 11 April 1992, 11 a.m.-2 p.m.

Hilda A. Sickels, Secretary

Members present: Ann Barker (presiding), Bob Cecil, Diane Porter, Mark Proescholdt, Rick Hollis, Hilda Sickels.

Others present: Tom Kent, Francis Moore, Jim Fuller, Jim Scheib, Ann Johnson, Beth Brown.

The minutes of the 7 December 1991 board meeting were approved as distributed with one correction (motion by Porter, seconded by Cecil).

Reports

Treasurer: Allen distributed a complete financial statement for 1991 including a balance sheet, a statement of support, revenues, expenses, and membership information. Membership increased as a result of responses to the bird feeder survey (1300 participants). New checklists have been printed. It was moved (Sickels, seconded by Hollis) that checklists sell for 20 cents each or 6 for \$1. Motion carried. Tee shirts with the IOU logo have been reordered. It was moved (Cecil, seconded by Hollis) to sell them for \$10. Motion carried.

Records: Annual reports through 1990 have been published in *Iowa Bird Life*. Nearly all 1991 records have been reviewed. The committee is doing a commendable job.

Membership: The committee has considered ways to encourage new members. Suggestions from board members included offering beginning birding workshops and childrens programs. Bob Cecil is arranging a session on fundamentals of birding for the fall meeting.

Publications: The committee will meet at the spring meeting. The annual report for *Iowa Bird Life* was distributed. Journal expenses for 1991 were very close to budget.

Library-Historical: No report.

Big Day: Ray Cummins has sent out forms for 1992 participants.

Breeding Bird Atlas: Cecil reported that species accounts are being compiled. When map production is completed, the book will be ready for final processing. The committee is looking for ways to subsidize publication costs. Projected price of the book without support is \$60. The board encouraged the committee to continue to explore fundraising ideas.

Education: Hollis indicated that the booklet on birds will be ready for printing by late summer.

Spring Bird Count: No progress report has been submitted from the committee since it was formed in September. The Board reiterated its concern about publication space and costs, compilation time, and the lack of a plan for the project. At the Board's suggestion, the President will dissolve the present committee. A new committee will be appointed to formulate a specific plan for a spring bird count including methods for submitting reports and compiling and publishing the results. Cost estimates should be included in the plan. The North American Migration Count proposal was discussed briefly but no immediate interest in it was evident.

91-16

Dark Mantled Gull at Davenport.

I prepared the attached chart to help myself address the obvious question as to whether the observers were seeing one, two, or three separate birds. We have accounts of two extremely rare birds, Great and Lesser Black-backed Gull, and one totally unprecedented bird, a Western Gull. What this chart illustrates is the remarkable similarity of the birds described. There are differences. However, these differences could likely be a function of perception, and the inherent variations that occur when two people describe the same thing. For a full explanation of this phenomena, look for the article "The Bishop Test", in a Birding of two or three years ago. The similarities, as well as probability, suggest to me that all three sightings were of the same bird.

I am discounting the Western Gull out of hand. While the description is suggestive, this species is extraordinarily rare anywhere east of the Cascades and unprecedented in the Midwest. While there is a first time for everything, I would first like to see some evidence of vagrancy before accepting this species in Iowa, and especially in view of the possible presence of highly similar and much more likely candidates.

I think the question is whether we have a Great Black-backed or Lesser Black-backed Gull. Field marks are quite similar among the two. A potentially significant difference is the description of leg color. Armstrong describes it as yellowish to pinkish, whereas Kent and Fuller described it in shades of pink. From personal experience, I have found leg color difficult to determine at moderate distances, even when attempting to separate adult Herrings from adult Ring-bills. At longer distances, I have often found this to be impossible. When dealing with the more subtle shades of gray, pinkish, or yellowish at long distances, I think this is subject to, if not error, at least to differences in interpretation.

Size. Armstrong contends emphatically that this bird was intermediate in size between accompanying Ring-bills and Herrings. Kent and Fuller contend it was larger than accompanying Herrings. I have a difficult time reconciling this. Both are experienced observers who should be able to judge size, especially in relation to accompanying gulls. The distance of observation may be the key. Kent had a much closer view. Through a scope, there is no depth perception, and therefore, actual distances among birds observed may be difficult to judge, I think the birds were a Great Black-backed Gull.

→ especially at long distances.

