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*The Ohio*

# CARDINAL





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Send all subscriptions to: The Ohio Cardinal, c/o Edwin C. Pierce, 520 Swartz Road, Akron, Ohio 44319.

The Ohio Cardinal invites readers to submit articles on unusual occurrences of birds, bird distribution within the state, birding areas in Ohio, identification tips, and other aspects of ornithology. Bird reports are welcome from any area in the state. They should be sent to: Tom Kemp, 7021 Manore Road, Whitehouse, Ohio 43571. Send seasonal reports according to the following schedule:

Winter, March 10  
Spring, June 10  
Summer, August 10  
Autumn, December 10

It is important that the reports be sent by the above dates if the journal is to be a timely publication. Late reports run the risk of not being accepted.

Report forms are not a necessity but will be supplied on request. Unusual species should be documented and forms will be provided upon request.

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Cover: Northern Wheatear (*Oenanthe oenanthe*), 18 January 1988, Ottawa County, Ohio. Photographed by Mark Shieldcastle.

## Ohio's First Northern Wheatear

Ed Pierce

What does Martin Luther King Day have in common with a Northern wheatear? Nothing, except that's when this first state record and I crossed paths. It was a deliberate crossing on my part. Mark Shieldcastle, Wildlife Biologist, State of Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife, called the night before reporting that he had again located this member of the thrush family.

Mark first reported the bird January 4th to Tom Bartlett (Compiler) as it fell within the count week for the Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge Christmas count. Here's how Mark described it for the Toledo Naturalists' Association 1987 Yearbook:

"For the past three years, I have been operating a series of feeders in the Lake Erie marsh region for the purpose of determining bird movement between feeders, winter territory homing, and longevity of species utilizing feeders. On January 4, a day of miserable 4 below temperature and 30 to 40 MPH winds, I chose to forego my research for the safety of the birds with which I work. The combination of temperature and winds would create a dangerous chill factor. Instead, I chose to stock up the feeders for the week. It was while walking across the frozen marsh that the bird found me. In reality, this is what really happened. The bird's curiosity, as I would soon discover, got the best of it. I am not sure who was more interested in whom. For several minutes, we observed each other from about ten feet. It was a jumpy bird, wagging and spreading its tail and bobbing its entire body. It had a grayish-brown back and a buffy breast reminding one of a horned lark, but the facial pattern and the bold rump and tail pattern were unmistakable. With its curiosity satisfied, the bird flew across the marsh unit to a large group of stumps and a nearby dike to protect itself from the wind."

However, Mark didn't give Tom the location of this particular feeder so interest lapsed in the intervening days. Most Ohio vagrants stay only a short interval at best and Mark was in Mississippi from January 5th to the 16th.

Upon his return on that Saturday, he relocated the bird. He again saw it on the 17th and attempted to band it, but was unsuccessful. When I arrived at Mark's at 8:00 a.m., I met Tom Kemp and the three of us, to my surprise, went directly across the street to the Turtle Creek Marina. How convenient: the feeder was in a small marsh area owned by the Marina next to the boat docks.

We parked Mark's truck on the dike road that gave access to the docks and walked into the frozen marsh and toward the feeder. Mark pointed to an area in the marsh where the bird apparently roosted and, as if summoned, up it sprang. It sat near the top of the marsh vegetation until disturbed by a three wheeler and dog and then hid lower near the ground. We flushed it to the top of a lone 20' cottonwood some 50' away where it sat and watched us. Eventually, it flew out of this tree and perched on the top of the raised boat dock. The remainder of the morning, the bird flew from these dock perches to the adjacent marshes, disappearing from view for up to 15 to 20 minutes at a time. It used the docks and the rock access road to feed, perhaps on dormant insects or some form of insect life that wasn't visible to our eyes. Bent (1949) describes the bird as insectivorous, but cites one instance of a vegetable diet with 5% gravel.

Mark again attempted banding by setting the nets in a semi-square around the bird's original roost in the marsh. We pursued it toward the nets without success. Once it even sat on the top of the net. After I left, I learned the bird had been netted at about 5:00 p.m. when it went to roost for the evening. The cover photo of this issue is one of the series of shots taken by Mark during the banding.



Bent's description of behavior fits best what we saw:

"The wheatear is a lively and sprightly bird, constantly active. As already mentioned, it is a characteristic species of open country, with a liking for rather stony and waste places. It is essentially terrestrial in habits, moving over the ground in a quick succession of long hops, sometimes so rapidly that it seems to run, frequently halting on some little eminence or flitting a short distance from one such perch to another, or making little fluttering dashes into the air after insects. At rest, the carriage is rather upright, but it is seldom long still, constantly bowing and bobbing and at the same time spreading the tail and moving it up and down. When perching off the ground, it usually does so on fences, walls, rocks, or heaps of stones, sometimes on bushes, but in England, not often on trees. Where there are scattered trees on its breeding ground, it may sometimes be seen to perch on them, but it has been repeatedly observed that on migration the Greenland wheatear is much more disposed to perch in trees than birds of the present race"

As word spread in the following days, many observers found the bird until it was last seen January 21, 1988. Mark told me that he doesn't believe the bird was deliberately driven from the area by the press of observers. He says that on the last occasion the bird was flushed from its roost in the marsh, it flew north toward Lake Erie rather than south to the boat docks because observers on the dike were unknowingly between the bird and the docks. It apparently didn't return. Those who entered the Marina properly obtained the permission of the owner.

There are two races of wheatear in North America: the "Greenland" and the "Yukon" or "European". The latter is the nominate race (*Oenanthe oenanthe oenanthe*) that breeds in the British Isles, Northern Norway, Finland, Northern Russia and Northern Siberia, south to Northern Africa, Asia Minor and central Asia and extends into Alaska, Yukon and Western Mackenzie in North America. The "Greenland" race (*Oenanthe oenanthe leucorhoa*) breeds in eastern Arctic Canada, Labrador, Greenland and Iceland south to Northern Quebec (Godfrey 1966, Bent 1946).

Mark had hoped by banding to determine the race of this Ohio bird. However, even the bird in the hand may not be conclusive. Mark reports the wing chord measurement to be 98 mm and its tarsus to be 28 mm. But his wing measurement was made by the American technique (without flattening the wing) and on a live bird. To date, I've been unable to find any corresponding measurements on either race. The European technique (wing flattened) and skin specimen measurements, which although done in an American work (Ridgway) with apparently the American technique, I classify as akin to wing flattened. This would, in my opinion, give a greater wing length than the corresponding American measurement on a live bird. Svensson (1984) found that the wing flattened method on Song thrush (*Turdus philomelos*) increased the wing length measurement on both live (7) and skin (10) birds by 0-1.0 mm.

Using this conversion factor, the wing measurement of this Ohio bird (98 mm) eliminates the "Yukon" female under all sources, but not the "Yukon" male nor the "Greenland" female under any source. The "Greenland" male is eliminated under all sources other than Svensson (1975). In addition, the tarsus measurement (28) eliminates the "Yukon" male under Witherby, but not Ridgway.

In short, using measurements of the Ohio bird, it could be a "Yukon" male (Ridgway), a "Greenland" male (Svensson, 1975) or a "Greenland" female (Witherby, Ridgway, Svensson (1975)).

The Ohio tarsus measurement does eliminate Pied wheatear (22-25 mm, Witherby) and all subspecies of Black-eared wheatear (22-24 mm, Witherby) which, although not native to North America (Europe), do have similar basic plumaged birds as Northern wheatear.



Plumage descriptions in Witherby help to identify sex and age in the Ohio bird in my opinion. The black, not dark-brown tail, wing-feathers and wing-coverts, lores and ear coverts (which are tipped in brown) eliminates the adult female and first winter male and female for me (juvenile body feathers, lesser and medium coverts moulted in August). A first summer (adult summer plumage acquired by a moult usually confined to body feathers in January/February) adult male (Witherby 1943) and even a second year adult male (Svensson, 1984) should have distinctly browner central tail feathers (remiges) than lores and ear coverts. The Ohio bird was uniformly black in these areas, eliminating all but an adult male. The lack of white on the forehead bothers me, but Witherby (1943) states that "feathers with grey tips conceals the white in variable degree."

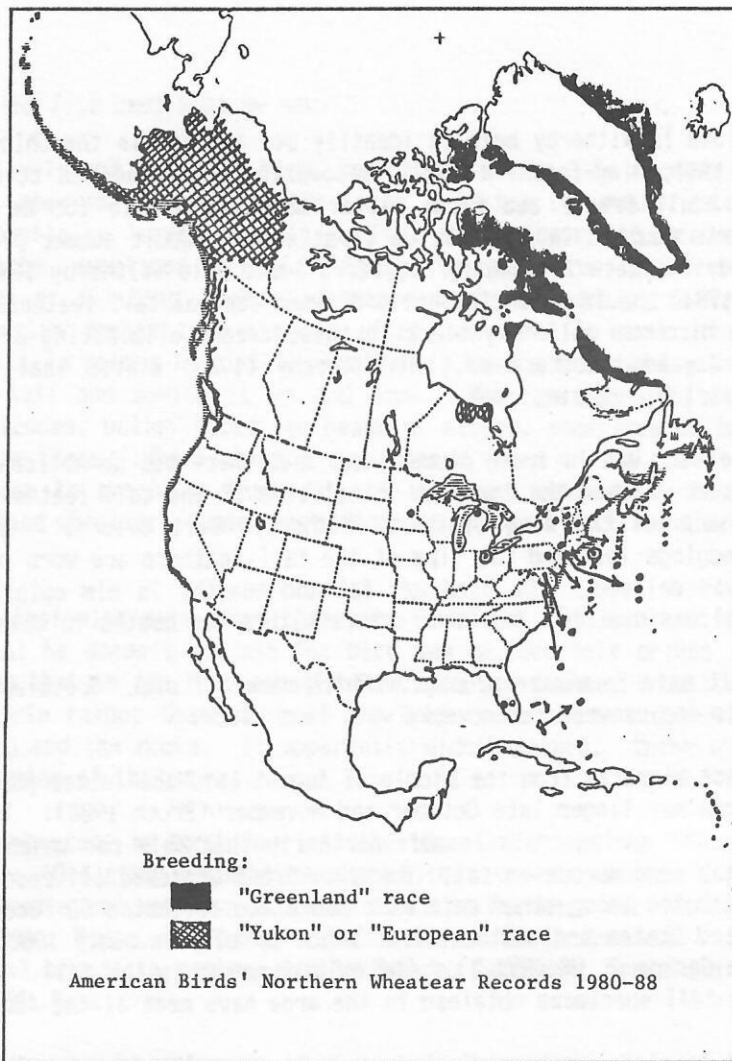
Mark did think the bird was in fresh plumage and that there was no noticeable difference in wear on the various wing feathers. Indeed the "greyish-white" tips of the tail feathers and "pale to rich buff" edgings of the outer webs of the wing feathers (Witherby) were evident. According to Witherby, by January there are few edgings left and the tips of the tail feathers are worn off. Perhaps the complete adult molt in August was delayed. The bird was fat and healthy in his opinion. He didn't age it by mouth lining. The skull was ossified, but that occurs within two months in wheatears (Svensson, 1984).

My guess? An adult male in winter plumage. Which race? I pick "Greenland" because of the browner and less gray upperparts and browner ear-coverts with less black.

The "Greenland" race migrates from the middle of August into the latter part of September to Western Africa. Occasional birds may linger into October and November (Brunn 1980). It arrives in Greenland in the first half of May. The spring route is more northerly than this one which is why spring records in the United States are not as numerous as fall (Brunn). Brunn searched all records published in *American Birds* and *Audubon Field Notes* among other reference books and collected 53 records of Northern wheatear, all in the eastern United States and southeastern Canada up to presumably 1980. Three of these records occurred in January (see Canada 2, US (NY) 1). The bulk occurred in the fall. Although most records are undetermined as to race "all specimens obtained in the area have been of the 'Greenland' race" (Brunn).

I searched all of American Birds since Brunn's article and listed all Northern wheatear sightings reported out of the breeding area below. The distribution map of these sightings make it apparent that there are no reported sightings west of the Mississippi where you would most expect to find the "Yukon" race. (Ridgeway does give specimen records for Boulder, Colorado, for May 14, 1880, and also for New Orleans, Louisiana, for September 12, 1888, both of which he lists as the "Greenland" race).

The "Yukon" race migrates to the southwest across the Pacific Ocean and inland to east Africa and southern Arabia. It is scarce on the Siberian east coast. The birds are on the move in August and seen at least until the end of the month and probably later, as it has been recorded as late as September 21st in east Siberia (Bent). The earliest spring arrival in Alaska was May 13th, with numbers seen May 23rd and 24th.



FALL ●		WINTER ○		SPRING X	
DATE	LOCATION	DATE	LOCATION	DATE	LOCATION
10/17/86	Westchester, NY	1/4-21/88	Ottawa Co., OH	5/29/86	Sable Is., N.S.
9/28/86	Jones Beach SP, LI, NY	2/15/81	N. Branford, CT	5/12/86	Ottawa, Ontario
11/12/85	Cape May Pt., NJ			5/23-25/83	Seal Is., N.S.
9/23/85	Vershire, VT	SUMMER ☒		5/13-14/83	St. John, Nfd.
9/17/85	Bald Eagle SP, PA			6/4/82	North Pt., Ontario
10/27/84	Plymouth, MA			6/1/81	Thompson's Beach, NJ
9/28-29/84	Lake Placid, NY	7/2/85	Cape Henrietta Maria, Ontario	4/14/82	Oak Hammock, S, Manitoba
9/15/83	Brigantine, NJ	5/6-6/23/86	Winisk, Ontario	6/6/80	Newbury, MA
9/13-17/83	Cornwall, VT	6/22/87	Winisk, Ontario	5/24/80	Newbury, MA
10/2/82	Chincoteague Flats, VA			5/23/80	Chatham, MA
9/27/82	Roseville, MN			5/19-21/80	Osterville, MA
9/13-16/82	Accabonack, LI, NY			5/17-27/80	Guilford, CT
10/29/81	Andros Is., B.I. (West Indies)				
10/26-29/81	L'Anse-aux-Meadows, N.S.				
10/20/81	Pinellas Co. Wellfields, FL				
10/12-15/81	White Pine, MI				
10/12-13/81	L'Anse-aux-Meadows, N.S.				
9/27+/81	Cruger's Is., NY				
9/27-28/81	Cape May Pt., NJ				
9/25-27/81	Brier Is., N.S.				
9/25/81	Dixfield Notch, NH				
10/3/80	Colchester Pt., VT				
9/25/80	Prince Georges Co., MD				
9/19/80	St. Ignace, MI				



Source	Race	Measurements (mm)			
		wing		tarsus	
		Method	Male	Female	
Witherby (1943)	Yukon	Wing flattened (European)	94-98 (100)	89-96	25-27
	Greenland	Same	(100) 103-108 (110)	96-104	27-33
Ridgway (1907)	Yukon	Skins from "an- terior side of bend to (tip) of longest primary" with dividers	93-101 (16 spec- imens of which 6 are Alaska; Alaska Ave. 98.7)	90-94 (7 speci- mens of which 4 are Alaska; Alaska Ave. 93.1)	24.5-29 (m) (Alaskan Ave. 27.4) 25.5-27 (f) (Alaska Ave. 26.2)
	Greenland (cited in Godfrey, 1966)	Same	100.5-106.5	97-103.5	27-30.5 (m) 27.5-29 (f)
Svensson (1975)	Yukon	Wing flattened (European)	92-100	90-96	Not given
	Greenland	Same	(97) 99-110	96-105.5	Not given

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The Winter Season 1987-88  
1 December - 29 February

Matt Anderson and Tom Kemp

The winter season is always a bit unusual when trying to analyze individual bird reports and population trends. In general, the number of observers in the field diminishes considerably as the snow begins to fly. The obvious exception to this trend, however, is the annual Christmas bird count which draws hordes of birders away from the warmth of their homes for a day or two anyway.

