



From the Editor

Summer may seem a slow season for birding around the state. People go on vacation (and bird elsewhere). Songbirds cease to sing and seem to go into hiding. Heat, humidity, and bugs don't help either. I try to keep it up and continue my 20 minutes yard birding a few days per week, building a record of seasonal changes in species composition and abundance. Although my yard lists tend to be shorter during the summer, you never know what might show up.

The other day, a small feather settled on my shirt while I was scanning the burr oak in front of me. I looked up and saw a couple more small feathers slowly falling from the sky, as it seemed. It took me a while to realize that the source of the falling feathers was sitting right behind me, on top of a spruce tree: a Merlin, plucking a songbird! Not a bad yard bird at all. It even stayed long enough for some diagnostic pictures.

If you haven't been out much lately, this summer edition of **The Cerulean** should entice you to join upcoming field trips and birding events around the state (pages 10-11). There is good reading too: how Chuck-will's widows care for their young, winter habitat protection for Cerulean Warblers, automated bird identification, and more. Enjoy your OOS newsletter, and send your suggestions and contributions to ceruleaneditor@ohiobirds.org

The Cerulean

Summer 2015 Vol. 12, No. 2

Quarterly Newsletter of the Ohio Ornithological Society



GARY BUSH

Upland Sandpiper

FALL WARBLERS at Blendon Woods Metro Park, Columbus September 5, 2015

Join OOS president Julie Davis and central director Bill Heck on a search for fall warblers and other migrants. Our search will start as the sun hits the treetops, and we will be out two to three hours, depending on the birds!

We will meet at 7:30 a.m. in the parking lot of the nature center at Blendon Woods Metro Park. Prepare for light walking of some Blendon's trails, starting at 8:00 a.m.

Contact Julie Davis at greenheron58@insight.rr.com with questions.

Save the date! OOS Annual Meeting November 7, 2015

We will hold our annual meeting at Gorman Nature Center in Mansfield, OH. Join us during the day for field trips in the Mansfield-Mohican area, followed by dinner and speaker and our annual elections. Our speaker is Steve McKee - Steve has served his community for over 30 years as the former director of the Richland County Park District. He still considers all of the Mohican area his own backyard, and would like to share it with you. Steve's specialties are botany and birds. More details soon on ohiobirds.org

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Ten-Year Landscape Conservation Initiative in Colombia aims to help reverse Cerulean Warbler Decline

From abc.org, proaves.org



PRO AVES

In the Colombian Andes

A ten-year effort carried out by three conservation groups has led to the establishment of a critical six-mile long by half-mile wide conservation corridor in Colombia that provides important winter habitat for the iconic Cerulean Warbler, a small but spectacular bird that has seen its population plummet 70 percent since 1966.

The effort was led by American Bird Conservancy (ABC), a leading U.S. bird conservation group; Fundación ProAves, one of the leading conservation groups in Colombia; and Fondo para la Acción Ambiental y la Niñez, a Colombian organization that focuses on community, youth, and environmental projects.

Nearly 3,000 acres of land were reforested to connect existing habitat, using 500,000 seedlings of 26 native species

grown in nurseries established in the nearby Cerulean Warbler and Pauxi Pauxi bird reserves. More than 220 private landowners participated in the project by planting shade trees on their coffee and cocoa farms and cattle ranches.

“People in Colombia celebrate being the nation with the highest bird diversity in the world,” said Alonso Quevedo, Executive Director of Fundación ProAves. “It is significant that with over 1,900 avian species, communities are able to recognize and value the subset of migratory birds that arrive from North America. We are proud of our role in fostering this knowledge and pride for birds.”

The tree planting provides a “habitat bridge” between the two protected areas and targeted coffee and cocoa farms as well

as planting native shade trees to promote more canopy cover. Silvopasture practices—the planting of trees in otherwise open cattle pastures—were used to benefit the health of cattle and business productivity as well as provide tree cover for birds. Eighteen conservation easements, the first in Colombia, were used to conserve remnant patches of native forest.

