



# THE CERULEAN

Summer 2005, Vol. 2, No. 2

[www.ohiobirds.org](http://www.ohiobirds.org) ..... [info@ohiobirds.org](mailto:info@ohiobirds.org)

Quarterly Newsletter of the **Ohio Ornithological Society**: *Ohio's Birding Network*

## 2005 OOS Conference a Success!

Those of us involved with the Ohio Ornithological Society's inaugural conference considered the event a smashing success, and the evaluations we received overwhelmingly verified those sentiments. After all, as those who attended saw, there couldn't be a much finer place to visit in late April than Ohio's Shawnee State Park and Forest.

A big debt of gratitude is owed to all of those who helped with the conference: trip leaders, speakers, planners, and everyone who assisted with a multitude of tasks to make everything run smoothly. A special thanks to the staff of Shawnee State Park, particularly manager Kevin Bradbury, and Shawnee State Forest manager Ben Hamilton, for so graciously working with us to make the 63,000 acres of woodland as accessible as possible. Also, kudos to the Ohio Division of Wildlife for helping to support us via the Wildlife Diversity Fund. Of course – and anyone involved with this event will bear this out – Jen Sauter was the glue that held everything together and deserves special tribute.

The 200 attendees were treated to a stunning array of biodiversity, and were guided by some of the most knowledgeable experts in the region. While birds were obviously the focus – nearly 160 species were found during the weekend – many other elements of flora and fauna were detected. Shawnee is well known for harboring some of the rarest plants and animals in Ohio, and we got to see a great many of these. Stunning and unexpected was the discovery of a Piping Plover and a Kirtland's Warbler! You never know what might turn up when 200 pairs of eyes are out scouring 63,000 acres of wilderness area! In addition to the avian finds, Trumpet Honeysuckle, *Lonicera sempervirens*, was found in a remote part of the forest, for the state's first record of a wild population, and another addition to a long list of Appalachian disjunct plants in the area.

We are already thinking about next year's conference, and promise to make it even bigger and better, with some special surprises. Mark your calendars for April 28, 29, and 30, 2006, as those will be the dates, and Shawnee State Park & Resort will again be the place. After next year, we will move the conference to a new locale and region of Ohio. We haven't yet made the decision as to where to hold it yet,

but have some very exciting possibilities in the works.

Thank you again to everyone who attended this event, and made it such a great time. I think I speak for many when I say it was truly a pleasure to see so many birders from all quarters of our state assembled in one area. One of the OOS's core missions is to help unify Ohio's birding community, and events like this certainly help to do that. In addition to our conference, you can expect other interesting birding events throughout the year, hosted by the Ohio Ornithological Society.

Yours in Birding,

Jim McCormac, President  
Ohio Ornithological Society

## OOS Recognizes Birder-Friendly People

At our conference at Shawnee State Forest at the end of April, the OOS presented certificates of appreciation to two landowners who during the last year have welcomed numerous birders to their properties to see rare Ohio birds. Each certificate featured an original drawing by Don Sutherland depicting the species involved.

On October 14, 2004, Joseph J. Miller discovered a Say's Phoebe on his farm in Holmes County. He put out the word of the rare bird and more than 160 eager observers came to visit through November 20, when the bird was last seen.

In February of this year, Chris Ickes of Carroll County discovered that people would come from all over the region to see a Varied Thrush visiting her feeders since mid-December. The bird was last seen at the end of March.

Without the kindness of people like Joseph and Chris, these rare birds would have been missed by Ohio birders. Our deepest appreciation goes out to them and their families, who endured the many inconveniences that must accompany hosting so many bird watchers.

If you know someone you feel should be recognized for being birder-friendly like Miller and Ickes, please send your nomination to the OOS, P.O. Box 14051, Columbus, OH 43214. --Su Snyder

---

## Conference Field Trips

---

### Fantastic Flora Indeed!

Despite rainy, inclement weather on Saturday, the hardy participants on the OOS conference botany field trips had a great time. In fact, at the end of each day, no one wanted to quit and I think we could have kept botanizing and birding until dark!

