

The Status and Occurrence of Little Gull (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*) in British Columbia.

By Rick Tootchin and Don Cecile.

Introduction and Distribution:

The Little Gull (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*) is the smallest species of gull in the world. This species is commonly found in the Old World but has recently colonized areas of eastern North America (Olsen and Larson 2003). There are three breeding populations of Little Gull spread out in both Europe and Asia (Olsen and Larson 2003). The European populations breed from Scandinavia, parts of the northeastern Baltic to western Russia and the second population is found well to the east in central Russia, also referred to as central Siberia (Olsen and Larson 2003). The Asian population is found near Lake Baikal, Mongolia and northern China (Olsen and Larson 2003). There are isolated breeding records throughout Europe, including Great Britain (Olsen and Larson 2003). The Little Gulls that breed in Europe and central (Siberia) Russia winter from the Caspian Sea west to the Black Sea, into the Mediterranean Ocean including along the coast of North Africa, off the Atlantic Coast of Europe from Portugal and Spain north to Great Britain (Olsen and Larson 2003). The wintering grounds of the Little Gulls that breed in eastern Russia and Asia are less known (Olsen and Larson 2003, Brazil 2009). They are believed to winter in the Sea of Okhotsk and Japan south to China (Olsen and Larson 2003). In China there are three widely separated wintering areas in Northwest China, northeast China and the East China Sea (Olsen and Larson 2003).

The breeding range in North America is poorly known, but confirmed breeding is restricted to Great Lakes–St. Lawrence River basin, and southern Minnesota and the Hudson Bay and James Bay lowlands in Manitoba and Ontario (Ewins and Weseloh 1999). Little Gulls are suspected of breeding in other remote areas across northern Canada in very small numbers (Ewins and Weseloh 1999). Due to how remote these regions are and the lack of coverage and access it may take a very long time to find this species breeding away from their known areas in eastern Canada and the United States (Ewins and Weseloh 1999). Along the west coast, the Little Gull is a rare but regular species in California with over 86 accepted records by the California Bird Records Committee (Hamilton *et al.* 2007). In Oregon there are 10 accepted records by the Oregon Bird Records Committee (OFO 2012). In Washington State it is not a review species with over 100 state records (Wahl *et al.* 2005). In Alaska the Little Gull is a casual species with only a few occurrences (West 2008, Gibson *et al.* 2012). In British Columbia, the Little Gull is rare but nearly annual in occurrence with almost all records along the coast (Tootchin *et al.* 2014, Please see Table 1). There are over 90 Provincial records from all times of the year but most birds have been seen in migration with migrating Bonaparte's Gulls (Campbell *et al.* 1990b, Tootchin *et al.* 2014, Please see Table 1).

Identification and Similar Species:

The identification of the Little Gull is covered in all standard North American field guides. The small size of the Little Gull and the buoyant flight style of this species do give the impression of a tern rather than a gull. The Little Gull is a three-year gull, meaning it takes this species three years from the time they are born to mature into an adult bird. As a result there are many different plumages of Little Gull observers must be aware of if they want to find one. The following descriptions are taken and adapted from Ewins and Weseloh (1999).

