



Summer 2016 Vol. 13, No. 2

The Cerulean

Quarterly Newsletter of the Ohio Ornithological Society



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PROTHONOTARY WARBLER | RON SEMPIER

From the Editor

The annual 'State of North America's birds', released this Spring, comes 100 years after the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and is a tri-national effort of conservation groups and governmental agencies to comprehensively assess 1,154 species across the three North-American countries. Of the nine major ecosystems found in Canada, the U.S., and Mexico, the report identifies tropical forests and oceans as being in a 'crisis' condition with more than 50% of species in the 'high concern' category, due to small and declining populations and/or habitat threats. Most of Ohio is in the temperate forest category which the report rates as 'mixed status'; with 22% of high-concern bird species (19% in Eastern Forests). Ohio forests have grown back in the last 100 years, and are home to watch list species such as the Cerulean Warbler, Eastern Whip-poor-will, Kentucky Warbler, Prothonotary Warbler, and Wood Thrush. The report, available free at stateofthebirds.org allows us to look at the bigger picture of longer-term population trends that often exceed our personal birding experience, and helps us birders become better advocates for and contributors to bird conservation around Ohio. – Prothonotaries transcend the forest and wetland habitat categories, and this issue of *The Cerulean* features Charlie Bombaci's habitat conservation efforts at Hoover Reservoir. There is more to read about Ohio wetlands at Lake Erie, including OOS' Rally for Rails this Fall. Also, look back with us and celebrate this Spring's periodic cicada emergence that so many of you have helped document. Send me your thoughts and comments to ceruleaneditor@ohiobirds.org.



BRUCE MILLER

Secretive Rails & Wetland Plants

Explore Jewels of the Marsh with OOS and Flora Quest

Registration is open for two special events in Lakeside, Ohio this Fall.

Flora Quest Wetland Workshop / September 30

Swamp, marsh and bog hold a myriad of interesting and little-known plants, and wetlands provide filtering to our water, not unlike kidney function in a human body. Flora-Quest is bringing botanical experts to Lake Erie to provide a crash course on wetlands. Speakers include Mark Dilley, Jim McCormac and Jason Lewis. Come see Ohio's only National Wildlife Refuge or tour the Cleveland Museum of Natural History's newly opened "Big Swamp" Preserve. More info and registration at flora-quest.com.

OOS Rally for Rails / October 1

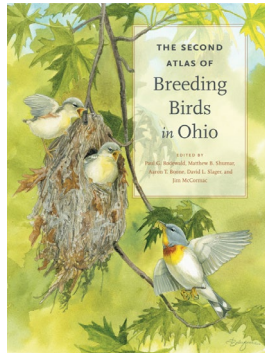
Birds in the family Rallidae, or rails, are notoriously secretive. They live and breed in wetlands, a habitat which is difficult to bird and has disappeared from many areas. Join OOS to learn from rail researchers Andy Jones, Mark Shieldcastle, Tom Kashmer, and Brendan Shirkey in the morning. In the afternoon, select from numerous field trips, including premium trips to Winous Point Rail Study to benefit rail research and conservation. In the evening, our annual banquet and keynote address by Auriel Fournier on her research on rail migration. Sunday trips hosted by The Nature Conservancy, Black Swamp Bird Observatory, Ohio Wetlands Association, The Environmental Protection Agency, and others. More info and registration at ohiobirds.org.



Book REVIEW:

The Second Atlas of Breeding Birds in Ohio

Edited by Paul G. Rodewald et al.
Penn State University Press, 2016
600 pages, 451 illustrations
Hardcover, \$64.95



By Ned Keller

A breeding bird atlas is a compendium of maps and supporting information which shows the distribution of breeding birds in a given area. Ohio conducted its first breeding bird atlas from 1982 to 1987, and the fieldwork for the second atlas was done from 2006 to 2011. The results of the second atlas have now been published.