The broad coverage represented by the state's many Christmas counts always provides numerous unusual sightings and insights into bird populations. Many of the most noteworthy sightings reported in this issue occurred on Christmas bird counts. Unfortunately, some of the unusual reports were probably made by inexperienced observers and slipped through onto Christmas count tallies. In addition, there are no doubt numerous legitimate sightings which have not been properly documented. For whatever reason, many reports were received for the winter season without proper documentation, and a good share of these were Christmas count records. All birders and CBC compilers are advised and encouraged to include sufficient documentation to THE OHIO CARDINAL on all sightings requiring such. Inclusion of a sighting on a local CBC list does not preclude the need we have for proper documentation. There is a long list of undocumented reports at the conclusion of this section.

In this issue, in general, CBC records are covered in a separate article. Species which were found solely on Christmas counts and not otherwise during the winter are included here in order to present a comprehensive list of species recorded during the three month period.

Weather, particularly in the winter, is difficult to summarize. Even in a fairly small state such as Ohio, weather patterns are highly variable from one corner of the state to the other or even between adjoining counties. December was quite mild, accounting for a plethora of lingering species during the month. As mild as December was, January was bitter cold. For the most part, the state was spared of major snowfall in December and January. In February, a series of storms rolled through dumping significant accumulations of snow over a good portion of the state. Much of the southern part of Ohio was virtually devoid of snow the entire winter. At least in the northern part of the state, most bodies of water were ice-covered by early January. Warmer weather near the end of February brought with it a few of the typical early migrants such as Turkey vultures, Killdeers, woodcocks, and blackbirds.

All told, 164 species (plus one race) were reported for the winter period. Of these, 15 species were not documented. What will certainly turn out to be the bird of the year is the Northern Wheatear found in Ottawa County in January. Details are covered in a separate article.

The following summarizes many of the highlights of the winter season.

#### Loons through Herons

Common loons were reported from 10 scattered locations throughout the state, indicating that at least in early winter, they are present in greater numbers than suspected by these writers. A Red-necked grebe was at Akron in late February and an Eared grebe was at Cleveland much of December. Double-crested cormorants were found at several locations, one as late as January 10. Two undocumented Great egret reports were received. Black-crowned night-herons were listed on three L. Erie CBCs.

#### Swans through Ducks

Thirty-two species of waterfowl were reported during the period. Tundra and Mute swans were observed at numerous locales. Greater White-fronted geese were reported on two CBCs. Twenty Brant were at Bresler Reservoir December 6. Puddle ducks were well represented and included several Wood duck reports. Unusual diving ducks included Harlequin duck, Barrow's goldeneye, and an undocumented King eider. Impressive concentrations of ducks included 2000 Common goldeneyes on Maumee Bay and River and 10,000 Red-breasted mergansers near Cleveland in early December.



### Vultures through Falcons

Black vultures were listed on four CBCs and Turkey vultures on five. Turkey vultures also made early appearances at scattered locations in late February. Rough-legged hawks were relatively scarce throughout the state. See the separate article in this issue for the update on Toledo's Peregrines. (Subsequent to that article being written, it was discovered that the newly-arrived falcon is indeed banded.)

### Pheasants through Shorebirds

Forty Wild turkeys were reported from Richland County on February 24. Northern bobwhites were noted from only two locations. Late shorebirds made news at several locations. Two yellowlegs, sp. were seen on the Toledo CBC, a Solitary sandpiper on the Mansfield CBC, a Spotted sandpiper (undocumented) on the Tiffin CBC, and a Dunlin was at Buck Creek SP on December 12. A few Killdeers were found throughout the period and 29 Common snipe were counted in Wayne County on December 7.

### Jaegers through Gulls

A Pomarine jaeger was documented from Edgewater Park January 4. Ten species of gulls were reported. Of the rarer species only 1 Little, 4 Thayer's, 5 Iceland, 7 Lesser Black-backed, and 6 Glaucous were reported outside of CBC tallies.

### Doves through Horned Lark

A Common Barn-owl was listed on the Portsmouth CBC. Snowy owls staged a moderate invasion with half a dozen or so reported. Visitors to Killdeer Plains were treated with up to a dozen Long-eared owls, 20 Short-eared owls, and two Saw-whet owls during February. Two Eastern phoebe reports were submitted; one from Holmes County on January 1 and one in Franklin County on February 27.

### Jays through Warblers

Red-breasted nuthatches were in very low numbers throughout. House wrens were reported on two CBCs. A variety of extraordinarily late species was noted on CBCs: Blue-gray gnatcatcher (Toledo and W. Hamilton Co.), Northern wheatear (ONWR, count period), Wood thrush (Toledo), Water pipit (Ohio River, L. Erie Is., Kingston), Cape May warbler (Wellington), and Pine warbler (Adams County). Documentations were not submitted to THE OHIO CARDINAL on any of these sightings other than the Cape May Warbler and Northern wheatear. Only one Northern and Loggerhead shrike each were reported during the period.

### Northern Cardinal through House Sparrow

Undocumented Lincoln's, Vesper, and Savannah sparrows (four counts) were reported on CBCs. Outstanding concentrations of Fox sparrows (100+) and White-crowned sparrows (1000+) were noted in the L. Miami River bottoms in mid-December. These numbers seem almost hard to believe. Lapland longspurs were very scarce and Snow buntings uncommon during the period. The winter finch movement was disappointing. Purple finches were found throughout the state but in very low numbers. A dozen Red crossbills were found at Woodlawn Cemetery in Toledo on January 17, and only a handful of Common redpolls were noted. Pine siskins were found in good numbers, but only very locally. Evening grosbeaks appeared to be even more local with only 3 or 4 locations noting more than a few birds (but see CBC reports).

In the following reports, an asterisk indicates a species that has been documented and accepted by the Records Committee. A (D) indicates a species that should be documented. Documentation should be submitted for species wintering in Ohio that do not typically winter in the state. Commonly used abbreviations include ONWR (Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge), CPNWR (Cedar Point National Wildlife Refuge), and CVNRA (Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area).

Common Loon

12/1-2/3 Caesar Creek (3-5) (JS, LG), 12/4 E. Liverpool (2) (NL), 12/4 Mosquito Res. (4) (NB), 12/4 L. Cowan (4) (LG), 12/6 Buck Creek SP (3) (DO), 12/19 Findlay Res. (3) (BH), 12/23 Akron Lakes (4) (LR), 12/31 Wellington (LR), 1/1 Lorain Co. (ETH), 1/3 Buck Creek SP (DO), 1/9 Lorain (ECP), one wintered at E. Fork Lk. (TLu).

Pied-billed Grebe

12/2-1/3 Wilmington Res. (LG), 12/6 Buck Creek SP (DO), 12/23 Akron Lks. (22) (LR), 12/30 L. Rockwell (12) (LR), 1/10 Dayton (3) (JS), 1/11 E. Fork Lk. (2) (PG), 1/14 Washington Co. (LB), 2/10 Lorain (VF), 2/18 Akron Lks. (11) (ECP)

Horned Grebe

12/5 Caesar Creek (5-6) (JS), 12/6 Buck Creek SP (20) (DO), 12/10 Wilmington Res. (LG), 12/10 Oberlin Res. (ETH), 12/18 E. Liverpool (NL), 12/19 Findlay Res. (7) (BH), 12/19 Buck Creek SP (8) (DO), 12/23 Akron Lks. (17) (LR), 1/7 Gordon Pk. (VF), 1/23 Toledo (MA), 2/17 Washington Co. (LB)

Red-necked Grebe (D)

2/28-29 Springfield Lk. (Akron) (ECP\*, LR, TL\*)

Eared Grebe (D)

12/6-24 Cleveland (TL\*, m.ob.)

Double-crested Cormorant

12/1-1/8 L. Isaac (RH), 12/4 E. Liverpool (NL), 12/6 Buck Creek SP (DO), 1/5 Wellsville (NL), 1/9-10 Cleveland (TL, RH)

Great Blue Heron

12/13 CPNWR (84) (JK); widely reported.

Black-crowned Night-Heron

Reported on 3 CBCs (Elyria-Lorain, Gypsum, Toledo).

Tundra Swan

12/1 Findlay Res. (13) (BH), 12/13 CPNWR (4) (JK), 12/21 Mosquito WR (3) (NB), 12/30 L. Rockwell (45) (LR), 1/2-3 Wilmington Res. (4) (LG), 1/18 Magee Marsh (10) (ET), 1/24 Killdeer Plains (4) (TB), 1/31 Mosquito Lk. (4) (CB)

Mute Swan

1/10-11 Huron (CC, LC, ETH), 1/10-11 Avon Lk. (6) (m.ob.), 1/11-2/15 E. Fork Lk. (11) (PG, TLu), 1/18 Magee Marsh (2) (ET), 2/1 Newtown (6) (PG, TLu), 2/18 Akron Lks. (4) (ECP), 2/27 Springfield (CBB), 2/28 Xenia (CBB), 2 wintered near Tiffin (TB).

Snow Goose

12/6 Holmes Co. (3) (BG), 12/6 ONWRC (66), 12/18 Dayton (SB), 12/23 Summit Lk. (LR), 12/27 Lima (RCu), 12/31 Mosquito WR (NB), 1/7 E. Harbor (ETH), 1/16-17 CJ Brown Res. (JS), 1/17 Mahoning Co. (NB), 1/21-24 Butler Co. (m.ob.), 1/31 Mosquito Lk. (CB), 2/12 Oxbow (13) (MM), 2/18 Killdeer Plains (BH), 2/27 Buck Creek SP (12) (DO)

Brant (D)

12/6 Bresler Res. (20) (RCu)\*

Canada Goose

Widespread: High counts: 12/9 Baldwin Lk. (1100) (RH), 12/13 CPNWR (2230) (JK), 2/21 Killdeer Plains (2500) (RCu)



**Wood Duck**

1/12-2/9 Findlay (2-5) (BH), 12/30 L. Rockwell (LR), Early migrants: 2/18 Summit Lk. (ECP), 2/27 Englewood Res. (20-25) (CBB)

**Green-winged Teal**

12/7 Wayne Co. (5) (BG), 12/24 L. Rockwell (3) (LR), 1/2 Dayton (6) (JS), 1/29 Buck Creek SP (DO), 2/8 Castalia (VF)

**American Black Duck**

Widely reported; High counts: 12/6 ONWRC (1700), 12/8 Findlay Res. (221) (BH), 12/13 CPNWR (581) (JK), 12/21 Wilmington Res. (150) (LG), 1/6 Castalia (2400) (VF), 1/24 Hueston Woods (500) (TLu, JB, DeQ), 1/29 Buck Creek SP (200) (DO) 1/31 L. Isaac (170) (RH).

**Mallard**

Widespread; High counts: 12/6 ONWRC (4000), 12/8 Findlay Res. (1463) (BH), 12/13 CPNWR (4004) (JK), 1/6 Castalia (6300) (VF), 1/17 CJ Brown Res. (2500) (DO), 1/24 Hueston Woods (1300) (TLu, JB, DeQ), 1/12 L. Isaac (1300) (RH), 2/28 Akron Lks. (1300) (LR).

**Northern Pintail**

12/5-1/29 Wilmington Res. (LG), 12/6 ONWRC (25), 12/13 CPNWR (50) (JK), 1/2 Dayton (JS), 1/6 Castalia (VF), 1/8-12 L. Isaac (RH), 1/29 Buck Creek SP (10) (DO), 2/6 Clermont Co. (PG), 2/8 Castalia (6) (VF), 2/24 Lorain (TL), 2/28 Cuyahoga Co. (3) (RH)

**Northern Shoveler**

12/6 ONWRC (4), 12/13 CPNWR (22) (JK), 12/18-1/1 L. Isaac (3) (RH), 12/19 Buck Creek SP (3) (DO), 12/30 L. Rockwell (5) (LR), 1/6 Castalia (38) (VF)

**Gadwall**

12/7 Wayne Co. (BG), 12/13 CPNWR (57) (JK), 12/15 Findlay (3) (BH), 12/19 L. Rockwell (30) (LR), 12/20 Mosquito Lk. (46) (CB), 1/6 Castalia (28) (VF), 1/10 Dayton (JS), 1/11 E. Fork Lk. (15-20) (PG), 2/8 Gordon Pk. (6) (VF)

**American Wigeon**

12/1 Findlay Res. (BH), 12/6 ONWRC (6), 12/7 Wilmington Res. (10) (LG), 12/23 Wilmington Res. (27) (LG), 1/10 Avon Lk. (LR, RH), 1/18 Holmes Co. (BG), 1/19 Eastwood Lk. (CM), 2/20 Englewood Res. (JS), 2/24 Lorain (TL), 2/28 Buck Creek SP (4) (DO)

**Canvasback**

Wintered on Maumee Bay (1000+) (ET, TK), 12/5 Caesar Creek (5) (JS), 12/6 ONWRC (750), 12/6 Holmes Co. (BG), 12/21 Mogadore Res. (17) (LR), 12/21 Mosquito Res. (NB), 12/22 Findlay Res. (BH), 1/2 CJ Brown Res. (DO), 1/14 Washington Co. (LB), 2/24 Lorain (550) (TL), 2/29 Lorain (420) (VF).