The timing and sequence of feather emergence in Prejuvencal molt unclear and little studied. In Juvenile plumage, the head is white, with a brown-black crown, upper nape, lower band on the cheek and a crescent mark in front of eye and some feathering around eye. There is a narrow white area on hindneck. The base of the hindneck, upper mantle and sides of the chest are black, the feathers are tipped narrowly with yellow-buff, gray, or white. The feathers of the mantle, back, and scapulars are blackish brown with whitish fringes giving the area a scaly pattern, with this being most prominent on the scapulars. The back and upper rump is gray, barred with blackish brown. The lower rump and uppertail-coverts are white, tipped with grayish-brown feathers. The underparts, including the axillaries and the entire underwing surface is white. The tail is white with a broad subterminal brown-black band. The tail feathers have less black, and the outermost tail feathers show no black colour or a small patch at the tip of inner web. On the upper surface of wing, P10–P8 are brown-black with the outer part of the inner web being white except at the tip. P7–P6 are similar but the rest of inner web, along the shaft is paler and grayer. P5 is similar but the white of inner web is more extensive, almost reaching the shaft near the tip and with a gray tongue on the outer web (sometimes also on P7–P6). P4–P1 is white with an area along the shaft and the outer edge of the outer web is dark brown-gray, and rest of outer web and inner part of the inner web is pale gray. P4 (and rarely P3) have a small brown-black spot on the outer web near the tip. The secondaries are white with a black shaft-streak or with a drop-shaped, brown-gray to brown-black mark along the shaft, elongated on the outer web and is shorter (confined to the distal part of feathers) on the inner web. Marks become progressively narrower, darker, and sharper proximally along the wing, then larger again on the tertials to occupy the most visible part of the feather except for the narrow edge. The primary-coverts are brown-black, narrowly tipped in white, with the innermost being pale gray with pale brown shaft-streaks. The greater-coverts are pale gray, with the inner webs and the tips being white, sometimes with dark shading on the base of the inner web. The tertials are dark brown, with narrow white margins. The median-coverts and the larger lesser-coverts are black-brown, narrowly tipped pale in buff or white. The smaller lesser-coverts are broadly fringed in gray-white, with the bases being black-brown. The alula and the coverts along outer edge of outer primaries are brown-black, with the outer webs being white.

Basic I plumage is acquired by partial (but sometimes incomplete) Prebasic I molt of the head and the other body feathers, which begins at fledging and is usually complete by November in the Palearctic (Grant 1982). This molt does not include the remiges, but occasionally some central rectrices molt. The head is white with a dark gray or blackish eye-crescent, ear spot and crown. The hindneck, mantle, back and scapulars are pale gray, often with a few Juvenal feathers retained on the back and the scapulars. The remaining upperparts, including the upperwing, is as in Juvenal plumage, giving a distinctive M-shaped dark pattern to the upperwings in flight, this is very distinct from the uniform pale gray upperwing of Definitive Basic plumage. The black area at base of the hindneck or upper mantle and sides of the chest is often retained longer than rest of the Juvenal mantle and scapular feathers, giving a distinct collared appearance. The sides of the breast are pale gray. The other underparts are like those in Definitive Basic plumage. The central 1–4 pairs of tail feathers usually are as in Juvenal plumage, but sometimes replaced by white ones. Tips of other tail feathers and remiges are progressively reduced by abrasion.

The Pre-alternate I molt is incomplete; this includes the head, body, and some inner upperwing coverts; this occurs between February–May in the Palearctic (Grant 1982).

The head and neck resemble Definitive Basic plumage, but often with a variable number of brown-black feathers, occasionally the head is dark sooty brown or black with or without a white forehead (Cramp and Simmons 1983). The upperparts, including all the scapulars, like Definitive Basic plumage, but the remiges and rectrices retained from Juvenal plumage, and the wing-coverts progressively replaced (precise chronology unclear) by gray ones. Variable numbers of tail feathers are white by this stage. Occasionally birds acquire a pink flush on underparts (as in Definitive Alternate plumage), and lose the gray sides to breast. The wings become very worn and faded by late summer, and the dark areas such as the carpal bar often fade to pale brown in colour.

Basic II plumage is acquired by a complete Prebasic II molt, in June–October in the Palearctic. This plumage is similar to Definitive Basic plumage, but the upper surface of P10 with outer web black or gray-black, P9–P6 with black subterminal marks, bands, spots, or shaft-streaks, dark shading on the inner web of primaries and secondaries is reduced or lacking, underwing-coverts are paler or white, the axillaries are white, the median and lesser underwing-coverts are whitish or gray, contrasting with grayish remainder of the underwing (underwing thus never as uniformly and dark black as in Definitive plumage). Occasionally, the alula, marginal underwing-coverts, inner secondaries, and tertials have small blackish-brown marks.

The Pre-alternate II molt is partial; this includes the head and body feathers; this occurs between February–May in the Palearctic. This differs from Definitive Alternate plumage only by the dark outer web of P10 and sometimes by a paler gray underwing, especially in the greater, median, and lesser under secondary-coverts (Grant 1982).