We timed things well, as many of the amazing and rare flora that Shawnee is noted for were in peak bloom. Noteworthy were Nodding Mandarin, *Disporum maculatum* (Threatened), Pinxter-flower, *Rhododendron nudiflorum* (Endangered), Vernal Iris, *Iris verna* (Threatened), Umbrella Magnolia, *Magnolia tripetala* (Threatened), and Bird-foot Violet, *Viola pedata* (Potentially Threatened). Of course, a huge variety of more common species were seen, often in enormous numbers. Our total species list for plants probably exceeded 400-500 species for the weekend.

The highlight was the discovery of Trumpet Honeysuckle, *Lonicera sempervirens*. Our group was winding our way through the forest, when a stunning stand of Foam-flower, *Tiarella cordifolia*, presented itself, while a Kentucky Warbler sung nearby. Wanting to show the group both of these species, we stopped. Suddenly, Dana Bollin, park naturalist at Maumee Bay State Park, spotted something red in bloom well up the slope. Kevin Bradbury scrambled up for a look, and there it was! This is the first native population documented in Ohio, and this site fits well with the distribution patterns displayed by many other Appalachian species on the northern edge of their range in Shawnee. It was growing in an area of the forest heavily damaged by 2003's ice storm, demonstrating the role of disturbance in our natural ecosystems.

It was really great botanizing with a bunch of birders, and constantly being distracted by Cerulean Warblers, Louisiana Waterthrushes, Scarlet Tanagers, and scores of other Neotropical birds. I look forward to next year, and whatever great discoveries await!

—Jim McCormac

### Sounds of the Night

Bob Placier, Paul Knoop, and I led a night hike titled Sounds of the Night. Despite the pouring rain Friday night, the crowd was enthused to join in on the fun. It was amphibian paradise. We heard and saw spring peepers, American toads, and mountain chorus frogs. We even got a screech owl to respond to Scott Howard's owl impersonation. Bob told an interesting story about female lightning bugs and how they attract males of another species only to eat them. Paul went into detail on the mating rituals of toads. And I led the people along an abandoned forestry road through the rain and dark of the night. We had a great time. Saturday night the leaders were the same along with the addition of Darlene Sillick who brought a screech owl and gave a short program on Ohio owls. Both nights were a great success.

—Jenny Richards

### Forest Management 101 and Birds

Greg Guess and I from the Division of Forestry provided the format for the session. Greg Miller was along to provide birding expertise. Our field trip explained how the State Forests are

managed, with emphasis on Shawnee State Forest, of course. We started with the law that establishes and defines ODNR. That's our statutory authority. From there, we talked about the Division of Forestry's role in ODNR and our mission.

We used some large maps to show how our forest management practices fit on a landscape scale. We talked about multiple use, Best Management Practices, selection cutting, clear cutting, natural regeneration, sustainability, and much more. We also looked at examples of all of these practices. Lots of people are predisposed against logging in general and clear cutting in particular. However, if you show them on the ground what these practices actually do, they often accept them. Greg Miller supported our management by noting how it adds to the biodiversity of habitat, and thus the diversity of birds.

We provided a folder full of handouts to each participant. I gave one of them to Jen Sauter at Copperhead vista at the end of the Conference. We were glad to participate and plan to do so again next year. The participants were good outdoors people who put up with rain and cold weather without allowing them to dampen their spirits.