	Size Compare/ Herring	Mantle	Bill	Head	Legs	Tail	Upper Wing	Under Wing	Distance Observed
KENT	Larger	Dark	Lighter Base	White	Dark Pink	white/black tail band	Primaries dark-black	Medium Gray	100 to 150 yds.
FULLER	Larger	Dark	Flesh base, dark end, light tip	White/streaking	Pinkish gray	" "	Dull brown-Black/ dark tips	Uniform Gray	70 to 125 yds.
PETERSON	Slightly Larger	Dark	" "	" "	Pinkish brown	" "	Dark gray brown		100 yds
ARMSTRONG	Slightly Smaller	Brown	" "	White/gray mottling	Yellowish to Pinkish	" "	Dark gray/white mottling		300 to 400 yds

COMPARISON OF SIX DARK MANTLED GULL OBSERVATIONS, T. H. KENT

Dark-mantled gulls were seen independently and documented by six observers at Bettendorf/Davenport from 14 to 17 January and at Keokuk on 7-8 February 1991. The Bettendorf/Davenport bird(s) was/were identified as Great Black-backed Gull by two observers (#91-15: Fuller, Kent), as Western Gull (#91-16: Petersen), and as Lesser Black-backed Gull (#91-17: Armstrong). The Keokuk bird was identified as Great Black-backed Gull by two observers (#91-18: Dinsmore, Johnson). The first question to be answered is whether there were 1, 2, 3, or 4 birds present. The second question relates to the age/plumage of the bird(s). The third question relates to the species identification(s).

Below I abstract the descriptions of the various parts of the bird(s) from the six documentations. After that I give my analysis of the three questions.

Time and conditions

Fuller: 14 Jan and 17 Jan 7:41-7:48 and 11:05-11:40 a.m.; 70 and 125 yards; overcast; 30 Herring Gulls in area.

Kent: 15 Jan 7:20-7:55 a.m.; 100-150 yards; heavy overcast; 175 Herring Gulls and 5 Ring-billed Gulls in area.

Petersen: 15 Jan 9:35-9:45, 10:35-11:00, and 12:42-12:52; 16 Jan 9:25-9:55; 90 meters; bright overcast; with Herring Gulls.

Armstrong: 16 Jan 3:00-3:20; 300-400 yards; cloudy to dull sun; Ring-billed on left and Herring on right.

Dinsmore: 7 Feb 1:10-3:40; 8 Feb 1:32-2:20; 200-300 yards, sun behind; with Herring Gulls.

Johnson: 7 Feb 4:00-4:15; 200 yards; foggy and overcast; with Herring and Ring-billed Gulls.

Size

Fuller: The general size was notably greater than the nearby herring gulls—an estimated quarter greater.

Kent: On multiple observations with Herring Gulls, the bird was about 30% larger.

Petersen: Herring sized gull, perhaps very slightly larger but more heavily bodied and billed which may have given the impression that it was larger. Length probably same as Herring which were with the bird.

Armstrong: Slightly smaller than Herring, larger than ring billed.

Dinsmore: The bird was distinctly much larger than nearby Herring Gulls with proportionately larger head as well. It was hard to estimate, but the bird appeared about half again as large as a Herring Gull.

Johnson: The most noticeable feature was its size. It towered over Ring-billeds and was obviously larger than Herrings. The bird not only stood taller but was remarkable in its bulk, especially the larger head and shoulders.

Bill

Fuller: The bill looked larger and out of place with the size of the head as compared to the Herrings. It was black in the end half, but with a tiny light tip, and had a flesh colored basal half. The upper mandible had a little more extensive flesh color toward the tip than did the lower mandible. It was very thick through the gonys area.

Kent: The bill was considerably longer and somewhat thicker. The bill was long, straight, and mostly black; the proximal one-third was lighter but not sharply demarcated.

Petersen: Bill pale, horn colored at base, dark at distal end except very small white only at tip....bill wider to end than at base noted at final observation.

Armstrong: outer 1/3 black; inner 2/3 dull yellow. Extreme tip of bill white. Gony angle—little if and very slight.

Dinsmore: The bill was massive and thick. The bill was dull pink, with what appeared to be a dark band just proximal to the tip. The bill showed a very prominent gonys.

Johnson: The bill look all dark.

Head/neck/eye

Fuller: Head ... all white, but top of head, back of neck....had dark streaking typical of winter plumaged gulls. The eye appeared dark, and had a slight smudge around it.

Kent: The bird had a long-necked, slender-headed, long-billed look. The head was white with a dark eye and slight streak through the eye and touch of gray on the posterior crown. The neck was white and I did not appreciate any streaking.

Petersen: Head white with grey flecking especially behind eye. Head seemed rather domed.

Armstrong: head all white with grey mottling, darker elongated eye patch. Light smudge extends back from eye. Neck white.

Dinsmore: The head was very white, with a few small black/brown flecks on the nape. Eye color not seen. The bird had a flat-headed look.

Johnson: ...the white head stood out. No dusky streaking was noted on the head. The eye was also dark.

