

**Table 1.**

**Gull rank and diversity at Carlyle Lake – 1982-2008**

**Annual**

Ring-billed Gull (abundant – fall through spring, a few persist through summer)  
Bonaparte's Gull (common – spring and fall, rare - winter)  
Herring Gull (fairly common – fall into spring, common some winters)  
Franklin's Gull (fairly common – fall, rare – spring)

**Rare but regular – observed most years in small numbers**

Laughing Gull (rare - spring through fall, mostly summer)  
Lesser Black-backed Gull (rare but increasing - fall through spring)  
Sabine's Gull (rare - fall, nearly annual)  
Thayer's Gull (rare – late fall through winter)  
Glaucous Gull (rare – winter, strongly associated with ice)

**Rare and irregular – absent most years**

Black-legged Kittiwake (rare – fall and winter)  
Little Gull (rare – fall, very rare - spring)  
Great Black-backed Gull (rare – winter, strongly associated with ice)  
Iceland Gull (rare – winter, strongly associated with ice)  
California Gull (rare - fall and winter)  
Mew Gull (rare - winter)

**Very rare**

Glaucous-winged Gull (very rare – winter, one record)  
Slaty-backed Gull (very rare – winter, one record)

**Table 2.**

**Total gull species by rank per fall/winter at Carlyle Lake – 1982-2008**

13 species – 2007-08  
11 species – 1986-87, 1996-97, 1999-2000, 2000-01, 2004-05  
10 species – 1985-86, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995, 96, 2006-07  
9 species – 1983-84, 1991-92, 2001-02, 2003-03, 2005-06  
8 species – 1988-89, 1989-90, 1992-93, 1997-98, 2003-04  
7 species – 1987-88  
6 species – 1982-83, 1984-85, 1990-91, 1998-99  
Mean 9; Median 9; Mode 8, 9, 10, 11.

**Table 3.**

**Seasonal rank by species per fall/winter at Carlyle Lake – 1982-2008**

26 seasons – Franklin's Gull, Bonaparte's Gull, Ring-billed Gull,  
Herring Gull  
21 seasons – Laughing Gull  
20 seasons – Lesser Black-backed Gull  
17 seasons – Thayer's Gull, Sabine's Gull  
16 seasons – Glaucous Gull  
9 seasons – Black-legged Kittiwake  
8 seasons – Little Gull, Great Black-backed Gull  
5 seasons – California Gull  
4 seasons – Mew Gull  
3 seasons – Iceland Gull  
1 season – Slaty-backed Gull, Glaucous-winged Gull



*Arctic Tern at West Access Beach, Carlyle Lake, Clinton County. 9 September. Photo by Mike Thelen.*

truly special. I was to meet Mark Seiffert and Travis Mahan at the lake. We expected that jaegers and Sabine's Gulls would likely be associated with a cold front passage that was predicted that day. At dawn, Mark spotted the adult Glaucous-winged Gull on the West Access Beach, and we quickly set to work getting documentary photographs. Travis was soon to arrive, and we alerted others with rather early, but excusable, phone calls. Before we scoped the lake, we headed north to Fayette County to check out the four Wood Storks (*Mycteria americana*) that had been reported along Hurricane Creek on 28 August. The land owner Francis Baldwin, along with Sandy Britt and Charley Marbut, were very gracious in making arrangements for so many to visit and view the birds. Once back at the lake we met at Eldon Hazlet State Park to scope from the pavilion. The pavilion provides an excellent field of view and is elevated, which helps minimize refraction. As planned, we located two Sabine's Gulls and two Parasitic Jaegers (*Stercorarius parasiticus*). The excitement continued into Sunday when Mike Thelen found an adult Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*) at the West Access Beach. By the time others arrived, the tern had dispersed onto the lake. Luckily Mike got excellent photos for a first lake record.

Little Gull has been recorded at the lake several times, but it is always a thrill to see another. Bill Rudden was birding Thanksgiving morning and found an adult at the Carlyle Sewage Ponds. My getting to the lake that morning was interrupted by a huge flock of blackbirds at the Monterey Mine, which included a single Great-