The 578 coffee-table sized pages of the Second Atlas contain an amazing amount of detailed information. The heart of the book is the section of species accounts – a two-page spread for each of 202 species. It will be impossible to resist going directly to those accounts, browsing to look up your favorite species. But please take the time to read through the introductory material when you get a chance. Besides explaining what's included in the species accounts, the introduction also describes how the data was collected and analyzed. There is also a good description of the geology, physiographic regions, and habi-

tats to be found in Ohio. Some of this material is quite technical. Skim past those parts if you like, but skipping the introduction completely will detract from what the book can tell you about Ohio's breeding birds.

Each species account includes a full page of text describing the distribution, abundance and population status, and conservation and management concerns of that species. The text is extensively referenced to previously published literature, but is generally written in a reader-friendly rather than an academic style.

The facing page of each account contains several graphics. The first map shows where in Ohio evidence of breeding was found, including confirmed, probable and possible records. The second map compares the results of the first and second atlases, showing the priority blocks where the species was recorded during just one atlas, or during both. A third graphic is a table comparing the number

of blocks reported for the species during each atlas. The Second Atlas reports on the population of our breeding birds, whereas the first atlas was restricted to just presence or absence. When there was enough evidence to provide meaningful results, the facing species page also includes a map of the density of its population, an estimate of its total population in Ohio, and a population trend as established by Breeding Bird Surveys.

Some of these terms may not be familiar to those who did not participate in the atlas project. The introduction explains them, however. The “number of blocks detected” table was criticized on the internet because the numbers shown for the first atlas do not match the numbers which were published in the first atlas. These are not errors, but reflect a change in how evidence of breeding was treated. During the first atlas, detection of at least seven singing males was treated as confirmation of breeding. In the Second Atlas, as in almost all other atlases, that counts only as probable breeding, rather than as confirmed breeding. The numbers shown in the table in the Second Atlas are changed to reflect that difference.

Although not cheap, the Second Atlas is a book which any serious student of Ohio birds will want to own. Along with Bruce Peterjohn's *Birds of Ohio*, the Second Atlas will be a standard reference work to which you will refer countless times in the coming years – at least until the third atlas is published.

Local Birding Series

Prothonotary Warblers at Hoover Reservoir

By Charlie Bombaci



CARL WINSTEAD

Sometimes a treasure can be in front of you and remain unseen. Central Ohio holds such a treasure. In the midst of suburbia in southern Delaware County and northern Franklin County lies Hoover Reservoir. Most might see this body of water and its surrounding buffer of land merely as a source of Columbus, Ohio's drinking water, or as a place for fishing and sailing. But along its northernmost reaches lies some extraordinarily rich habitat protected as part of the Hoover Nature Preserve. Its swamp forest is one of the best habitats for the Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*), an exquisite little neotropical migrant songbird that is unique among wood warblers in being a cavity nester. Prothonotary Warblers require cavities over or near to water with a full tree canopy, and it has suffered as Ohio has lost 90 percent of its original wetlands and with them its habitat. As a result, Protho-

notary Warblers are listed as a "Species of Concern" in Ohio.

Prothonotary Warblers prefer backwaters with a canopy of trees, damp and swampy river bottoms, and low-lying woods flooded at times and in which woodland pools are left by receding water. This type of land has often been considered useless and destroyed for development and farmland.

In 1988 there were only a small number of Prothonotary Warbler pairs known to nest at Hoover Reservoir. That year we began installing nest boxes, and the birds readily took to the newly available nest sites and slowly their numbers began to climb. From a modest 16 nest boxes in 1988 there are now 258 spread around the upper regions of Hoover Reservoir, along Little Walnut Creek and Big Walnut Creek. The Prothonotary Warblers have colonized the east shore of Hoover Reservoir almost to the

Dam 10 miles to the south. Every year over the last decade I have been able to confirm 125 or more Prothonotary Warbler territories at Hoover Reservoir and its source creeks.

The expansion of the nest box trail was made possible by several factors. The first was my retirement, which meant that I could spend more time monitoring and maintaining the boxes. The second was Shaune Skinner taking me out in her boat which opened up new possibilities. Third, through Darlene Sillick I have been able to obtain nest boxes for both the expansion of the trail and replacement of lost boxes. Finally, individuals from the Ohio Young Birders Club, Audubon, and the community of birders have stepped in when I really needed them.