Mantle/upper wing

Fuller: Obvious dark back and upper wing. The back and folded wing were a blackish-dark brown color, with white feather edging. It was not a solid and shiny black or dark gray of adult mantled gulls. The wing tip was darker. In flight,... its wing span was greater. In flight, the upperwing was a dull brown-black color with darker wing tips.

Kent: On the standing bird, the wings and back appear a rather uniform black-brown with perhaps slight feather edging. The primaries appeared dark black. The edge of the tertials and posterior scapulars were light gray producing marks on the standing bird. In flight, the outer primaries and their coverts were black without terminal white or any mirror evident to me. The inner primaries, secondaries, their coverts, and the back all appeared uniform dark brown-black, perhaps with some thin feather edging and a pale trailing edge to the wing.

Petersen: Mantle and wings -- primaries nearly black at tips. no white. could say extremely dark grey brown, back while at rest noticeably darker than Herrings. each feather edged with buff, white trailing edge of wing fairly wide and uniform.

Armstrong: Mantle -- brown. upper wing coverts -- dark grey and brown with white mottling. outer wing tips -- dull black. trailing edge of wing -- white.

Dinsmore: The mantle was black, clearly several shades darker than the mantle of a Herring or Ring-billed Gull. The wings were also black, except for some dark brown patches in the primary and secondary coverts. The wing tip was a shade darker than the rest of the wing. There were no white mirrors on any of the primaries -- in fact, the wing tip was really solid black.

Johnson: The mantle was considerably darker than the other gulls which made the white head stand out. When the bird spread its wings, the upper parts looked extremely black with the exception of a narrow edge of the trailing white on the secondaries.

Tail

Fuller: The black terminal band on the tail was obvious in flight, and it was offset by a white rump, and the band occupied about a third of the tail length.

Kent: The ... tail band appeared dark black. The tail band occupied one-fourth of the tail end was not sharply demarcated proximally. It was wider centrally as seen in flight. The base of the tail was white.

Petersen: tail broadly black at end, white at base -- very clear demarcation.

Armstrong: rump -- white. subtail band -- black. terminal band -- white.

Dinsmore: The tail was white also, with a broad black terminal band. The black terminal band occupies roughly the distal one fourth of the tail.

Johnson: The white tail had a black, fairly wide, subterminal band which extended nearly to the outer tail feathers.

Underparts

Fuller: ... breast and belly were white ... but ... breast and belly close to wings hard dark streaking, typical of winter plumaged gulls.

Kent: The underparts appeared white, and I did not appreciate any streaking.

Petersen: white below on body with some grey flecking on sides.

Armstrong: not described.

Dinsmore: The underparts were white with a few dark brown spots on the sides of the breast.

Johnson: not described.

Underwing

Fuller: The underwing was a uniform light gray.

Kent: The underwing appeared all medium neutral gray.

Petersen: not described.

Armstrong: not described.

Dinsmore: In flight, the underwing appeared dark gray, unlike the white underwing of a Herring Gull.

Johnson: not described.

Legs

Fuller: The legs were quite thick and a pinkish-gray color (not quite as pink as the herring gulls).

Kent: The legs were longer (so that the bird appeared taller); the legs appeared about twice as thick.

The legs were dark pink, slightly darker than a nearby Herring Gull.

Petersen: Legs pinkish brown.

Armstrong: dull light yellow to pinkish.

Dinsmore: The legs were dull pink.

Johnson: Leg color was not discerned because of light and distance.

The number of birds present can be evaluated on the basis of probability and similarities/differences in the descriptions. One gull could easily account for all of sightings because four sightings were in the same area over a four-day period and two sightings were down river from this site about three weeks later. Gulls normally move down river at this time of year. Dark-mantled gulls are rare in Iowa and almost if not all sightings have been of single birds. Thus the probability of seeing one bird is much greater than two, which is much greater than three, which is much greater than four. The Bettendorf bird(s) (assuming Armstrong's sighting was in Bettendorf rather than Davenport as stated) was/were seen at eight different times over four days by four observers. If two (or three) birds were present, the probability of each observer seeing only one of them and Petersen seeing the same one four times is very remote.

If it is assumed that two or three birds of different species but of the same age (see below) were present, the probability for this event would be very low, particularly for second-year birds, an uncommon age (only third-year birds are rarer). If all the birds had an odd plumage variation (see below), the odds would be even less.

The points of similarity in the descriptions include the following: dark tip and light base to bill (except all dark to Johnson), white head with light streaking/smudging around eye, black wing tips without mirror or no mention of mirror, back-scapulars-inner wing dark with at least some brown, mantle (back and scapulars) similar to inner wing or not described as strikingly different, white trailing edge to secondaries/tertiaries present or not described, no secondary bar mentioned by anyone, underwing uniform gray or not described, black terminal or subterminal tail band, pink legs (pinkish-yellow by Armstrong, not seen by Johnson).

