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CARDINAL



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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: Purple Gallinule photographed by Larry Rosche in Columbus, Ohio, on 20 May 1988.

THE BIRDS OF OHIO -- 150 YEARS LATER

Robert Harlan

If Ohio's early settlers were alive today, they would scarcely recognize the state in which we now live. Considering that the pioneers of the late 1700's and early 1800's faced an Ohio wilderness that was over 90% forested, today it is obvious that man has made overwhelming modifications on Ohio's natural landscape.

The history of Ohio's bird life provides an excellent measure of these changes. Since every bird species faces some sort of population constraints based on habitat requirements, avian populations, therefore, are forced to adjust to man's alterations of the environment. Forest inhabiting birds, such as the Broad-winged Hawk, Wild Turkey, Barred Owl, Pileated Woodpecker, Red-eyed Vireo, Cerulean Warbler, and Ovenbird must have declined drastically in numbers over the years, if only because of a reduction in suitable nesting habitat. Forest-edge occupants, such as the Gray Catbird, American Robin, Yellow Warbler, and Song Sparrow, however, most likely have greatly increased with the gradual clearing of the woodlands. The Upland Sandpiper, Horned Lark, Grasshopper Sparrow, and other open field inhabitants must have also benefited with the rise of agriculture. Over time, some of these population adjustments have been negated. Nonetheless, most Ohio bird species have been affected by man's influence, positively and/or negatively, to some degree.

Fortunately, we have a fairly detailed record of the changes in Ohio's avian populations. This year marks the 150th anniversary of the first attempt to enumerate Ohio's birds--Jared P. Kirtland's 1838 list, published in the 2nd Annual Report of the Ohio Geological Survey. Kirtland listed 222 species of birds then recognized as occurring in Ohio. While the admittance of several records would be considered questionable by today's standards, the great majority of accounts are straightforward. By consulting the ornithological literature published since 1838, we can trace any population changes that may have taken place in the intervening 150 years. Many of Kirtland's entries closely parallel current abundance and distribution conditions, but several notable exceptions stand out. Some of these "exceptions" are detailed in the accounts that follow.

SWALLOW-TAILED KITE

Famed naturalist Alexander Wilson was the first ornithologist to comment on the Swallow-tailed Kite's occurrence in Ohio. Wilson, in 1812, called this species ". . . very abundant in South Carolina and Georgia, and still more so in west Florida, and the extensive prairies of Ohio and the Indiana Territory." (Wilson, p. 447). Reflecting back on his first visit to Ohio in 1810, Kirtland, writing in 1876, stated that ". . . then the Swallow-tailed Hawk, in flocks of a dozen or more, may occasionally be observed, reconnoitering over fields of dead and girdled timber and diving down to capture Garter Snakes, then numerous in all our partially cleared fields." (Christy, p. 83). Evidently the status of the Swallow-tailed Kite had already changed by 1838, as Kirtland remarked "A few years (ago) the Swallow-tailed Hawk was to be seen, during the summer, in considerable numbers in Portage and Stark counties. From some unknown cause it has, of late, ceased to visit these localities." (Kirtland, p. 178). John Kirkpatrick, in 1858, concurred, but added "The prairies in Crawford County were formerly a favorite place of resort, and occasionally a specimen may be found there still. Further south it becomes more plentiful, and may sometimes be seen in small flocks during the Spring." (Kirkpatrick, p. 363). Kirtland noted a nesting near Portsmouth, Scioto County in 1850 and a specimen taken near Bucyrus, Crawford County, in 1863, but stated that none were found in Ohio during 1869. (Christy, p. 83). According to J. M. Wheaton, no more records were obtained until August 22, 1878, when a kite was collected in Licking County. (Wheaton, p. 419). In his Warren County list of 1891, Raymond W. Smith stated "The older residents of the County well recollect a Swallow-tailed Hawk that was formerly of quite common occurrence . . . which was, unquestionably, this species." (Mathena, et al., p. 47).

Lawrence E. Hicks, in 1935, wrote that the kite ". . . formerly occurred regularly and presumably nested in Portage, Stark, Crawford, Marion, Pickaway, Fayette, and Ross counties, and probably a number of others." He also stated that another specimen was taken August 29, 1898, in Ross County. (Hicks, 1935:144-45). Rather than indicating a small remnant nesting population, the two August specimen records may, in actuality, represent post-breeding wanderers from the south. The only valid published 20th century record is of a documented individual at Fremont, Sandusky County, on May 26, 1975, although at least two unpublished sightings have been reported in recent years.

While the Swallow-tailed Kite's range once extended as far north as Minnesota, the birds now breed almost exclusively in the extreme southeastern United States. (Compare Green, p. 500, and Clark, p. 27). Causes of this range retraction are confusing, but probably include human persecution, deforestation, drainage of wetlands, a decrease in prey availability, and unfavorable local weather conditions.

GREATER PRAIRIE CHICKEN

The history of the Greater Prairie Chicken in Ohio closely parallels the fates of other populations in nearby states. In 1838, Kirtland stated, "The prairie hen is found in considerable numbers in the northwestern part of our State." (Kirtland, p. 184). Supporting this statement, an early settler remarked that ". . . in 1835 he saw more than five hundred Prairie Chickens at one time in Toledo . . . and thousands together on the open lands within six miles of Toledo." (Campbell, p. 97). Apparently a significant population decline took place in the forty-odd years after this report, causing Wheaton to state that, as of 1879, ". . . it is now very rare, though a few remain in the vicinity of Toledo, and in Erie, Ottawa, Crawford, and Marion Counties." Small numbers also lingered in Franklin, Delaware, Wyandot, Wood, Union, Madison, Fayette, and Pickaway Counties. (Wheaton, p. 446, and Hicks, 1935: 147-48). Most, if not all, of these birds disappeared by 1900. In 1903, William Leon Dawson eulogized, "The life history of the Prairie Hen of Ohio will probably never be written, certainly not unless someone is at great pains to interview the older hunters of the passing generation, and succeeds in piecing together scraps of information which have lain long dormant in memory." (Dawson, p. 436). By the late 1920's and early 1930's, however, the expanding Prairie Chicken population in southern Michigan pushed some birds back into Ohio, with reports coming from Ottawa, Fulton, Henry, and Wood Counties. (Hicks, 1935: 148). These birds soon faded into nonexistence, as ultimately have populations in surrounding states. A 1933 attempt to restock in Marion County failed.

It is likely that Ohio Prairie Chickens were limited initially to the original prairie habitats. As man cleared the woodlands adjoining these openings, Prairie Chickens were able to expand to some extent. (DeVos, pp. 498-99). Gradually, though, intensification of farming practices and hunting pressures eliminated this species from Ohio.

RING-BILLED GULL

It is difficult to obtain a clear picture of Ohio's Ring-billed Gull population in the 1800's, but it is obvious that incredible population fluctuations have taken place since then. Kirtland listed Ring-bills in 1838, but failed to elaborate. In 1882, Wheaton believed Ring-bills to be "a . . . common spring and fall migrant, perhaps formerly summer resident on Lake Erie" but felt it significant to mention his two records from central Ohio, a lone Cincinnati specimen, and a large flock in April 1874 at Buckeye Lake. (Wheaton, p. 549). By 1903, Dawson wrote "Nothing has been added to our knowledge of this Gull since Dr. Wheaton's time, and indeed its numbers must have greatly decreased since he wrote of it. . . ." (Dawson, p. 552). The well-traveled Lynds Jones of Lorain County also stated in 1903 "I have looked for this gull in vain. It is reported as rare everywhere in the state." (Jones, pp. 29-30). However the populations had grown considerably by 1950, as Ring-bills were termed locally abundant migrants and winter visitors in Cleveland (Williams, p. 69) and fairly common migrants and uncommon winter visitors in central Ohio. (Borrer, p. 20). Currently, Ring-bills are "A common-abundant permanent resident along Lake Erie where nesting is restricted to several sites in Ottawa and Lucas Counties" and fairly common-common migrants inland. (Peterjohn, et al., p. 16).