Definitive Basic plumage is acquired by a complete Definitive Prebasic molt in June–November in the Palearctic and probably during a similar period in North America. The head is white, with a dark gray-black crescent in front of the eye. The rear of the crown and nape is dark gray, there is a black ear spot with slight black feathering often around eye usually with a streaked, dark gray and white band from the eye to the ear-coverts, and sometimes a few dark edges on the forecrown feathers. The hindneck, upper mantle and the sides of the chest are white. The mantle, scapulars, and back is pale blue-gray, the scapulars are tipped white. The rump, uppertail-coverts, tail, and the underparts are white. The underparts are sometimes flushed in pink, but rarely as intense as in Definitive Alternate plumage. The primaries are pale blue-gray in shading to a lead-gray on inner half of the inner web, with a broad white tip and white edge on the distal inner web of all except P9–P10. The secondaries are pale blue-gray with dark shading on the inner web, a broad white tip, and white edge on the outer web. The tertials and all the upperwing-coverts are pale blue-gray. So the upperwing appears gray with a white border on the trailing edge and tip. The underside of the remiges are blackish, and the underwing-coverts are lead-gray or blackish coloured. The axillaries are ashy-gray. Occasionally birds in third year (i.e., Basic III plumage) still show dark outer web of P10 and a paler underwing than in the older adult.

The Definitive Pre-alternate molt partial; this includes the head and body feathers; this occurs between January–May in the Palearctic, and probably between March–April in North America, but little information available. This plumage is similar to Definitive Basic but the birds have a black hood, extending over the whole head and the upper neck. The hood is sometimes molted in July if the bird is a failed breeder, with a few black feathers sometimes remaining into October (Cramp and Simmons 1983). The entire underparts, hindneck, and mantle is often suffused with pink, this is especially obvious on the breast.

Adult Little Gulls are distinguished from the similar Ross's Gull (*Rhodostethia rosea*), the only other North American gull having entirely dark underwing, by the complete black hood (in summer) and a square-ended (not wedge-shaped) tail; Bonaparte's Gull (*Chroicocephalus philadelphia*) is similar, but lacks the dark underwing, and is slightly larger (about 34 cm long). The Black-headed Gull (*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*) is still larger (41 cm), lacks rounded wing-tips, there are white tips to the remiges, and a dark underwing, and the bill is long and brighter red in colour. The immature Little Gull lacks dark underwings, so distinguished from

Bonaparte's and Black-headed gulls, and from immature Black-legged Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*) mainly by smaller size, the continuous M-shaped black bar (on upperwing pattern in flight) extending from the tip of wing to the alula and then to the tertials, and a dark patch on crown. The wings are proportionately broader and more rounded than in other gull species. In certain conditions identification of small gull species can be difficult (Grant 1982).

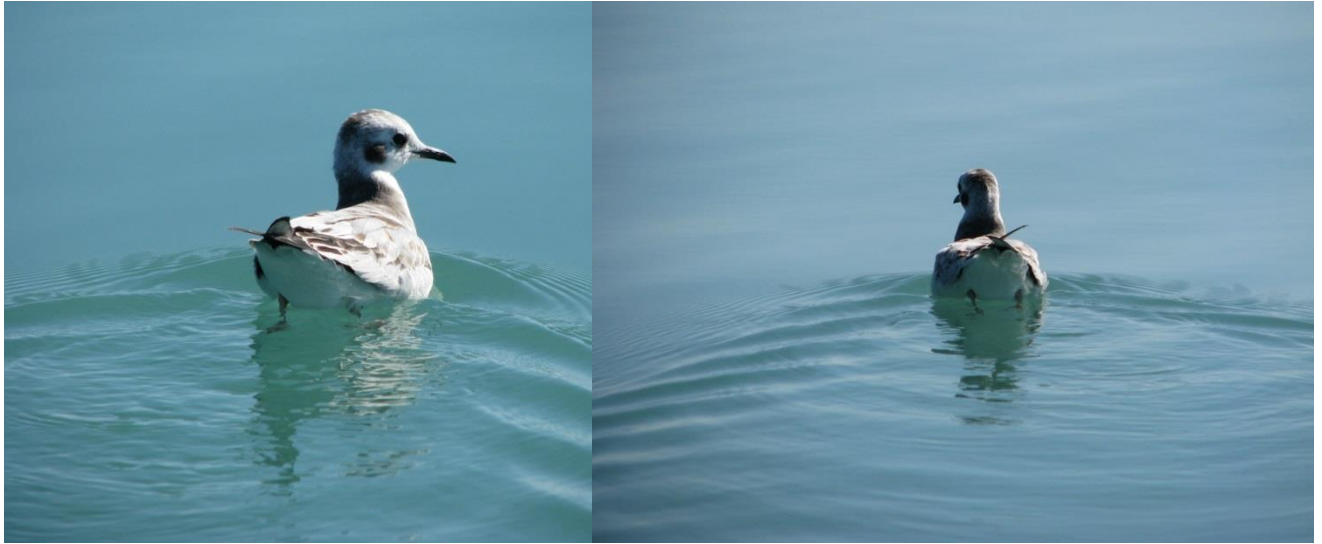
Occurrence and Documentation:

It is not clear where Little Gulls that turn up in British Columbia and along the west coast originate but the conventional wisdom is that they are not coming from Alaska via Asia since this species is considered casual in that state with not many records (Ewins and Weseloh 1999). Little Gulls have been found nesting on lakes and marshes in Ontario and the same habitat is found right across northern Canada and British Columbia (Ewins and Weseloh 1999). This species prefers to nest in areas with Common Terns (*Sterna hirundo*), Black Terns (*Chlidonias niger*) and Forster's Terns (*Sterna forsteri*) (Ewins and Weseloh 1999). Common Terns do not breed in British Columbia but migrate from the Prairies westward then south (Campbell *et al.* 1990b). It is most likely that our Little Gulls are moving into British Columbia in a similar fashion as they are often found with mixed flocks of Bonaparte's Gulls and Common Terns (Campbell *et al.* 1990b). The status of Little Gull in British Columbia has an interesting history. It was only first found in British Columbia in 1972 which makes it a recent species to be added to the Province's avifauna (Campbell *et al.* 1990b). Once observers figured out to check Bonaparte's Gull flocks, records increased dramatically through the 1980s (Toochin *et al.* 2014, Please see Table 1). As it stands now there are almost 100 records of Little Gull for the Province (Toochin *et al.* 2014, Please see Table 1). Records are mostly concentrated along the southwest coast where the most observers are located in British Columbia which may also coincide with this species' preferred migratory route. However there are increasingly more records for the interior areas of the Province as more observers check gulls more carefully. Out of the 96 Provincial records of Little Gull in British Columbia 68 records come from the fall migration period which is from August 1 – November 30. These records are mostly concentrated along the southern tip of Vancouver Island near Victoria with records extending up the east side of the Island to Courtenay with many records from the Lower Mainland. There are a few scattered records from the interior in the fall and likely this number will increase in time as observer's check Bonaparte's Gull flocks more carefully. There are 14 summer records of Little Gull mostly involving younger birds that linger or summer in the area they are found. The timing of these records is between June 1 and July 30. There are a few summer records for the Lower Mainland with one record for Charlie Lake outside Fort St John in the Peace River Lowlands. There are only 9 spring records of Little Gull for British Columbia. Two of the records are for April but the rest occurred in the month of May. All are from the southwest coastal region with birds being seen from the Victoria area, up island to Galiano Island and in the Vancouver area.