On June 29, 2012 central Ohio suffered heavy damage from a derecho, a wind storm that destroyed 50 nest boxes. I thought

I had an impossible task ahead of me to bring the nest box trail back “up to snuff”. But then in stepped a small army of people, old and young, asking how they could help. Some donated wood, a volunteer cut out the box parts, the Ohio Young Birders assembled the boxes and over 30 people came to get the boxes back up. In one day we were able to reinstall 50 nest boxes. I wrote each a personal hand written note expressing my gratitude.



GERRY BEVOORT

Ohio Young Birders with nest boxes built for Prothonotary Warblers

The arrival of the first male Prothonotary Warblers in mid-April marks my personal beginning of spring. However, for the 30 years I have been working with them, one question has always remained unanswered. Where are those wintering grounds for the Prothonotary Warblers that spend their summer at Hoover Reservoir?

Similar to the fate of many of our bird species, the Prothonotary Warbler has seen its population decline 40 percent since the 1960's. The decline is a result of the loss of breeding habitat, swamps and wetlands in the northern hemisphere, but probably also the disappearance of coastal mangroves, its primary wintering habitat.

The general wintering area of the species comprises much of Central America, northern South America, and the Caribbean. Through an extraordinary stroke of luck I may finally learn from where the Hoover Reservoir Prothonotary Warblers arrive in Spring. In 2014, Dr. Christopher Tonra arrived in Columbus as a new assistant professor at The Ohio State University. One of his interests is Prothonotary Warblers. We met and a new relationship began through our mutual affection for the Prothonotaries. Dr. Tonra is part of the Prothonotary Warbler Working Group, a coalition of researchers from several Audubon societies and universities. The aim of the studies is to map the migration habits of the species and to identify critical habitat on

“As I observed they had crossed the Gulf of Mexico and then continued north, I was somewhat like an expectant father pacing until the delivery, a 12 to 15 gram Prothonotary with an attached 0.5 gram geolocator”

its wintering grounds. In 2014 and 2015, the group deployed 77 geolocators on Prothonotary Warblers across five states. 25 of these were deployed in central Ohio, mostly from Hoover Reservoir. The tricky efforts to recapture Prothonotary Warblers



CHRISTOPHER TONRA

Prothonotary Warbler with geolocator

with geolocators began with their return in late April. Dr. Tonra, his enthusiastic graduate assistants Elizabeth Ames and Bernadette Rigley, and I began searching for returning Prothonotaries to enable Dr. Tonra and Elizabeth to set up their mist nets to catch the birds. Elizabeth and I began checking eBird in early April to follow their progress north. As I observed they had crossed the Gulf of Mexico and then continued north, I was somewhat like an expectant father pacing until the delivery, a 12 to 15 gram Prothonotary with an attached 0.5 gram geolocator.

On May 27, 2016 Elizabeth notified me that thus far 7 of the 25 Prothonotary Warblers with geolocators had been recovered. The geolocators are sent to the manufacturer to download the information. So far, we have heard back about two birds, both of which had wintered in northern South America around Columbia.

At the Hoover Nature Preserve there are over 900 acres of high quality habitat for Prothonotary Warblers. Through long term efforts the population at the Preserve has grown beyond my highest hopes. By supplementing the natural cavities with nest

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boxes the numbers have grown from low double digits to 125 plus territories annually.

Locating the territories using nest boxes is the easy part. Finding those in natural cavities is something else again. It takes patience, stealth and sloshing through water and mud. But the ultimate reward is worth the effort. I have learned to disregard the obstacles such as Northern Water Snakes, sunken logs, nuisance mosquitoes, occasional slips into the water, splinters and even once broken glasses.

Originally I did all the monitoring from land, walking the course of the nest boxes. In 2006 Shaune Skinner and her dad, Jim Skinner, invited me to join them on Shaune's boat to monitor the Prothonotaries from both land and water. This enabled me to cover a much greater area and locate territories that would otherwise be missed. Jim Skinner was a delightful gentleman and a pleasure to know. We lost him several years back and we miss his presence.

