



# The Cerulean

Fall 2014 Vol. 11, No. 2

Quarterly Newsletter of the Ohio Ornithological Society

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## Winter RaptorLand! January 17, 2015

Please plan now to join us for the annual outing to The Wilds. We are branding this as "Winter **RaptorLand**" which seems a fit name for this special day. Registration is now open. In order to ensure the maximum level of birding enjoyment for this trip, we will be limiting the registration to 125 so that we can accommodate two sittings at lunch and allow optimal birding for the great selection of birds. We will again be awed by either the rhino families or the giraffes, whichever are cooperating. This year, in order to defray the expenses to OOS from the use of The Wilds facilities, we will be asking for a \$10 voluntary contribution per person. There will be a contribution bucket at the lunchroom. We appreciate your generosity.

Please email [raptorland@ohiobirds.org](mailto:raptorland@ohiobirds.org) to RSVP and include the number of attendees in your group. If you are requesting that you be assigned to a specific leader, let us know who that is. Registration information and outing details will also be on the OOS Website.

See you in **Winter Raptorland!**

## Passenger Pigeon REMEMBERED



RANDY ROGERS

The OOS and Cincinnati Zoo Passenger Pigeon Symposium provided birders from as far away as Toronto and Louisiana with a value-packed itinerary for Labor Day weekend. On Friday night's "Martinis with Martha", \$500 dollars was raised for the zoo's

Conservation and Research of Endangered Wildlife (CREW) program while everyone enjoyed the combined musical styling's of The Rain Crows and the Lonesome Strangers. Chris McCullough gave origami lessons as we folded our own passenger pigeon flock,

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# From The OOS PRESIDENT

## Bill Thompson, III

Dear OOS Friends:

The winter birding season is upon us and great changes are, too.

The winter birds are arriving with each passing cold front—it looks



*Bill Thompson, III,  
OOS President.*

like it may be a banner year for pine siskins here in southeast Ohio. I enjoy this season so much because of the close relationships I get to develop with the birds visiting our feeders. They come in for food each day just after dawn and visit throughout the day—even more readily when bad weather is coming. To be able to look outside on a snowy afternoon and know that the food and bird-friendly habitat we're providing is why the birds are here on our little patch of the planet—well, that's deeply satisfying.

Equally dear to me are the relationships that we share and foster in Ohio's birding community. When we founded the Ohio Ornithological Society in 2004, our goal was to unite Ohio's bird watchers in several ways: to form a better network of communication and sharing of information, to support bird and habitat conservation and its supporting research, and to help Ohio's birders come together to enjoy our state's amazing bird-

life. I feel we've been hugely successful on all counts—and we've only been in existence as an organization for slightly more than a decade. So many wonderful, energetic, and talented people have helped make the OOS what it is today. I've been proud to be a part of the OOS since its founding. It's been an important part of my life for the past 10 years while I've served as a regional representative, an at-large board member, vice-president, and, for the past year, as OOS president.

Now it's time to pass the baton to a new president and a new generation of leaders for the Ohio Ornithological Society. I'll be stepping down as OOS president as of the December 6, 2014, membership meeting and general election. I've nominated Julie Davis, longtime OOS member and officer, to take my place as OOS president. We'll have a number of new board members joining us at this election meeting, so I hope you will make plans to attend, to exercise your right to vote for the organization's board members, and to remind yourself what's special about the OOS.

Please support the new team of



OOS leaders. We are an all-volunteer organization and we need your involvement, your support, and your enthusiasm if we are to continue to thrive in our role as Ohio's Birding Network.

Thank you for being a part of the OOS family. I'll look forward to seeing you out there with the birds.

Wishing you a birdy, healthy, joy-filled 2015.

Sincerely,

Bill Thompson, III  
OOS President



*continued from page 1*



RANDY ROGERS (3)

*OOS President, Bill Thompson, III chats with artist John Ruthven. A passenger pigeon from the zoo's collection.*

and Cincinnati's Masterworks of Nature displayed beautiful bird themed works of art. Most exciting was an extensive opportunity to visit with most of our guest speakers over informal drinks and semi-formal finger foods!