“We’re excited at how the establishment of ecological easements has motivated local communities within the corridor and buffer zone,” said Jason Berry, International Landscape Conservation Officer for ABC. “In particular, we have seen the widespread implementation of good agricultural practices, including increased use of shade coffee and cocoa. Clearly, the nat-

ural incentives for conservation and ecological restoration, such as protection from erosion and maintaining top soil as well as improving water quality and quantity of agriculture, have been key factors.” This initiative provides a protective corridor of habitat for a host of birds between the Yariquies National Park, where the Cerulean Warbler Bird Reserve is located, and the Cerro de la Paz mountain, where the Pauxi Pauxi Reserve is located.

Expeditions by ProAves to document the flora and fauna of the region supported the creation of the Yariquies National Park, covering 194,810 acres, in 2005. In the same year, ProAves established a nearby 545-acre private Cerulean Warbler Reserve, and then in 2007, founded the Pauxi Pauxi Reserve, which is now 4,470 acres.

Background on Cerulean Warbler

The initiative was driven by the 70 percent decline in population of the Cerulean Warbler over the last 50 years. The species was formerly one of the most abundant breeding warblers in the Ohio and Mississippi river valleys. It’s now one of the most imperiled migrant songbirds in the Western Hemisphere.

Cerulean Warblers winter in the northern Andes in South America and breed from the Great Lakes region to Georgia and west from Wisconsin to Louisiana, with particular concentrations in the Appalachians

and the hardwood forest regions of Wisconsin, Iowa, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan.

Conservation work on the breeding grounds in the Midwest and Appalachia have helped the Cerulean Warbler, but as the birds lose winter habitat in Latin America, their declines have continued. The Cerulean War-



bler isn’t the only bird in trouble. Declines have been noted for decades for many species of North American migratory birds that winter in Latin America, including Broad-winged Hawk, Olive-sided Flycatcher, and Upland Sandpiper.

More than 150 species benefit

The new conservation corridor initiative protects and preserves critical habitat for more than 150 species of birds including many migrants, such as the Golden-winged Warbler, Black-and-white Warbler, Mourning Warbler,

Canada Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler, American Redstart, Swainson’s Warbler, and Rose-Breasted Grosbeak. In addition, it provides habitat for the Gorgeted Wood-quail and Mountain Grackle, two species found only in Colombia and considered globally endangered, among numerous other endemic and threatened species.

This project includes a component to measure biodiversity success, such as changes in the population of Cerulean Warbler and Gorgeted Wood-quail. Currently, monitoring protocols are in place for reforestation of forest cover change using satellite imagery, which will indicate how much habitat has been created. This information will feed into the next phase of nurturing the growth of trees that have been planted and planning for the tripling of the corridor in the years to come.

This overall effort has occurred thanks to many partner organizations and donors, including Amos W. Butler Audubon, Elisha Mitchell Audubon, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Missouri Department of Conservation, Southern Wings, Fondo para la Acción Ambiental y la Niñez, and others.





Bird Encounters



COLUMBUSAUDUBON.ORG

Recently in August my bluebird friend and I were monitoring nestboxes and banding bluebirds in Powell, Ohio. We were at a pond watching a big carp with his fin out of the water when we heard a familiar chittering and into view came a Chimney Swift. We watched as it dipped to the surface of the water for a quick drink. We quickly decided we had enough time to get to Sells Middle School in Dublin, Ohio. We arrived about 8:45 and about 25 swifts were flying over the building. This location is a favorite place for staging Chimney Swifts in August and September and into early October.

I discovered the staging site about 14 years ago and I have enjoyed making others aware of these amazing creatures and their important use of tall chimney stacks close to dusk. The birds gather from all different directions and fly in a clockwise fashion getting tighter and tighter in their circle then start to enter the chimney for the night. We say it looks like they are being sucked into the chimney or it looks like reverse chimney smoke. We were not disappointed that night. At 8:54

pm EDT the first swift entered the chimney. By 9:09 we had counted over 915 birds entering the chimney for their evening roost.

I count and enter data in chimneyswifts.org on "Swift Night Out". They want you to watch near dusk for the sound of the swifts twittering and chittering and flying around a chimney before they begin to enter when the light is low enough. Then, as best as you can, count them as they enter the chimney and note the start and end time.

On September 11, 12, 13 is the second Swift Night Out this season. I check the sunrise sunset website and I try to go at least 30 minutes or more before sunset and watch the birds come in from all directions. If it is a cloudy and overcast night, the birds will start sooner.