—Ben Hamilton

### Spider Field Trips

Our first stop was the new nature center just south of the lodge. Amy and I had scouted out this site in advance: it has a nice variety of habitats from field edge to a nice mix of open, then closed, forest. The diversity of understory plants made for productive spider watching. Early spring, particularly a cool spring, is not the best time to search for spiders, nevertheless our trip was really quite successful. Of course, it is always a challenge to get birders to look down, especially when migrant warblers are singing overhead. Even so, we found a number of small spiders, particularly small orb-weavers. Everyone had a good look at the Trashline Orb-weaver (*Cyclosa conica*) and the Orchard Spider (*Leucauge venusta*). As we wandered the newly installed path we found a variety of small web-building species including some nice half-grown Grass Spiders (*Agelenopsis* sp.). Under stones at the creek edge we found a large and impressive nurseryweb spider (*Dolomedes*). This immature was likely *D. scriptus*. On Saturday, at the same locality we found one individual of *Cybaeus giganteus* (no common name). This is an interesting spider, one of only three species known from this family (Cybaeidae) in Ohio, and apparently restricted to southern Ohio. There are relatively few records for these shy spiders, probably because few searchers have looked for them in just the right places.

On Saturday at lunch time we drove up to Wolfden Lake where we ate our lunch. There were a large variety of small wolf spiders, including Pirate Wolf Spiders (*Pirata* sp?), Thin-legged Wolf Spiders (*Pardosa* sp?), and *Schizocosa* (sp?). On Sunday our destination was the fire tower, where we converged with the rest of the conference field trips. Here too, the parking lot and grassy areas were inhabited by a pleasing variety of wolf spiders. The participants seemed pleased with our observations and impressed with the interesting spiders that were found, even in this "off" season.

—Rich Bradley



## Conference Photos



We would like to extend our gratitude to all of our field trip leaders. They donated their time and shared their extendable knowledge with all of us. They were the cornerstones of our conference, and we are deeply grateful to all of them!

**1<sup>st</sup> Row:** Brad Sparks, Doug Overacker, Rob Harlan, Dave Riepenhoff, Ned Keller, Kevin Bradbury, Greg Miller, Mark Zloba & Bernie Master

**2<sup>nd</sup> Row:** Jim McCormac, Su Snyder, Laura Kammermeier, Tom Hissong, Pete Whan & Bob Scott Placier

**3<sup>rd</sup> Row:** Peter King, Chris Bedel, Jenny Richards, Bill Thompson III, Rich McCarty & Bill Whan

**Not shown:** Rich Bradley, Micki Dunakin, Ben Hamilton, Tim Hamilton, Paul Knoop, Steve Landes, Jay Lehman, Greg Lipps, Ed Pierce, Randy Rogers, Dan Sanders & Doug Wynn. Photo by Jen Sauter



Ethan Kistler receives a scholarship from the OOS to attend the American Birding Association's Convention in Tucson, Arizona this July. The OOS aims to organize and promote fellowship among enthusiasts in the study and enjoyment of wild birds, recruit new members among young and beginning birders. Photo by Jen Sauter



Juvenile form of Red-spotted Newt, a Red Eft (*Notophthalmus virescens*). Photo by Ernie Cornelius

# THE CERULEAN

THE CERULEAN is the official newsletter of the Ohio Ornithological Society (OOS). THE CERULEAN is published four times a year. It contains timely information regarding upcoming field trips and meetings, recent bird sightings and current hot spots, trip reports, as well as other pertinent birding information. A subscription to THE CERULEAN is included among the benefits of the OOS. Members of the OOS are encouraged to contribute announcements, articles, photographs, drawings, and other birding related information to the newsletter. Seasonal deadlines for contributions to THE CERULEAN are as follows:

- Spring: 1 March
- Summer: 1 June
- Fall: 1 September
- Winter: 1 December

Send contributions for the newsletter to the editor, Su Snyder, at [cerulean@ohiobirds.org](mailto:cerulean@ohiobirds.org), or by regular mail to THE CERULEAN, c/o OOS, P.O. Box 14051, Columbus, Ohio 43214. For more information see the Publications page on the OOS web site at [www.ohiobirds.org](http://www.ohiobirds.org).