Saturday morning author Joel Greenburg (*A Feathered River Across the Sky*) led our line-up of speakers that included Jim McCormac, John Ruthven, and Brian Jorg. Attendees had options in the afternoon that included full zoo access, an advance look at the newly refurbished 1914 aviary, or a behind the scenes tour of the Geiger Museum featuring their collection of extinct bird specimens. After dinner several attendees went birding with special access to Fernald Nature Preserve, where the water levels had been managed espe-

*continued on page 4*



*Speaker and author Joel Greenburg views a portion of the Cincinnati Zoo's passenger pigeon exhibit.*





*continued from page 3*

cially to provide shorebird habitat for our visit. Many also visited the 3-story tall Ruthven's mural downtown. On Sunday, we were invited by Oxbow Inc. to bird their properties, with the group led by several of our speakers.

As board member Randy Rogers noted in his opening remarks,



*Two views of a great auk from the Cincinnati Zoo collection.*



*Ivory-billed woodpecker from the Cincinnati Zoo collection.*

"I believe that future historians will look at the human destruction of the passenger pigeon as not just an event significant to the history of a particular culture or region, but an event that ranks with a relative few events...as significant in the

history of humanity." Commemorating the extinction anniversary was an important for OOS and the zoo, and our event successfully reflected on our loss while generating a positive energy going forward in our appreciation of birds and protecting species for the future.



*Top: Carolina parakeet.  
Bottom: Passenger pigeon.*

RANDY ROGERS (5)

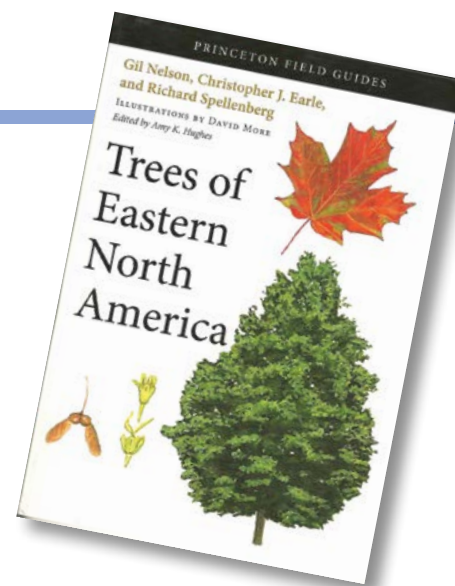
## Beyond Birds: **BOOK REVIEW**

# Princeton University Field Guides: Trees of Eastern North America

By Gil Nelson, Christopher J. Earle, and Richard Spellenberg  
Illustrated by David More

Princeton University Press, 2014

304 pages. Soft Cover, \$29.95



By Scott Pendleton

As I fondle this three pound book, my wife exasperatingly asks, "Do you really need another tree book?" Since I have ten tree and/or shrub books, this is a fair enough question. The books span from the 1903 *Our Northern Shrubs* by Keeler to the 2009 *The Sibley Guide to Trees*. Among this mass are regional guides, *Trees, Shrubs and Vines of South Eastern Ohio and Appalachia* by Perine and Profant (highly recommended), traditional field guides such as *Peterson's*, and finally a little 150-page spiral-bound gem titled *How to Know Your Trees* by Jaques. Since this book is part of Princeton's Field Guide series, it will be reviewed as a field guide.

The first thing you will notice is its heft, 720 pages weighing in at 2#15.1 oz. This is the price you pay for a comprehensive (825 species), well-illustrated guide that includes something most tree books do not, a fair number of our shrubs that only rarely appear as trees. In the introduction the authors point this out and note that botanically there are no differences between the

trees and the shrubs; they are both woody plants. Traditionally trees have a single trunk whereas shrubs have multiple trunks. I consider the inclusion of these "shrubs" a real plus.