About eight or nine years ago, the peek counts at Sells Middle School were over 5000 birds entering the chimney. Visit columbusaudubon.org under the conservation tab and click on Chimney Swifts to read up on the swifts history and behavior in our area. This video [youtube.com/watch?v=5RNN-UvLyQ](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5RNN-UvLyQ) will give you a sense of the show you will see. Take some time and look for sites in your neighborhood in old school or business chimneys'. Take time to report your findings and get others excited to watch the swifts. Take it a step further and get involved in a swift tower conservation project. Several are going up in the central Ohio area. You should be hearing

about them soon.

On September 11 we will have a swift count hosted by Wild Birds Unlimited in Westerville, and on September 12 the Sawmill Road Wild Birds Unlimited will host a program at Sells Middle School. I will attend both programs and help answer questions and give a brief program. Bring your lawn chair and you and the mosquitos will enjoy the free show.

Darlene Sillick, Powell, Ohio

Name that NEST!

Scott Pendleton



SCOTT PENDLETON

Habitat is upland mature mixed deciduous forest. The nest is approximately 4m from the trunk of a white oak (*Quercus alba*) and 15m above ground. It is about 9cm (3.5 inches), fully suspended and spherical. The lip is smaller (incurved) than the cup of the nest and the exterior is unadorned. A fully suspended basket-like sphere or deep cup drops us into genus and the exterior narrows us to species. Form your differentials and turn to page 9 for the answer.

Tech **REVIEW:** **MERLIN Photo ID**

From: The Birding Community E-Bulletin

Paul J. Baicich and Wayne R. Petersen

refugeassociation.org/news/birding-bulletin/

It was only a matter of time, but we are now about to get a glimpse of the bird-watching future.

In a true breakthrough, computer researchers and bird enthusiasts have now developed a computer program able to identify hundreds of North American bird species by photograph. Called Merlin Bird Photo ID, the results were presented at a Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR) conference held in Boston on 8 June. Essentially, the identifier is capable of recognizing 400 of the most commonly encountered birds in the United States and Canada.

"It gets the bird right in the top three results about 90% of the time, and it's designed to keep improving the more people use it," said Jessie Barry at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology.

To see if Merlin can identify the species in your photo, you can upload an image of the bird and tell Merlin where and when you took it. Then to orient Merlin, you draw a simple box around the bird and sequentially click on the bird's bill, eye, and tail. Merlin, almost magically, does the rest.

Merlin's success, according to the researchers and developers,

relies on collaboration between computers and humans. The computer gets to recognize each species from tens of thousands of images identified and labeled by bird enthusiasts. It also taps in to more than 70 million sightings recorded by birders in the eBird database, reducing its search to the species found at the location and time of year when the photo was taken. Perhaps best of all, because the Merlin photo identifier uses machine-learning techniques, it has the potential to improve the more people use it.



Marking bill, eye, and tail of a Baltimore Oriole in MERLIN photo ID

According to Serge Belongie, a professor of Computer Science at Cornell Tech. "The state-of-the-art in computer vision is rapidly approaching that of human perception, and with a little help

from the user, we can close the remaining gap and deliver a surprisingly accurate solution."

Merlin's computer vision system was developed by Steve Branson and Grant Van Horn of the Visipedia project, led by professors Pietro Perona at the California Institute of Technology and Serge Belongie at Cornell Tech. Their work was made possible with support from Google, the Jacobs Technion-Cornell Institute at Cornell Tech, and the National Science Foundation.

You can try it with some of your own bird photos here:

AllAboutBirds.org/photoID

What's next? Would it be broad-scale photo recognition in aerial waterfowl surveys? Could it be digital ID reliance in long-term seabird surveys? Would the system eventually be modified to be built into what we today call binoculars, so that the observer gets ID help while seeing the bird itself and in real time?

Some birders are claiming that Merlin will take "all the fun out of birding." Still, using binoculars a century ago was a step forward from shotgun ornithology. And few people today, in the age of digital images, mourn the loss of Kodachrome.

Perhaps the real question will be: How can helping us with this new technology help the birds?