**Redhead**

Wintered on Maumee Bay (50+) (TK), 12/2 Wilmington Res. (LG), 2/6 Cleveland (30) (LR), 2/7 Caesar Creek (JH), 2/10 Lorain (100) (VF), 2/20 Englewood Res. (JS), 2/27 Lorain (230) (ECP), 2/27 Buck Creek SP (12) (DO)

**Ring-necked Duck**

12/21 Mogadore Res. (130) (LR), 12/21 Wilmington Res. (30) (LG), 1/3 Buck Creek SP (4) (DO), 1/6 Castalia (8) (VF), 2/14 Maumee River (TK), 2/28 Columbiana Co. (NB), 2/28 Spring Valley WA (50) (CM, JH, CBB)

Greater Scaup

12/13 CPNWR (JK), 12/24 Cleveland (220) (TL), 1/2 CJ Brown Res. (DO), 1/10 Avon Lake/Lorain (400) (LR)

Lesser Scaup

Wintered in small numbers on Maumee Bay (ET, TK), 12/5 Caesar Creek (20) (JS), 12/21 Mosquito Res. (8) (NB), 12/24 Cleveland (401) (TL), 1/2 CJ Brown Res. (4) (DO), 2/17 Washington Co. (LB), 2/21 Bresler Res. (16) (RCu), 2/28 Edgewater Pk. (250) (LR)

Harlequin Duck (D)

2/4-21 Cleveland/Lorain (TL\*, ECP\*, VF\*, m.ob)

Oldsquaw

1/2 CJ Brown Res. (DO), 1/27 Lorain (TL), 2/13-14 Lorain (ETh, RH, ECP), 2/14-22 Belpre (LB), 2/28 Cleveland (3) (TL, LR)

Surf Scoter (D: inland only)

12/1 Cleveland (TL), 2/13 Cleveland (BG)

White-winged Scoter

12/26 Fairport Harbor (LR), 1/2 CJ Brown Res. (DO), 1/16 Maumee Bay (TK), 1/23 West Carrollton (m.ob.), 2/14-28 Belpre (LB), 1/16-2/21 Lorain (3) (TB, RH, ECP), 2/21 Cleveland (2) (TL)

Common Goldeneye

Widely reported; wintered in large numbers on Maumee Bay and River (2000+) (ET, MA, TK), 1/10 CPNWR (497) (JK), 1/10 Avon Lk. (800) (LR), 2/13 Lorain (500) (ECP).

Barrow's Goldeneye (D)

2/20 Lorain (TB)\*

Bufflehead

12/6 Buck Creek SP (20) (DO), 12/13 CPNWR (4) (JK), 12/13 Bresler Res. (RCu), 12/21 Mogadore Res. (40) (LR), 12/29 Findlay Res. (29) (BH), 1/2 CJ Brown Res. (8) (DO), 1/10 Avon Lk. (30) (LR), 2/17 Belpre (LB), 2/20 Lorain (34) (ECP), 2/28 Spring Valley WA (CM)

Hooded Merganser

12/6 ONWRC (160), 12/19 Buck Creek SP (7) (DO), 12/19 L. Rockwell (60) (LR), 12/22 Findlay Res. (16) (BH), 12/30 Wilmington Res. (8) (LG), 1/8-12 Cuyahoga Co. (RH), 1/10 Huron (10) (CC, LC), 1/16 Avon Lk. (RH), 1/16-18 Bayshore (ET, TK), 1/23 Toledo (MA), 2/17 Belpre (LB), 2/28 Columbiana Co. (LB)

Common Merganser

Widely reported; wintered in large numbers on Maumee Bay (1500+) (ET, TK), 1/4 Cleveland (200) (TL), 1/9 Avon Lk. (500) (ECP), 1/10 CPNWR (605) (JK), 1/10 Huron (250) (CC, LC), 1/23 Lorain (183) (ECP)

Red-breasted Merganser

High: 12/1-6 Cleveland/Lake Co. (10,000) (TL, LR), 12/1 Findlay Res. (158) (BH), 12/3 Buck Creek SP (DO), 12/6 ONWRC (290), 1/10 CPNWR (950) (JK), 1/10 Huron (50) (CC, LC), 1/23 Lorain (510) (ECP), 1/23-24 G. Miami River (JS), 2/14 Eastlake (80) (VF)

Ruddy Duck

12/2 Wilmington Res. (27) (LG), 12/5 Mogadore Res. (297) (LR), 12/6 ONWRC (10), 12/13 CPNWR (8) (JK), 12/27 Bresler Res. (RCu), 1/1 CJ Brown Res. (11) (DO), 1/11 E. Fork Lk. (50+) (PG), 2/8 Lorain (4) (VF)



Black Vulture (D: central and northern counties)

Reported on four CBCs (Adams Co., Lancaster, Oxford, and W. Hamilton Co.)

Turkey Vulture

Early migrants: 2/22 Tiffin (TB), 2/28 Delaware Co. (JHo), 2/28 Killdeer Plains (ETH), 2/28 Circleville (3) (LG).

Bald Eagle

Reported from traditional nesting/wintering areas along L. Erie and Mosquito WR; 2-3 wintered along Ohio River (LB), 5 reports from Dayton area (JH, LG, NG), 4 reports from Cincinnati area (AW, TLu), 1/7 E. Liverpool (NL).

Northern Harrier

Wintered at Maumee Bay SP (12+) (ET, TK) and Killdeer Plains (12) (m.ob.), 12/6 Huffman Prairie (several) (PK, JR), 12/6 ONWRC, 1/31 Mosquito Creek (ECP), 2/14 CPNWR (5) (JK), 2/28 Circleville (4) (LG); reported scarce in SW Ohio (TLu).

Sharp-shinned Hawk

Widely reported; less common in Richland Co. (JHe).

Cooper's Hawk

Widely reported; less common in Richland Co. (JHe); 20 injured birds received in SW Ohio by Raptor, Inc., all females (TLu).

Red-shouldered Hawk

A few wintered in Lucas Co. (ET, MA, TK) and Trumbull Co. (CB); 12/21 Mill Creek Pk. (NB), 2/7 CVNRA (LR), 2/26 Hamilton Co. (PG).

Red-tailed Hawk

Normal numbers wintered; 12/6 ONWRC (27), small movement near the end of February in Lucas Co. (23) (TK) and near Circleville (39 birds) (LG).

Rough-legged Hawk

12/6 ONWRC, 12/12 Dayton (JS), 1/2 Wayne Co. (BG), 1/7 Holmes Co. (BG), 1/18 Richland Co. (3) (JHe), 2/14 CPNWR (JK), 2/28 Maumee Bay SP (3) (TK), 2/28 Circleville (LG), one wintered at Lunken Airport (LG, TLu).

American Kestrel

Normal numbers wintering; listed as abundant in SW Ohio (AW).

Peregrine Falcon (D)

Two wintered in downtown Toledo (MA, m.ob.) (see article this issue).

Ring-necked Pheasant

Good numbers at Maumee Bay SP (released birds), scarce elsewhere.

Ruffed Grouse

12/12 CVNRA (DAC), 12/26 Lake Co. (LR), 1/6 Holmes Co. (BG), 2/8 Holmes Co. (BG), 2/21 CVNRA (LR)

Wild Turkey

2/24 Richland Co. (40) (JHe), reported from Washington Co. (LB).

Northern Bobwhite

1/10 Germantown Res. (21) (JS), small numbers wintered in w. Lucas Co. (TK); only reports.

American Coot

High counts: 12/2 Wilmington Res. (60+), 12/5 Mogadore Res. (200) (LR), 12/8 Akron Lks. (600) (LR), 12/20 Wilmington Res. (100) (LG), 1/1 Buck Creek SP (13) (DO), 1/16 Toledo (TK), 2/10 Lorain (4) (VF, ECP)

Sandhill Crane

High: 12/6 Huffman Prairie (120) (PK, JR), 12/18 Englewood (60) (PK), 12/23 Hamilton Co. (3) (KF), 12/31-1/29 Mosquito WR (NB), 2/24 Dayton (3) (PK)

Killdeer

Widely reported throughout the period; High: 12/12 Buck Creek SP (75) (DO), Early migrant: 2/27 CVNRA (DAC).

yellowlegs, sp.

12/20 Toledo CBC (MA\*, JO)

Solitary Sandpiper

Reported on the Mansfield CBC\*.

Dunlin

12/12 Buck Creek SP (DO)

American Woodcock

Early migrants: 2/20 Washington Co. (LB), 2/23 Dayton (SH).

Common Snipe

12/7 Wayne Co. (29!!) (BG), 12/19 Buck Creek SP (DO), 1/10 Clark Co. (DO), 2/2 Holmes Co. (BG), reported from Richland Co. (JHe), Early migrant: 2/20 Buck Creek SP (DO).

Pomarine Jaeger (D)

1/4 Edgewater Pk. (TL\*, RH)

Little Gull (D: inland only)

Reported on the Mentor CBC.

Bonaparte's Gull

12/1 Findlay Res. (126) (BH), 12/4 L. Cowan (100) (LG), 12/19 Buck Creek SP (170) (DO), 12/21 Mosquito Res. (177) (NB), 12/30 Richland Co. (15) (JHe), 1/1 CJ Brown Res. (100) (DO)

Ring-billed Gull

Widespread, but declines noted in late winter; 1000 at Buck Creek SP on 12/26 (DO).

Herring Gull

Widespread; declines noted in late winter.

Thayer's Gull (D: inland only)

1/1 Eastlake (LR), 1/17 Maumee Bay (TK, PM), 2/7 Cleveland (TL, RH), 2/13 Lorain (ETH, ECP)

Iceland Gull (D: inland only)

12/30 Sandusky (TK), 1/16 Toledo (TK), 1/23 Toledo (MA), 2/6 Cleveland (LR), 2/14 Lorain (TL, RH)

Lesser Black-backed Gull (D: inland only)

12/19 Eastlake (BG), 12/20 Edgewater Pk. (TL), 1/9 Lorain (ECP), 1/10 Eastlake (LR, RH), 1/23 Toledo (ET\*, MA), 2/7 Edgewater Pk. (RH), 2/13-14 Lorain (RH, ECP)

Glaucous Gull (D: inland only)

1/3 Eastlake (LR), 1/23 Toledo (MA), 2/10-21 Lorain (2-4) (m.ob.)

Great Black-backed Gull

1/10 Huron (100) (CC, LC), 2/13 Lorain (30) (ECP), wintered in moderate numbers on Maumee Bay (TK, JK).

Rock Dove

No apparent change in status.

Mourning Dove

Common permanent resident.

Common Barn-Owl

Reported on the Portsmouth CBC.

Eastern Screech-Owl

Reported from Clark (DO), Clermont (PG), Hamilton (BM), Hancock (BH), Holmes (BG), Lake (LR), Summit (ECP), and Lucas Cos. (TK).

Great Horned Owl

Widespread.

Snowy Owl

12/24 Xenia (JS), 1/2 Wayne Co. (BG), 1/19 Wayne Co. (LR), 1/21 Dayton Int. Airport (JS), two wintered at Maumee Bay SP (TK, ET, PM), one wintered at Lorain (m.ob.), one at Wooster in January (JHe, SM).

Barred Owl

Reported from Hancock (BH), Lucas (TK), Mahoning (NB), Portage (LR), and Fulton Cos. (PM), Killdeer Plains and Englewood Res. (CB, JHo, CM).

Long-eared Owl

1/10 Germantown Res. (2) (JS), 2/6 ONWRC, 2/6-28 Killdeer Plains (8-12) (m.ob.), 2/15 Englewood Res. (CBB).

Short-eared Owl

1/25 Holmes Co. (5) (BG, DVK), 2/13 Lunken Airport (5) (m.ob.), wintered at Maumee Bay SP (max 17) (m.ob.) and Killdeer Plains (20+) (m.ob.).

Northern Saw-whet Owl

1/30 Clermont Co. (2) (LG), 2/6-21 Killdeer Plains (2) (m.ob.), 2/14-20 Englewood Res. (JT), down in SW Ohio (RA).

Belted Kingfisher

Normal small number of winterers; listed as common in Washington Co. (LB).

Red-headed Woodpecker

Reported from Allen (RCu), Cuyahoga (LR, RH), Hancock (KN), Henry (TK), Holmes (BG), Mahoning (NB), Richland (JHe), and Trumbull Cos. (CB) and Caesar Creek (JS).

Red-bellied Woodpecker

Reported greatly increased in Shaker Lakes region (VF).



Yellow-bellied Sapsucker

12/10 E. Liverpool (NL), 1/16-17 Englewood (JS), 1/23 E. Liverpool (NL) (numbers down), 1/29 Milford (PG), 2/7 Centerville (JS), 2/11 Findlay (BH), wintered in Lucas (TK, MA) and Washington Cos. (LB).

Downy Woodpecker

Widespread.

Hairy Woodpecker

Cited as reduced in parts of NW Ohio (ET), common in Washington Co. (LB), declining in N. Central Ohio (JHe).

Northern Flicker

Widely reported in small numbers; common in Washington Co. (LB).

Pileated Woodpecker

Widely reported; High: 1/10 Germantown Res. (13) (JS).

Eastern Phoebe

1/1 Holmes Co. (BG), 2/27 Franklin Co. (TB)

Horned Lark

1/3 Wilmington Res. (100+) (LG), 2/6 Richland Co. (70) (JHe), 2/7 Hancock Co. (250+) (BH), 2/14 Clark Co. (250) (DO), 2/14 Lucas Co. (150) (TK), 2/20 Newtown (15) (PG)

Blue Jay

Common and widespread.

American Crow

Widespread; maximum 2500 on 12/13 Lucas Co. (TK) and 2500 on 12/19 Clark Co. (DO).

Black-capped Chickadee

Widespread in northern counties, reported as far south as Washington Co. (LB).

Carolina Chickadee

Common in central and southern counties.

Tufted Titmouse

Common and widespread.