There appears to be no March records of Little Gull yet for British Columbia. As it stands now the records occur between April 7-May 30. The winter season has the fewest records of Little Gull with 5 records, which is not surprising given how localized and scarce Bonaparte's Gulls are at that time of year. All records come from the southwest coastal areas either in the Victoria area or the Vancouver area and all birds were seen in the company of Bonaparte's Gulls. There are certain places in the Province where Bonaparte's Gulls congregate in large numbers in migration. Traditionally this was along the waterfront of Victoria, Active Pass in the Gulf Islands, between Parksville and Courtenay on the eastern side of Vancouver Island, Iona Island in Richmond to Point Roberts, in Washington State. It is in these areas where most of the Provincial records of Little Gull have occurred. It seems clear that given the high number of occurrences in British Columbia and all along the west coast to California, Little Gulls will continue to be found in the Province. It is a species that can be found anywhere in British Columbia and observers should be diligent in checking through migratory flocks of Bonaparte's Gulls at any season as this species can turn up when you least expect it.



Figure 1: Record #54: Little Gull 1st year at Blackie Spit, White Rock on October 3, 1994.
Photo © Evelyn Whiteside.



Figures 2-4: Record #93: Little Gull immature on Harrison Lake on September 15, 2012.
Photo © Rick Toochin.



Figure 5-8: Record #94: Little Gull adult winter plumage off Ogden Pt., Victoria on November 3, 2012. Photos from video © Louis Haviland.



Figure 9: Record #97: Little Gull 1st winter plumage at Kuskanax Creek, near Nakusp on April 28, 2014. Photo © Gary Davidson.



Figure 10: Record #97: Little Gull 1st winter plumage at Kuskanax Creek, near Nakusp on April 28, 2014. Photo © Gary Davidson.

Table 1: Records of Little Gull for British Columbia [Including Pt. Roberts, Washington State]

- 1.(1) adult October 24- November 19, 1972: Stuart Johnston, and other observers: Ogden Pt.– Clover Pt., Victoria (Crowell and Nehls 1973a, Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- 2.(1) unknown November 5, 1972: RWP, C.R. Asher: Point Roberts, Washington (Crowell and Nehls 1973a, Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- 3.(1) adult December 17, 1972: RWC, J. Michael Luz: Point Grey Beach, Vancouver (Campbell 1973, Crowell and Nehls 1973b, Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- 4.(2) adult/immature May 18-19, 1974: BMK, mobs: Moray Channel, Richmond (Shepard 1975, Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- 5.(1) adult May 20-21, 1974: BAM, WCW: foot of No. 2 Rd @ Gilbert Beach, Lulu Island, Richmond (Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- 6.(1) adult October 31, 1974: Margaret & Vic Goodwill: Whiffin Spit (Williams 1974b, Crowell and Nehls 1975, Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- 7.(1) adult November 7, 1974: *fide Vic Goodwill*: Clover Point, Victoria (Crowell and Nehls 1975, Campbell *et al.* 1990b) (same bird as above?)
- 8.(1) adult February 27, 1976: Vic & Peggy Goodwill: Clover Point, Victoria (Crowell and Nehls 1976, Shepard 1976, Campbell *et al.* 1990b)