Now we are often seen monitoring the Prothonotaries from the "H.M.S. Hoover." Shaune has been a real asset to monitoring the Prothonotaries. She is adept in identifying the "right habitat" and steering a steady course to locations that generally yield an active territory. We have had some interesting encounters with the birds in our travels but one of the very enjoyable ones is when we are near a territory and the resident bird flies out to and hovers over the boat. It is almost like we are being greeted by them.



DARREL GAGNE

Male Prothonotary Warbler bringing nesting material to nest box

Every year I have the pleasure of sharing the Prothonotaries. I have led walks in the preserve for the Audubon Society, the Ohio Young Birders Club, the Big Walnut Nature Club, Metro Park volunteers and staff, Delaware County Preservation Parks volunteers and employees, several garden clubs and birders. Bird Studies Canada has visited the preserve as my guest to exchange

information and ideas as the Prothonotary Warbler's status in Canada is dire with no more than 20 pairs. In 2015 I had the pleasure of a visit from two other Ohio Prothonotary benefactors, Dan Best from the Geauga Park District and Lloyd Marshall from Mosquito Creek Lake. We exchange information with regard to our individual nest box trails and Dan has started a Prothonotary Warbler exchange blog that has had participants from many states contribute.

In many ways the future of the Prothonotary Warbler in Ohio is in our hands. Through conservation of habitat, nesting projects, and the sharing of experiences and techniques, we can achieve additional successes similar to those at Hoover Reservoir. Geolocator studies will help to understand the needs of the Prothonotary Warblers when away from Ohio.

I welcome questions and the sharing of information. Direct any questions to charlesbombaci@aol.com. I will reply to any and all correspondence.

"I have learned to disregard obstacles such as Northern Water Snakes, sunken logs, nuisance mosquitoes, slips into the water, splinters, and broken glasses"

The Great Egret Marsh

A new preserve at Lake Erie

By Tara Baranowski
Wetland Wildlife Advisor
The Nature Conservancy

In April 2013, The Nature Conservancy purchased an important parcel of land in northwest Ohio, just west of East Harbor State Park in Ottawa County. These 155 acres are now home to the Great Egret Marsh Preserve and play a significant role in the Conservancy's efforts to restore and expand Lake Erie coastal lands.

Great Egret Marsh lies within the Western Lake Erie Basin, adjacent to West Harbor. The marshes, estuaries, and limestone reefs found in the Western Basin support high levels of biodiversity, are important spawning grounds for several fish species, and harbor rare plant communities. Moreover, the Western Lake Erie Basin was recently recognized as a Globally Important Bird Area by the National Audubon Society.

Protecting and restoring Great Egret Marsh is part of The Conservancy's strategy to protect near-shore zones and coastal wetland communities along Lake Erie.

In the spring of 2015, The Conservancy planted over 15,000 native trees and shrubs in a former 55-acre cropland portion of the preserve. Restoring this area to native forest cover furthers our goal of ensuring that 40% of the coastal landscape is in native vegetation.

Maintaining natural marsh on the preserve supports efforts to ensure at least 25% of Lake Erie's coastal wetlands are physically

connected to the near shore areas, providing vital shelter, spawning, and feeding habitats for native fish and other aquatic species. Last fall The Conservancy and Ducks Unlimited, via funding from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, began installation of two new water control structures within the wetland impoundments that will maintain the connection with West Harbor so that the exchange of nutrients and sediments continues and native fish have access to aquatic habitat. Moreover, the new infrastructure will provide the capacity to restore emergent vegetation for water quality benefits and improved wildlife habitat. Improvements to the structure are expected to continue into 2017 and will ensure that the marsh is protected from storm surges and high lake levels which eroded away much of the marsh's plant community in 2015.

Lastly, a long, narrow ribbon of native pollinator habitat will soon grace the area along West Harbor at Great Egret Marsh. This section of our accessible trail is being planted with native prairie seed, providing food and cover to Ohio's butterflies and birds.

The Great Egret Marsh Preserve provides visitors with access to a variety of habitats along with the ability to witness restoration in progress. It features 1.5 miles of trails and a canoe/kayak launch into West Harbor. Come explore!