Red-breasted Nuthatch

12/19 Hancock Co. (BH), 12/22 Findlay (BH), 1/5 Washington Co. (LB), 1/6 Holmes Co. (BG), 1/10 Germantown Res. (JS), 1/23 Wayne Co. (BG), wintered in Wilmington (LG) and the Oak Openings (TK); rather poor movement.

White-breasted Nuthatch

Common and widespread.

Brown Creeper

Normal moderate numbers wintered.

Carolina Wren

Continues to increase statewide; 1/10 Germantown Res. (23) (JS).

Winter Wren

12/12 Buck Creek SP (DO), 12/22 Findlay (KN), 12/26 Firestone MP (ECP), 1/2 CJ Brown Res. (DO), 1/10 Germantown Res. (3) (JS), 1/30 Spring Valley (JS)

Marsh Wren

12/6 ONWRC, 12/20 Kent (LR)

Golden-crowned Kinglet

Fairly normal numbers wintered; 1/10 Germantown Res. (15) (JS).

Ruby-crowned Kinglet

12/20 CVNRA (DAC), 1/2 CJ Brown Res. (DO), 1/10 Germantown Res. (JS), 1/19 Findlay (KN), 1/23 Wayne Co. (BG)

Northern Wheatear

1/4-21 Ottawa Co. (MS, m.ob.) (First state record. See article this issue.)

Eastern Bluebird

Widely reported, increasing further south; 1/10 Germantown Res. (21) (JS).

Hermit Thrush

Normal small numbers in early winter.

American Robin

Normal wintering numbers; common in Washington Co. all winter (LB), 1/24 Firestone MP (144) (ECP), major movement into the state 2/14-19.

Gray Catbird

12/5 Firestone MP (ECP), 12/22 Findlay (KN), January in Xenia (2) (JHk)

Northern Mockingbird

Small numbers winter in north, increasing further south.

Brown Thrasher

1/10 Spring Valley (JS), 1/19-2/9 Findlay (KN), 12/23-2/29 L. Isaac (RH), 2/14-29 Firestone MP (ECP)

Water Pipit

Reported on the Ohio River, Lake Erie Is., and Kingston CBCs.

Cedar Waxwing

Sporadic, as usual; highs of 175 on 12/13 Lucas Co. (TK), 12/28 Northfield (75) (DAC), 2/16 Shaker Lakes (180) (VF), 2/20 E. Liverpool (105) (NL); listed as abundant in Portage Co. in January (LR).

Northern Shrike (D: central and southern counties)

1/23-24 Seneca Co. (TB)

Loggerhead Shrike (D: northern counties)

2/15 McConnellsville (LB)

European Starling

Status unchanged; 3000 in Clark Co. on 12/19 (DO).

Cape May Warbler

Wellington CBC (carefully documented, photographed).

Yellow-rumped Warbler

Numbers down in NW and SW Ohio (ET, TK, AW); widely reported in small numbers; seemed scarce this winter.

Northern Cardinal

Common and widespread.

Rufous-sided Towhee

Widely reported in small numbers, down in Washington Co. (LB).

American Tree Sparrow

Normal numbers wintered; High count: 1/10 CPNWR (230) (JK); reported low in SW Ohio (AW, PG) and at E. Liverpool (NL).

Field Sparrow

Normal numbers wintered.

Savannah Sparrow

Reported on 4 CBCs (Hoover Res., Columbus, E. Fork Lk., and Kingston).

Fox Sparrow

12/29 Findlay (KN), 1/1 Lunken Airport (13) (PG), 1/10 Germantown Res. (JS), 2/6-29 Holmes Co. (DVK), 2/21-28 Springville Marsh (TB); exceptional was a flock of 100+ in the L. Miami River bottoms in mid-December (WR, DS).

Song Sparrow

Normal numbers reported; High count: 2/9 Hancock Co. (83) (BH).

Swamp Sparrow

Normal moderate numbers wintered; High count: 1/10 CPNWR (99) (JK).

White-throated Sparrow

Widely reported in small numbers; cited as down in NW Ohio and Washington and Richland Cos. (ET, TK, LB, JHe) and down in E. Liverpool area (NL); listed as very common in Summit and Portage Cos. (LR); high of 65 reported in the Shaker Lakes area 2/16 (VF).

White-crowned Sparrow

Widely reported in small numbers; listed as down in Washington Co. (LB) and up in Hamilton Co. (DaQ); common in Portage and Summit Cos. (LR); unusually common in Holmes Co. (DVK); outstanding was a flock of 1000+ in the L. Miami River bottoms in mid-December (WR, DS).

Dark-eyed (Slate-colored) Junco

Common statewide.

Dark-eyed (Oregon) Junco

1/10 Miamisburg (JS), 2/15-2/21 Harrison (DeQ, DaQ, TLu, JB), 2/13 Firestone MP (ECP)

Lapland Longspur

1/28-2/15 Holmes Co. (2) (DVK), 2/6 Seneca Co. (2) (JHo) (only reports)

Snow Bunting

12/13 CPNWR (JK), 12/20 CVNRA (6-8) (DAC), 1/5 Washington Co. (LB), 1/12 Findlay Res. (386) (BH), 2/5 Richland Co. (8) (JHe), 2/7 Holmes Co. (10) (DVK), 2/7 Wyandot Co. (100+) (LR), 2/8 Wayne Co. (BG), 2/14 Clark Co. (20) (DO), 2/24 Seneca Co. (100) (H. Hintz), near Dayton mid-February (50) (PK), reported from Mahoning Co. (NB).



**Red-winged Blackbird**

Large roosts along L. Erie (ET, LR), small numbers reported elsewhere; migrants noted in late February.

**Eastern Meadowlark**

12/6 ONWRC, 12/7 Lorain Co. (8) (ETh), 1/10 Germantown Res. (13) (JS), 1/27 Clark Co. (3) (DO), Early migrants: 2/14 Hancock Co. (BH), 2/23 Richland Co. (JHe), 2/27 Wilmington Res. (LG).

**Yellow-headed Blackbird** (D: inland only)

Reported on the ONWR CBC.\*

**Rusty Blackbird**

12/19 Eastlake (5) (TL), 12/30 Richland Co. (16) (JHe), 1/2 Buck Creek SP (DO), 1/5 Canfield (NB), 1/30 Spring Valley WA (JS), 2/14 Firestone MP (7) (ECP), 2/28 Springville Marsh (TB); flock of 100+ wintered in Blue Ash (TLu); wintered in Holmes Co. (DVK).

**Brewer's Blackbird**

1/3 CJ Brown Res. (present since fall) (DO), 1/26-2/5 Marietta (LB)

**Common Grackle.**

Normal small winter numbers reported; 100+ on 12/30 Richland Co. (JHe), 250+ on 1/21 Holmes Co. (BG); large numbers at Eastlake (LR); migrants noted in late February.

**Brown-headed Cowbird**

"Several hundred" wintered near Maumee Bay SP (ET); 100 on 1/10 Richland Co. (JHe); small numbers reported elsewhere; migrants noted in late February (1000+) in Cincinnati on 2/29-TLu).

**Purple Finch**

12/5 Caesar Creek (10) (JS), 12/12 CVNRA (DAC), 1/1-22 Holmes Co. (BG), 1/10 Germantown Res. (7) (JS), 1/11 Holmes Co. (DVK), 2/2 Findlay (6) (KN), 2/2 Richland Co. (JHe), 2/7 CVNRA (3) (LR), 2/23 Findlay (4) (KN), small numbers in Oak Openings all winter (MA).

**House Finch**

Widely reported; continue to increase.

**Red Crossbill**

1/17 Toledo (12) (TK, PM)

**Common Redpoll**

12/17 Lorain Co. (ETh), 1/3 Oak Openings (MA), 1/31 Oak Openings (MA), 2/20 Lorain (5) (TB), 2/23 Englewood Res. (2) (NG)

**Pine Siskin**

Good numbers in NW Ohio (max. 175 at Anderson's feeder) (MA, TK), large numbers in Washington Co. (LB), 12/16 Shaker Lks. (14) (VF), 1/26 Findlay (BH), 2/22 Mohican SP (55) (BG), 2/28 Northfield (5) (DAC), wintered in Milford (9-15) (PG), common in Kent (LR), good invasion E. Liverpool (max. 83) (NL).

**American Goldfinch**

Mixed reports from NW Ohio; widespread elsewhere.

**Evening Grosbeak**

12/12 CVNRA (25) (DAC), 12/20 Findlay (BH), 2/27 Ashland Co. (3) (BG), wintered in Oak Openings (max. 85) (MA), 20-30 wintered in Washington Co. (LB), 85 Wintered in Richland Co. (JHe); reported from Holmes Co. (DVK).

**House Sparrow**

Status unchanged.

ESCAPED SPECIES

Greater White-fronted Goose 12/20 Mosquito Lake (believed to be the same individual that appeared last year)

UNDOCUMENTED REPORTS

Eared Grebe 12/1 Cleveland  
Great Egret 12/6 ONWR  
12/19-1/6 Holmes Co.  
Greater White-fronted goose ONWR CBC  
Blue-winged Teal 12/21 (25) Mosquito Res.  
King Eider Lake Erie Is. CBC  
Harlequin Duck 1/10 Lorain  
Northern Goshawk Wellington CBC  
Broad-winged Hawk Zanesville CBC  
Virginia Rail Gypsum CBC  
Spotted Sandpiper 12/18 Sandusky River  
Glaucous Gull 12/31 Oberlin Res.  
House Wren W. Hamilton Co. and Washington Co./Parkersburg CBCs  
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher 12/20 Toledo CBC  
12/27-28 W. Hamilton Co. CBC  
Wood Thrush 12/20 Toledo CBC  
Pine Warbler Adams Co. CBC  
Common Yellowthroat 12/13 Akron  
Chipping Sparrow Reported on six CBCs.  
Vesper Sparrow Athens CBC  
Lincoln's Sparrow Grand Lake St. Mary's and L. Erie Is. CBC

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CORRIGENDUM: In Vol. 11, No. 1, the Black rail on 9/13 at Magee Marsh should be placed in the undocumented reports section.

## Report of the Records Committee, Winter 1988

The Ohio Cardinal Records Committee (OCRC) received 22 documentations for 18 separate birds (some birds were reported by multiple observers). The OCRC accepted nine of these 18 sightings; to save space these are not listed below, but are reported elsewhere in this issue. In the other nine cases the committee was not able to verify the sightings reported from the written descriptions provided. These sightings are listed below:

- Greater White-fronted Goose - Oakwood Forensic Center (near Lima?), 12-27,28  
- acceptable description but behavior & location suggest non-wild birds
- Merlin - Mosquito Creek, 2-3 - Description did not rule out accipiters
- Lesser Yellowlegs - Maumee River at Rossford, 12-20 - OCRC split 2-2 on this,  
two members accepting and 2 believing the distance was too great  
for certain identification to species
- Common Black-headed Gull - Cleveland, 1-4 - OCRC felt the details provided  
with this brief observation at a considerable distance still left room for  
uncertainty as to the bird's identity
- House Wren - West Ham Co., 12-20 - The description does not conclusively rule  
out a Winter Wren.
- Chipping Sparrow - Wilmington, 2-4 - Again the OCRC split 2-2 on this record.  
Those voting not to accept felt the description did not conclusively  
rule out other species, including the Field Sparrow.
- Chipping Sparrow - West Ham Co., 12-20 - Few details were provided on this  
bird. The Christmas Count rare species form was used, which unfor-  
tunately provides no place to describe the bird's size or shape.
- Lincoln's Sparrow - Cleveland 2-28 - The description, while detailed, did not  
mention wing color and thus did not conclusively rule out Swamp Sprw.
- Pine Grosbeak - Findlay? 2-10 - Possibly correct, but the person writing the  
description did not see the bird, and the actual observer did not file a  
report.

### OBSERVERS

Matt	Anderson	MA	Vic	Fazlo	VF	Tom	LePage	TL
Ron	Austing	RA	Ken	Fulmer	KF	Tony	Luekering	TLu
Carole	Babyak	CB	Larry	Gara	LG	Charlotte	Mathena	CM
Lynn	Barnhart	LB	Peggy	Gatch	PG	Bea	Mercer	BM
Tom	Bartlett	TB	Kent	Glauser	KG	Morris	Mercer	MM
Sue	Baxter	SB	Bruce	Glick	BG	Pete	Montion	PM
Jim	Becker	JBe	Lynn	Groschek	LGr	Ann/Bill	Moring	ABM
Joe	Bens	JB	Nan	Groves	NG	Doug	Overacker	DO
Steve	Bernick	SBe	Betty	Hardesty	BH	R.	Phillips	RP
Charles/Betty	Berry	CBB	Robert	Harlan	RH	Ed/Cheryl	Pierce	ECP
Michael	Braun	MB	Steve	Hatfield	SH	Dave	Quilligan	DQ
Nancy	Brundage	NB	John	Herman	JHe	Debbie	Quilligan	DeQ
Mike	Carr	MC	Jim	Hickman	JH	Worth	Randle	WR
Cliff	Cathers	CC	Jim	Hill	JHi	John	Ritzenthaler	JR
Laurie	Cathers	LC	Judy	Howard	JHo	Larry	Rosche	LR
Dwight/Ann	Chasar	DAC	Betty	Hultgren	BHu	Gary	Salmons	GS
Bill	Creasey	BC	Tom	Kemp	TK	John	Shrader	JS
Robert	Cutter	RCu	Carol	Kennedy	CK	Dave	Styer	DS
Jim	Dabbet	JD	Robert	Kennedy	RK	Merrill	Tawse	MT
Eric	Durbin	ED	Dennis/Vernon	Kline	DVK	Erdine	Thompson	ETH
Joe	Emery	JE	Paul	Knoop	PK	Elliot	Tramer	ET
Duncan	Evered	DE	Joe	Komorowki	JK	Winston	Vore	WV
Bonnie	Fancher	BF	Nevada	Laitsch	NL	Paul	Wharton	PW
						Art	Wiseman	AW

WINTER FEEDER CENSUS FOR ALLEN, AUGLAIZE,  
HARDIN, HANCOCK AND WOOD COUNTIES

Nelson J. Moore

Even though the winter feeding of birds is artificial, a large amount of information concerning wild populations of birds can be obtained for an area. This is especially true if a number of observers sampling different habitats in the same area cooperate by using standard methods of data taking. From January, 1985, to the present, I coordinated a winter bird feeder census for Allen, Auglaize, Hardin, Hancock and Wood Counties. Six observers worked in Allen, 1 in Auglaize, 6 in Hardin, 1 in Hancock, and 2 in Wood County. Except for Auglaize and Hancock Counties, the observation sites were evenly distributed among 3 major habitats: rural areas with adjacent fields and woods, city areas with little surrounding natural environment, and city areas with significant surrounding natural environment.