Evidence for this significant increase is given in a 1986 study of winter population trends of gulls on western Lake Erie from 1950 to 1984. In this article, Richard A. Dolbeer and Glen E. Bernhardt state that "The breeding population of Ring-billed Gulls . . . was virtually exterminated from the Great Lakes region . . . by the early 1900's. The population recovered somewhat after about 1925, and remained fairly stable from 1940 to 1960. Since 1960, there has been a major increase in breeding populations." The authors also identified a spectacular " . . . approximate 10-fold increase in the pre migratory Ring-billed Gull population on the south shore of Lake Erie from the early 1950's to the late 1960's. . . ." Cited as likely causes for the increase were a temporary decline in water levels (thus increasing the availability of nesting situations), good numbers of food-fish, and the birds' adjustment to using agricultural fields and land fills as food sources. Moreover, "Based on the population trends from Christmas Bird Counts, the limit . . . has not been reached yet." (Dolbeer and Bernhardt, pp. 1097-1102).

PASSENGER PIGEON

The demise of the Passenger Pigeon has been well documented by many writers. W. E. Clyde Todd effectively summed up the situation, remarking

" . . . ope is imbued with a sense of irreparable loss suffered by the naturalists of the country in the passing of the Pigeon. Undoubtedly, it was one of the most abundant birds (if not indeed the most abundant) on the American continent in the early days. The unbelievably vast numbers in which it was wont to appear; the extent of its daily flights; the enormous area, the unusual density, and in particular the shifting character, of its communal roosting and nesting places, were features of its life history that were unique. Here was a species so perfectly fitted to its environment and to existing conditions that, although a pair laid but a single egg . . . and although its enemies were legion, it had increased in the course of time to such an extent that it bade fair to overrun the continent by sheer force of numbers. The story of its passing is a shameful record of human cruelty, avarice, and indifference--a story one wishes had never been told." (Todd, pp. 267-68).

The Ohio history of the Passenger Pigeon is representative of the overall history of this bird. Several accounts exist of the famous hordes of birds prior to the 1860's. By 1882, Wheaton stated that the Pigeon was "Formerly an extremely abundant summer resident and migrant, appearing at all seasons. Now, much less abundant and irregular." (Wheaton, p. 441). In 1903, Jones called the Pigeons of " . . . casual occurrence during the migrations (Jones, p. 85), and Dawson lamented that "'Last records' are coming in from various quarters, but they are mainly from ten to twenty years old." (Dawson, p. 435). Actually, the last specimen was obtained in southern Pike County on March 24, 1900. Slight records of Pigeons after this date are problematical. Apparently, the last living Passenger Pigeon died September 1, 1914, at the Cincinnati Zoo.

Many factors, such as overhunting and habitat destruction, contributed to the decline of the passenger Pigeon. However, a recent study suggests "The precipitous decline of the Passenger Pigeon from 1871 to 1880, and the birds subsequent extinction, was an inescapable demographic consequence of the relentless disruption of the nesting colonies, which resulted in repeated nesting failures." Thus, entire " . . . cohorts died without the opportunity to replace themselves." (Blockstein and Tordoff, p. 845).

CAROLINA PARAKEET

Although the Carolina Parakeet will always be associated with the Passenger Pigeon, surprisingly little is known about the Parakeet by comparison. Apparently, Parakeets were once numerous summer residents in southern Ohio, especially along the bottom lands of the Ohio River and its tributaries. Smaller numbers occurred in the northern half of the state and possibly nested. While most reports were from the warmer months, Wilson observed several flocks along the Ohio River in February. (Wilson, p. 248). Sometime between 1800 and 1850, the population began to decline drastically. In 1831, John James Audubon stated that parakeets were very rapidly diminishing in number, where twenty-five years ago they were plentiful, scarcely any are now to be seen." (Wheaton p. 405). The last verified sightings from Ohio included a flock of twenty-five to thirty birds in Columbus in July, 1862 (Wheaton p. 405) and a specimen taken October 9, 1884, at Newark, Licking County. Recognizing the importance of accuracy in this final record, Jones justly cautioned "It is not impossible that this was an escaped cage-bird." (Jones, pp. 222-23). Although sight records would continue for many years, the last verifiable Carolina Parakeet died, like the Passenger Pigeon, at the Cincinnati Zoo, on February 21, 1918.

Factors resulting in the extinction of the Carolina Parakeet are many, but include habitat destruction, overhunting, capture for the cage-bird trade, and pressure from agricultural and millinery interests.

COMMON RAVEN

In 19th century Ohio, the Common Raven's loss was the American Crow's gain. With the spread of civilization and the consequent increase of farmland, the Raven disappeared along with Ohio's wilderness character. The Crow, on the other hand, took full advantage of this newly vacated niche, and despite zealous hunting pressure, increased greatly to its current status. Evidence of these population changes begins with comments of Alexander Wilson, circa 1811, concerning " . . . a journey during the months of August and September, along the Lakes Erie and Ontario." Wilson stated "The Ravens were seen every day, prowling about in search of the Dead fish . . .but I did not see or hear a single Crow within several miles of the lakes. . . ." (Wilson, p. 675). By 1853, M. C. Read noted that, even in their stronghold of northern Ohio, Ravens were " . . . not so numerous as they once were, but (are) still frequently seen." (Williams, p. 100). Kirtland noted that by 1864 Ravens were "Becoming very rare." (Christy, p. 87). Although the last Ohio Raven specimen was taken in Paulding County, on February 8, 1890 (Hicks, 1935:161), reports continued from the northwestern counties at least until 1903, when Jones, regarding sightings in Fulton County, stated "Apparently it has been in the habit of nesting in that corner of the state and in the adjoining parts of Indiana. Doubtless the next decade will witness its complete extinction from the state." (Jones, pp. 127-28). At least one Raven has been documented in Ohio since then, this being an individual seen three times during the winter of 1946 near South Bass Island, Ottawa County. (Trautman, p. 275). With Raven populations on the rise in nearby localities, it is not unreasonable to expect further Ohio sightings in the future.

"CINCINNATI WARBLER"

A fascinating sidelight on Ohio's birds is the story of the enigmatic "Cincinnati Warbler". Quoting Karl Maslowski:

"On May 1st, 1880, Dr. Frank W. Langdon, world famous neurosurgeon and amateur ornithologist who compiled the first list of Cincinnati birds, shot a small, black, olive-green and yellow colored male warbler . . . near Madisonville (Hamilton County). It was unlike any warbler previously seen by any naturalist. Accordingly, Dr. Langdon described the bird as new to science and named it appropriately enough, the Cincinnati Warbler." (Kemsies and Randle, p. 43).

Further discussion (See Wheaton, pp. 589-90) led to the conclusion that the bird was actually a hybrid of the Blue-winged and Kentucky Warblers. Interestingly, a second specimen was collected in late May, 1948, in Cass County, Michigan.

Any commentary relating to the history of Ohio's birds would not be complete without some mention of the Kirtland's Warbler. On May 13, 1851, Kirtland was given an unusual warbler collected by his son-in-law at the Kirtland farm in Rockport (now Lakewood), Cuyahoga County. Recognizing the specimen as something out of the ordinary, Kirtland presented it to Spencer F. Baird, who later named the bird "Sylvicola kirtlandii" after his friend. (Mayfield, p. 5). It seems fitting that this bird of great scientific interest should always be identified with a man who had such an enormous impact on the history of Ohio's birds.

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AUTHOR'S NOTE: Readers may be interested in a recent Cincinnati warbler article published after completion of this article. See WILSON BULLETIN Vol. 100 (2):285-89.



CINCINNATI WARBLER (*Helminthophaga cincinnatiensis*)

THE SPRING SEASON 1988

1 March - 31 May

Matt Anderson and Tom Kemp

Spring 1988 brought Ohio birders what was probably a fairly typical migration overall. Although the waterfowl and shorebird migration was mediocre to poor, the songbird migration was quite good once the winds turned around out of the southwest. By the end of the period an extraordinary hot and dry weather pattern was beginning to establish itself. It will be interesting to try to quantify its effect on bird life.

Undoubtedly the outstanding event of the spring season was Ohio's first ever nesting of Peregrine falcons in downtown Toledo. This nesting of Peregrines became a media event in Toledo, complete with a name-the-falcon contest and monitoring of the nest by closed circuit TV to allow the public to watch as the young fledged. THE OHIO CARDINAL will cover this extraordinary nesting record in detail in the summer issue.

Despite a significantly greater number of reports representing increased coverage of the state, the number of species reported during the spring season declined from 277 species in 1987 to 266 (plus two undocumented) in 1988. Fluctuations will obviously always occur from year to year, but there is probably at least one reason for the decrease in 1988: accessible marsh habitat was marginal at best for most or all of the spring along much of Lake Erie, and a dry weather pattern did not help the situation much there or inland.