TheCornellLab 
Merlin™



BREEDING BEHAVIOR OF CHUCK-WILL'S WIDOW

Study of an enigmatic
southern Ohio bird

Figure 1
Distraction
display of a
female Chuck-
will's-widow
after being
flushed from
brooding her
young. Note
the large gape
characteristic
of nightjars

RYAN O'CONNOR

By Ryan O'Connor

Shortly after sunset, when the sun has dropped below the horizon and all that remains is the glow of twilight, you may hear an unusual sound emanating from the nearby woods. You may even get lucky and catch a glimpse of the secretive creature producing the sound as it flies overhead. What you are most likely experiencing are the stirrings of a nightjar and if you find yourself in southern Ohio, quite possibly a Chuck-will's-widow (*Antrostomus carolinensis*).

Nightjars belong to the avian family Caprimulgidae, which also includes nighthawks. Nightjars occur on every continent except for Antarctica. They are found in a wide range of habitats from mixed deciduous woods to boulder-strewn hillsides with rocky outcrops and even deserts. Nightjars are crepuscular and/or nocturnal birds that typically

become active after sunset. Because they are visually orienting aerial insectivores, nightjars are reliant on some amount of light to be able to detect their prey. This is in stark contrast to their mammalian counterpart, bats, who use echolocation to navigate through complete darkness and locate prey. Consequently, the activity patterns of nightjars have been found to be tightly linked to the lunar cycle, with nightjars remaining active for longer periods during the night when there is a full moon compared to new moon nights.

Nightjars have evolved a suite of adaptations to help them succeed at catching insects under low light conditions. Firstly, nightjars, along with their allies in the order Caprimulgiformes, have a strikingly large mouth (Figure 1). Their mouth provides a large area for catching insects

and likely increases their chances of being successful. I liken it to trying to catch a butterfly with different sized butterfly nets. Obviously the larger the size of the net, the greater the chances are of catching the butterflies when you wave the net through the air, especially when the lights have been turned off! Secondly, nightjars (but not nighthawks) have specialized feathers around their mouth known as rictal bristles (Figure 2). These feathers may aid the birds by 'batting' insects into their mouth when in flight. It has also been suggested that these rictal bristles may protect the birds' eyes while foraging, similar to the function of our eyelashes. Thirdly, nightjars have very large eyes which enhance their visual acuity under low light conditions by allowing more light to enter the pupil and hit the retina. Lastly, and possibly

the most interesting adaptation, is a structure called the *tapetum lucidum*. This is a mirror-like membrane positioned behind the retina. When light passes through the retina it is absorbed by photoreceptors allowing the bird to “see”. However, not all the light is absorbed and some passes through the retina. The tapetum then reflects light back to the retina for a second chance to be absorbed by photoreceptors. Any reflected light that does not hit a photoreceptor on this second pass exits the eye and creates the characteristic “eye-shine” of nightjars and other nocturnal animals. Nightjars and their relatives in Caprimulgiformes are the only family of birds known to possess a *tapetum lucidum*.

During the day most nightjars remain inactive; roosting on the ground or occasionally in trees and on building rooftops. When on the ground, nightjars would appear to be exposed to predators but they have evolved highly



CATHY BESTER

Figure 2: Up-close of a Rufous-cheeked Nightjar (*Caprimulgus rufigena*) from South Africa showing the rictal bristles around the mouth

camouflaged plumage. Nightjars are so reliant on their camouflage to evade detection by predators, that they will remain motionless, reluctant to fly until almost being stepped on. When breeding, nightjars do not construct a nest but instead lay their eggs directly on the ground with the specific substrate varying depending on the species preferred breeding habitat. Nightjars most commonly lay a clutch of two eggs

and incubation behavior varies with species.

For example, male Puerto Rican Nightjars (*Antrostomus noctitherus*) primarily incubate during the day with the female taking over at night whereas for Whip-poor-will's (*Antrostomus vociferus*) the female typically incubates during the day. Similar to other ground nesting birds, young hatch more developed compared to arboreal nesting species like song birds. Specifically, the young are classified as *semi-precocial*, meaning that at hatching they are covered in down and within a day or two are able to move short distances from the nest site. They are not considered fully precocial however, because they are still reliant on the parents, specifically for food. After 3-4 weeks, the young develop flight feathers and learn to forage on their own (we have no idea if

parents help at all).