- 9.(1) adult October 24, 1976: BMK, mobs: Iona Island, Richmond (Roberson 1980)
- 10.(2) immatures June 17-22, 1978: DKr, GA, BAM, mobs: Iona Island, Richmond
(Harrington-Tweit *et al* 1979, Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- 11.(1) immature August 30, 1979: J. Steeves: Clover Point and Ross Bay, Victoria
(Goodwill 1979, Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- (1) immature September 17, 1979: McNeil Bay, Victoria (Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- (1) immature September 23, 1979: Fort Rodd Hill Historic Park (Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- 12.(1) unknown September 16, 1979: John & T. Ireland: Point Roberts, Washington
(Mattocks and Hunn 1980, Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- 13.(1) adult September 22, 1979: Keith Richards: Iona Island, Richmond
(Mattocks and Hunn 1980, Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- 14.(1) immature August 29, 1982: Keith Taylor: Witty's Lagoon (Hunn and Mattocks 1983,
Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- 15.(1) immature April 5, 1983: Peter Arcese: Active Pass [with 150 Bonaparte's Gulls]
(Mattocks and Hunn 1983, Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- 16.(1) 1st summer plumage June 9-13, 1983: Michael Force, Mike Shepard, mobs
(RBCM Photo 856) Charlie Lake, Peace River (Grunberg 1983, Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- 17.(1) immature June 23- July 29, 1983: BMK, mobs (RBCM Photo 1087) Iona Island, Richmond
(Mattocks *et al.* 1983, Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- 18.(1) adult July 19, 1983: Ron Satterfield: Clover Point, Victoria (Mattocks *et al.* 1983,
Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- 19.(1) adult September 17-18, 1983: Frank Kime, DK, JI, mobs: Point Roberts, Washington
(Hunn and Mattocks 1984, Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- 20.(1) adult September 21-22, 1983: BMK, MP, SK: Iona Island, Richmond
(Hunn and Mattocks 1984, Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- 21.(1) adult September 22-27, 1983: mobs (RBCM Photo 894) Holland Point
(Hunn and Mattocks 1984, Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- (1) adult September 24, 1983: mobs (photo) off Albert Head (Hunn and Mattocks 1984,
Campbell *et al.* 1990b) (same bird as above?)
- (1) adult October 30, 1983: Mike Shepard, Keith Taylor: William Head (Anonymous 1984)
(same bird as above?)
- (1) adult November 15-16, 1983: mobs: Clover Point (Hunn and Mattocks 1984,
Campbell *et al.* 1990b) (same bird as above?)
- 22.(1) immature August 8, 1984: MF: Iona Island, Richmond (Hunn and Mattocks 1985,
Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- 23.(1) 1st winter plumage September 17, 1984: Keith Taylor: Victoria (Hunn and Mattocks 1985,
Campbell *et al.* 1990b)

- 24.(1) adult August 25-September 17, 1985: Charles Harper, and other observers: Victoria (Anonymous 1985, Campbell *et al.* 1990b) [various waterfront areas]
 (1) adult October 13, 1985: Ron Satterfield: Clover Point, Victoria (Anonymous 1986a)
 (1) adult November 16, 1985: Keith Taylor: Ogden Point, Victoria (Anonymous 1986b)
- 25.(1) adult September 9-11, 1985: JAM, HM, mobs (RBCM Photo 1044) Iona Island, Richmond (Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- 26.(1) adult September 10, 1985: Frank Walker: Spanish Banks, Vancouver (Toochin 2012a)
- 27.(1) adult November 9, 1985: MF, CB: Iona Island, Richmond (Toochin 2012a)
- 28.(1) adult May 3, 1986: BMK: Crescent Beach, White Rock, Surrey (Mattocks 1986, Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- 29.(1) adult July 23, 1986: Vic Goodwill, Keith Taylor: Clover Point, Victoria (Mattocks 1986, Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
 (1) adult August 13 & 17, 1986: Clover Point, Victoria (Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
 (same bird as above?)
- 30.(1) immature October 18, 1986: Clover Point, Victoria (Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- 31.(1) adult September 8, 1986: Active Pass (Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- 32.(1) adult July 26, 1987: Ten Mile Point (Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- 33.(1) immature August 7, 1987: Roy Phillips: Iona Island, Richmond (Toochin 2012a)
- 34.(1) adult breeding plumage August 15, 1987: David Fraser: Saltspring Island (Mattocks 1988)
- 35.(1) adult August 23, 1987: Keith Taylor: Clover Point (Mattocks 1988, Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- 36.(1) unknown age October 24, 1987: Michael Force: Race Rocks (Mattocks 1988, Campbell *et al.* 1990b)
- 37.(1) unknown age September 10, 1988: Vic Goodwill, mobs: Oak Bay, Victoria (Fraser 1989a)
- 38.(1) juvenile September 10, 1988: RCh, Bill Lamond: Point Roberts, Washington (Mattocks 1989, Toochin 2012a)
- 39.(1) adult October 30, 1988: David Fraser: St. Mary's Lake, Salt Spring Island (Fraser 1989a)
- 40.(1) adult breeding plumage July 13, 1989: Ron Satterfield: Clover Point, Victoria (Fraser 1989b)
 (1) adult winter plumage September 6, 1989: Ron Satterfield: Clover Point, Victoria (Campbell 1990a)
- 41.(1) immature September 3, 1989: Rick Toochin: Jericho Park (Weber and Cannings 1990, Toochin 2012a)
- 42.(2) adults September 17, 1989: BS, JHd, FD: Iona Island, Richmond (Weber and Cannings 1990, Weber 1992, Toochin 2012a)
- 43.(1) adult July 1, 19 & 22, 1990: Keith Taylor, David Peirce, Brent Diakow, and other observers: Clover Point, Victoria (Siddle 1990)
- 44.(1) immature July 29-31, 1990: Rick Toochin: Iona Island, Richmond (Toochin 2012a)