Monthly data sheets were provided to the observers who recorded types of food used, bird species seen, and number of individuals per species seen for each day. The type of food given was left to the discretion of the observer, although this increased the variability in the study. Averaging of data decreased this problem. An individual or species was counted if it was seen near the feeding area, even if it did not actually eat the food. Many species are drawn to the feeding area because of the presence of other bird species. Therefore, raptors were counted as well as birds such as Brown creepers that feed in winter mixed species flocks. Number of birds per species was recorded by writing the largest number of individuals seen each day at any one time. For example, 2 or 3 Dark-eyed Juncos may be seen feeding most of the day, but occasionally a flock of 15 may feed. The number 15 was recorded in the blank. This provided population estimates and eliminated the possibility of counting the same individual twice. This method also permitted the observer to be flexible with respect to observation times, and fitted more conveniently around the household chores where a person may be free to watch the feeder for only a few minutes at a time.

Most observers provided several types of food including mixed bird seed, black oil and striped sunflower, and suet. Others added niger, cracked corn, and safflower. Several provided water. The table below shows census results for the winter months of December to March for 1985-1986 and 1986-1987. Forty-five species were recorded in 1167 days of observation by 13 observers in 1985-1986. Thirty-nine species were recorded in 920 days of observation by 10 observers in 1986-1987. The two chickadee species present in this area in the winter were combined because of the difficulty of identifying them without body measurements or calls. In general, few differences were noted between number of species and number of individuals per species for the two years of the study. However, these data show the major increase in White-crowned sparrows, White-throated sparrows, Tree sparrows, Oregon Juncos, and Red-breasted nuthatches during the winter of 1985-86. The large increase in crow numbers in 1986-87 was recorded at a feeding station in a Findlay residential area of Hancock County. This may reflect a tendency, casually observed by many in our area, of an increased crow population, particularly in residential habitats. The Varied thrush visited two Bluffton (Allen County) feeders in December and January of 1986-1987 before being killed in a collision with a window. The specimen is now located in the vertebrate museum at Ohio Northern University.

I want to express thanks to Dorothea Barker, Steve Baskauf, Frida Burke, Zola Blem, Robert Cutter, Karen Gossard, Betty Hardesty, Harvey and Allison Hiebert, Chris Hoagstrom, Jackie and Brad Light, Art Matson, Mary Pohlman, Jean Power, Ruth Schurr, and Donna Ward for their help.

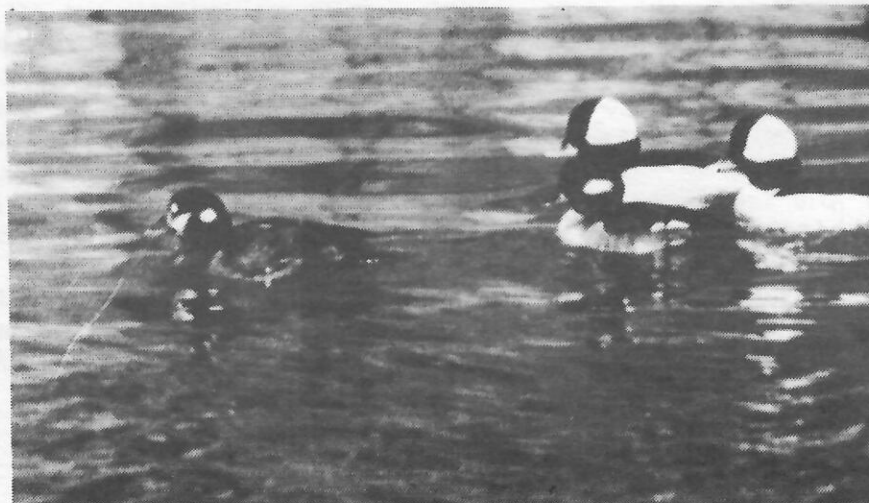


Table 1. Total number of individuals/species and average number of individuals/  
days/species of birds seen at winter feeders in 1985-86 (1167 days) and  
1986-87 (920 days). (-) indicates a value less than .01.

SPECIES	Total 85-86	Ave./day	Total 86-87	Ave./day
1. Cooper's Hawk	2	-.01	8	-.01
2. Red-shouldered Hawk	1	-.01	0	0
3. Red-tailed Hawk	3	-.01	0	0
4. American Kestrel	3	-.01	0	0
5. Ring-necked Pheasant	0	0	1	-.01
6. Rock Dove	65	.06	64	.07
7. Mourning Dove	4369	3.74	4326	4.7
8. Red-bellied Woodpecker	237	.2	93	.1
9. Northern Flicker	36	.03	21	.02
10. Red-headed Woodpecker	0	0	7	-.01
11. Hairy Woodpecker	107	.09	30	.03
12. Downy Woodpecker	735	.63	503	.55
13. Eastern Phoebe	0	0	1	-.01
14. Blue Jay	1850	1.59	1660	1.8
15. American Crow	0	0	47	.05
16. Tufted Titmouse	867	.74	465	.51
17. Chickadee (combined species)	221	.2	404	.44
18. Brown Creeper	1	.01	36	.04
19. White-breasted Nuthatch	813	.7	571	.62
20. Red-breasted Nuthatch	150	.13	5	.01
21. Carolina Wren	0	0	2	-.01
22. Varied Thrush	0	0	17	.02
23. American Robin	117	.1	76	.08
24. Cedar Waxwing	85	.07	9	.01
25. European Starling	5418	4.64	3675	4
26. Cardinal	2549	2.18	1432	1.56
27. Vesper Sparrow	1	-.01	0	0
28. Savannah Sparrow	44	.04	0	0
29. Song Sparrow	301	.25	113	.12
30. Tree Sparrow	428	.37	12	.01
31. Field Sparrow	1	-.01	0	0
32. Chipping Sparrow	2	-.01	0	0
33. Dark-eyed Junco (slate-colored form)	4478	3.84	1845	2
34. Dark-eyed Junco (oregon form)	138	.12	7	.01
35. White-throated Sparrow	547	.47	60	.07
36. White-crowned Sparrow	377	.32	1	-.01
37. Fox Sparrow	1	-.01	0	0
38. Dickcissel	2	-.01	0	0
39. Red-winged Blackbird	61	.05	4	-.01
40. Brown-headed Cowbird	1555	1.33	744	.81
41. Common Grackle	660	.57	730	.8
42. House Sparrow	16828	14.42	15349	16.68
43. Pine Siskin	515	.44	575	.63
44. American Goldfinch	2815	2.41	2522	2.74
45. White-winged Crossbill	1	-.01	0	0
46. Common Redpoll	14	.01	0	0
47. Purple Finch	31	.03	8	-.01
48. House Finch	5649	4.84	3651	3.97
49. Evening Grosbeak	35	.03	69	.08

DATE	Mogadore Res.	Lake Co.	Akron Lks.	Mogadore Res.	L. Rockwell	Mogadore Res.	Ladue Res.	Akron Lks.	Fairport/Perry	L. Rockwell	Eastlake	Lorain/Avon Lk.	Akron Lks.	Cleveland	Akron Lks.	Akron Lks.	Edgewater
Species	D 5	D 6	D 8	D 13	D 19	D 21	D 22	D 23	D 26	D 30	J 1	J 10	J 31	F 6	F 20	F 28	F 28
Common Loon	1	1						1	4	1							
Pied-billed Grebe	2		18	1	4		1	22		12			5		10	16	
Horned Grebe	4	8	2	3	3	1	4	17					2			2	
Red-necked Grebe																1	
Tundra Swan									33	45							
Mute Swan			1					1				6	1		2	1	
Canada Goose	50	200	700	200	200	250	60	550	40	220	60	40	250	40	550	700	15
Snow Goose								1									
Wood Duck										1						1	
Green-winged Teal										3							
Mallard	4	80	300	6	60	16	20	800	80	38	130	100	250	60	850	1300	10
Black Duck	2	100	40	4	60	4	10	15	10	46	30	75	30	40	60	40	16
Gadwall					30	10			1	20				3	4		
Am. Wigeon	2				1							2					
N. Shoveler					3					5						4	
Canvasback	12	8		8		17		1				1	2			2	2
Redhead	4			4		4			2			10		30		30	
Ring-necked Duck	40					130											
Greater Scaup						4					2	400					75
Lesser Scaup		12				16			8		20	200				2	250
Oldsquaw																	3
White-winged Scoter									2								
Common Goldeneye	12	75		53	12	25		10	44	3	150	800	30	75	10	75	200
Bufflehead	20	3	1	40	3	40			9		6	30		14		1	10
Hooded Merganser	34				60	16	20	30		1				1			
Red-br. Merganser	110000			1			1		16		200	1000		20			
Com. Merganser		20			3	2		2	10		30	750		1			
Ruddy Duck	297	5	3	100		121		7		1		3	4		1	8	
Am. Coot	200		600	300		300		450				1	75		80	60	

Winter waterbird survey in NE Ohio, 1987-88, compiled by Larry Rosche.



Harlequin Duck at Lorain, Ohio, February 1988. Photograph by Vic Fazio.

Why We Couldn't Accept Your Rare Species Report  
Elliot J. Tramer, Ohio Cardinal Records Committee

After serving for five years on the committee that evaluates documentations of rare and extraordinary occurrences for the Ohio Cardinal, I have become convinced that this article is badly needed. It is needed because I suspect (but cannot prove) that most of the extraordinary sight records rejected by the committee are in fact accurate; they are rejected because the documentation is either (a) so sloppily written as to be unreadable, (b) too incomplete to rule out other possibilities, or (c) internally inconsistent. There are other reasons why this article is needed, but first a discussion of the problems listed above:

(a) Sloppy/unreadable reports: The solution here is obvious; type them if at all possible. Contributors should be aware that the quality of the photocopies provided to the records committee by the editor are often of poor quality, apparently because at the editor's place of employment the photocopiers are lousy (can you do anything about this, Tom?). So if you must write your reports by hand, use a dark pen and "press firmly", keeping in mind that what the committee sees may be much fainter than the original. Also, don't use the margins. Writing that goes all the way to the margins may be cut off on our copies.

(b) Incomplete descriptions: This is the commonest reason for rejection. Item 6, in which the size, shape, plumage, etc. are to be "described in great detail", and Item 10, which asks you to eliminate similar species, are the most crucial parts of the form in regards to this problem. Examples of inadequate descriptions:

- "The bird was good-sized" (Tell how big it actually appeared to be by comparing it to a well-known bird; e.g. "it was about the size of a mallard", etc.)
- "...shape of a vulture but flight style was different" (Tell in what way it was different; e.g. "Vulture-shaped but flew with faster and more frequent wing beats..." etc.)

Many rejections of type (b) occur because descriptions don't begin with the general before going to the specific. For example, to report a Merlin the observer must first establish that the bird was a raptor and then a falcon and not, say, an accipiter; it is only after establishing those facts that one should present evidence to distinguish the Merlin from other falcons. Reporting a "gray-backed hawk bigger than a Kestrel with a streaked breast and a long tail with black and gray bands" will earn a rejection because it doesn't rule out Sharp-shinned or even a small Cooper's Hawk.

Many incomplete reports occur because you are a good birder and assume that *we assume* you are a good birder; therefore you don't feel you have to prove that the bird you saw was a falcon and not an accipiter before going straight to the details of telling one falcon from another. DON'T ASSUME THIS. We get reports from people with all degrees of experience, and cannot invoke a double standard for the people we know to be experts. I hope the reasons for this are obvious!

(c) Internally inconsistent documentations. These are the ones that give us fits. Someone identifies an immature gull or a jaeger to species, reporting in detail all the salient field marks in the field guides. Yet careful examination of the form reveals that the bird was seen flying past at a distance of several hundred yards; it is highly unlikely the observer could have seen all the things he/she claims to have seen, even through a spotting scope. In such instances we prefer to believe in the observer's basic honesty, but realize from

personal experience that sometimes the eyes see what the mind wants them to see, especially if the conditions are such that you can't quite be sure of the pattern of markings on the wing coverts of that immature gull 'way out on the water. Of course, a percentage of these ID's are indeed accurate, but which ones?

That brings me to my other reason for writing this note. I have become thoroughly disenchanted with the competitive aspect of birding. I have come to believe that problems of type (c) most often result from the competitive nature of our avocation. The birder who insists on giving a species name to every bird he sees, however fleetingly and unsatisfactorily, is like a car without brakes. The truth is that some species identifications CANNOT BE MADE WITH ABSOLUTE CERTAINTY IN THE FIELD. This is probably true of some immature gulls in worn or aberrant plumage, many non-singing *Empidonax* flycatchers, some female hummingbirds, some tropical *Chaetura* swifts, and others. In many more cases (gulls, jaegers, swifts, etc.) identification is possible but only under rare and extremely favorable circumstances. One has to be willing/able to write down "unidentified gull" and live with it!

Extreme competitiveness among birders allows egos to run rampant. Some egos are crushed, while others become grossly inflated. This in turn creates a breeding ground for all sorts of difficulties, all of which work against our attempt to produce in these pages a useful and cautiously accurate record of the real distributions and abundances of rare birds in this region. Rejections by the records committee are taken personally (they certainly aren't intended that way, but we can only work with the documentations you send us!), and as a result some excellent birders no longer submit their records. This sets all of us back, because the one thing that we all want is to have open lines of communication on the subject of what birds occur, when and where--- if possible, all gathered in one accessible state publication.

Serving on a committee of this type is a difficult and thankless job. If you accept someone's sight record you are merely confirming what they are already sure of. If you reject it, you've bruised an ego or made someone hopping mad. This is not the way to meet new friends in the birding fraternity, but it can sure make you enemies in a hurry! We even have to pass judgment on one another's rare sightings, and there have been a few instances of committee members having their own documentations rejected by the other members. Everyone has misidentified birds at one time or another, including the experts. More frequently, all of us may write a documentation that is not all it should be.