For my Master of Science project I was fortunate enough to spend two consecutive summers studying the poorly known breeding behavior of Chuck-will's-widow's (hereafter Chucks) at the Richard and Lucile Durrell Edge of Appalachia Preserve in Adams County, Ohio. Chucks breed throughout the southeastern United States with southern Ohio representing the northern



RYAN O'CONNOR

Figure 3: Placement of an iButton next to a Chuck-will's-widow's eggs. iButton is indicated by white arrow.

limit of their range. During the winter, Chucks migrate to Florida, Central America and northern South America. To study their breeding behavior, I set up cameras at nests during different parts of the day to determine which sexes were incubating and when a parent was on or off the nest. Additionally, I placed small temperature-sensitive data loggers called iButtons in-between

continued on page 8



the eggs (Figure 3). The temperature measurements allowed me to infer incubation times.

In total I located six nests. In both summers females initiated clutches between 1 and 10 May. I found that Chucks typically laid their two eggs on leaf litter in wooded areas with a fair amount of canopy cover but almost always near an opening in the woods. At night Chucks would use these clearings to forage. To determine which sex was incubating, adults had to be flushed from the nest to see their tail feathers: male Chucks having white outer tail feathers and females brown ones. Although I observed both males and females on eggs, the time spent incubating by females far outweighed that of males. During 16 visits to five nests, I flushed females from eggs 14 times (87.5%) compared to only

two times for males. Females incubated during all periods of the day (i.e., dawn, day, dusk and night). Excluding one occasion when a male was flushed from eggs during the day, all male incubation bouts occurred at dusk. Similar to other nightjars, Chucks were most active at dusk and dawn, generally leaving the eggs approximately 17 minutes after sunset or 48 minutes before sunrise. Based on my data from the iButtons, Chucks spent an average of 35 minutes off the eggs before returning to incubate. Once the eggs hatched, both males and females helped brood and feed the nestlings (Figure 4). Feeding occurred in an alternating fashion with one adult foraging while the other stayed and fed the young. The foraging adult would then return and feed the young while the other

adult left to forage. As would be expected, the majority of feeding events took place within the first hour after sunset and drastically lessened as night progressed. After hatching, nestlings were very mobile. Two days post-hatching young were already moving from the nest site (videos at [youtube.com/playlist?list=PLdXq6uyvjJI3sF25K0Iot3K84F5oaMpsn](https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLdXq6uyvjJI3sF25K0Iot3K84F5oaMpsn)). Pin feathers were present by day 7 and were beginning to break through the outer sheaths by day ten. By day 16 the young were still incapable of sustained flight although they could make short flights before gliding back to the ground. I suspect that by day 18-20 after hatching, the young would have been able to perform sustained flights and begin to forage on their own.

Chuck-will's-widows, like all other nightjars, remain a secretive and scarcely studied bird. Given their crepuscular habits and highly camouflaged plumage, this bird goes unseen by many except for the few dedicated individuals. So if you find yourself in southern Ohio during the summer and hear their characteristic onomatopoeic call, point your head upwards and you might just be lucky enough to see the graceful flight of a Chuck-will's-widow.

Ryan O'Connor received his B.S. in Zoology from Michigan State, and studied Chucks for his M.S. thesis in Biology at Eastern Kentucky. He is currently a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Pretoria, studying southern African caprimulgids.



RYAN O'CONNOR

Figure 4: A female Chuck-will's-widow brooding/guarding her young

"Name that NEST!" - Answer



Not all vireo nests are this spherical, but when they are, they are distinctive to genus. Only Yellow-throated and Warbling commonly build nests this high off the ground with an incurved rim. Red-eyed Vireos can build nests this high but usually are less than 3m above ground level and rarely have incurved lips. What separates this species' nest from all other vireos, regardless of height or shape, is the unadorned exterior. All of Ohio's other breeding vireos stick cocoons, lichens and all sorts of ornamentation to the exterior of their nests, making them look rather gaudy compared to the minimalist Warbling Vireo (*Vireo gilvus*). Taken 14 May, 2015 in Harrison County.