## The Ivory-billed Woodpecker: Making Its Last Great Stand?

On April 28, 2005, time stood still for bird watchers when news broke that the Ivory-billed Woodpecker had skirted the myth of its extinction and that at least one individual was alive, free, and living a life of almost impenetrable seclusion in the swamplands of eastern Arkansas.

"It's always where and when you least expect it," they say, which is wise whether it applies to birds, death, or even your car keys. The last known ivory-bill sighting in the U.S. took place in the Singer Tract of Louisiana in the 1940s and the most recent confirmed sighting of the species was in Cuba in the late 1980s. In response to tips and hunches, scientists had searched dense areas of Cuba and Louisiana in recent years, but failed to turn up a credible sighting of the bird. In this case, it took an insistent kayaker with keen eyes and ears (Gene Sparling) to report his sighting of an "unusually large, red-crested woodpecker" with white wing patches to the Cornell Lab of Ornithology.

The news made it back from Cornell to Tim Gallagher who, as luck would have it, was working on a book about ivory-bills. Mr. Sparling's description was accurate and full of hope for Gallagher, who soon made an expedition with Bobby Harrison (a professor from Huntsville, Alabama) down to the Big Woods in an attempt to confirm the sighting. On February 27, 2004, Gallagher and Harrison were delivered their precious first sighting of the bird, and this set off a year-long expedition led jointly by Cornell and The Nature Conservancy, which later formed the Big Woods Conservation Partnership. As early as April 15, 2004, a member of the search team, David Luneau (a professor from the University of Arkansas), captured 4 seconds of video footage

of the ivory-bill as it perched on a tupelo trunk. The footage provided irrefutable evidence that the bird still existed and set the stage for the remainder of the expedition. During more than 22,000 hours of search time since then, observers reported at least 15 sightings of the ivory-bill, seven of which were credible enough to include in the *Science* article that set off this welcome storm. One lucky researcher was even treated to 30 minutes of the ivory-bill's signature "double-rap," followed by an aerial mobbing of the woodpecker by some frustrated crows. If those crows only knew what they were dealing with...

Knowing that the Ivory-billed Woodpecker is still alive stirs up complex emotions. We rejoice in the simple fact that it lives and has beaten incredible odds. We chuckle at the fact that we have been "duped" by this secretive species for 60 years! We hold hope beyond hope that a breeding population still prowls the Big Woods conservation area and that the ivory-bill can make a comeback like the California Condor, the Peregrine Falcon, the Bald Eagle, and other impressive species. But we also dread the possibility that this is only one bird making its last great stand in the bottomland swamp, and that in the next decade we'll witness its calamitous end.

Despite the odds, I think we will focus on the hope that time will continue to stand still for the Ivory-billed Woodpecker. We will donate money to land conservation efforts taking place in the swamp, we will learn all we can about the ivory-bill, and we will tell everyone we meet about this amazing story of near-extinction while we underscore the importance of saving birds and saving habitat because, as the ivory-bill has revealed, it is not yet too late.

--Laura Kammermeier

## More on the Ivory-billed Woodpecker:

### Web sites:

<http://birds.cornell.edu/ivory/>

<http://nature.org>

<http://www.birdwatchersdigest.com/site/conservation/ivory-billed-woodpecker-about.aspx>

[http://www.juliezickefoose.com/articles/ivory\\_billed\\_wp.html](http://www.juliezickefoose.com/articles/ivory_billed_wp.html)



By John James Audubon



## Books:

*The Ivory-billed Woodpecker* by James Tanner (Dover Books, 2003, a republication of a 1942 research report by National Audubon Society that was based on Tanner's Ph.D. thesis)

*The Grail Bird: Hot on the Trail of the Ivory-billed Woodpecker* by Tim Gallagher (2005)

*In Search of the Ivory-billed Woodpecker* by Jerome A. Jackson (2004)

*The Race to Save the Lord God Bird* by Phillip Hoose (2004; good for grades 6 and up)

