

**TABLE 2. POSTRESTORATION USE OF DPRWDP BY WATERFOWL DURING FALL MIGRATION**

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS SEEN</u>		
	1989	1990	1991
Common Loon	0	1	0
Pied-billed Grebe*	25	3	13
American Bittern*	1	0	0
Great Egret*	3	6	0
Green-backed Heron	15	12	27
Black-crowned Night Heron*	0	2	2
Tundra Swan.	0	0	58
Canada Goose	49	87	37
Wood Duck	7	5	50
Green-winged Teal	4	5	49
American Black Duck	2	2	4
Mallard	16	198	131
Blue-winged Teal	40	6	45
Gadwall	0	0	3
Ring-necked Duck	0	0	13
Lesser Scaup	0	0	3
Bufflehead	0	0	4
Red-breasted Merganser	0	4	1
American Coot	0	0	3
<u>TOTAL</u>	183	363	478

\* = State Endangered Species

increase site usage during spring and summer, but not during the fall.

One purpose of this study was to produce an overall description of avian use of DPRWDP immediately after wetland restoration. Such an overall description would provide future researchers with a means of recognizing and studying changes in avian use of the site as time passes. Detailed tables providing these data for each marsh for each season are contained in seasonal reports on file with Wetlands Research, Inc. in Chicago. These tables are too numerous and detailed for use here, but are available to ornithologists

conducting research on the site.

The tables show that 172 species used the site during the post-restoration period, 55 of which are wetland species. Migrants or breeding season visitors totaled 119, while 53 species either bred on the site or were permanent residents. These totals compare favorably with the number of species using naturally-occurring marshes in Lake County (Hickman 1992).

In addition, the site supported ten state-endangered species either as breeders (Least Bittern, Yellow-headed Blackbird), or breeding season visitors (Pied-billed Grebe, Great

Egret, Black-crowned Night-Heron) and migrants (Pied-billed Grebe, American Bittern, Great Egret, Black-crowned Night-Heron, Northern Harrier, Cooper's Hawk, Forster's Tern, Black Tern, and Yellow-headed Blackbird). DPRWDP similarly supported two state-threatened species, the Brown Creeper and Veery, during their spring and fall migratory flights.

#### SUMMARY

This study documents a significant post-restoration increase in use of the Des Plaines River Wetlands Demonstration Project site by migratory waterfowl and other wet-