- 45.(1) juvenile August 23-29, 1991: Rick Toochin, and other observers: off Sidney Island
(R. Toochin Pers. Comm.)
- 46.(1) juvenile September 7, 1991: Mike McGrenere: at Goldstream River Estuary
(Siddle 1992)
- 47.(1) adult September 7-22, 1991: Frank Kime, mobs: Point Roberts, Washington
(Dorsey 1996, Toochin 2012a)
- 48.(1) adult October 12, 1991: Peter Jones: Blackie Spit, White Rock, Surrey (Toochin 2012a)
- 49.(1) adult February 22-24, 1992: Don Cecile, Cameron Eckert, Rick Toochin: Active Pass
(D. Cecile Pers. Comm.)
- 50.(1) immature April 18, 1992: Rick Toochin, DEA: Point Roberts, Washington (Toochin 2012a)
- 51.(1) adult August 1-2, 1992: David Allinson, and other observers: Island View Beach
(Siddle 1993)
- 52.(1) adult breeding plumage May 1, 1994: GS, and other observers: Galiano Island
(Bain 1994)
- 53.(1) 1st winter plumage September 22, 1994: Hue MacKenzie, Jo Anne MacKenzie: Active Pass
(Bowling 1995)
- 54.(1) immature October 3, 1994: Evelyn Whiteside (photo) Blackie Spit, White Rock, Surrey
(Toochin 2012a)
- 55.(1) immature June 3, 1996: TB, MBr: Iona Island, Richmond (Toochin 2012a)
- 56.(1) adult May 16, 1997: Rick Toochin: Iona Island, Richmond (Plath 2000, Toochin 2012a)
- 57.(1) immature June 1, 1997: RTo, JT, KnK, KrK: Iona Island, Richmond (Bowling 1997,
Plath 2000, Toochin 2012a)
- 58.(1) immature August 10, 1997: D. Martin Sealand Park, Nanaimo (Bain and Holder 1997a)
- 59.(1) age unknown September 13-15, 1997: Derrick Marven: Fairwinds Golf Course, Parksville
(Bowling 1998)
- 60.(1) adult October 2, 1997: Jo Ann MacKenzie: Active Pass (Bowling 1998)
- 61.(1) adult October 18, 1997: DC, DMP: Pt Roberts, Washington (Toochin 2012a)
- 62.(1) adult November 7, 1997: Brent Diakow: Active Pass (Bowling 1998)
- 63.(1) adult November 23, 1997: J. Flichuk: Whiffin Spit, Sooke (Bain and Holder 1997b)
- 64.(1) juvenile August 14-15, 1998: Richard Swanston, mobs (photo) Point Roberts, Washington
(Toochin 2012a)
- 65.(1) adult October 2-4, 1998: Guy Monty: off Entwhistle Drive, Nanaimo (Shepard 1999a)
- 66.(1) adult October 2-6, 1998: *fide David Allinson*: RPBO Banding Station, Metchosin
(Bain and Shannon 1998)
- (1) adult November 1, 1998: David Allinson (photo) RPBO Banding Station, Metchosin
(Bowling 1998)
- 67.(1) adult November 30, 1998: Rick Toochin: Iona Island, Richmond (Shepard 1999a,
Toochin 2012a)