Among the most unusual species reported were Purple gallinule which visited a Columbus neighborhood for ten days in mid-May, a Reeve in Wayne County May 9-11, Least terns along the Ohio River May 20, Scissor-tailed flycatcher at Magee Marsh May 24, Bell's vireo in three locations, and Clay-colored sparrow at Spring Valley May 7.

A fairly cool, dry spring slowed the leafing out of most vegetation providing better-than-normal viewing conditions as songbirds passed through. The paucity of southerly and southwesterly winds throughout the state and particularly along Lake Erie made for mediocre at best songbird viewing through early May. A strong push of weather from the southwest on May 8 brought with it the first impressive collection of migrants to the Bird Trail. A series of weather systems from the south, broken up by winds out of the northeast, provided several good waves of warblers and other species through about May 20. Migration slowed significantly from that point as hot weather began to settle in. The following is a synopsis of the highlights of the spring season.

Loons through Herons

Common loons appeared quite scarce this spring throughout most of Ohio; the high count was 12 at Hoover Reservoir on March 29. Red-throated loon reports came from Pleasant Hill Lake and Hoover Reservoir. At least three Eared grebes and one Red-necked grebe made appearances at Beavercreek Reservoir. Somewhat encouraging were reports of American bittern from eight separate locations. On the other hand, only four Least bittern sightings were submitted. Snowy egrets, cattle egrets, and Little Blue herons were all scarce this spring, and Tricolored herons were apparently absent. Cattle egret reports have been declining for a few years now. Yellow-crowned night-herons bred in their traditional Columbus locale and singles were noted at Knox Lake and John Bryan SP.

Swans through Ducks

Twenty-eight species of waterfowl were reported compared to 27 in 1987. The migration of swans, geese, and puddle ducks was fairly poor along western Lake Erie. Good habitat was hard to come by. Seven Greater White-fronted geese were at ONWR on March 5; Snow geese were scarce. Two Eurasian wigeon were reported, including one along the Ohio River near Cincinnati. Diving duck reports seemed normal; however, counts of 20,000 Lesser scaup and 10,000 Ruddy ducks on Maumee Bay on April 9 and 500 Ring-necked ducks at Lake Cowan on March 5 were very impressive. A Common goldeneye was still at Buck Creek SP on May 30. Of the three species of scoters, only White-winged was reported, and only one report of Oldsquaw was turned in.

Vultures through Falcons

As mentioned earlier, the highlight of the season was certainly the discovery that Peregrine falcons were nesting on the Commodore Perry Building in downtown Toledo. This represents the first ever record for Ohio and apparently only the second for anywhere between the Appalachians and the Mississippi River. Three eggs were laid and two young fledged in late June.

Hueston Woods SP has become another spot to keep an eye out for Black vultures. They have been seen there on numerous occasions in the past few years. Three were at the park on March 19. Few reports of the raptor migration along Lake Erie were received so its magnitude is difficult to assess. A Rough-legged hawk lingered at CPNWR until May 8. A Golden eagle was reported from Spring Valley and Merlins were present at ONWR on April 23 and Magee Marsh on May 21. Besides the Toledo peregrines, two others were acceptably documented this spring.

Pheasants through Shorebirds

Northern bobwhites appear to be making a comeback in northwest Ohio after being very scarce for years. Only three King rails were reported this spring. A Purple gallinule spent ten days in mid-May running from bush to bush in a Columbus neighborhood, a considerable distance from any body of water. Appropriate shorebird habitat was at a premium this spring, and as a result, only 24 varieties were recorded (compared to 30 in 1987). Many species were much scarcer than normal. For example, only two Sanderlings were reported! The only particularly noteworthy shorebird sightings were of 20 Willets at the Oxbow on April 23 and a Reeve in Wayne County May 9-11.

Gulls and Terns

Only six species of gulls were reported including a Laughing gull at Buck Creek SP on May 2 and a Lesser Black-backed at Huntington Reserve on March 25. Least terns were found on the Ohio River at Belpre on May 20. The traditional four species of terns were reported from widely scattered locations but in generally low numbers. A bit unusual were the 30 Black terns in Holmes County on May 9.

Doves through Swallows

Cuckoo numbers still seem low, but possibly a bit higher than the past few springs. A Snowy owl stayed until March 2 at Lorain. Northern Saw-whet owls were observed in six locations, but Long-eared owls were only seen at two sites. Woodpeckers, flycatchers, and swallows all appeared to be at normal levels. A Scissor-tailed flycatcher documented from Magee Marsh on May 24 was outstanding.

Blue Jay through Warblers

Only two Sedge wrens were reported all season. A Northern shrike was tallied on the March 6 ONWR count, and Loggerhead shrikes were reported from four locations including the Wood County site where they again nested. Bell's vireo, another western species which is becoming more regular in Ohio, was reported from three locations. Thirty-six species of warblers, representing all of Ohio's regularly occurring varieties, were recorded. The warbler migration was a good one despite the lack of rarities. Most species seemed to be well represented. A "Lawrence's warbler" was seen in Columbus on May 6.

Tanagers through House Sparrow

At least three male Summer tanagers were in the Oak Openings in late May. They are highly unusual in northwest Ohio. Blue grosbeaks were reported from three localities. Dickcissels moved into the state in late May at several localities. A Clay-colored sparrow was banded at Spring Valley on May 7. Lark sparrows returned to their traditional Oak Openings site and one was observed in Clermont County. Grasshopper sparrows were well represented: 18 singing males were counted at Toledo Express Airport on May 30. Henslow's sparrows were recorded from six sites. The only Yellow-headed blackbirds were at ONWR in May. Fourteen Red crossbills were at Woodlawn Cemetery in Toledo on March 23 and thirteen at Germantown Reserve on March 31. Pine siskins were present through the period in a few locations.

In the following species accounts, an attempt was made to present a picture of earliest arrival dates throughout the state. High numbers of individuals are also included and late dates for some species are added. Unusual species are underlined and an asterisk following a sighting indicates a documentation accepted (or being reviewed) by the records committee. A 'D' indicates species which should be documented. Common abbreviations used are ONWR (Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge), CPNWR (Cedar Point National Wildlife Refuge), and CVNRA (Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area). Monthly counts at ONWR and CPNWR are compiled by Ed Pierce and Joe Komorowski, respectively.



Willet at Buck Creek SP, photographed by Doug Overacker on 20 May 1988.

Red-throated Loon (D)

4/8 Pleasant Hill Lk. (BG)*, 5/7 Hoover Res. (KM)*

Common Loon

3/5 Hoover Res. (BA), 3/6 Buck Creek SP (DO), 3/19 Hueston Woods SP (NK), 3/29 Hoover Res. (12) (KM), 4/9 Morgan Co. (RC), 5/2 Beaver Creek Res. (3) (ECP), 5/31 Findlay Res. (2) (BH), scarce in NW Ohio this spring (MA).

Pied-billed Grebe

3/4 Washington Co. (LB), 3/12 Hoover Res. (KM), 3/12 CVNRA (DAC), 3/16 Mill Creek Pk. (NB), 3/19 Buck Creek SP (DO), 4/3 ONWRC (14)

Horned Grebe

3/5 Hoover Res. (3) (KM, BA), 3/5 Summit Lk. (BG), 3/12 Buck Creek SP (DO), 3/15 Gordon Pk. (3) (TL), 3/22 Findlay Res. (5) (BH), 4/1 Mill Creek Pk. (NB), scarce in NW Ohio this spring (MA).

Red-necked Grebe (D)

3/16-17 Beaver Creek Res. (TB)* (being reviewed by OCRC)

Eared Grebe (D)

4/11 Beaver Creek Res. (TB)*, 4/13 Beaver Creek Res. (TB)* (records being reviewed by OCRC), 4/29-5-13 Beaver Creek Res. (TB*, ECP)*

Double-crested Cormorant

3/23 Franklin Co. (RC), 3/28 Summit Co. (ECP), 4/1 East Harbor (50 (KMo), 4/16 Killdeer Plains (60) (BA), 5/4 Ohio River (20-30) (LB), 5/7 Knox Lk. (20+) (SM), 5/14 ONWR (4) (Y), 5/21 Buck Creek SP (7) (DO)

American Bittern

4/10 CPNWR, 4/13 Spring Valley (CC, LC), 4/21 L. Isaac (RH), 4/23-5/1 Big Island WA (KM, RC), 5/1 Englewood Res. (m.ob.), 5/1 Little Portage WA (2) (RH), 5/4-9 CVNRA (RH, ECP), 5/12 Pickerington Marsh (BS)

Least Bittern

5/14 Big Island WA (BA), 5/18 Hancock Co. (BH), 5/23 Springville Marsh (TB), 5/28 Summit Co. (ECP) (only reports).