BRIAN ZWIEBEL



SE Ohio region summer
OOS outing

JENNY BOWMAN

Six birders made the trek to Harrison County on July 22 and braved the Ohio heat to study hatch year sparrows and other grassland birds. The birds did not disappoint as all participants got good looks at Vesper, Grasshopper and Savannah Sparrows. Of the sparrows, Grasshoppers stole the day with an estimated 85 birds. They were followed by 35 Savannahs, 12 Field, six Vespers and five Henslows. As expected, the Henslows played hard to get and only two birds were seen well.

Another highlight were the nine Upland Sandpipers (see photo on front page). All of the group got great looks at at least one hatch year bird and were able to study the field marks that separate them from adults. The grassland count was 42 species. The bonus bird of the day was when the Columbus group took a detour through Jockey Hollow Wildlife Area with the statement, "If you are going to see a grouse, you will find one there walking along the road." Much to their delight, they saw a hen and two nearly fledged chicks taking a prolonged dust bath! A good time had by all. *Scott Pendleton*

Volunteer with us!

Volunteers are the lifeblood of this organization. If you are interested in lending your time, talents, or treasures to our Society, please send an e-mail to Jason Larson, Volunteer Chair, at bairdstrogon@yahoo.com



Calendar of Events

A selection of great local and state-wide field trips, presentations, and more, available at press time. Please confirm event details and registration needs using the weblinks or email provided.

Saturday, 22 August
Shorebirds and early migrants
Lower Great Miami River valley
Audubon Society of Ohio
Guide: Ned Keller
nedkeller49@gmail.com

Saturday, 22 August
Dragonflies and Damselflies
Fernald Nature Preserve
U.S. Department of Energy
lm.doe.gov/default.aspx?id=739

27-29 August
Flora Quest 2015
Mohican State Park
flora-quest.com

Sunday, 30 August
Shorebirds at Conneaut Sandspit
Kirtland Bird Club, Western
Cuyahoga Audubon
Guide: Lukas Padegimas
wcasohio.org

Saturday, 5 September
Fall Warblers at Blendon Woods
Metro Parks, Columbus
OOS Guides: Julie Davis, Bill Heck
ohiobirds.org

Saturday, 5 September
Fall migration in the Oxbow
cincinnati.audubon.org



10-13 September
Midwest Birding Symposium
Bay City, Michigan
midwestbirding.org

Saturday, 12 September
Bird Walk at Rocky River Nature Center
Western Cuyahoga Audubon,
Cleveland Metroparks. Guides:
Bill Deininger, Ken Gober, Dave
Graskemper
wcasohio.org

Saturday, 12 September
Bird Walk at B&O Trail in Butler
Greater Mohican Audubon
gmasohio.org

Tuesday, 15 September
"Bird Migration"
Presentation by Larry Richardson
Penitentiary Glen Nature Center
Blackbrook Audubon
blackbrook.audubon.org

Saturday, 19 September
Feathers and Foliage
Bird Banding at Long Point with Tom
Bartlett
Kelleys Island Audubon
kelleyislandnature.com

Sunday, 20 September
Lake Erie Bluffs
Blackbrook Audubon
pmorse@lakemetroparks.com

Saturday, 26 September
Bird walk at Byers Woods with
Ashland County Park District
Greater Mohican Audubon
gmasohio.org

Sunday, 27 September
Migrating Wablers
Lake Erie Nature & Science Center
Western Cuyahoga Audubon
wcasohio.org

Saturday, 3 October
Bird Language Workshop
Cincinnati Nature Center
cincynature.org

Tuesday, 6 October
**"Kirtland's Warbler: Past, Present
and a Vision for the Future"**
by William Rapai
Rocky River Nature Center
Western Cuyahoga Audubon
wcasohio.org

Saturday, 10 October
Bird walk at Rocky River Nature Center. Guides: Bill Deininger, Ken
Gober, Dave Graskemper
Western Cuyahoga Audubon
wcasohio.org

Saturday, 17 October
Ohio Avian Research Conference
Granville, Ohio
American Avian Conservation &
Research Institute
tuckercasey@hotmail.com

Saturday, 17 October
Field Trip to Holden Arboretum
Blackbrook Audubon
btkingfisher@yahoo.com