- 68.(1) immature June 16- August 1, 1999: Tom Plath, Kevin McPherson, Mike Toochin, Rick Toochin, mobs (photo) Iona Island, Richmond (Shepard 1999b, Toochin 2012a)
- 69.(1) immature August 2, 2000: Peter Candido: Iona Island, Richmond (Toochin 2012a)
- 70.(1) adult September 9, 2000: David Allinson (photo) Rocky Point RPBO, Metchosin (Bain and Shannon 2000)
- 71.(1) adult October 16, 2000: Rick Toochin: Iona Island, Richmond (Toochin 2012a)
- 72.(2) adults September 23, 2001: Graeme Gibson, and other observers: Rocky Point RPBO, Metchosin (Toochin *et al.* 2014)
- 73.(1) adult October 4, 2001: Graeme Gibson, and other observers: Rocky Point RPBO, Metchosin (Gibson 2002)
- 74.(1) adult October 27, 2001: Jamie Fenneman, and other observers: Nile Creek, Comox (Cecile 2002)
- 75.(1) immature May 15, 2002: Keith Riding: South Jetty Tip, Iona Island, Richmond (Toochin 2012a)
- 76.(1) adult September 28, 2002: *fide David Allinson*: RPBO Banding Station (Toochin *et al.* 2014)
- 77.(1) adult September 11-15, 2003: Jamie Fenneman, and other observers: Deep Bay (Cecile 2004)
- 78.(1) juvenile September 28, 2003: Ted Hillary: Salmon Arm (Toochin *et al.* 2014)
- 79.(1) immature October 24, 2003: *fide Nathan Hentze*: Courtenay Estuary (Toochin *et al.* 2014)
- 80.(1) adult October 3, 2003: Rick Toochin: RPBO Banding Station (Cecile 2004a)
- 81.(1) 1st winter plumage September 26, 2004: Roger Foxall: Iona Island, Richmond (Toochin 2012a)
- 82.(1) adult December 23, 2004: Rick Toochin: Iona Island South Jetty Tip, Richmond (Cecile 2005, Toochin 2012a)
- 83.(1) adult July 19, 2005: David Allinson: RPBO Banding Station (Toochin *et al.* 2014)
- 84.(1) immature August 30, 2005: *fide Nanaimo Bird Alert*: Admiral Tyron Road, Columbia Beach (Toochin *et al.* 2014)
- 85.(1) 1st winter plumage September 15, 2005: Art Morgan, and other observers (photo) Sandy Island off Courtenay/Comox (Cecile 2006)
- 86.(1) adult November 9-18, 2005: *fide David Allinson*: Ogden Point Breakwater, Victoria (Tatum 2005)
- 87.(1) 1st winter plumage October 5-13, 2007: Mike Price, Peter Woods, mobs (photo) Third Beach, Stanley Park (Toochin 2012a)
- 88.(1) 1st winter plumage November 4, 2007: Rick Toochin, Corina Isaac: Shirley (Toochin 2012b)

- 89.(1) adult winter plumage September 1, 2008: Nathan Hentze: Tachick Lake, in Vanderhoof (Toochin *et al.* 2014)
- 90.(1) adult winter October 11-12, 2008: Nathan Hentze, and mobs (photo) Nulki Lane, Vanderhoof (likely same bird as above)(Toochin *et al.* 2014)
- 91.(1) adult November 15-16, 2008: Guy Monty, and other observers: Little Qualicum River (Toochin *et al.* 2014)
- 92.(1) adult breeding plumage July 22, 2012: Jeff Morgan: Myrtle Lake, Wells Gray Provincial Park (Toochin *et al.* 2014)
- 93.(1) juvenile in transition to 1st winter September 15, 2012: Rick Toochin, CI, FV (photo) well past Long Island, in Harrison Lake (Toochin 2012c)
- 94.(1) adult winter plumage November 3, 2012: Louis Havaland (photo) Ogden Pt. Breakwater, Victoria (Toochin *et al.* 2014)
- 95.(1) adult winter plumage December 21-23, 2012: Jeremiah Kennedy, mobs : Ambleside Park, West Vancouver to Stanley Park, Vancouver (Toochin 2012a)
- 96.(1) adult breeding plumage May 3, 2013: David Newell: Active Pass on BC Ferry (Toochin *et al.* 2014)
- 97.(1) 1st winter plumage April 28, 2014: Gary Davidson: at Kuskanax Creek, near Nakusp (G. Davidson Pers. Comm.)

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