The 33-page introduction is well written, concise and simple enough for the novice to learn tree identification. It illustrates typical leaf characteristics and has a section on flowers and fruits. Also included is the mettle of any plant field guide, a key to the species. It is here where I must confess that I am old, if not old at least obsolete. Gone are the days of the dichotomous keys. I love dichotomous keys. Included here is a picture guide to some of the more common leaves; a system that by its nature is incomplete. The question is, "Does it work?" Yes, no and maybe. It will get you to the correct page for many common species with fairly distinct leaves. Some of the leaves pictured are a little too similar and it might take a couple of tries to get to the right species. This system suffers from its lack of completeness. If a leaf is not pictured, one has to resort to the hunt and peck method in

the descriptions. It also suffers from lack of scale. The leaves are roughly the same size on the page when they may be very different in nature. The addition of average sizes would have helped. On the other hand, even basic keys would have added 20-30 pages to this already large field guide.

Once the user gets to the species accounts, this book really shines. The description has four parts. It starts with a quick ID section, then a physical description that includes the impression one gets when looking at the tree, bark, twig, leaf, flower and fruit. Habitat and range follow. They are concise and efficiently written with range also being illustrated by a thumbnail map. The text ends with similar species with some having an additional notes section. In the field, the quick ID section works well. The one gripe here is if measurements are going to be used as identification characteristics, a ruler needs added to the cover. This is especially true in this book since all measurements are metric.

*continued on page 7*





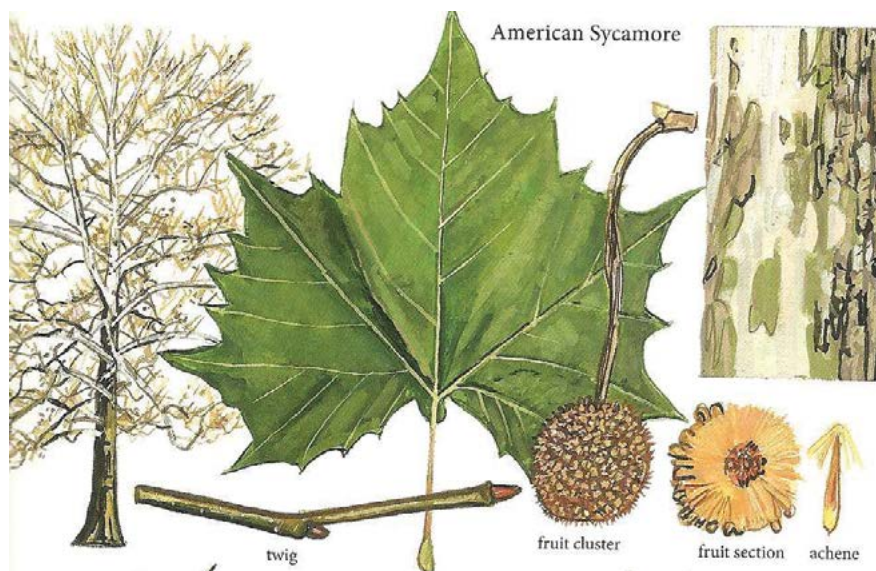
# The American Sycamore

*(Platanus occidentalis)*

Near Louisville, Kentucky, Audubon placed his ear against a large sycamore tree, "All was silent within. I remained in that posture probably twenty minutes, when suddenly I thought the great tree was giving way and coming down upon me. Instinctively I sprung from it, but when I looked up to it again, what was my astonishment to see it standing as firm as ever. The swallows (chimney swifts) were now pouring out in a black continued stream. I ran back to my post, and listened in amazement to the noise within."

The sycamore is the behemoth of Ohio flood plains where it grows rapidly and can live for several centuries. As it grows and flakes off older bark, the tree develops a camouflage look with large patches of white and gray-green, making it one of Ohio's more distinctive and easy to identify trees. Its large, five-pointed leaves have a distinctive bulge at their attachment. The ball shaped flowers and fruits give it the colloquial names buttonwood and buttonball tree.