The main point of difference is for size of #81-16 (Herring Gull size or slightly larger) and #91-17 (slightly smaller than Herring Gull). The sizes fit the species identified. The viewing distance was greatest for #91-17 (300-400 yards). Other points of difference are relatively minor variations in description of the various parts. Critical, but difficult to judge from the descriptions, is the darkness of the inner wing and mantle on #91-16 and #91-17. The width of the tail band and color of the underwing is also lacking in these two documentations.

1. Species: Western Gull Number seen: 1
 (If known) Age: 2nd winter Sex: ? Plumage: -
2. Location (including county): Ba Herworth Parkway, Moline, Rock Island, IL
3. Date(s): Jan. 15+16, 1991 Time of day: ^{1/15} 9:35 to 9:45 AM
^{1/16} 10:35 to 11:00 AM
12:40 to 12:52 PM
9:25 - 9:35 AM
4. Observers -- Your name: Peter C. Petersen Phone: (319) 323-2520
 Address: 235 McClellan Blvd, Danversport, IA zip 52803
 Others present: Ann Barker - 12:40-12:52 on 1/15
 Others before or after you: Brian Blevins, Gene Armstrong
5. Describe the habitat the bird(s) was found in and the surrounding habitat:
Ice on Mississippi River

6. Description: Describe in great detail (but only include what actually was seen in the field (the size, shape and color pattern of the bird(s)). Include a description of the bill, eye, legs, feet, tail, body and wings as well as other diagnostic characteristics.

Herring sized gull, perhaps very slightly larger but more heavily bodied & billed which may have given the impression that it was larger. Length probably same as Herring which were with the bird. Bill pale, horn colour at base, dark at distal end except very small white area at tip. Legs pinkish brown. Tail broadly black at ~~end~~ end, white at base - very clear demarcation. Mantle & wings - primaries nearly black at tips, no white, could say extremely dark grey brown, ~~back~~ white at rest noticeably darker than Herring, each feather edged with buff, white trailing edges. Wings fairly wide & uniform, white below on body with some grey flecking on sides, head white with grey flecking especially behind the eye. Bird flushed only at 12:40-12:52 viewing. Head seemed rather domed & bill wider to end than at base - noted at the final observation.

Species: Western Gull Date seen: Jan. 15/16/91 Observer: P. C. Petersen ⁹¹⁻¹⁶

7. Similar species (explain how eliminated): Great Black-backed Gull - this bird much too small Lesser Black-backed Gull - too heavily built, tail band very broad, no yellowish colour on legs, slaty-backed Gull - the biggest problem - I felt this bird was not dark mottled enough, was too heavily bodied + too much of a domed fore head.
8. Describe the bird's behavior: Sat with Herring Gulls on ice.
9. Describe the song or call notes heard: not heard
10. Viewing conditions:
Optical equipment used (type, power): 10X40 Zeiss binocs, Swift scope, 30-40X60
Closest distance to bird (how measured): 90m est.
Lighting and weather: Overcast, but fairly bright
Was the bird photographed? no By whom? tried on Jan 18 but bird gone Attached? _____
11. Summarize previous experience with this species and similar species:
Have seen many on West Coast, one previously on Miss -anadeth
12. Other observers who did not agree with the identification (explain): None with me. A Great Black-backed Gull was present during this period, some people saw it + not the Western.
13. List books and illustrations consulted and advice received. How did these influence this description? Gene Armstrong felt this bird was a Lesser Black-backed Gull, but I disagree see no. 7.
Seabirds - Harrison, Geo garde,
Gulls - Grant - 2nd ed.
Used to verify the id. Description written before consulting references
14. How long after observing the bird(s) before field notes completed? during obs.
15. How long after observing the bird(s) before this form completed? about 24 Feb 15 obs,
1/2 Feb 16 obs,

Mail this completed form to: Avian Ecology Program, Natural Heritage Division
Dept. of Conservation, Springfield, IL 62701

If you have observed a common bird species during a season of abundance, verification is achieved simply by returning there again in season. If, however, the observation involves a rare species, or a common species out of season or at an unusual location, and you wish to share this experience with the scientific community, special documentation is necessary.

An acceptable documentation consists of one or more of the following: a collected, diagnostic specimen; a diagnostic photograph; a diagnostic recording of the bird's voice; or, an accurate and detailed written description of the observation. It must be emphasized that a request for documentation is not an affront, but an effort to perpetuate a record by obtaining concrete evidence which may be permanently preserved for all to examine. This procedure is required for every extraordinary observation irrespective of the observer.