---

## A Dream Realized: A Shorebird Symposium

---

Ohioans who love shorebirds have to think like the birds. We keep track of the rhythms of the year of course: most of our shorebirds appear only during spring and fall, when they make their long and perilous journeys to and from the Arctic. But like the birds we have to watch the weather, too. The direction of the winds can make all the difference between finding thousands of birds and finding none. Sometimes rains will overwhelm fields and shorebirds will drop out of the sky to feed. And, like the birds, we have to be alert for habitat that just suddenly appears because of unrelated human activities: a drought may make humans water their lawns, making the shallow end of the local reservoir a rich mudflat, or the local wildlife area may have to repair a dike, and drains an impoundment usually devoted to waterfowl, with similar results. Recently a lot of shorebirds have been found at muddy puddles in Butler County construction sites!

Seeing shorebirds is always a chancy thing here, because the habitats they need to refuel during their long journeys come and go. It often happens that very few bits of this kind of habitat are available at the right times of year; this is an inconvenience for us, but it is a much more serious problem for the birds. Our 41 species of migrant warblers generally have no problem finding trees that harbor insects, and our 44 species of waterfowl seem to do all right finding watery areas, but for our 47 species of shorebirds, who need something in between, sucking it in and trying to get past Ohio without starving is often the only option.

Getting shorebird enthusiasts together at a scheduled event has always been an elusive dream. Birders can't schedule shorebird habitat. It just happens, or somebody creates some in the course of doing something else. The ancient spots the birds used to depend on—the wet prairies of western Ohio, sandbars in the big rivers, the ever-changing shorelines and marshes along Lake Erie—are either gone or altered beyond recognition.

So it was with delight that we learned that Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge, as part of a new emphasis on biodiversity and new attentions to non-game species, was willing to work with us to manage Refuge properties to attract shorebirds during one of the heaviest migration periods in the year. We could actually predict when birds would show up in great numbers, and we could schedule an event accordingly! The OOS and the Toledo Naturalists' Association, the venerable local organization long devoted to the extraordinary bird life of northwestern Ohio, jumped at the chance to hold a shorebird event as partners with Ottawa.

So we'll get together to enjoy and learn about shorebirds, to study their needs as migrants and what we can do to conserve and provide their habitats. We hope to make this a regular event, just as we hope that management for migrant shorebird habitat will become a routine part of the regimes of local land managers in the western Lake Erie marshes.

We invite everyone who wants to learn more about these beautiful long-distance travelers to register for our Shorebird Symposium at Maumee Bay State Park from 8 am till dusk on Saturday, August 27<sup>th</sup>. We'll have six speakers who know and love shorebirds, each of whom will teach us a different aspect of their lives, habitat needs, and field identification: Robert Russell, Douglas Helmers, Jon Dunn, Bob Royse, Mark Shieldcastle, and Caleb Putnam. We'll spend the last four hours of the day in the field at Ottawa NWR, observing 15-20 species of migrant shorebirds at locations managed specifically for this educational event. Nothing like this has ever happened before in Ohio, and we'd like to get a tradition started, so even if you can't attend this time there'll be more events later. Help us by coming to learn, then putting your knowledge to work on behalf of shorebirds. Many more details, along with a registration form, are on the OOS site [www.ohiobirds.org](http://www.ohiobirds.org); just follow the links off the marbled godwits adorning the home page. We hope to see you there!

—Bill Whan

## The Cerulean Available On-line

If you missed any previous issues of this newsletter, you can download them from the OOS web site at <http://www.ohiobirds.org/publications/cerulean/about.php>.

If you'd like to save trees (and OOS some postage), we will send you an e-mailed notice when future issues appear on-line, instead of a printed copy of this newsletter. Just send a note to the editor at [cerulean@ohiobirds.org](mailto:cerulean@ohiobirds.org).

