

As a printing aide, the following abbreviations have been used throughout this report:

ad(s)	= adult(s)	plum	= plumage	EA	= Early Arrival(s)
alt	= alternate (breeding) plumage	pr(s)	= pair(s)	LD	= Latest Departure(s)
cop	= copulating	prop	= property	MC	= Maximum Count(s)
est	= estimate(d)	resp	= respectively	COS	= Chicago Ornithological Society field trip
et al.	= and other	spec	= specimen	IOS	= Illinois Ornithological Society field trip
HY	= hatching year juveniles	subad(s)	= subadult(s)	FMNH	= Field Museum of Natural History
imm	= immature	vid	= video	NBSO	= Non-Breeding Summer Occurrence
incl	= including	vr	= voice recording		
ind(s)	= individual(s)	w/	= with		
juv(s)	= juvenile(s)	yg	= young		
lg	= large	*	= documented record		
max	= maximum number or count	**	= specimen record		
m.ob.	= many observers	♀	= female		
ph	= photo(s)	♂	= male		
		♂	= singing male		

Apt	= Airport
BBS	= Breeding Bird Survey (Route)
Btms	= Bottoms
CA	= Conservation Area
Cem	= Cemetery
Co(s)	= County(ies)
CP	= County Park
Crk	= Creek
FP	= Forest Preserve
FS	= Field Station
H	= Harbor
HA	= Habitat Area
I	= Island
IORC	= Illinois Ornithological Records Committee
L	= Lake
L&D	= Lock & Dam
M	= Marsh
MOON	= Monitoring of Owls & Nightjars Project
NA	= Natural Area
NC	= Nature Center
NHL	= National Historic Landmark
No.	= North
NP	= Nature Preserve
NWR	= National Wildlife Refuge
OSL	= Open Space Lands
Pk	= Park
Pra	= Prairie
Pr	= Preserve
R	= River
Rd	= Road
Res	= Reservoir
SF	= State Forest
SHS	= State Historic Site
Sl	= Slough
SFWA	= State Fish & Wildlife/Waterfowl Area
SNA	= State Natural Area
So.	= South
SP	= State Park
SRA	= State Recreation Area
Twp	= Township
USF&WS	= United States Fish & Wildlife Service
WMA	= Wildlife Management Area
Wds	= Woods
WS	= Wildlife Sanctuary

A number in parentheses () indicates the number of birds observed at a particular location or on a particular date. No number signifies single birds. Place names given in *italic type* are counties. The sequence of records within species accounts, except for maximum counts, begin in northwest Illinois (Jo Daviess, Carroll and Whiteside counties), proceed to the east, and continue back and forth across the state in a systematic pattern with the southernmost records at the end.

Transparent directionals (n.=north(ern), ne. = northeast(ern), etc.), and including c.= central, are used where applicable. Words referring to natural features are generally not abbreviated in names of residential communities (thus Forest Park, Fall Creek, Garden Prairie, etc.).

Headings for species requiring IORC (Illinois Ornithological Records Committee) review in parts of Illinois or in some plumages are underlined, while those for species requiring review of all records are CAPITALIZED AND UNDERLINED. Records pending IORC review are enclosed in square brackets []. The IORC review list can be viewed at the IOS/IORC website, <http://www.illinoisbirds.org/iorc.html>. Noteworthy dates and sites of occurrence and remarkably high counts for the state as a whole or for particular regions of the state are underlined and boldfaced, and some further editorial remarks are boldfaced.

Remarks on the historical significance of records aim to be valid for the corpus of data published in H. David Bohlen's 1989 *Birds of Illinois* and the seasonal summeries in the Illinois journals *Illinois Birds and Birding* (summer 1984 – spring 1991) and *Meadowlark* (summer 1991 – present). Data from other sources may have bearing on the validity of these remarks. Species names and sequence correspond to the American Ornithologist's Union Check-List of North American Birds and its supplements through the 52nd supplement (2011).

The 2003 DeLorme *Illinois Atlas & Gazetteer* has been used as a standard for spelling of place names for sites included therein.