Sycamores are magnets for nesting, feeding and migrating birds. Yellow-throated warblers, once known as sycamore warbler, are especially attracted to them and counts on float trips in eastern Ohio can easily reach into the high teens. One can watch this warbler, with its creeper-like feeding habits, work the loose bark of this species searching for food. Many birds



**Above: Sycamore field marks.**

**Below: This hollow sycamore tree in southeast Ohio hosts nesting barn owls.**

also use its stout branches for nest sites with a large tree often hosting more than one species at the same time. As this tree ages, it often develops cavities which are used by owls and other cavity nesting birds. In the spring, be sure to observe holes in the trunk for the presence of curious barred owl nestlings and their fuzzy noggins. Although, you should not be too surprised if the noggin you see is a raccoon.

Gone are the original growth sycamores so large Johnny Appleseed could sleep in their hollow trunks. But, are Audubon's roosting trees also gone? He estimated there were 9,000 chimney swifts using that roost and the likelihood of finding one so large is remote. However, those swifts foraging over Wayne National Forest in



southeastern Ohio are nesting and roosting somewhere. Ohio birders should remain open to the possibility of natural cavity nesting and roosting swifts and if lucky enough to find such a tree, document and report it.

DAVID MORE

# Name that NEST!

**Habitat:** Roughly four-acre sedge meadow with small areas of cattails and open water. Nest suspended approximately one foot above wet ground and a foot below canopy. Outer cup's dimensions are 4" outside diameter and 3" high and made of coarse grass and sedge stems. Inside cup lined with fine grass and sedge with inside diameter of 2.5" and 2" deep. Four eggs with moderate amount of brown splotching and a blue base color are typical.



SCOTT PENDLETON (2)



*Answer on page 9.*

## Book REVIEW:

*continued from page 5*

More's illustrations make this book. Almost every species has a profile of an adult tree, a much appreciated addition. Leaves, flowers, fruits and bark are all illustrated. Sibley uses a fine brush with delicate shading and precise lines to reproduce nature. No fine vein that travels to the tip of the leaf here. More uses a large, bold imprecise stroke that captures the character of the tree and is in many ways more realistic. Excellent illustrations complementing clear concise text, what more can you ask for?

In field guides there will never be a be-all-and-end-all book. They each fill some niche. Is this the best book for young naturalists or scout troops just learning trees? No, stick with Jaques or Peterson's. Will this identify every woody plant in eastern Ohio? No, you will need Perine and Profant for that. But you had better brush up on your dichotomous keys to use that one. Will I carry this book in the field? No, at least not in Ohio but I can see carrying it in the field where my tree knowledge is scant. Will this book be stored in my car so it is close at hand? Absolutely. Do you need this book? Need, hmm, kind of a funny word which, fortunately for me, has lots of leeway in its definition. I need this book and so do you.





# Making Your Data COUNT

## Bias or I Hate House Sparrows By Paul Hurtado and Scott Pendleton

As threats to birds increase, it is important that the data we collect are useful. One way to make your data more useful is to recognize bias. Bias is any observer behavior that skews data. Bias comes in many forms, but as bird watchers it pays to focus on bias that affects the places we visit, when we visit them, and how well we detect and report the birds that are there.

The excitement and pandemonium that is Magee Marsh in May is a great example of spatial or location bias. This should not be a surprise. After all, we are birders and we do tend to go where we know we can find birds. Why is this bias important to birds and bird conservation? Conventional wisdom says as birds migrate north they fuel up at the coast before attempting to fly over Lake Erie. As true as that is, the question is, "What percentage of migrating birds stop there?" We probably do not know if woodlots three or ten miles inland, from a conservation point of view, are as important because we haven't looked.

An easy way to mitigate location bias is to explore undervisited areas, to get away from the beaten path. Not sure where to start? Start by visiting "so-so" habitat that might be birdy, but that is neglected by most birders. You can also do what eBird calls a random count. After leaving a spot where you know there are birds, randomly stop at least three miles away and take a point count. Paired data points can be very useful for understanding bird distribu-

tion. And you never know what surprise awaits you at a new spot.