FREDERICK LANCIA



LIZ AMES



SHAUNE SKINNER

Top: The next generation of conservationists. Center: Habitat at Hoover Reservoir. Bottom: Shaune Skinner and the author with the HMS Hoover



DIANE HICKERSON KESSELRING

The 2016 Periodic Cicada Emergence in Eastern Ohio

"But life is just a party and
parties weren't meant to last"

"I'm gonna party like it's 1999"

By Stefan Gleissberg

The lyrics of the Prince song "1999" could well apply to the parent generation of this year's brood V that danced and sang in the sunny skies at the end of the 20th century. After a seemingly glum life sucking at tree roots for years and years, the children of the 1999 partiers were ready to emerge and fulfill their life cycle. Alexander and Moore (1962) write about these periodic cicadas: "Their incredible ability to merge by the millions as noisy, flying, gregarious, photo-positive adults within a matter of hours after having spent 13 or 17 years underground as silent, burrowing, solitary, sedentary juveniles is without parallel in the animal kingdom."

This 17-year spectacle has been going on for thousands of years across eastern North America. Following earlier reports, the Swedish botanist Pehr Kalm described a periodical cicada from Pennsylvania in 1756, and Linnaeus, the father of organismal systematics and taxonomy, named it as "*Cicada septendecim*".

Remarkably, Ohio amateur naturalists were the first to recognize that cicada broods emerging synchronously in a given area

were not all the same species but belong, instead, to three distinct species that can be told apart by their song and appearance. S.P. Hildreth differentiated *Magicicada cassini* from *Magicicada septendecim* in the 1829 emergence of brood V in Washington County, and Conrad Roth of Portsmouth described *Magicicada septendecula* in comparison to *Magicicada cassini* in brood XIV in Adams County (Alexander and Moore 1962). Researchers are still uncovering more about the fascinating 17-year cicadas— and 13-year further south — that evolved only in the eastern part of the U.S. I witnessed the incredible spectacle here in Athens, Ohio, one of the centers of the brood V emergence. *Magicicada cassini* created that amazing surround-soundscape from all over the tree canopies, with swelling crescendo waves moving from tree to tree. Some *Magicicada septendecim* could also be heard, mostly in the morning hours. This was late May, and Indigo Buntings, Northern Cardinals, or Blue Jays had no trouble making themselves



MAGICICADA.ORG



DIANE COLEMAN CRAIG



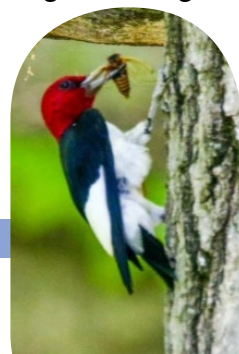
LORI BRUMBAUGH



KEN ANDREWS



SAM WAMPLER



DEBBIE STEINERT

heard against the noisy backdrop from the aggregations of male and female cicadas focusing on completing their life cycles.

Although not all songbirds will witness a periodic cicada emergence during their lives, it has been long noted that birds do take advantage of the abundant food supply. The non-toxic, sluggishly crawling, slow-flying cicadas are easy to get. What birds would eat them? I have asked Ohio birders to share their observations and photos of cicada-eating birds, and also scanned social media and listservs. Here is what Ohio birders found in 2016:

Reports from 34 Ohio birders from 19 counties between May 10 and June 29 found forty-four (44!) bird species feeding on *Magicicada*. Bluebirds were reported most often, followed by waxwings and robins.

Many birders noticed an increase in cuckoos (mostly Yellow-billed). These are known to be more abundant in periodic cicada emergence years. Linda Stroud documented a Mississippi Kite, a species that travels out of its range to feast on cicadas. She also captured a Bobolink watching, but not eating a fly-by cicada. An immature Red-tailed Hawk visited the front yard of a birder in Fairfield County, feeding on cicadas and hopping on the lawn much like a robin.