The Cardinal has taken giant steps forward in the past year. The format is excellent and its punctuality is a breath of fresh air when compared to almost any other publication of its type (compare American Birds, for example). Tom Kemp and his staff deserve a great deal of credit for this. With fuller participation, appropriate caution in the field and care in preparing the documentations, we can create in the Cardinal a truly outstanding state bird journal. Let's pull together to make it happen.



## THE LATEST ON THE TOLEDO PEREGRINES

Matt Anderson

The Peregrine Falcons in downtown Toledo have received plenty of attention since November, 1986 in this publication, The Toledo Blade and elsewhere. What an enjoyable break the sighting of the Peregrines provide me from the tedium of my accounting duties.

Recently, there has been an extremely interesting twist in the Peregrine story. I'll briefly synopsise the events which have occurred since the first female showed up about a year and a half ago. In mid-November, 1986 during a miserable sleet storm, I first sighted an immature-plumaged female streaking past my 14th-floor office. A month later, this female provided Toledo with its first-ever Christmas Count record of a Peregrine Falcon.

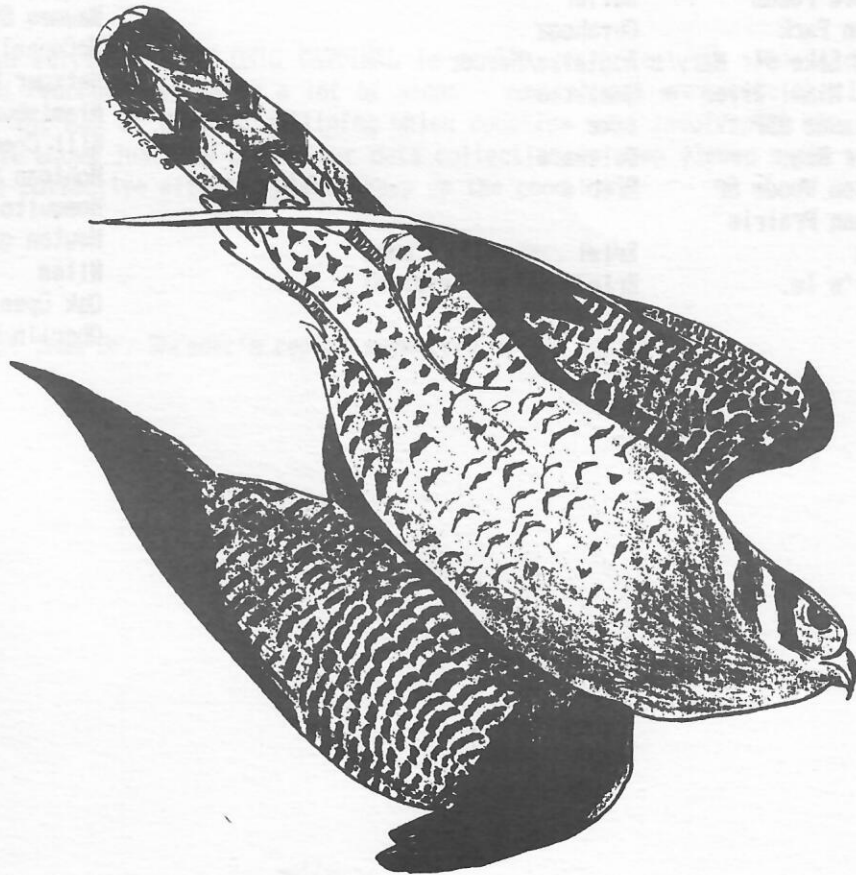
In March 1987, quite surprisingly, the female was joined by a gorgeous slate-blue adult male. Immediately, the pair showed interest in each other and treated downtowners to spectacular aerial displays. No breeding occurred in 1987, but certainly everyone was hopeful that 1988 would be the year that Ohio would see its first nesting Peregrines.

Hopes seemed to be completely dashed when Dr. Elliot Tramer found the female dead on a downtown street on January 12, 1988. How the female died will never be known. It was, however, heartening to see that the male continued patrolling the downtown skies.

And then the unusual twist - on February 4, 1988, less than a month after the Peregrine was found dead, another female had amazingly appeared downtown. Once again both falcons have demonstrated great interest in each other. As a result, there is great optimism that Toledo will see breeding Peregrine Falcons.

From where are these Peregrines coming, particularly the female which recently appeared? Peregrines are not supposed to be early February migrants in this area. Apparently some research on the breeding grounds has indicated that females will occasionally inhabit the fringes of a pairs' territory and move in when the opportunity presents itself. It seems unlikely that that was the scenario here, but it is intriguing how the second female showed up so quickly.

I'll keep you updated.



LOCATION CROSS REFERENCE

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>
Avon Lake	Lorain	Oregon	Lucas
Bayshore	Lucas	Ottawa NWR	Ottawa/Lucas
Bresler Res.	Allen	Oxbow	Hamilton
Buck Creek SP	Clark	Salem	Columbiana
Caesar's Creek	Montgomery	Sandusky	Erie
Canfield	Mahoning	Sandusky Bay	Erie/Ottawa/Sandusky
Castalia	Erie	Shaker Lakes	Cuyahoga
Cedar Point NWR	Lucas	Sims Park	Cuyahoga
Centerville	Montgomery	South Bass Is.	Ottawa
CJ Brown Res.	Clark	Spring Valley SWA	Greene
Clark Lake	Clark	Springville Marsh	Seneca
Crane Creek SP	Lucas	Turtle Creek	Ottawa
Cuyahoga Valley NRA	Cuyahoga/Summit	Wellington Res.	Lorain
East Fork SP	Clermont	Winton Woods	Hamilton
East Harbor SP	Erie	Woodlawn Cemetery	Lucas
Eastlake	Lake	Zanesville	Muskingum
East Liverpool	Columbiana	Kent	Portage
Edgewater Park	Cuyahoga	Killdeer Plains	Wyandot
Englewood Reserve	Montgomery	Lake Isaac	Cuyahoga
Fairport Harbor	Lake	Lake Rockwell	Portage
Findlay Res.	Hancock	Lunken Airport	Hamilton
Findley SP	Lorain	Magee Marsh	Ottawa
Firestone Metropark	Summit	Marietta	Washington
Germantown Reserve	Montgomery	Maumee Bay SP	Lucas
Glimore Ponds	Butler	Maumee River Rapids	Lucas/Wood
Gordon Park	Cuyahoga	Maumee State Forest	Fulton/Henry/Lucas
Grand Lake St. Mary's	Auglaize/Mercer	McConnellsville	Morgan
Great Miami River	Hamilton	Metzger Marsh	Lucas
Headlands SBP	Lake	Miamisburg	Montgomery
Hoover Res.	Delaware	Mill Creek Pk.	Mahoning
Hueston Woods SP	Preble	Mohican SF	Ashland
Huffman Prairie		Mosquito Creek	Trumbull
Huron	Erie	Newton gravel pits	Hamilton
Kelly's Is.	Erie	Niles	Mahoning
		Oak Openings Park	Lucas
		Oberlin Res.	Lorain

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

I wish to respond to the Magee Marsh Bird Trail article in the January 1988 CARDINAL. I believe the author, Mark Shieldcastle, has put forth some mis-information which should be addressed.

Mr. Shieldcastle makes the mistake of applying blanket statements to a large and diverse group, birders. He claims that since money to operate the trail comes from hunting and fishing license revenues and taxes on firearms and ammunition, birders do not provide monetary support for the trail. Here he makes the erroneous assumption that of all of the birders using the trail, none of them hunt or fish, buy firearms or ammunition. Mr. Shieldcastle also states that one of the reasons for the trail's current condition is "a lack of caring by the users". Certainly not every person using the trail has a total disregard for its welfare.

Furthermore, I feel that Mark's opinions concerning the Division of Parks and Recreation's attitudes towards wildlife and habitat are inappropriate in an article of this nature. I fail to see the relationship between his perception of Park's policy philosophy concerning natural resources, and his very valid point, that the Division of Wildlife should receive due credit for providing an excellent birding area.

James S. McCormac  
Columbus, Ohio

Sir,

The new and revised edition of THE OHIO CARDINAL is really very nice. I also like the compressed format for the records. It makes a lot of sense - you can get more into the issue with the smaller print. The map at the end outlining which counties were involved in the list is especially helpful. It shows just how biased our data collection is when viewed state wide. I like the idea of a more collective effort. Please keep up the good work!

John A. Shrader, M.D.  
Centerville, Ohio

Editor: This is an excerpt from Dr. Shrader's report submitted to the editor.

## 1987-88 Christmas Bird Counts

Pete Montion and Tom Kemp

Fifty-nine counts were received for Ohio for the 1987-88 Christmas Bird Count season. We are pleased that all counts conducted in Ohio were submitted to THE OHIO CARDINAL.

Gypsum led the way with 92 species, this accomplished with only nine observers! Close behind were Cuyahoga Falls with 88 species and Toledo with 87. No other counts registered more than 80 species. Most individuals were tallied at Cleveland and Buckeye Lake, with 58,180 and 56,430, respectively. Cuyahoga Falls recruited an amazing 182 observers, Cincinnati 106, Wilmot 76, and Dayton 74. Numbers of common species are correspondingly high on those counts.

December was quite mild throughout the state accounting for an increased tally of lingering species. Common loons and grebes were well represented. Undocumented Red-necked and Eared grebes were reported from Lakewood and Cleveland, respectively. Double-crested cormorants were listed on five counts, including 43 at Gypsum. Waterfowl numbered 28 species. Greater White-fronted geese were at Ottawa NWR and Trumbull County. Undocumented Blue-winged teal were reported on four counts, with 25 at Trumbull County! An undocumented King eider was at Gypsum and an impressive 492 Hooded mergansers were tallied at Trumbull County. Ruddy ducks numbered 1511 at Gypsum.

Good numbers of vultures were counted in the southern tier of counties, including 17 Blacks and 13 Turkeys in Adams County. Thirty-nine Northern harriers at Killdeer Plains was a good count and 15 Cooper's hawks at Cuyahoga Falls is a nice total. A Northern goshawk at Wellington was reported without details. The 119 Red-tailed hawks at Wilmot was impressive, 76 observers notwithstanding. An undocumented Merlin was reported at Wilmot and a Peregrine from Zanesville. One of Toledo's Peregrines was found. A Broad-winged hawk with no details at Zanesville was demoted to Buteo, sp.

A Virginia rail was at Gypsum and a Sandhill crane at Trumbull County. Shorebirds made news with 2 Lesser yellowlegs at Toledo, Solitary sandpiper at Mansfield, and Spotted sandpiper at Tiffin. Unusual gulls were scarce; 3 Little gulls at Mentor and a Lesser Black-backed at Cleveland were noteworthy. No "white-winged" gulls were found.

Owls were highlighted by a Common Barn-owl at Portsmouth and a Northern Saw-whet at Toledo. Forty-four E. Screech-owls at Mansfield was impressive. Surprisingly, in a year thought to be invasion, only 2 Snowy owls were found. One hundred Red-headed woodpeckers at Wilmot was outstanding as were 515 Downy woodpeckers at Cincinnati Eastern (Oh, how I would love to have 100 observers on a count!). Eastern phoebes were listed on four southern counts. 10,000 crows roosting at Mansfield was a good count. 1,400+ Black-caps and 2,000+ Carolinas were high chickadee counts at Cuyahoga Falls and Cincinnati Eastern, respectively.

Thirty-five Red breasted nuthatches at Dayton was a good total. Totals of Carolina wrens at W. Hamilton County (248) and Cincinnati Eastern (674) indicate the species has rebounded well in SW Ohio. Single House wrens were reported from W. Hamilton County and Washington County/Parkersburg. Marsh wrens were found on only two counts. Incredibly, two Blue-gray gnatcatchers were reported, one from Toledo and one from W. Hamilton County. No details were received on either bird.

Ohio's first Northern wheatear appeared during count period in the Ottawa NWR count circle. See details in this issue. A Wood thrush at Toledo was an excellent find (although no details were received) and 47 Hermit thrushes on the Lake Erie Is. count was very high. Impressive numbers of American robins were found on the W. Hamilton County and Cincinnati Eastern counts. Only 2 Gray catbirds and a handful of Brown thrashers were found.



Late Water ploits were listed on four counts (L. Erie Islands, Wellington, Kingston, and Ohio River (6)). Four Northern shrikes were found and a Loggerhead shrike graced the Adams County count. 45,000 Starlings were found at Buckeye Lake. Outstanding was a Cape May Warbler photographed at Wellington. This was surely the rarity of the counts other than the wheatear. A Pine warbler was a rare find at Adams County. Chipping sparrows were listed on six counts. A Vesper sparrow at Athens and single Lincoln's sparrows at L.Erie Islands and Grand Lake St.Marys were outstanding, but submitted without details. Savannah sparrows appeared on 4 counts with a high of 9 at East Fork Lake. Only 3 counts reported Lapland Longspurs. A Yellow-headed blackbird at Ottawa NWR was a good bird and 11,000+ Brown-headed cowbirds at Cleveland was high. House finches are now everywhere in the state; all counts except Van Wert listed them. Common redpolls were scarce, but Pine Siskins and Evening grosbeaks were fairly widespread. Finally, Van Wert reported no House sparrows and Hancock County no starlings! I wonder what their secret is?

Following is the complete list of species and numbers for the counts. An asterisk indicates an unusual sighting or high number of individuals. We welcome comments from readers on the format for the counts and invite compilers to check our numbers for possible errors. Compiling and entering the figures into the computer is a tedious task.



Northern Saw-whet Owl, Clermont County, Ohio, January 1988. Photograph by Larry Gara.