For obvious reasons, another big spatial bias is road bias. To maximize our birding time, we tend to choose easy access. Not everyone has the time or physical ability to walk a three mile off-road loop but for those who do, it can be both fun and rewarding to see what you bump into. Float trips are another great way to mitigate road bias, while adding to our knowledge of bird distribution. The access to great habitat is incredible and the birds are not nearly as apprehensive when compared to walking up on them.

The weekend effect is a well-known bias in citizen science data bases, and we all know some times of day (early morning) are more birdy than others (mid-day). Unfortunately, watching birds doesn't pay all that well and most of us still have to work during the week. It is a mistake to equate the time it takes to do a list with the quality of the list. You absolutely find more birds the longer you bird. However, a well done ten minute point count will



*View of co-author Scott Pendleton's 2.25 mile eBird route through the under-birded open grass of reclaimed strip mines at an area he calls "the Bowl." He has walked it 136 times in the last three years and who would have guessed that in that time 165 species would be identified, the last being two willets on September 8, 2014.*

find as many birds on a per hour basis and therefore tell researchers just as much. Consider doing short counts during the week to offset the weekend effect and report those mid-day checklists however short they may be.

We have reached species bias. This works both ways. There is a positive bias towards "good" birds and a negative bias towards "bad" birds or even common birds. As I write this there are many Ohio reddish egrets showing up on the Birder's Dashboard website. This is an example of spatial bias and species bias. Once again, this is not surprising as a reddish egret is a truly rare bird in Ohio. But on some of those lists it is the only bird on the list. If true, it is remarkable that such good habitat would hold only one bird. This positive bias for one





*Blue-winged warbler.*

MARLENE DE LA CRUZ

*Eager birders crowd Magee Marsh the first two weeks of May. This one area during this short period accounts for 9% of all species ticks for the entire year in eBird, showing both a location and time bias. As a state, 44% of all species ticks occur in the month of May.*

species and negative bias for others is easy to change: take a few minutes to look around and record the other birds present and while you are driving home, stop three miles away and do a short random count.

By far, the most common species bias is negative bias to “bad” or common birds. “I do not count \_\_\_\_\_ because they are so common.” What is common now may not be common in the future and if we do not have data to show declines we may not realize there is a problem until it is too late. Before you scoff, think of the Passenger Pigeon. Or, ask anyone who remembers the days of 100s or 1000s of rusty black birds if they would have dreamed they could crash so quickly. If you are not going to count the common ones, you should at least default to your best conservative estimate.

And then there is the lowly house sparrow, in neck-to-neck competition with the European starling for the bad bird of all time. If this bird wasn’t so maligned, we would be



*House sparrow.*

SUE EVANOFF

*The lowly house sparrow photographed by Sue Evanoff but ignored by many.*

amazed at its adaptive ability and some remarkable behaviors. All I can say is swallow your bias and count the damn things (and starlings, and rock pigeons): you are going to be way ahead of the curve.

Science is a human endeavor and bias is here to stay, especially in citizen science. Bias- recognize it, think about it and mitigate it. For more ways to improve the value of your notes and birding checklists, see [http:// help.ebird.org](http://help.ebird.org)

## “Name that NEST” Answer

*Continued from page 7*



DANE ADAMS

Answer: Swamp Sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*). This species tends to sit tight when incubating but once flushed its belligerent chipping from a nearby perch will be noticed by even the most unobservant. Most birders tend to associate it with cat-tail marshes, which it does frequently inhabit, but it is equally at home in any meadow, marsh or swamp that has adequate singing perches and at least some open water. Typically the nest is suspended in cattails or a clump of grassy vegetation. However, they will occasionally nest in shrubs and on the ground.



# Upcoming EVENTS:

**Annual Membership Meeting - Saturday,  
December 6, 2014**

**Please RSVP to Rebecca**

**Hinkle at: [Cerulean.hinkle@gmail.com](mailto:Cerulean.hinkle@gmail.com)**

1:00 - 5:00 pm, Bay Lodge, 492 Bradley Rd. Bay Village, OH 44140

1:00-2:00 - Meet at Bay Lodge to warm up. Bring your own lunch, but no cooking is permitted in the lodge. Hot soup will be provided by the OOS.