## Birder's Bio - Bob Roach

It's hard to remember a time that I didn't have a bird guide and at least a cheap pair of binoculars. I would casually try to identify any birds I saw on my fishing trips to Canada and other places. It was about ten years ago that I literally had my eyes opened to birding. I was a member of the hike and bike patrol in the Cuyahoga Valley National Park patrolling in the Station Road area. I saw a man looking in a tree with binoculars and stopped to see what he was looking at. He let me look through his binoculars at a Baltimore Oriole and its nest. I had never imagined that binoculars could be so good. We engaged in a conversation, and he informed me about optics and the fact that he was giving the program for our group at our next meeting. His name—Dwight Chasar. The program was on the birds that pass through the park. I couldn't believe the variety and beauty of the birds. The next day I ordered a good pair of binoculars and have been going full blast ever since. At first I birded alone and now bird with my best friends Pam Daum and Denis Feld. It is a special treat for the three of us to make our frequent trips to Wooster to bird with Su Snyder. My other main interests are doing frog, butterfly, snake and hawk surveys as a Metro Parks volunteer. Lately I have become hooked on bird photography.

--Bob Roach

*Editor's note: Over fifty of Bob's bird photos are currently on display at The F.A. Seiberling Naturealm, 1828 Smith Road, Akron, Ohio, through August 31". He and his wife Margie reside in Akron.*

## Book Review--The Grail Bird, Hot on the Trail of the Ivory-billed Woodpecker

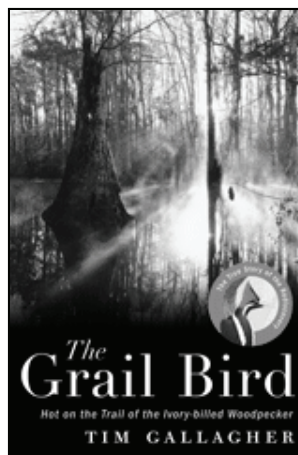
Gallagher, Tim 2005. *The Grail Bird: Hot on the Trail of the Ivory-billed Woodpecker*. Houghton Mifflin Co. Hardbound: 288 pp, \$25.

This is the story of the rarest bird in the world, the Ivory-billed Woodpecker (IBW). It is so rare that it was declared extinct by almost every bird expert. The last official sighting in the U.S. was 1944.... until now.

This bird was living undetected for the last 60 years, not in darkest Africa or deepest Amazon but near Little Rock, Arkansas. How could the largest woodpecker in North America live under the radar of every birdwatcher this long? Its habitat is not a Metropark for a Sunday afternoon bird walk. Treacherous dark water currents, quicksand, cottonmouths, and monsoon-like rains await an IBW chaser.

For years rumors of IBWs have drifted up to such venerable institutions as LSU and the Cornell Lab of Ornithology from local guides and backwoods hunters but were largely discounted. These reporters were considered unreliable kooks, liars, or stringers. A stringer in birding parlance is a person who in his zeal to see a rare bird twists his sighting of a common bird into a rarer bird and fervently believes his self-deception. There is even skepticism among academics toward reports emanating from their own colleagues.

Because of this attitude some topnotch professionals have suppressed their observations of IBWs for fear of ruining their reputations or their entire careers.



Tim Gallagher, magazine editor of the Cornell Lab, a fervent ghost-chaser, a person who spends all his spare time searching for so-called "extinct" birds, was undaunted by the prospects of forbidden swamps and forbidding experts. His obsession with the IBW began in the 1970s with a *Life* magazine article about John Dennis's sightings of the species in the Big Thicket of east Texas. This is no ordinary backyard bird. This is a bird venerated by Thomas Jefferson and admired by Teddy Roosevelt, painted and praised by Audubon and Roger

Tory Peterson. It is called the "Lord God Bird" because when people see it they say "Lord God, look at that bird." The author's exhaustive research of primary sources and personal communications gives us a meticulous reconstruction of the modern history of the IBW.

