of the same number of days with a little overlap. The presence of a bird species is then recorded in any quarter month in which it is seen. Kasper's data reflect the window of opportunity for finding a species, but do not indicate the species' abundance.

Survey I was conducted from 1987 through 1991. Survey II began in 1992 and will be completed in 1997. Kasper is pitting the findings of Survey I against Survey II. Each quarter month, Kasper tries to fill gaps in his historic data. The completion of Survey I presents a benchmark for measuring the effectiveness of the coverage in Survey II.

Kasper keeps his records on his own designed database written in Fortran and running on a VAX system, courtesy of Fermilab. With this system, Kasper can plot distributions or percentages over the year The reporting capabilities include the YEAR REPORT which lists the species seen in the current year as well as a projection to the end of the year. A GAP REPORT lists the species needed in the current survey versus a previous survey for a specific quarter month. A LIST REPORT produces a monthly checklist and reflects for each species its presence in either Survey I or II for each quarter month.

Largely through Kasper's efforts, the Fermilab bird list now stands at 251 species. Some of his most notable additions include Red-necked Grebe, Neotropic Cormorant, Cinnamon Teal, Ross' Goose, Willet, Glaucous Gull, and Common Tern. Kasper predicts the next most likely species to appear at Fermilab will be Carolina Wren, Tufted Titmouse, Least Bittern, Thayer's Gull, and Kentucky Warbler.

Kasper said that having a project like this keeps him birding and helps him to appreciate the more common species. He gains satisfaction from adding to our understanding of birds more than from adding species.

Similar projects undertaken at other Chicago area sites could prove equally valuable and provide information that would be useful in ensuring the continued preservation of these sites. I encourage the use of Kasper's survey project as a model for such projects. you wait till dusk you may be lucky enough to find Short-eared Owls hunting these fields. The owls seem to prefer the fields north of Batavia Road.

In summer, a productive grassland area can be reached by going south on Eola Road from Batavia Road. Continue along Eola Road to the second white frame house on the right (1/4 mile past Swenson Road). Turn around here and pull up just before the "curve" road sign [12]. The trail should be visible. The first part of the trail leads through dense grasses in which Sedge Wrens often nest. Farther along is good for Dickcissel, Savannah Sparrow, Grasshopper Sparrow, Bobolink, and Eastern Meadowlark.

In wetter years transient ponds develop in the grassy fields along Eola Road. These can be excellent for shorebirds, waterfowl, and Bonaparte's Gulls at the appropriate time of year. In past years these ponds have produced Red-necked and Wilson's Phalaropes, Black-bellied Plover, and Cattle Egret. There is a more permanent shallow pond [13] at the corner of Swenson and Eola Roads. This pond and the wet areas in the horse paddock on the other side of Swenson Road are also worth checking for shorebirds.

Go north on Eola Road from Batavia Road, to an intersection with a stop sign (near the building with the strange roof). This is the junction of Eola Road, Wilson Street and Road A. The road heading southwest from this intersection is Road A and leads straight to Wilson Hall [22] (the tall administration building). Up until 1992, Western Meadowlark could be found by cruising slowly along Road A during spring and listening for their song. Just beyond the stop sign north of Wilson Street there is a small lake called Casey's Pond [21]. This lake is not as productive as the other lakes, but is always worth a look. In 1991, several Tundra Swans remained there for most of November.

The scrubby areas around Casey's Pond should be checked in winter for Northern Shrike. This location has proven to be the most productive of the accessible areas on site for this species. Loggerhead Shrikes have also been found at various locations along Wilson Street and at the Eola and Batavia Roads intersection. North and west of Wilson Hall is a section of remnant oak woodlands known as the "Big Woods" [24]. These woods and the associated lakes, ponds, and canals contain some of the best habitat on the site for woodland species including migrating warblers. Although these areas do not rank among the best in the county, they have nonetheless produced some notable finds, such as Worm-eating, Cerulean, Hooded, Pine, and Black-throated Blue Warblers;