2:00-3:00 - \*\*Annual meeting and election of officers

3:00 - 4:30 - Program by Chuck Slusarczyk - "Birding Lake Erie" and Gull ID.

Chuck Slusarczyk Jr. is a life-long birder, guide, and wildlife photographer. His works have been seen throughout the Ohio birding community, and his efforts to assist and educate novice birders via social media are well known.

Chuck is currently employed as a Seasonal Naturalist with the Cleveland Metroparks and is a member of the National Association for Interpretation (NAI) and a graduate of the Ohio Certified Volunteer Naturalist program (OCVN).



\*\*There are several board openings this year and this is the slate the board is presenting to the membership for a vote on Dec. 6, 2014 at the annual meeting:

Director-at-Large – Tom Bain

Director-at-Large – Tom Hissong

Northeast Region Director – Open

Central Region Director – Bill Heck

Southwest Director – Kathy McDonald

Recording Secretary – Randy Rogers

Treasurer – Bruce Miller

Requirements for nomination are:

- Nominee must be a member in good standing of OOS
- Nominee must live or work in Ohio
- Nominations may be submitted to [info@ohiobirds.org](mailto:info@ohiobirds.org) with "Board Nomination" in the subject line.

**Birding With OOS  
& Annual OOS  
Membership Meeting -  
December 6, 2014**

**A Morning of Winter Birding  
with OOS.**

Free and open to the public.

We'll offer friendly birding guides at two fabulous winter birding locations: Wendy Park and E72nd Street. We will meet at 8:30 am and concentrate on gulls and waterfowl. Birders may visit one or both locations.

- Directions to Wendy Park:  
<http://www.wendypark.org/directions.html>
- Directions to E72nd Street:  
<http://ebird.org/ebird/>

## Save the Dates!

**Winter RaptorLand** (AKA The Wilds outing.) *See Page 1 for more information.* January 17, 2015.

Join the OOS for its annual sojourn to the Wilds for winter raptors.

Please email [raptorland@ohiobirds.org](mailto:raptorland@ohiobirds.org) to RSVP for the Wilds Trip.

## Shawnee Spring outing

April 24-25

We will be needing many volunteers since this meeting will be similar to last year's 10th OOS anniversary celebration.

## Annual Christmas Counts 2014!

Information about all the Christmas Counts for which we have dates, are listed on the OOS web site at: <http://www.ohiobirds.org/site/library/wintercounts/alphabet.php>. If anyone has additions or corrections, please send them to Ned Keller at [nedkeller49@gmail.com](mailto:nedkeller49@gmail.com).

Looking for another Christmas Bird Count? The following lists counts that are fully or partly in Ohio that have 10 or less participants. If interested, please contact the compiler. Details and contacts can be found on our website at <http://www.ohiobirds.org/site/library/wintercounts/alphabet.php>.

Count Name	County or Counties Covered	Date
Black Swamp	Defiance and Paulding	12/17/14
Bucyrus	Crawford	01/04/15
Clark County	Clark County	12/19/14
Oxford	Butler and Preble	12/20/14
Wheeling	Ohio (WV) and Belmont	01/03/15
Youngstown	Mahoning	12/20/14



# A Modern-day Muir

By Cheryl Harner

The National Natural Areas Conference was held in Dayton, in mid-October. Some of the most outstanding minds from across the country gathered in the south-western corner of Ohio to learn more about natural areas and to laud a few of their own.

No one was more pleased than I, to attend the banquet where Paul Knoop, Jr. received the George B. Fell Award. This is the highest award given by Natural Areas and Ohio's favorite naturalist son and OOS member, Paul Knoop, Jr. was an outstanding pick by the committee.

From the George B. Fell Award presentation text:

*"At the age of 80, Paul continues to be a champion of the land through his eloquent writings on behalf of meadows and woodlands, parks and forests- his writing speaks directly to people's hearts. Like a modern-day Muir, Paul's sphere of influence is as far-reaching as his countless students and friends across the Midwest. He will long be remembered as the Patriarch of Ohio Naturalists."*

Paul and his bride, Cathy, are a significant force for nature education in Ohio. His kind and gentle teachings lure students into the light of Natural Areas. He provokes thought. He encourages, and supposes... just the thing to warm-up the brain cells of a mind, young or old.