	Common Loon	Pied-billed Grebe	Horned Grebe	Red-necked Grebe	Eared Grebe	Double-crested Cormorant	Great Blue Heron	Black-crowned Night-Heron	Tundra Swan	Mute Swan	Greater White-fronted Goose	Snow Goose (blue phase)	Snow Goose (white phase)	Canada Goose	Wood Duck	Green-winged Teal
1 Goll Woods							1							15		
2 Grand Rapids-Waterville							4							547		
3 Toledo						8	34	55	1*					988		3
4 Ottawa NWR						22	151		64		1	38		12804		
5 Gypsum	3	1	6			43	145	4	155					697	1	7
6 Lake Erie Islands	4	16				7	2							144		1
7 Firelands	2		17				26							417		
8 Elyria-Lorain			11				5	1						962		1
9 Lakewood	1	1	2	1*			8							1382	2	
10 Cleveland	2		13		2*		3							1926	1	
11 Mentor	2						6		33					1278		
12 Ashtabula	2	1	1									1		245		
13 Trumbull County	4						10		4		1	5		10727	8	
14 Burton							4		12			3		1488		
15 Cuyahoga Falls	2	17	13				28		1	2		1		2867	9	
16 Plymouth		1												99		
17 Tiffin							2			CW				2		
18 Fremont							1							3551		
19 Wellington	1		1			1	1		30					205	1	
20 Oxbow Lake														11		1
21 Van Wert														7		
22 Grand Lake St. Mary's							16		6			2	7	301	8	
23 Hancock County	3	7					7							702		
24 Indian Lake							4							150		
25 Killdeer Plains							10		15			5	7	10200	100	
26 Mansfield	CW	12	5				12		CW					386		
27 Ashland	2	1					30							436		
28 Mohican State Forest														41		
29 Wooster							20							89		
30 Willmot							20					9		980	2	
31 Salem		3					5		1					300		
32 Youngstown		2	1				7							1174	2	
33 Beaver Creek			1				8							330		
34 Steubenville							1									
35 Cadiz		3					1							40		
36 Hoover Reservoir	5	3	3				3							198	1	
37 O'Shaughnessy Reservoir	1						2							44		
38 Greenville							2							213		
39 Dayton	1	7					28*							135		
40 Columbus		8					2							180	1	
41 Buckeye Lake							12		2*					130		1
42 Zanesville		1					1							97		
43 New Lexington														CW		
44 Lancaster							2							52		
45 Kingston							7							400		
46 Paint Creek							7							75		
47 Oxford	3	3					13							309		
48 Hamilton-Fairfield		1	1				35							75		
49 Western Hamilton Co.		1					19							300	8	7
50 Cincinnati Eastern		6	1				43							99	2	4
51 Adams County		1					12							128	5	
52 Portsmouth							64									
53 Washington County		2					5									
54 Athens		1					11							163		
55 Mt. Gilead														286		
56 Salt Fork State Park		2					3							83	1	
57 Wash. County/Parkersburg		2					24							66		
58 Ohio River (OH-IN-KY)		1					92							108		
59 East Fork Lake State Pk.	3	20	2				9							54	1	5

Am. Black Duck	Mallard	Northern Pintail	Blue-winged Teal	Northern Shoveler	Gadwall	American Wigeon	Canvasback	Redhead	Ring-necked Duck	Greater Scaup	Lesser Scaup	scaup, sp.	King Elder	Oldsquaw	White-winged Scoter	Common Goldeneye	Bufflehead	Hooded Merganser	Red-breasted Merganser
4	202																		
398	131	7			1	3	1	6		5	36					13	12	4	97
111	158				4		93				3					76	3		26
10099	9607	39		106	3	6	3049	25	10	14	263					584	24	34	952
29	161				5	1	1		3	3	24		1*	1	1	1494	145	1	45
407	2623	5														1484	20	1	
24	761				2				13							88	15	5	187
89	1607			2						85	2					44	8		70
195	703				2			1			519					26	9	2	9038
41	254				8						3				4	57	15	2	27
20	157										12				1	4	11		92
34	2033		25		46		2				1					104	162	492*	12
2	75										8					1	6		1
185	1930	1			1	2	13		1							38	15	26	2
	16	5														3		1	1
22	470								CW							93			
252	835										6				1				
29	361								1		1								
	22										2								
17	368	9						CW	CW			CW				3		8	
1	557															2			3
500	3623															11	3	9	
3400	8700		3					5											
28	457				2	223			3			CW				3	CW	32	5
5	15					2													
30	86															5			1
1	52	1																	
9	516					6													
3	215	1			11				27										13
158	752	8	6			5			11								6	1	18
8	205																		
	23																		
18	6																		
44	167	1				8										19		25	
20	85							4								5	3	64	
	260															8	3	6	
1	630				11														
879	679				6	1				1*								1	42
506	3970	1														18		1	
64	107															2			
	10																24		
55	3																		
90	409	2									1								
	40																		
19	1071		3	1			1				4					107	1	35	101
1	325					3										9	CW	2	
6	522				1	9													
23	340	2														15			8
80	321								11		9							6	
	53																		
6	78																	2	
	7																		1
	14																		
104	14	4																	
CW	422		1	24	9				4		CW					2	1		
	151															1	1		



Wild Turkey	Northern Bobwhite	Virginia Rail	American Coot	Sandhill Crane	Killdeer	Lesser Yellowlegs	Solitary Sandpiper	Spotted Sandpiper	Common Snipe	Little Gull	Bonaparte's Gull	Ring-billed Gull	Herring Gull	Lesser Black-backed Gull	Great Black-backed Gull	gull, sp.	Rock Dove	Mourning Dove	Common Barn-Owl	Eastern Screech-Owl	Great Horned Owl	Snowy Owl
			1	15	12	2*			2		8	7504	604		1		128	56			2	
					1				2		447	4981	805		56		798	335		13	17	
					9				2		11	10373	7841		194		987	834		1	7	
					14				2		285	8820	1363		418		38	474		19	20	
					14				2		54	504	411		41		218	415		11	9	
											1	11296	228		12		33	3			1	
											254	21026	434		48		395	490		10	7	
											360	10897	370		8		618	742		1	5	
									2		207	12412	1509	1*	20		120	33				
										3*	6425	6669	817		22		468	269		2	3	
											1140	11930	1690		31		233	277		5	1	
											223	3659	23				295	298			2	
8				1*	2							101	84				76	263			1	
	3				1							2456	1				289	266			2	
			275		3							12	84				1503	1349		21	6	
					2							215	1				31	98		4	3	
					1			1*				9603	403				830	906		9	8	
					1							6019	7				157	243		4	7	
											73	23					577	1374		6	3	
																	38	34		2	1	
					26						2	98	7				16	52		1	2	
											6	68	1				113	51			3	
												37					162	431		5	5	
	1						1*				3	268	5				40	65		9	15	
			19		1						9	2387	5				146	415		44	5	
16			1		10						3	140	1				933	777			2	
											3	17	2				288	416		12	1	
								25*									56	219		2		
	15				13			8									99	457				
					3							17	2				1764	2583			9	
												91	3				422	95		1	1	
												1320	74				513	338			1	
			63		1							4	3				365	971		7	4	
			1		1							1					223	182			3	
												133	7				101	530			1	
											110	582					40	134				
												76					170	221		1	2	
					2											2	489	404		1	3	
					1							116	3				536	747		2	4	
					2				1		2	574	5				200	1329		1	1	
												62	12				244	180				
7					36												98	288				
12					1												105	427		1	1	
																	429	1769		4	7	
												409	2				75	359		17	2	
												21	1				54	542			1	
												3					799	977		4	11	
												2					562	1460		10	5	
											43*	117	3				572	2116		7	7	
												30					130	955		9	2	
												2					673	377	1*			
																	115	601		6		
12					4				1								433	692		6	2	
1																	78	393		2	1	
												47					5	27				
12					5							5					4384	450		9	1	
41					28						2	139	CW				265	471		8		
	5				22							281	2				115	1045		1	2	
	45		43																			



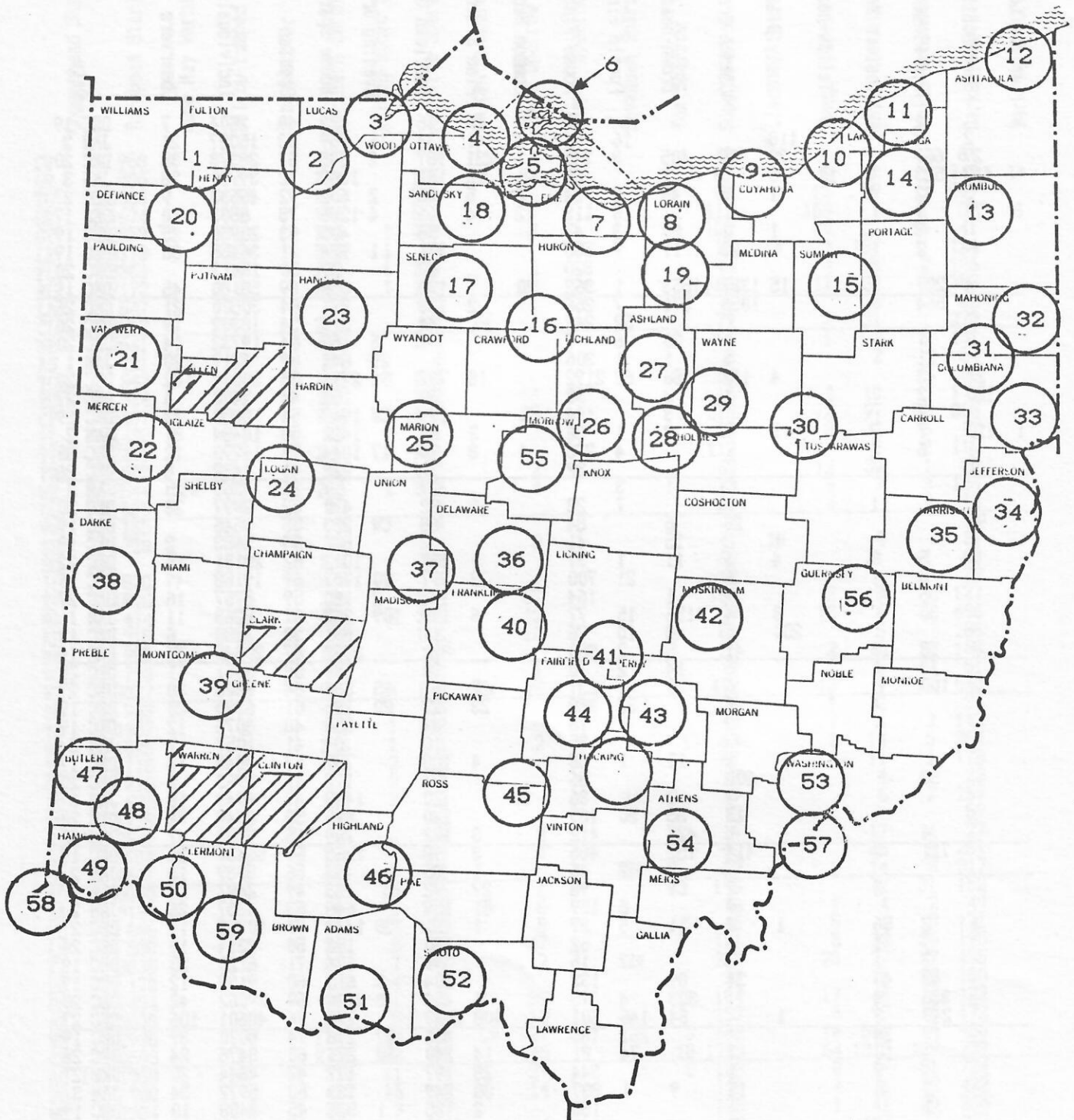
Species	Barred Owl	Long-eared Owl	Short-eared Owl	N. Saw-whet Owl	Belted Kingfisher	Red-headed Woodpecker	Red-bellied Woodpecker	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Downy Woodpecker	Hairy Woodpecker	Northern Flicker	Pileated Woodpecker	Eastern Phoebe	Horned Lark	Blue Jay	American Crow	Black-capped Chickadee	Carolina Chickadee	chickadee, sp.	Tufted Titmouse	Red-breasted Nuthatch
BB	3					4	6		20	1	8	1		245	23	63	45			24	
TO	1	2	10	1	4	6	7		102	30	21	1		1	264	1088	486			108	
OR					1	1	1		92	12	12			2	127	54	147			57	
GY		1			1	1	1		68	1	1			46	53	3	68			4	
LE					1	2	8		50	1	23			8	67	5	368			17	
FL					1	2	2		68	5	7			23	28	24	37			1	
LA					1	1	2		91	12	7			30	132	51	278			28	
EL					1	1	1		32	12	7			40	538	133	147			90	
LA					1	1	1		91	12	7			40	538	133	147			25	
CL					1	1	1		106	23	1			44	43	68	423			90	
ME					1	1	1		68	18	2			133	133	238	271			81	
AS					1	1	1		33	9	7			79	79	145	147			16	
TC					1	1	1		19	2	2			231	231	65	88			32	
BU					1	1	1		95	36	9			187	187	190	479			119	
CF					1	1	1		336	62	44			17	741	835	1417			411	
PL			7		21	12	4		11	6	4			93	25	44	17			14	
TI					5	11	30		131	12	23			102	130	59	95			75	
FR					4	2	4		41	3	11			290	96	17	9			13	
WE		1			1	2	10		42	13	3			368	168	136	321			57	
OL					1	1	5		28	2	3			101	20	41	29			31	
VW					2	2	5		9	1	1			6	15	5	2			4	
GL					5	5	11		77	3	4			31	62	5	6	45		14	
HC					4	1	1		109	11	7			22	79	102	31			32	
IL					2	4	13		10	1	2			2	11	2	2	5		2	
XP		4	5		1	19	42		109	8	55			1	197	705	60			81	
MA					10	1	21		147	11	21			323	323	10000	60			236	
AL					8	1	79		79	12	13			95	95	210	79			76	
MF					1	1	16		1	55	4			143	133	632	1			78	
WO			1		2	6	20		5	53	1			60	95	100	12			25	
SA					19	100	210		290	61	23			529	138	834	433	54		466	
WI					14	14	14		2	39	1			23	45	81	4			46	
YO					7	8	23		9	57	6			8	234	113	253			144	
BE					10	8	31		69	26	7			15	120	164	262			144	
ST			9		6	2	8		36	6	10			11	54	165				54	
CA					2	1	31		13	2	3			15	12	30				5	
HR					2	1	29		58	3	32			12	143	309	4			42	
OS					2	2	6		12	1	6			34	37	17				8	
GV					12	2	27		39	2	12			3	23	15				27	
DA					2	2	27		127	7	21			3	19	112				80	
CO					8	8	33		78	9	37			4	153	187				163	
BL					3	8	40		46	3	28			17	210	75				57	
ZA					3	8	16		19	8	19			17	61	137	2			22	
NL					3	8	23		38	17	19			19	102	156	43			20	
LN			6		4	1	42		64	10	19			7	152	218				90	
KL		2	2		5	6	56		101	7	39			289	106	395				151	
KI					1	1	14		35	3	2			1	38	58				28	
PC					5	3	27		52	12	18			1	93	149				116	
OX					16	1	30		95	7	26			15	101	661				158	
HP					21	1	115		197	19	75			15	177	804				329	
WH					37	1	391		515	60	279			1	585	6070				758	
CE					7	1	59		79	32	69			2	229	562				147	
AC					1	1	26		102	12	9			1	123	253				223	
PO					12	1	49		91	17	23			1	142	216				104	
WC					6	2	62		94	14	24			1	104	453				145	
AT					1	10	20		34	5	3				92	62				33	
MG					1	10	4		7	5	8				24	91				6	
SP					21	1	62		124	20	24				220	248				290	
WP					12	1	59		134	23	53			12	25	232				156	
OH					18	18	64		54	6	59			16	231	126				120	
EF					18	18	64		54	6	59			16	231	126				120	