Cicadas were picked up from the ground, from tree trunks, in the canopy, and in flycatcher-style out of the air. Some species were observed preparing their cicada for consumption, by pounding them against branch-

es to tenderize their prey, removing wings or head, or prying the shell open to reach the soft parts. Other birds swallowed them whole. Cicadas were fed to nestlings, and



DIANE HICKERSON KESSELRING

Birds reported feeding on periodic cicadas in Ohio, May - June 2016

Mississippi Kite
Red-tailed Hawk
Ring-billed Gull
Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Black-billed Cuckoo
Eastern Screech-Owl
Red-headed Woodpecker
Red-bellied Woodpecker
Downy Woodpecker
Hairy Woodpecker
Northern Flicker
Pileated Woodpecker
Acadian Flycatcher
Great Crested Flycatcher
Eastern Kingbird
Yellow-throated Vireo
Red-eyed Vireo
Blue Jay
American Crow
Purple Martin
Carolina Chickadee
Tufted Titmouse
White-breasted Nuthatch
Eastern Bluebird
Wood Thrush
American Robin
Gray Catbird
Brown Thrasher
European Starling
Cedar Waxwing
Chipping Sparrow
Song Sparrow
Eastern Towhee
Summer Tanager
Scarlet Tanager
Northern Cardinal
Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Dickcissel
Red-winged Blackbird
Common Grackle
Brown-headed Cowbird
Orchard Oriole
Baltimore Oriole
House Sparrow

some fledglings were independently feeding on them.

We are quite lucky to live in the home range of these incredible creatures. How often can we still experience such impressive

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ANN SONNENDECKER



DIANE COLEMAN CRAIG



LINDA STROUD



ANN SONNENDECKER



DIANE HICKERSON KESSELRING

Thanks to these Ohio birders who contributed observations of cicada-eating birds

Lori Brumbaugh/Lou Gardella - 20*
 Andrea Anderson - 9
 Joe Brehm - 8
 Joe Faulkner/Vicki Derr - 7*
 Stefan Gleissberg - 7
 Alex Eberts - 6
 Julie Gee - 5
 Marlene De La Cruz-Guzmán - 4
 Terri Bronson - 3
 Phil Cantino - 3
 Ann Sonnendecker - 3*
 Ken Andrews - 2*
 Diane Coleman Craig - 2*
 Glen Crippen - 2
 Diane Hickerson - 2*
 Cynthia Norris - 2*
 Annette Piechowski - 2*
 Bruce Simpson - 2
 Linda Stroud - 2*
 Matt Valencic - 2
 Beth Ward - 2
 Jeff Bizjak - 1
 Jon Cefus - 1
 Nora Doerder - 1*
 Robert Evans - 1
 Kari Matsko - 1*
 Linda Meyer McConnell - 1*
 Zella Nisley - 1
 Tony Parsley - 1*
 Sarah Reid - 1
 Susan Righi - 1
 Sam Romeo - 1
 Angel Seurkamp - 1
 Mark Shubert - 1
 Sam Wampler - 1*

With number of species reported
Photo/video indicated by *

continued from page 9
 mass occurrences in our human-trimmed landscapes? The sky-darkening clouds of Passenger Pigeons have vanished forever from Ohio's skies, so let us appreciate when nature still affords us powerful and magnificent showings like a 17-year *Magicicada* emergence.

References:

Richard D. Alexander and Thomas E. Moore – The evolutionary relationships of 17-year and 13-year cicadas, and three new species (Homoptera, Cicadidae, *Magicicada*). Miscellaneous Publications of the Museum Zoology, University of Michigan 121: 1-59, 1962

Walter D. Koenig and Andrew M. Liebhold – Effects of periodical cicada emergences on abundance and synchrony of avian populations. Ecology 86: 1873-1882, 2005

Gene Kritsky – In Your Backyard: Periodical Cicadas. Ohio Biological Survey, Backyard Series 5, 2016

magicicada.org

Jed Burt
1948 - 2016

Internationally recognized ornithologist, much-respected teacher, and 37-year faculty member at Ohio Wesleyan University, Edward H. "Jed" Burt Jr., passed away at his home in late April.