Paul and Cathy are staples at Camp Oty'okwa the Big Brothers and Big Sisters camp situated in the Hocking Hills. I had



ANNA WITTMER

*Paul Knoop, Jr. receiving the George B. Fell Award.*

the good fortune to meet Paul through Flora-Quest. He has always been one of our key leaders and a vital part of our program. His main career was spent as an educator at the Aullwood Audubon Center in Dayton, where he started leading Audubon Society field trips when he was just 14 years old.

"There are few things in life as noble or as satisfying as preserving a bit of the living planet." Paul Knoop, Jr.

Complete blog post at <http://cherylharner.blogspot.com/2014/10/a-modern-day-muir.html>

Editor's Note: I too am glad that such an amazing naturalist received this prestigious award. Early in my birding career, Paul gave me the best birding advice I have yet to receive, "Don't be a bird watcher Scott; be a bird learner. And what you will learn is—it's all about habitat."

## Window Collisions



### What is the issue?

It has been estimated up to 1 billion birds are killed in North America each year as a result of window collisions! This is one of the largest threats facing urban bird populations. Residential homes are estimated to represent 90% of building-related mortality, directly related to their large number compared to other building classes. However, more work is needed; only four studies in the past have focused on bird window collision mortality at houses.

### Opportunity for Citizen Science.

As part of the University of Alberta's Birds and Windows Project, they are looking for people to search for evidence of bird window collisions on a regular basis. Ideally, citizen scientists will walk the perimeter of their residence daily for a period of at least one month. There is no limit to the number of months you can be involved in the project and if a daily search does not suit your lifestyle they still want you to participate. Daily searches are preferred as previous studies have shown this reduces the chance of evidence being lost due to searcher error or evidence being removed by scavengers.

Evidence of bird window strikes include dead or injured birds found beneath a window or blood smears, body smudges or feathers found on the window glass. Participants are asked to photograph the collision evidence and upload it to the survey.

The project is ongoing and will be running through 2015. For more information about the project and its protocol, please visit <http://birdswindows.biology.ualberta.ca/>.



# Ohio Ornithological Society Membership Application

Join us online! [www.ohiobirds.org](http://www.ohiobirds.org)

We provide a statewide birding network welcoming bird watchers of all interests and abilities to unite for the enjoyment, study and conservation of Ohio's birds.

<b>\$15</b> Student/Limited income	<b>\$100</b> Patron/Business
<b>\$35</b> Individual	<b>\$250</b> Sustaining
<b>\$50</b> Family/Non Profit	<b>\$500</b> Benefactor
<b>\$20</b> Print publications*	<b>\$1,000</b> Lifetime

\*All members will receive the *Cerulean* and the *Ohio Cardinal* electronically. For Print Publications, please add \$20 to the membership fee. Membership is tax deductible to the extent allowed by law.

## JOIN US TODAY!

The *Cerulean* is our quarterly newsletter that includes up-to-date birding news around the state.

The *Ohio Cardinal* is our quarterly periodical that includes the current season's bird sightings and scientific articles.

## HELP US HELP THE BIRDS!

Conservation Fund	\$
Development Fund	\$

Total enclosed: \$

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Made with 30% recycled fiber and chlorine-free pulp timber from well-managed forest.



**Please check your membership renewal date, IN RED, above your address!**



PLEASE TAKE TIME TO  
RENEW OR JOIN OHIO'S  
BIRDING NETWORK!  
UNITED TOGETHER, BIRDERS  
IN OHIO CAN MAKE A HUGE  
DIFFERENCE FOR BIRDS &  
CONSERVATION!

To provide an Ohio Birding  
Network welcoming bird  
watchers of all levels of  
interest and ability to unite  
for the enjoyment, study,  
and conservation of Ohio's  
wild birds.

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