White-breasted Nuthatch	Brown Creeper	Carolina Wren	House Wren	Winter Wren	Marsh Wren	Golden-crowned Kinglet	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	Northern Wheatear	Eastern Bluebird	Hermit Thrush	Wood Thrush	American Robin	Gray Catbird	Northern Mockingbird	Brown Thrasher	Water Pipit	Cedar Waxwing	Northern Shrike
128	54	43				3													
29	22	3				2													
85	16	2				3													
8	16	2				3													
11	18	4				10													
12	86	2				8													
31	6	1				2													
74	9	1				2													
28	4	1				3													
81	4	3				1													
48	1	1				1													
26	2	1				1													
18	26					8													
90						4													
306		9			2	19													
16						4													
77	23	1				5													
12	11					6													
60	23	2				11													
31	6																		
3	4																		
69	17	1				7													
97	21	2				24													
4						5													
89	39	1				3													
184	8	6				32													
75	8					31													
55	8	3				30													
39	3	1				7													
272	10																		
27	1	1				9													
94	3	1				19													
59	9	28				56													
31	2	5				7													
11		1				4													
48	3	1				5													
9	2					3													
30	3					3													
56	35	14				15													
65	20	12				8													
42	2	2				9													
24	3	5				7													
26	3	3				18													
70	3	4				11													
75	7	45				51													
61	3	17				2													
33	2	16																	
25	4	55				14													
74	11	248*				21													
225	25	674*	1*			73													
67	4	78				30													
56	2	66				3													
103	5	49				9													
89	5	34				16													
29	1					3													
7	1	2				3													
149		103	1*			29													
57	6	68				8													
33	2	86				2													

	Loggerhead Shrike	European Starling	Cape May Warbler	Yellow-rumped Warbler	Pine Warbler	Northern Cardinal	Rufous-sided Towhee	Am. Tree Sparrow	Chipping Sparrow	Field Sparrow	Vesper Sparrow	Savannah Sparrow	Fox Sparrow	Song Sparrow	Lincoln' Sparrow	Swamp Sparrow	White-throated Sparrow	White-crowned Sparrow	Dark-eyed (Slate-col.) Junco	Dark-eyed (Oregon) Junco
GW	958	55				55		4						49					64	
GR	505	149				149		126						89					342	
TO	10338	191		56		191		231	1*	34				88				299		1*
OR	1674	194				194		557						112				37		
GY	2059	133		2		133		193		3			1	103				41		
LE	2118	302		40		302	1	16						15				124		
FL	3363	132		2		132	1	170		2				43	1*			126		
EL	7172	212		9		212	1	110		8				68				352		
LA	547	68				68		12						9				62		
CL	13352	216				216		92	2*					79				270		
ME	9641	132				132		115						16				151		
AS	721	84		1		84		4						3				54		
TC	643	104				104	1	165						14				56		
BU	534	337				337		142						16				171		
CP	5487	846		23*		846	1	1365		25			5	278				865		
PL	1438	12				12		91						25				17		
TI	2461	249		4		249	4	234						112				117		
FR	683	63				63		122		2				63				82		
WE	2544	263	1*	18		263	1	392		4				73				184		
OL	505	30		4		30		14						21				12		
VW	165	5				5		3										1		
GL	720	88				88				8				41	1*			61		
HC		124		3		124		99						60				63		
IL	520	28				28		6						12				29		
KP	1806	123				123		156		57				166				127		
MA	474	418		1		418	7	331		12				99				496		
AL	315	155		8		155		116		20				61				186		
MF	955	198		1		198		13						25				188		
WO	713	82		1		82		54		1				19				51		
WI	3027	963		4		963	34	195	2*	26				412				540		
SA	943	50				50		33						26				34		
YO	1367	155		2		155	1	112						49				142		
BE	1826	273		1		273	1	116		2			1	83				364		
ST	1116	126		1		126	2	12						67				178		
CA	216	65				65	2	4						13				22		
HR	672	164		5		164	2	43				1*		49				159		
OS	1228	30		1		30		3						5				59		
GV	3947	56				56		6		3				19				27		
DA	1904	354		3		354		79		4				61				251		
CO	2631	335		1		335	1	31				2*		89				317		
BL	45000	178				178	15	46		1				130				152		
ZA	3194	116				116	6	112	3*	6				78				49		
NL	886	193				193	17	13		5				46				171		
LN	830	249		2		249	8	38		47				121				195		
KI	3638	219		2		219	7	47		2				205				135		
PC	170	132				132	4	4						32				108		
OX	1454	332				332	1	43	4*	39				104				122		
HF	3000	295		1		295	5	22	1*	13				157				172		
WH	12935	1158		3		1158	28	23	CW	27				383				488		
CE	10593	2758		21		2758	162	89		145				1723				739		
AC	1368	310	1*	139	1*	310	11	4		29				128				724		
PO	980	430				430	15	6		14				133				422		
WC	1304	374		5		374	3	9						123				268		
AT	505	629		5		629	14	19		4	1*			143				237		
MG	1283	81				81	1	33						45				82		
SP	602	42		1		42		65						14				97		
WP	1749	804		8		804	12	12		46				414				314		
OH	1005	807		2		807	38	79		86				706				260		
EP	1581	372		21		372	16	26		71		9*		437				245		

Lapland Longspur	Snow Bunting	Red-winged Blackbird	Eastern Meadowlark	Yellow-headed Blackbird	Rusty Blackbird	Common Grackle	Brown-headed Cowbird	Purple Finch	House Finch	Common Redpoll	Pine Siskin	American Goldfinch	Evening Grosbeak	House Sparrow	Species	Individuals	Observers	Date
2		1							48		16	16		472	40	2604	7	DEC 19
	2	7			118			16	96	4	141	134	16	959	63	15087	21	JAN 2
	27	661	7		79	59	405	3	345	1	221	187	2	395	87	28373	35	DEC 20
	412	523	9		3	3	7		68		12	181	2	1309	72	39731	28	JAN 3
	3	42	1	1*	1	8	45	2	24	3	5	48	2	602	92	45533	9	DEC 27
	79	9						16	113	12	4	11	4	1265	78	8503	10	DEC 17
		2			1	1	20	3	47			58		403	63	20956	25	DEC 19
						23	11	9	588			271	1	924	71	36455	36	DEC 19
								1	320	20	1	82		37	50	15417		DEC 20
	4	207			15	1387	11553	7	362			123		659	69	58180	45	DEC 19
		564				1053	376	1	266		2	128		271	64	30500	21	DEC 26
								52	242			34		519	54	18302	19	DEC 26
								6	7			61		162	64	19732	14	DEC 20
	3	1				5	20	1	306				5	844	59	6217	20	JAN 1
	21	43			4	112	86	62	2192		18	737	29	2799	88	30804	182	DEC 20
	120	2				1	3	1	38			30	91	153	44	2490	4	DEC 27
		7					3		194			179	CW	1947	54	8850	22	DEC 19
	1	110	7		1	6	2	4	36		2	63		1422	58	18484	31	JAN 2
		1	1						296	1	3	94	17	1044	75	14990	12	DEC 30
									32			31		222	41	1432	6	DEC 26
							1	3				27			26	353	25	JAN 2
	95		11			26	6	7	28		15	82		470	52	2997	23	DEC 20
									84			68	CW	233	55	3546		DEC 19
		5			1	1	15		41			2		632	33	5683	2	DEC 18
		3	9		4	6	11	1	37			127		1012	62	23181	15	DEC 22
		35	1					21	700		22	297	20	1707	69	19188	49	DEC 19
		30			8	4	1156	15	164		6	105	2	160	59	5757	16	DEC 27
					200	1	48	10	76			11	109	262	61	5263	11	JAN 1
		18				41	5	2	380			320		681	53	3280	6	DEC 19
		13	13			5	14	2	70					3792	67	20345	76	DEC 19
		100				6	20	1	237		12	30		189	58	3051	11	DEC 20
						6		32	359		23	67	15	586	64	8405	30	DEC 27
			4			2			78			27	20	196	61	6390	20	DEC 19
			1						35			44		356	48	3075	12	DEC 19
						1	10	1	68		4	108		84	41	1057	7	JAN 2
		32				800	3		56			25		757	63	4843	13	DEC 17
									36	6		20		112	41	2963	2	DEC 20
						13	33	50	169			140		1449	47	6743	18	JAN 3
		4				1	427		412			122		695	53	6549	74	DEC 20
		711	2		414	152	465	2	46		3	98		738	65	9593	47	DEC 20
						2		2	98					1263	65	56430	20	DEC 19
			2			2	CW	6	27		1	35		85	56	5039	13	JAN 2
						9		6	189		27	72		123	49	2697	12	JAN 3
	1	2	56		1	2	11	5	27		81	159		646	63	4337	26	JAN 2
			1					7	15		1	51	38	1444	70	10952	14	DEC 27
		7	1						52			30		158	50	2314	10	DEC 26
		42	40			34	89		133			91		676	71	6120	20	DEC 19
		336	4				303	4	375			204	0	610	60	9139	12	DEC 19
		249	3		1		64	146	601		1	453	0	4120	69	29062	42	DEC 20
		13	28					261	165		108	1549		776	76	40601	106	DEC 27
			10			7		74	81			356	27	298	74	8070	39	DEC 19
			9			1			344		14	240	30	271	60	5476	24	DEC 26
		2	5			15	9	1	837		28	97		177	47	4844	20	DEC 27
		1							150		88	249		133	63	5972	34	JAN 3
						3			6		2	85	1	525	45	3488	10	DEC 19
						8		12	1322			12		59	37	1337	3	DEC 27
		2	2					1	212		55	183	29	622	59	12962	48	JAN 2
		1	4						212		4	192		416	73	7693	19	JAN 2
		5	55				156	5	239		5	185		304	66	7059	14	DEC 23

Coverage for the 1937-38 Winter Season. Numbered circles are Christmas Count areas (see p. 30); shaded counties received coverage other than CBCs.









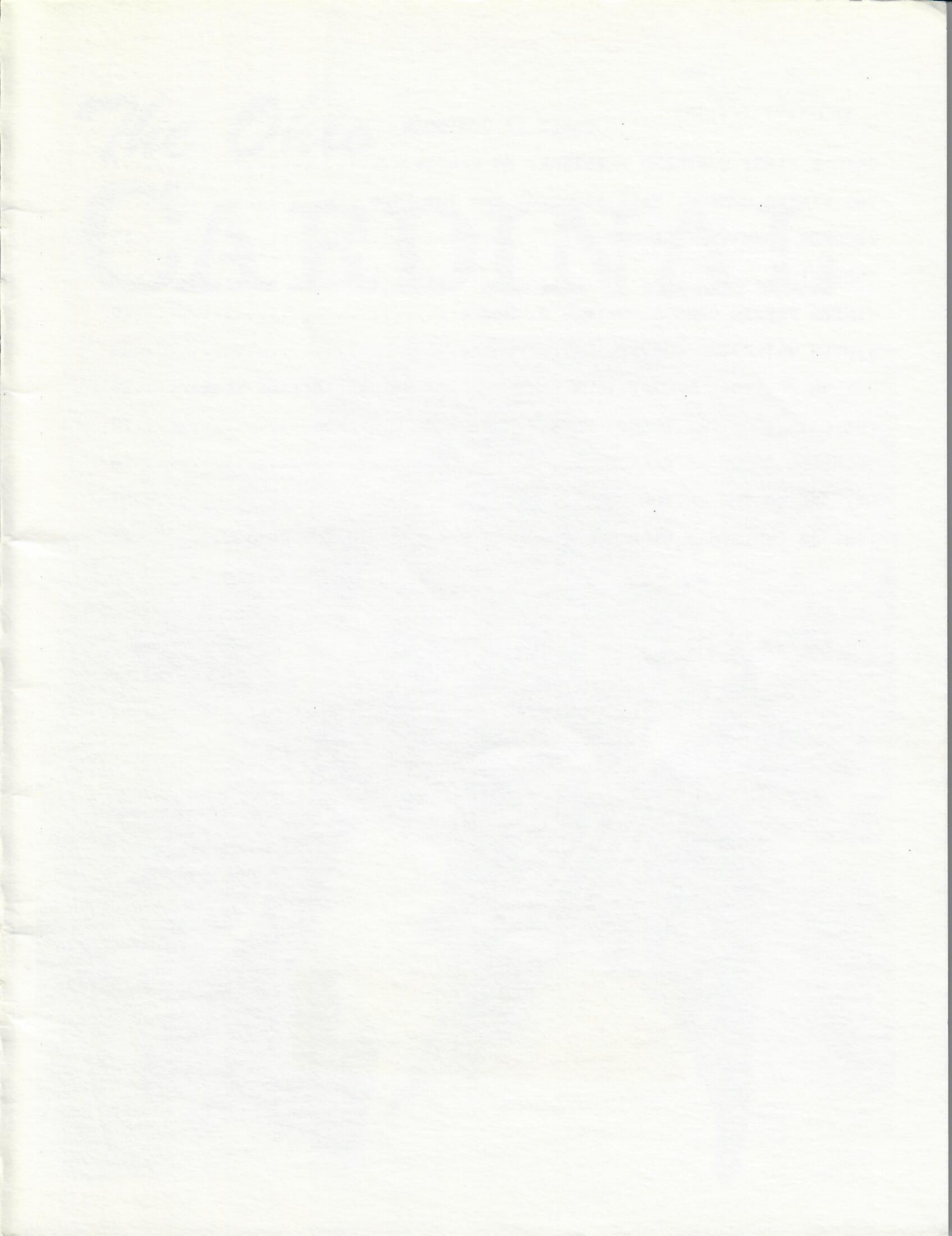


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