Throughout his career, Jed Burt delivered hundreds of presentations at national and international scientific meetings, often in collaboration with undergraduate students. He wrote seven books and many research papers, often co-authored with his students. He was a world-renowned ornithologist whose research into the microbiology of feathers led to his discovery of feather-degrading bacteria on wild birds, and new insights into the evolution of avian color and feather-maintenance behavior.

He served as the president of the Association of Field Ornithologists from 1991 to 1993, the president of the Wilson Ornithological Society from 1997 to 2000, and the president of the American Ornithologists' Union from 2008 to 2010.

His dedication to teaching, perhaps, best defining his career. According to Jed Burt, "Awakening a passion in a young person and helping each student fulfill a newly formulated dream, is the essence of teaching. There is no higher calling, no greater purpose in life."

From refugeassociation.org/news/birding-bulletin/

Calendar of Events

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



DICKCISSEL | BRUCE MILLER

Saturday 6 August
Birdwatching for Beginners
Scioto Audubon
metroparks.net

Saturday 13 August
Celebrate 100 years of birds
Seiberling Nature Realm
Summit Metro Parks
summitmetroparks.org

Saturday 13 August
Bird Walk at Seacrest Arboretum
Greater Mohican Audubon
gmasohio.org

Saturday 20 August
Bird Walk
The Wilderness Center
wildernesscenter.org

Saturday, 27 August
Avid Birders: Shorebirds and more
Worthington Mall
Columbus Audubon
columbusaudubon.org

Saturday, 27 August
Prairie Hike
Frohring Meadows
Greater Cleveland Audubon
clevelandaudubon.org

Thursday, 1 September
Caleb Wellman, USDA "Mute Swans: Regional concerns and management"
Carlisle Reservation
Black River Audubon
blackriveraudubon.org

Wednesday 2 September
Bill Deininger "Birding will Binoculars and Bill"
Cleveland Museum of Natural History
kirtlandbirdclub.org

Tuesday, 6 September
World Shorebird Day
worldshorebirdday.wordpress.com

16-18 September
Birding Expo
Grange Insurance Audubon Center, Columbus
americanbirdingexpo.com

Tuesday, 20 September
Stan Searles "Bird Conservation"
Lake Metroparks, Kirtland
Blackbrook Audubon
blackbrookaudubon.org

24/25 September
Fall Warbler Workshop
Black Swamp Bird Observatory
bsbo.org

Friday, 30 September
Wetland Workshop
Lakeside
Flora-Quest
flora-quest.com

1/2 October
Rally for Rails and OOS Annual Banquet
Lakeside
ohiobirds.org

Wednesday 7 October
Ryan J. Trimbath "Forest communities in NE Ohio"
Cleveland Museum of Natural History
kirtlandbirdclub.org

Sunday, 16 October
Audubon Bird Course
3 Saturdays of classes and field trips
Audubon Cincinnati
cincinnati.audubon.org

Ohio Birding Resources

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

Athens Area Birders
stefan_gleissberg@me.com

Audubon Ohio, Cincinnati Chapter
cincinnati.audubon.org

Blackbrook Audubon
blackbrookaudubon.org

Black River Audubon
blackriveraudubon.org

Black Swamp Bird Observatory
bsbo.org

Canton Audubon
cantonaudubon.org

Columbus Audubon
columbusaudubon.org

Greater Cleveland Audubon
cleveland.audubon.org

Greater Mohican Audubon
gmasohio.org

Kirtland Bird Club
kirtlandbirdclub.org

Mountwood Bird Club
brooksbirdclub.org

Ohio Young Birders Club
ohioyoungbirders.org

Western Cuyahoga Audubon
wcasohio.org

The Cerulean

Newsletter of the
Ohio Ornithological Society
Dr. Stefan Gleissberg: Editor,
Photo Editor, Layout
ceruleaneditor@ohiobirds.org



Ohio Ornithological Society Membership Application

Join us online! 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.

\$15 Student/Limited income	\$100 Patron/Business
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\$20 Print publications*	\$1,000 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.

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HELP US HELP THE BIRDS!

Conservation Fund	\$
Development Fund	\$

Total enclosed: \$

Name: _____

Organization: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Email: _____



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
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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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