Sunday, 18 October
Fall Migrants at West Creek
Guide: Kurt Grenig
Western Cuyahoga Audubon
wcasohio.org

Tuesday, 20 October
"Gulls 101"
by Chuck Slusarczyk, Jr.
West Woods Geauga Park District
Blackbrook Audubon
blackbrook.audubon.org

Tuesday, 3 November
**"Ohio Bird Conservation Initiative:
Bringing Organizations Together"**
by Amanda Duren
Rocky River Nature Center
Western Cuyahoga Audubon
wcasohio.org

6-8 November
Annual Kelleys Island Owl Festival
Details TBA
Kelleys Island Audubon
kelleyislandnature.com

Saturday, 7 November
OOS Annual Meeting
see page 1
ohiobirds.org

Saturday, 7 November
**9th Annual Ohio Young Birders
Conference**
Rocky River Nature Center, North
Olmstead, Ohio

ohioyoungbirders.org
Thursday, 12 November
Field Trip: Ohio River, Little Hocking Area
Mountwood Bird Club
mountwood.brooksbirdclub.org

Saturday, 14 November
Bird Walk
Rocky River Nature Center
Guides: Bill Deininger, Ken Gober, Dave Graskemper
Western Cuyahoga Audubon
wcasohio.org

Saturday, 21 November
Scoters, Waterfowl, Gulls
Guides: Rich and Karen Kassouf
Western Cuyahoga Audubon
wcasohio.org

Ohio Birding Resources

Check these organizations for up-to-date field trip and event info! If you want your local bird club listed here, contact ceruleaneditor@ohiobirds.org

Arc of Appalachia
arcofappalachia.org

Athens Area Birders share bird-related observations in Athens, Ohio and surrounding south-east Ohio counties. We also coordinate bird counts and bird walks. To join our mailing list, contact stefan_gleissberg@me.com

Audubon Ohio, Cincinnati Chapter
cincinnati.audubon.org

Blackbrook Audubon
Bird Walks at Orchard Hills Park every 4th Sunday. Field trips and programs at *blackbrookaudubon.org*

Black River Audubon
blackriveraudubon.org

Canton Audubon
cantonaudubon.org

Columbus Audubon
columbusaudubon.org

30 September - 2 October
American Birding Association Summit
Grange Insurance Audubon Center, Columbus
events.aba.org/

Held just prior to and in association with the American Birding Expo, the ABA Summit is free and open to all! The ABA Summit offers you a fun, social way to meet other birders, develop your birding skills, have a say in the future of the ABA, and be



Greater Mohican Audubon
gmasohio.org

Kelleys Island Audubon
kelleysislandnature.com

Kirtland Bird Club
kirtlandbirdclub.org

Local Patch Birding Tours
Lake Erie Offshore Boat Trips
Fall migration, Jaegers, Gulls.
Guides: Gabe Leidy, Jerry Talkington, Vic Fazio III, Jen Brumfield.
For September and October dates contact Jen Brumfield at elfin_skimmer@hotmail.com

Mountwood Bird Club
mountwood.brooksbirdclub.org

2-4 October
American Birding Expo
Grange Insurance Audubon Center, Columbus
americanbirdingexpo.com

The American Birding Expo is a retail-sales-oriented showcase of products for birders and nature enthusiasts. Vendors representing all aspects of the birding and nature market will display their products, goods, and services. The American Birding Expo is the largest and most diverse shopping experience available to North American bird watchers. The Expo is free and open to the public, though attendees who pre-register will be entered into a special VIP raffle. A portion of the proceeds from the ABE, generated by sponsorships, raffles and games, and voluntary contributions, will be earmarked for three distinct conservation projects at the local, national, and international level.

Partners include Bird Watcher's Digest, the American Birding Association, and the Grange Insurance Audubon Center. Major sponsorship support comes from Carl Zeiss Sports Optics, Rockjumper Birding Tours, and Wild Birds Unlimited.

Ohio Young Birders Club
Northwest, Central, Southwest, Northeast, and Holmes County Chapters
ohioyoungbirders.org

Western Cuyahoga Audubon
Field trips and programs at *wcasohio.org*

The Cerulean
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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.

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