Great Blue Heron

4/3 ONWRC (120), 4/10 CPNWR (101), 4/30 Crane Creek (150) (KM), 5/14 Hancock Co. (76) (BH)

Great Egret

Early: 3/19 Sandusky (KMo), 4/10 CVNRA (DAC), 4/10 Magee Marsh (30) (BA), 4/15 Wayne/Holmes Co. (BG), 4/19 Spring Valley (CC, LC), 4/19 Hancock Co. (BH), 5/2 ONWRC (38)

Snowy Egret (D: Inland only)

Early: 3/30 Englewood Res. (CB)*, 5/8 CPNWR, 5/21-28 ONWR (ECP, KMo)

Little Blue Heron

5/8 CPNWR, 5/29 Summit Co. (ECP)

Cattle Egret

5/1 Magee Marsh (BA), 5/7 Maumee (MA), 5/29 Summit Co. (LR) [has become scarce in recent years-Ed.]

Green-backed Heron

4/16 Buck Creek SP (DO), 4/23 CVNRA (DAC), 4/23 E. Fork Lk. (PG), 4/23 Hancock Co. (BH), 4/24 Holmes Co. (BG, Y), 4/25 Columbiana Co. (NB)

Black-crowned Night-Heron

4/1 East Harbor (10) (KM), 4/10 CPNWRC (3), 4/16 Killdeer Plains (BA), 4/19 Englewood Res. (3) (CB), 4/30 Huron (BG), 5/2 ONWRC (12), 5/12 Hancock Co. (BH), 5/15 Darby Marsh (30) (KMo)

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron

5/14 Knox Lk. (SM, m.ob.), 4/4-5/21 Columbus (breeding) (KM, BG), 5/23 John Bryan SP (DO)

Tundra Swan

3/10 Mosquito Res. (NB), 3/13 CPNWRC (30), 3/19 Big Island WA (8) (RC, BS), 3/19 E. Harbor (11) (KMo), 3/21 Mosquito Lake (35) (CB), 3/19-23 Killbuck Marsh (31) (Y, BG, ETH), 3/21 Hancock Co. (32) (BH)

Mute Swan

3/1 Wayne/Holmes Cos. (2-3) (BG, Y), 3/1 Hancock Co. (2) (BH), 3/13 CPNWRC (2), 4/6 Franklin Co. (RC)

Greater White-fronted Goose (D)

3/6 ONWRC (7)*

Snow Goose

3/6 ONWRC (4), 3/11 Pickerington Pond (5) (KM), 3/19 Big Island WA (7) (BS), 3/27 Mosquito Lake (CB)

Canada Goose

3/6 ONWRC (7000); widely reported.

Wood Duck

3/4 Mosquito Lake (4) (CB), 3/6 Maumee (MA), 3/8 Wayne Co. (BG), 3/12 CVNRA (DAC), 3/16 Mill Creek Pk. (NB), 4/3 ONWRC (81), 5/28 Clark Co. (40) (DO)

Green-winged Teal

3/5 Buck Creek SP (12) (DO), 3/8-4/2 Wayne Co. (BG), 3/13 Spring Valley (NK), 3/18 CVNRA (12) (DAC), 3/26 Big Island WA (47) (BS), 4/3 ONWRC (43), 4/10 CPNWRC (60)

American Black Duck

3/1 Findlay Res. (15) (BH), 3/2 L. Isaac (135) (RH), 3/5 Buck Creek SP (100) (DO), 3/6 ONWRC (275), 3/7 Mill creek Pk. (NB), 3/13 CPNWRC (133)

Mallard

3/5 Buck Creek SP (300) (DO), 3/6 ONWRC (1255), 3/13 CPNWRC (1436), 3/19 Big Island WA (600) (RC), 3/22 L. Isaac (460) (RH)

Northern Pintail

3/5 Buck Creek SP (50) (DO), 3/5 L. Cowan (20) (NK), 3/6 ONWRC (108), 3/12 Funk (100) (ECP), 3/13 CPNWRC (72), 3/13 Lucas Co. (100+) (TK), 3/19 Big Island WA (60) (RC), 5/14 Medusa Marsh (2) (MA)

Blue-winged Teal

3/8 Alum Creek Res. (KM), 3/13 Lucas Co. (TK), 3/19 Killbuck (5) (Y), 3/26 Big Island WA (33) (BS), 4/2 Mill Creek Pk. (NB), 4/2 CVNRA (12) (DAC), 4/3 ONWRC (180), 4/10 CPNWRC (260), High: 4/23 Big Island WA (580) (RC)

Northern Shoveler

3/5 Buck Creek SP (2) (DO), 3/10 Findlay Res. (BH), 3/26 Spring Valley (7) (LG), 3/27 Mosquito Lake (11) (CB), 4/4 Medusa Marsh (100) (ECP), 4/10 CPNWRC (20), 4/16 Gilmore Ponds (20) (NK), 5/14 Medusa Marsh (MA)

Gadwall

3/5 Gadwall (4) (DO), 3/19 Big Island WA (35) (RC), 3/19 Killbuck (Y), 3/27 Mosquito Lake (6) (CB), 4/4 Medusa Marsh (250) (ECP), 4/10 CPNWRC (50), 5/14 Medusa Marsh (4) (MA)

Eurasian Wigeon (D)

3/17 Ohio River (Hamilton Co.) (JS)* [bird may have been in Kentucky-Ed.], 3/19 Medusa Marsh (m.ob.)*

American Wigeon

3/5 Buck Creek SP (15) (DO), 3/5 L. Cowan (40) (NK), 3/13 Lucas Co. (100+) (TK), 3/13 CPNWRC (56), 3/19 Medusa Marsh (250) (ECP), 3/19 Big Island WA (100) (RC), 3/27 Mosquito Lake. (15) (CB), 5/14 Medusa Marsh (3) (MA)

Canvasback

3/5 Hoover Res. (BA), 3/6 ONWRC (270), 3/10 Mosquito Res. (NB), 3/12-13 Englewood Res. (40-50) (CB, CM), 3/13 Lucas/Ottawa Cos. (400) (TK), 3/13 CPNWRC (42), 3/19 Findlay Res. (125) (BS), 3/22 Findlay Res. (49) (BH)

Redhead

3/1 Findlay Res. (22) (BH), 3/5 Buck Creek SP (80) (DO), 3/6 ONWRC (290), 3/8 Alum Creek Res. (50) (KM), 3/10 Mosquito Res. (NB), 3/15 Findlay Res. (391) (BH), 3/19 Delaware WA (80) (RC)

Ring-necked Duck

3/4 E. Fork Lk. (PG), 3/4-4/2 Wayne Co. (BG), 3/5 Buck Creek SP (150) (DO), High: 3/5 L. Cowan (500) (NK) [exceptional-Ed.], 3/6 ONWRC (84), 3/15 Findlay Res. (257) (BH), 3/16 Pickerington Pond (100) (KM), 3/19 Delaware WA (25) (RC), 3/25 Beaver Creek Res. (300) (TB), 4/1 Oberlin Res. (26) (ETH)

Greater Scaup

3/13 CPNWRC (11), 3/20 Buck Creek SP (DO), 4/21 Beaver Creek Res. (2) (TB), 5/8 CPNWRC (2)

Lesser Scaup

3/5 Hoover Res. (BA), 3/13-28 Edgewater Pk. (200-400) (TL), 3/19 Delaware WA (250) (RC), 3/19-22 Findlay Res. (300) (BS, BH), 3/19 Hueston Woods SP (180) (NK), 3/29 Beaver Creek Res. (1500) (TB), High: 4/9 Maumee Bay (20,000) (ECP)*, 4/10 CPNWRC (7500)

Oldsquaw

3/13-28 Edgewater Pk. (3) (TL)