Gallagher drags us along with his ghost-chasing buddies through the muck of the Louisiana bayous as he follows every lead of IBW sightings. He tells us chances of seeing the IBW are not as good as winning the lottery. Was it chance that the last great expedition to see this species was launched in 1935 by Dr. Arthur A. Allen, founder of the Cornell Lab? Is Gallagher the avatar of Allen? In Arkansas there is a fresh report of a sighting by Gene Sparling, a savvy backwoodsman. Gallagher rushes us to Bayou de View, a long thread of swamp forest, unlikely in its small dimensions to hold an IBW, but it is here that we finally see our ghost. Incredibly we fail to get any pictures for the scientific community necessary to confirm the sighting!

Back at Cornell, Gallagher relates his find to his boss, John Fitzpatrick. A seasoned scientist, Fitzpatrick subjects Gallagher to a grueling 90-minute inquisition on every minute detail of the sighting. At last convinced, Fitzpatrick places all the considerable resources of the Cornell Lab behind an expedition to refine and photograph the bird, once and for all confirming its existence. The pace quickens as a SWAT team of the birders with the best ears, eyes, and birding instincts are assembled - a Delta Force of birders.

The rest is history. A small article on April 29, 2005 in the *Columbus Dispatch* on page 8, announced its rediscovery. It made headlines in the *New York Times*. Millions of people rejoiced.

*The Grail* is a story of failed conservation and its redemption. Gallagher wrote this book to raise awareness of the continued need to conserve a valuable American treasure, southern bottomland forest, and its jewel, the IBW. Lately a spate of books about the IBW have appeared. *The Grail* is arguably the best of those but categorically stands alone as the only one whose author has actually seen the Lord God Bird. --Dr. Bernard Master

*This review first appeared in shorter form in the Columbus Dispatch.*

## OOS Partner - Cincinnati Bird Club

Ever since the 1940s, the Cincinnati Bird Club has been devoted to the activity of birding. Its 150+ members come from all walks of life, but share a passion for birds. Although membership was originally by invitation only, the Club is now open to anyone who shares that passion.

Except during the summer, the Cincinnati Bird Club offers monthly program meetings and numerous field trips. Dues are \$12.00 per year (summer to summer) for individuals, \$15.00 per year for families, or \$6.00 per year for students, and should be sent to: Peg Gatch, 11 Mound Avenue, Milford, OH 45150.


A great deal more information about the Cincinnati Bird Club, and about birding in and around Cincinnati, is available online at <http://cincinnatibirds.com/birdclub/>.


*Editor's note: To learn how your organization can become an OOS partner, please see our web site at [www.ohiobirds.org](http://www.ohiobirds.org).*

**FUNDRAISER**

Read a great bird-watching magazine and

# Help Support the OOS





Subscribe to *Bird Watcher's Digest* (BWD) today and you'll receive a useful and interesting birding magazine written by birders and for birders. But even better, you will also support the Ohio Ornithological Society.

**For every NEW BWD subscription sold through this special promotion, OOS receives \$10 from BWD!**

A BWD subscription costs just \$19.99 for one year (6 issues). Our goal is to raise \$500 in six months. Will you help?

Subscribe by phone to help support OOS:

## Call 800-879-2473

Weekdays from 8-5 EST. Mention this ad and the OOS when you call.  
Find out more about the magazine at [www.birdwatchersdigest.com](http://www.birdwatchersdigest.com)

BWD is an Ohio-based, family-owned business located in Marietta. The Thompson family started BWD in their living room in 1978.