White-winged Scoter

3/13 Lorain (2) (ETH), 4/9 Sandusky Bay (ECP, KMo)

Common Goldeneye

3/5 Hoover Res. (BA), 3/5 L. Cowan (50) (NK), 3/6 ONWRC (85), 3/10 Mosquito Res. (NB), 3/19 O'Shaughnessy Res. (75) (RC), 4/12 Findlay Res. (35) (BH), 5/4 Ohio River (LB), Late: 5/30 Buck Creek SP (DO)

Bufflehead

3/2 Wayne Co. (BG), 3/10 Mosquito Res. (NB), 3/19 Hueston Woods SP (30) (NK), 3/27 Bresler Res. (RCu), 3/29 Beaver Creek Res. (50) (TB), 4/4 Medusa Marsh (25) (ECP), 4/11 Hoover Res. (85) (KM)

Hooded Merganser

3/5 Buck Creek SP (12) (DO), 3/5 Mosquito Creek (4) (CB), 3/6 ONWRC (55), 3/19 Wilmington Res. (LG), 5/21 CVNRA (female & young) (DAC)

Common Merganser

3/1 Findlay Res. (BH), 3/5 Buck Creek SP (DO), 3/6 ONWRC (550), 3/13 CPNWRC (69), 5/2 ONWRC (2)

Red-breasted Merganser

3/4 Wayne Co. (BG), 3/12 Buck Creek SP (70) (DO), 3/22 Findlay Res. (233) (BH), 4/3 Hoover Res. (600) (RC), 4/4-9 Sandusky Bay (max. 50) (ECP), 5/11 Huron (BG)

Ruddy Duck

3/5 Buck Creek SP (DO), 3/8 Wayne Co. (BG), 4/1 Oberlin Res. (75) (ETH), High: 4/9 Maumee Bay (10,000) (ECP)*, 4/10 CPNWRC (8500), 4/11 Hoover Res. (300) (KM), 4/11 Beaver Creek Res. (350) (TB), 4/12 Findlay Res. (80) (BH)

Black Vulture

3/19 Hueston Woods SP (3) (RF, NK), 3/20 Washington Co. (LB), 5/1 Clear Creek (KM), 5/5 Adams Co. (PW), 5/28 Adams Co. (2) (BG)

Turkey Vulture

3/1 Clermont Co. (PG), 3/26 Edgewater Pk. (100+) (TL), 3/26 ONWR (80) (MA), 3/29 Edgewater Pk. (230) (RH), 4/5 Huntington Res. (201) (RH), 4/28 Oak Openings (50+) (TK), 5/1 Big Island WA (110) (RC), 5/14 Hancock Co. (136) (BH)

Osprey

4/3 ONWRC, 4/4 L. Cowan (LG), 4/4-30 Spring Valley (m.ob.), 4/13 Columbus (KM), 4/17 Caesar's Creek (DO), 4/23 Cincinnati (BS), 4/23 Killdeer Plains (RC), 4/23 Darby Marsh (2) (ECP, KMo), 5/8 Holmes Co. (BG)

Bald Eagle

3/1 Clark Co. (J. Gallagher), 3/23 Mosquito Lake (2) (CB), 4/24 CVNRA (DAC), also reported from traditional L. Erie sites.

Northern Harrier

3/12 Buck Creek SP (DO), 3/18 Canfield (NB), 3/19 Killdeer Plains (10) (RC), 3/29 Funk (BG), 4/3 ONWRC (4), 4/23 Gordon Pk. (TL), 5/3 Hancock Co. (BH)

Sharp-shinned Hawk

3/18 Holmes Co. (BG), 3/26 Edgewater Pk. (25) (TL), 4/5 Huntington Res. (25) (RH), 4/23 ONWR (43) (ECP), 5/8 CPNWRC (12); widely reported.

Cooper's Hawk

4/23 ONWR (4) (ECP), 5/17 Hancock Co. (nesting) (BH); widely reported elsewhere.

Red-shouldered Hawk

3/3 Mahoning Co. (NB), 3/16 Northfield (DAC), 3/26 ONWR (4) (ECP), 3/26 Edgewater Pk. (12) (TL), 4/5 Huntington Res. (24) (RH), 2 pairs in Oak Openings (MA, TK), nested at Mosquito Creek (CB).

Broad-winged Hawk

Early: 4/1 Oak Openings (TK), 4/17 Tar Hollow SP (BA), 4/17 Spring Valley, 4/19 Holmes Co. (BG), 4/23 Ottawa Co. (100+) (KMo), 4/23 ONWR (23) (ECP), 4/24 Hancock Co. (10) (KN), 5/12 Huntington Res. (24) (RH)

Red-tailed Hawk

3/19 Killdeer Plains (19) (RC), 3/26 Edgewater Pk. (25) (TL) (only concentrations noted); widespread.

Rough-legged Hawk

3/6 ONWRC (7), 3/6 Wood Co. (BH), 3/27 Funk (BG), 4/1 ONWR (BS), Late: 5/8 CPNWRC

Golden Eagle (D)

3/12 Spring Valley (CB)*

American Kestrel

3/19 Killdeer Plains (21) (RC), widespread elsewhere.

Merlin (D)

4/23 ONWR (ECP)*, 5/21 Magee Marsh (TB)* (being reviewed by OCRC).

Peregrine Falcon (D)

5/10 Wayne Co. (DK)*, 5/14 ONWR (m.ob.)*, pair continues in downtown Toledo.

Ruffed Grouse

4/6 Holmes Co. (BG), 4/7 Laurelville (BS), 4/30 Clear Creek (TB), 5/6 CVNRA (RH), 5/7 Adams Co. (BL)

Wild Turkey

3/7 Adams Co. (BL), 5/1 Jefferson Co. (NB), 5/28 Adams Co. (BG), 5/29 Holmes Co. (BG), increasing in Columbiana Co. (NB).

King Rail

5/2 CPNWR (ECP), 5/12 Big Island WA (BA), 5/14 Little Portage WA (MA)

Virginia Rail

4/3 ONWRC, 4/13-30 Spring Valley (m.ob.), 4/23 Clark Lk. (DO), 4/30 Irwin Prairie (2) (KM), 5/1 Spencer WA (3) (ETH), High: 5/1 Big Island WA (19) (RC)

Sora

4/9 CPNWR (ECP), 4/13-30 Spring Valley (m.ob.), 4/23 Clark Lk. (DO), 4/23 Big Island WA (12) (RC), 4/23 Darby Marsh (KMo), 5/1 Spencer WA (7) (ETH), High: 5/1-12 Big Island WA (25-30) (RC, BA)

Purple Gallinule (D)

5/9-20 Columbus (m.ob.)*

Common Moorhen

4/23 Big Island WA (2) (RC), 4/23 Darby Marsh (3) (KMo), 4/28 Gordon Pk. (TL), 5/1 Spencer WA (2) (ETH), 5/2 CPNWR (4) (ECP), 5/6 Ohio River (LB), 5/11 Wayne Co. (BG)

American Coot

3/5 Wayne Co. (BG), 3/5 Hoover Res. (BA), 4/4-9 Medusa Marsh (350) (ECP), 4/10 CPNWRC (75), 4/21 Wilmington Res. (25) (LG), 4/23 Darby Marsh (150) (KMo), 4/26 Findlay Res. (159) (BH), 5/30 Buck Creek SP (DO)

Sandhill Crane

3/5 Germantown Res. (15) (BJS), 3/30 Beaver Creek (DN), 4/5 Funk (BG), 4/10 Mosquito Lake (CB)

Black-bellied Plover

5/1 Scioto Co. (BL), 5/1 Magee Marsh (BA), 5/7 ONWR (8) (ECP, KMo), 5/8 CPNWR (17), 5/14 Mosquito Lake (CB), 5/11-16 Wayne Co. (DK, BG), 5/21 Buck Creek SP (DO)

Lesser Golden-Plover

3/29-4/3 Funk (6-8) (BG), 4/3 ONWRC (3), 4/16 Franklin Co. (9) (RC), 4/25 Hancock Co. (250+) (BH), 4/29 Wyandot Co. (50) (TB), 5/9 Magee Marsh (10) (MA)

Semipalmated Plover

5/1 Big Island WA (2) (RC), 5/3 Clermont Co. (3) (PG), 5/7 Magee Marsh (20) (BA), 5/7-24 Wayne Co. (30) (DK, BG), 5/14 ONWR (14) (ECP), 5/19 Buck Creek SP (20) (DO), 5/21 Gordon Pk. (18) (TL)

Killdeer

3/6 Buck Creek SP (6) (DO), 3/6 Oak Openings (TK), 3/6 Cincinnati (BS), 3/31 Lima (RCu), 4/3 ONWRC (42), 4/10 CPNWRC (27)

Greater Yellowlegs

3/19 Big Island WA (RC), 3/19 Killbuck (Y), 3/25 Summit Co. (ECP), 3/30 Buck Creek SP (DO), 5/2 ONWRC (38), 5/8 CPNWRC (8)

Lesser Yellowlegs

Early: 3/13 Buck Creek SP (3) (DO), 3/29-5/11 Wayne Co. (BG), 3/31 Columbus (3) (KM), 3/31 Summit Co. (ECP), 5/2 ONWRC (45), 5/8 CPNWRC (33)

Solitary Sandpiper

4/23 Milan WA (ECP), 4/23 Big Island WA (3), 4/24 CVNRA (DAC), 4/26 Mill Creek Pk. (NB), 4/27 Washington Co. (LB), 5/8 CPNWRC (6), 5/24 Hancock Co. (BH)

Willet

4/23 Oxbow (20) (CBo), 5/20 Buck Creek SP (DO), 5/29 Huron (TL)

Spotted Sandpiper

Early: 4/12 CVNRA (DAC), 4/19 Hancock Co. (BH), 4/22 Clermont Co. (PG), 4/23 Clark Lk. (3) (DO), 4/25 Columbiana Co. (NB), 4/29 Wayne/Holmes Cos. (BG), 5/8 CPNWRC (17), 5/10 Findlay Res. (20) (BH)

Upland Sandpiper

4/23 Killdeer Plains (RC, KM), 4/24 Bolton Field (BA), 4/29 Holmes/Tuscarawas Cos. (BG), 9/4/30 Middletown (TL), 5/3-31 Hopkins Airport (2) (RH), 5/7 Clark Co. (DO), 5/14 ONWR (4) (m.ob.)

Whimbrel

5/13 Huron (M. Stasko), 5/22 ONWR (KMo)

Ruddy Turnstone

5/8 Huron (BG), 5/9 Wayne Co. (DK), 5/14 Mosquito Lake (4) (CB), 5/21 Washington Co. (LB), 5/22 ONWR (36) (KMo), 5/29 Huron (4) (TL), 5/30 Crane Creek (200+) (TB)

Sanderling

5/23 Buck Creek SP (2) (BA) (only report!)

Semipalmated Sandpiper

5/7 Magee Marsh (15) (BA), 5/8 Wayne Co. (BG), 5/12 Big Island WA (20) (BA), 5/19 Buck Creek SP (20) (DO), 5/29 Huron (30) (TL)

Western Sandpiper (D: spring only)

5/19 Buck Creek SP (DO)* (being reviewed by OCRC)

Least Sandpiper

5/1 Big Island WA (6) (RC), 5/3 Clermont Co. (12+) (PG), 5/7 Wayne Co. (25+) (BG), 5/7 Magee Marsh (50) (BA), 5/14 ONWR (60) (ECP)

White-rumped Sandpiper

5/9 Wayne Co. (3-5) (BG, DK), 5/14 Big Island WA (BA), 5/29 Huron (TL)

Pectoral Sandpiper

3/13 Buck Creek SP (10) (DO), 3/23 Lucas Co. (11) (TK), 3/25 Summit Co. (60) (ECP), 3/27 Buck Creek SP (100) (DO), High: 4/2 Funk (1200-1400) (BG), 4/3 ONWRC (216), 4/10 Lykens (160) (BA), 4/19 Hancock Co. (59) (BH), 4/20 Burke Airport (75) (TL), 4/23 Big Island WA (200) (RC)

Dunlin

4/10 CPNWRC (40), 4/18 Gordon Pk. (8) (TL), 4/30 Huron (KM), 5/1 Big Island WA (3) (RC), 5/3 Clermont Co. (PG), 5/7 Buck Creek SP (DO), 5/7 Shreve (2) (BG), 5/14 ONWR (25) (ECP)

Ruff (D)

5/9-11 Wayne Co. (Reeve) (DK*, BG)

Short-billed Dowitcher

Early: 4/23 Big Island WA (4) (RC, KM), 5/7 Magee Marsh (10) (BA), 5/8 Big Island WA (21), 5/13 Shreve (175) (BG), 5/19 Buck Creek SP (8) (DO)

Common Snipe

3/4 Ohio River (LB), 3/12 Gordon Pk. (3) (TL), 3/20 Buck Creek SP (DO), 4/3 ONWRC (89), 4/10 CPNWRC (12), 4/16 Gilmore Ponds (30) (NK), 4/23 Big Island WA (26) (RC, KM)

American Woodcock

3/3 Parma Hgts. (RH), 3/4 Oak Openings (TK), 3/5 Hoover Res. (BA), 3/5 Dayton (BK), 3/7 Cincinnati (BS), 3/8 Alum Creek (25) (KM), 3/8 Hancock Co. (BH), 3/9 Cuyahoga Co. (TL)

Wilson's Phalarope

5/9 Crane Creek (2) (RH), 5/12 Wayne Co. (DK), 5/14 ONWR (2) (Y)

Laughing Gull (D: inland only)

5/2 Buck Creek SP (DO)*

Bonaparte's Gull

3/27 Wilmington Res. (4) (LG), 3/29 Funk (8) (BG), 4/2 Mill Creek Pk. (NB), 4/2 Buck Creek SP (6) (DO), 4/3 Bresler Res. (RCu), 4/3 Hoover Res. (175) (RC), 5/8 Killdeer Plains (23) (BS), 5/14 Mosquito Lake (112) (CB)

Lesser Black-backed Gull (D: inland only)

3/25 Huntington Res. (RH)

Great Black-backed Gull

4/3 ONWRC (52) (few others reported along L. Erie shore).

Caspian Tern

4/3 ONWRC, 4/9 Alum Creek Res. (BA), 4/10 CPNWRC, 4/15 Pleasant Hill Lk. (3) (BG), 4/18-26 Greenlawn Dam (9) (KM, BA), 4/18 Dayton (CM), 4/23 Killdeer Plains (RC), High: 4/26 Huron (73) (TL)

Common Tern

4/18 Greenlawn Dam (KM), 5/1 Magee Marsh (BA), 5/2 Buck Creek SP (2) (DO), 5/4 Ohio River (LB), 5/6 Killbuck Marsh (BG), 5/17 Findlay Res. (BH)

Forster's Tern

4/12 Beavercreek Res. (8) (TB), 4/18 Greenlawn Dam (KM), 4/23 Darby Marsh (ECP), 4/24 Metzger Marsh (20) (KMo), 5/2 ONWRC (28), 5/7 Clark Lk. (DO), 5/21 Ohio River (LB)

Least Tern (D)

5/20 Ohio River (Belpre) (2-3) (LB)* (being reviewed by OCRC)

Black Tern

5/4 Killbuck Marsh (3) (BG), 5/7 Pickerington Pond (BS), 5/7 Buck Creek SP (6) (DO), 5/9 Holmes Co. (30) (DK), 5/13 Lorain (3) (ETH), 5/15 Spring Valley (32) (TLi), 5/31 Findlay Res. (2) (BH)

Black-billed Cuckoo

5/6 Allen Co. (RCu), 5/7 Clark Co. (DO), 5/8-9 Crane Creek (BG, MA), 5/10 Richland Co. (SM), 5/15 Oak Openings (n.ob.), 5/17 Mahoning Co. (NB)

Yellow-billed Cuckoo

5/3 Adams Co. (BL), 5/9 Firestone MP (ECP), 5/9 Crane Creek (BG), 5/10 Columbus (KM); 5/21 Oak Openings (4) (MA-increasing), 5/24 Hancock Co. (7) (BH)

Snowy Owl

3/2 Lorain (TL)

Barred Owl

Two broods raised in Oak Openings (m.ob.); young in April in Holmes Co. (BG), in May in Hancock Co. (BH).

Long-eared Owl

3/6 ONWRC (3), 3/20 Englewood Res. (BM) (only reports).

Short-eared Owl

3/11 Gordon Pk. (TL), 3/13 Maumee Bay SP (6) (TK), still present at Lunken Airport in March (PG).