**OUR MISSION . . .**

Welcoming backyard birdwatchers and researchers in the field alike, the Ohio Ornithological Society is the only statewide organization specifically devoted to fostering a deeper appreciation of wild birds, fellowship and collaboration in advancing our collective knowledge about them, and our ability to speak with one voice to preserve Ohio's bird habitats.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

- Micki Dunakin - Antwerp  
Rob Harlan - Norton  
Laura Kammermeier - Kent  
Ned Keller - Cleves  
Peter King - Westerville  
Greg Links - Toledo  
Bernard Master - Worthington  
Jim McCormac - Columbus  
Greg Miller - Sugarcreek  
Ed Pierce - Akron  
Su Snyder - Wooster  
Bill Thompson III - Marietta  
Bill Whan - Columbus

**Ohio Ornithological Society Inaugural Conference**  
**April 29 – May 1, 2005**  
**Species List**

Canada Goose	Whip-poor-will	Nashville Warbler
Wood Duck	Chimney Swift	Northern Parula
Mallard	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	Yellow Warbler
Blue-winged Teal	Belted Kingfisher	Chestnut-sided Warbler
Green-winged Teal	Red-bellied Woodpecker	Cape May Warbler
Ruffed Grouse	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Black-throated Blue Warbler
Wild Turkey	Downy Woodpecker	Yellow-rumped Warbler
Northern Bobwhite	Hairy Woodpecker	Black-throated Green Warbler
Pied-billed Grebe	Northern Flicker	Blackburnian Warbler
Double-crested Cormorant	Pileated Woodpecker	Kirland's Warbler
Great Blue Heron	Eastern Wood-Pewee	Yellow-throated Warbler
Great Egret	Olive-sided Flycatcher	Pine Warbler
Green Heron	Acadian Flycatcher	Prairie Warbler
Black Vulture	Least Flycatcher	Palm Warbler
Turkey Vulture	Eastern Phoebe	Bay-breasted Warbler
Osprey	Great Crested Flycatcher	Cerulean Warbler
Bald Eagle	Eastern Kingbird	Black-and-white Warbler
Mississippi Kite	White-eyed Vireo	American Redstart
Sharp-shinned Hawk	Yellow-throated Vireo	Prothonotary Warbler
Cooper's Hawk	Blue-headed Vireo	Worm-eating Warbler
Red-shouldered Hawk	Warbling Vireo	Ovenbird
Broad-winged Hawk	Red-eyed Vireo	Louisiana Waterthrush
Red-tailed Hawk	Blue Jay	Kentucky Warbler
American Kestrel	American Crow	Common Yellowthroat
Sora	Horned Lark	Hooded Warbler
American Coot	Purple Martin	Wilson's Warbler
American Golden-plover	Tree Swallow	Yellow-breasted Chat
Black-bellied Plover	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	Summer Tanager
Piping Plover	Bank Swallow	Scarlet Tanager
Semipalmated Plover	Cliff Swallow	Eastern Towhee
Killdeer	Barn Swallow	Chipping Sparrow
Greater Yellowlegs	Carolina Chickadee	Field Sparrow
Lesser Yellowlegs	Tufted Titmouse	Vesper Sparrow
Solitary Sandpiper	White-breasted Nuthatch	Savannah Sparrow
Spotted Sandpiper	Brown Creeper	Song Sparrow
Least Sandpiper	Carolina Wren	White-throated Sparrow
Pectoral Sandpiper	House Wren	White-crowned Sparrow
Dunlin	Golden-crowned Kinglet	Northern Cardinal
Wilson's Snipe	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Rose-breasted Grosbeak
American Woodcock	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	Blue Grosbeak
Bonaparte's Gull	Eastern Bluebird	Indigo Bunting
Ring-billed Gull	Swainson's Thrush	Red-winged Blackbird
Herring Gull	Hermit Thrush	Eastern Meadowlark
Caspian Tern	Wood Thrush	Rusty Blackbird
Forster's Tern	American Robin	Common Grackle
Black Tern	Gray Catbird	Brown-headed Cowbird
Rock Pigeon	Northern Mockingbird	Orchard Oriole
Mourning Dove	Brown Thrasher	Baltimore Oriole
Black-billed Cuckoo	European Starling	Purple Finch
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Blue-winged Warbler	House Finch
Eastern Screech-Owl	Tennessee Warbler	American Goldfinch
Barred Owl	Orange-crowned Warbler	House Sparrow