Northern Saw-whet Owl

3/10 Adams Co. (DKu), 3/19 Toledo (2) (MA), 3/21-4/5 Greenlawn Cem. (KM), 3/26 Killdeer Plains (BS), 3/27-29 Donald Gray Gardens (TL, RH), 3/29 Crane Creek (TL, ETh)

Common Nighthawk

5/2 Columbus (BA), 5/4 Marietta (LB), 5/6 Wilmington (LG), 5/7 Clark Co. (DO), 5/10 Holmes Co. (Y), 5/10 Lima (RCu), 5/11 Norwalk (BG), scarce in NW Ohio (MA).

Chuck-will's-widow (D: central and northern)

5/7 Adams Co. (BL)

Whip-poor-will

4/23 Adams Co. (BL), 4/27 Oak Openings (TK), 5/1 Oak Openings (MA), 5/8 Crane Creek (BG, KMo)

Chimney Swift

4/12 Holmes Co. (DK), 4/16 Buck Creek SP (DO), 4/19 Summit Co. (KMo), 4/21 Holmes Co. (Y), 4/23 ONWR (50) (ECP), 4/23 Cincinnati (100+) (BS), 4/23 Oak Openings (TK), 4/23 Wilmington (LG), 4/25 Canfield (NB)

Ruby-throated Hummingbird

4/29 Union (GS), 5/6 Holmes Co. (BG), 5/7 Crane Creek (KMo), 5/8 Magee Marsh (BA), 5/9 Firestone MP (ECP), 5/14 Mill Creek Pk. (NB)

Red-headed Woodpecker

3/19 Killdeer Plains (10) (RC), 4/19 Lima (RCu), 4/23 Big Island WA (17) (RC), 5/2 ONWRC (3), 5/7 Clark Lk. (DO), 5/8 Maumee (MA) (continues scarce in NW Ohio), 5/14 Hancock Co. (33) (BH).

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker

3/1 Hancock Co. (BH), 4/1 Holmes Co. (Y), 4/7 Mill Creek Pk. (NB), 4/8 Greenlawn Cem. (12) (KM), 4/9 Buck Creek SP (DO), 4/12 Firestone MP (ECP), 5/8 Magee Marsh (KMo), 5/8 Greenlawn Cem. (KM), 5/12 Holmes Co. (DK),

Northern Flicker

4/3 ONWRC (50), 5/14 Hancock Co. (49) (BH)

Olive-sided Flycatcher

5/11 Crane Creek (BG), 5/13 Irwin Prairie (m.ob.), 5/13 Crane Creek (MA, TL), 5/21 Euclid (TL), 5/21 Mentor Headlands (KMo), 5/22 Franklin Co. (RC)

Eastern Wood-Pewee

5/3 Hancock Co. (BH), 5/4 Lima (RCu), 5/7 Washington Co. (LB), 5/9 Firestone MP (ECP), 5/11 Mill Creek Pk. (NB)

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher

5/13 Firestone MP (ECP), 5/14 Hancock Co. (3) (BH), 5/14 Greenlawn Cem. (KM, BA), 5/16 Euclid (TL) (only reports).

Acadian Flycatcher

5/1 Adams Co. (DKu), 5/7 Washington Co. (LB), 5/8 Holmes Co. (BG) (returned on 5/8 in most areas).

Alder Flycatcher

5/14 Hancock Co. (BH), 5/21 Irwin Prairie (MA), 5/27 Firestone MP (ECP), 5/29 Buck Creek SP (DO) (only reports).

Willow Flycatcher

5/11 Wayne Co. (BG, DK), 5/16 Firestone MP (ECP), 5/19 Buck Creek SP (8) (DO), 5/30 Sharon Woods MP (6) (RC)

Least Flycatcher

4/25 Adams Co. (BL), 4/30 Firestone MP (ECP), 4/30 Holmes Co. (Y), 5/3 Hancock Co. (BH), 5/4 Greenlawn Cem. (KM), 5/8 Aullwood (5) (DO), 5/14 Sharon Woods MP (8) (RC)

Eastern Phoebe

3/4 Adams Co. (D. Kuehner), 3/6 Buck Creek SP (DO), 3/6 Maumee (MA), 3/13 Lucas Co. (TK), 3/27 Sharon Woods MP (6) (RC), 5/14 Hancock Co. (12) (m.ob.)

Great Crested Flycatcher

Early: 4/19 Hancock Co. (BH), 4/23 Cincinnati (2) (NK), 4/28 Greenlawn Cem. (BA), 4/29 Firestone MP (ECP), 4/30 Sugar Creek (LG), 5/1 Jefferson Co. (NB), 5/1 CVNRA (DAC), 5/11 Sharon Woods MP (14) (RC), 5/14 Hancock Co. (21) (BH)

Eastern Kingbird

4/23 Cincinnati (4) (BS), 4/26 Adams Co. (BL), 4/27 Washington Co. (LB), 5/4 Oak Openings (TK), 5/4 Little Miami R. (LG), 5/5 Clermont Co. (PG), 5/7 Holmes Co. (BG), 5/14 Hancock Co. (36) (m.ob.)

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher

5/24 Magee Marsh (KA)* (being reviewed by OCRC)

Horned Lark

5/14 Hancock Co. (77) (m.ob.)

Purple Martin

4/2 Holmes Co. (BG), 4/2 Marietta (LB), alarmingly low in NW Ohio (MA); increasing in the Miami Valley (JS).

Tree Swallow

3/8 Turtle Creek (RH), 3/23 Shreve (BG), 3/24 Hancock Co. (BH), 3/26 Mahoning Co. (NB), 3/26 Buck Creek SP (DO), 4/3 ONWRC (300), 4/15 Dillon SP (200) (RC), 5/8 CPNWRC (120)

Northern Rough-winged Swallow

Early: 3/30 Pickerington Pond (KM), 3/31 Washington Co. (LB), 4/9 Pleasant Hill Lk. (BG), 4/9 Buck Creek SP (DO), 4/12 Whitehouse (5) (TK), 4/16 CVNRA (DAC), 4/24 Spring Valley (20) (LG)

Bank Swallow

4/16 Holmes Co. (BG), 4/23 Hebron (BA), 4/23 Clark Lk. (DO), 4/24 Pickerington Pond (KM), 4/29 Firestone MP (ECP)

Cliff Swallow

4/13 Holmes Co. (BG), 4/15 Eastwood Lake (CM), 4/24 Spring Valley (6) (JH, LG), 4/30 Pickerington Pond (BA), 5/14 (colony building nests at Magee Marsh) (m.ob.), 5/20 Alum Creek Res. (35) (RC), Hoover Res. (20 nests) (KM)

Barn Swallow

4/13 Holmes Co. (BG), 4/13 Clermont Co. (PG), 4/20 Summit Co. (KMo), 4/20 Columbus (KM), 4/23 ONWR (20) (ECP), 4/23 Oak Openings (TK), 4/24 Columbiana Co. (NB), 5/14 Hancock Co. (129) (m.ob.)

Blue Jay

5/2 ONWRC (240), 5/8 CPNWRC (359), 5/14 Hancock Co. (121) (m.ob.)

American Crow

3/5 Buck Creek SP (150) (DO), no other concentrations noted.

Red-breasted Nuthatch

Latest records: 5/7 Adams Co. (PW), 5/8 Hancock Co. (BH), 5/8 Franklin Co. (RC), 5/8 CPNWRC, 5/9 Crane Creek (BS)

Brown Creeper

3/6 Buck Creek SP (DO), 3/29 Wayne Co. (BG), 4/2 Mill Creek Pk. (NB), 4/30 Firestone MP (ECP), 5/14 Mosquito Lake (singing) (CB), 5/14 Bluffton (BH)

House Wren

Early: 4/7 Mill Creek Pk. (NB), 4/23 Cincinnati (BS), 4/23 Clark Lk. (DO), 4/24 Hancock Co. (BH), 4/24 Holmes Co. (Y), 4/27 Washington Co. (LB), 4/30 CVNRA (DAC)

Winter Wren

3/24 Greenlawn Cem. (KM), 4/9 Crane Creek (BG), 4/21 Mosquito Creek (3) (CB), 4/24 Holmes Co. (Y), 4/24 Oak Openings (MA), 5/6-28 CVNRA (bird on territory) (ECP), 5/7 Buck Creek SP (DO)

Sedge Wren

5/13 Irwin Prairie (TK), 5/29 Huron (TL)

Marsh Wren

5/7 Buck Creek SP (8) (DO), 5/11 Huron (BG), 5/12 Wayne Co. (DK), 5/12 Columbus (BA), 5/28 Summit Co. (15) (ECP)

Golden-crowned Kinglet

3/6 Holmes Co. (BG), 4/3 ONWRC (30), 4/12 Hancock Co. (51) (BH), 4/24 John Bryan SP (8) (DO), 5/2 ONWRC (2), 5/7 Crane Creek (MA, KMo)

Ruby-crowned Kinglet

3/31 Adams Co. (DKu), 4/6 Greenlawn Cem. (KM), 4/7 Mill Creek Pk. (NB), 4/8 Oak Openings (TK), 4/19 Hancock Co. (46) (BH), 4/21 Firestone MP (21) (ECP), 4/24 John Bryan SP (12) (DO), 5/17 Washington Co. (LB)

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher

4/13 L. Cowan (LG), 4/17 Caesar's Creek (DO), 4/17 Tar Hollow SP (BA), 4/17 Holmes Co. (Y), 4/23 Greenlawn Cem. (10) (KM), 4/30 CVNRA (DAC), 5/15 Hinckley Res. (16) (ECP)

Veery

4/30 Mahoning Co. (NB), 5/5 Holmes Co. (Y), 5/5 Greenlawn Cem. (BA), 5/5 Firestone MP (ECP), 5/7 Clark Co. (DO), 5/7 ONWR (KMo)

Gray-cheeked Thrush

5/4 Franklin Co. (RC), 5/6 Hancock Co. (BH), 5/8 Greenlawn Cem. (KM), 5/9 Crane Creek (BG), 5/13 Crane Creek (m.ob.)

Swainson's Thrush

4/30 Sheldon's Marsh (KMo), 5/1 Greenlawn Cem. (DO), 5/3 Mosquito Creek (CB), 5/6 Allen Co. (RCu), 5/9 Crane Creek (BG), 5/10 Firestone MP (ECP), 5/11 Sharon Woods MP (26) (RC), 5/14 Greenlawn Cem. (30) (KM)

Hermit Thrush

3/18 Hocking Hills (KM), 3/27 Firestone MP (ECP), 4/10 Mill Creek Pk. (NB), 4/24 Oak Openings (12) (MA), 5/6 Allen Co. (RCu), 5/8 Crane Creek (BG)

Wood Thrush

4/23 Adams Co. (BL), 4/24 Holmes Co. (BG, Y), 4/24 Greenlawn Cem. (KM), 4/26 Hancock Co. (BH), 4/26 Mill Creek Pk. (NB), 4/27 Richland Co. (SM), 4/29 Oak Openings (TK), 4/29 Firestone MP (ECP), 5/14 Hancock Co. (33) (m.ob.)

American Robin

High: 3/19 O'Shaughnessy Res. (2500) (RC), 4/12 Hancock Co. (253) (BH)

Gray Catbird

4/19 Hancock Co. (BH), 4/30 Holmes Co. (Y), 5/5 Scioto Co. (BL), 5/6 Holmes Co. (BG), 5/6 Columbus (BA), 5/7 Clark Lk. (DO) (returned 95/8 in most areas).

Brown Thrasher

3/1 L. Isaac (RH), 3/5 Firestone MP (ECP) (most returned late March/early April).

Water Pipit

3/4 Shreve (BG), 3/12 Gordon Pk. (2) (TL), 3/26 Maumee Bay SP (MA), 3/27 Republic (60) (BS), 4/26 Findlay Res. (8) (BH), 5/2 Beaver Creek Res. (10) (TB), 5/8 Oak Openings (TK), 5/14 Findlay Res. (BH)

Cedar Waxwing

3/2 Findlay (207) (BH), 5/28 Clark Co. (40) (DO), 5/30 Franklin Co. (62) (RC), 5/30 Wilmington (25-30) (LG)

Northern Shrike (D: central and southern)

3/6 ONWR (ECP)

Loggerhead Shrike (D: central and northern)

4/17 Oak Openings (MA)*, 4/19-5/31 Wood Co. (adults and young) (m.ob.), 4/26 Oak Openings (MA)*, 5/13 Germantown Res. (fide JS), 5/28 Fayette Co. (BG)

White-eyed Vireo

4/23 Greenlawn Cem. (2) (KM), 4/23 L. Cowan (2) (LG), 4/25 Clermont Co. (PG), 4/27 Holmes Co. (Y), 5/4 Sharon Woods MP (RC), 5/14 Hancock Co. (17) (m.ob.)

Bell's Vireo (D)

5/12-31 Wayne Co. (DK*, BG, KM), 5/21-22 Oak Openings (MA, TK, m.ob.)*, 5/29 Buck Creek SP (DO)

Solitary Vireo

4/23 Greenlawn Cem. (KM), 4/23 Firestone MP (KMo), 4/23 Cincinnati (NK), 4/24 Holmes Co. (BG), 4/24 Oak Openings (2) (MA, TK), 4/29 Mosquito Creek (CB), 4/30 Clark Co. (DO), 5/27 Bedford Res. (RH)

Yellow-throated Vireo

4/23 Cincinnati (NK), 4/24 Adams Co. (BL), 4/25 Holmes Co. (DK), 4/26 Richland Co. (SM), 4/29 Firestone MP (ECP), 4/30 Washington Co. (LB), 5/1 CVNRA (DAC), 5/3 Columbus (KM), 5/8 Scioto Co. (8) (BL)

Warbling Vireo

4/23 Cincinnati (BS), 4/24 Spring Valley (LG), 4/25 Adams Co. (BL), 4/30 Crane Creek (BG, KM), 4/30 Buck Creek SP (DO), 5/2 Hancock Co. (BH), 5/6 CVNRA (DAC)

Philadelphia Vireo

4/30 Mill Creek Pk. (NB), 5/9 Crane Creek (BG), 5/11 Sharon Woods MP (6) (RC) (many reports from 5/8).

Red-eyed Vireo

4/23 Cincinnati (4) (NK), 4/23 L. Cowan (LG), 4/25 Adams Co. (BL), 4/29 Hancock Co. (BH), 4/30 Washington Co. (LB), 5/11 Sharon Woods MP (22) (RC), 5/14 Hancock Co. (61) (m.ob.), 5/28 Clark Co. (25) (DO)

Blue-winged Warbler

4/18 Cincinnati (BS), 4/23 Clark Lk. (DO), 4/23 L. Cowan (LG), 4/29 Marietta (LB), 4/29 Firestone MP (ECP), 5/1 Clear Creek (KM), 5/1 Jefferson Co. (NB)

Golden-winged Warbler

5/1 Adams Co. (BL), 5/4 Greenlawn Cem. (KM), 5/6 Huffman Res. (CM), 5/8-9 Crane Creek (KMo, BG), 5/9 Hancock Co. (KN), 5/11 Franklin Co. (RC), 5/13 Crane Creek (2) (TL), 5/15 Oak Openings (m.ob.), 5/16 Euclid (2) (TL)

"Brewster's Warbler"

5/1 Buck Creek SP (DO), 5/8 Aullwood (DO), 5/13 Crane Creek (m.ob.), 5/22 Germantown Res. (TL1)

"Lawrence's Warbler"

5/6 Columbus (BA)

Tennessee Warbler

5/2 Columbus (KM), 5/4 Mosquito Creek (CB), 5/7 Buck Creek SP (DO), 5/8 Holmes Co. (BG), 5/11 Sharon Woods MP (39) (RC), 5/18 Mosquito Creek (27) (CB), 5/21 Washington Co. (LB), numbers down in NW Ohio (MA, TK).

Orange-crowned Warbler

4/23 Hebron (BA), 4/23 Springville Marsh (2) (TB), 5/1 Greenlawn Cem (DO), 5/7 Sugarcreek Res. (m.ob.), 5/8-9 Crane Creek (m.ob.), 5/17 Hancock Co. (2) (BH), 5/21 Cleveland (TL), 5/23 Firestone MP (ECP)

Nashville Warbler

4/25 Greenlawn Cem. (KM), 4/27 Holmes Co. (DK), 4/30 Marietta (LB), 5/1 Englewood Res. (LG), 5/3 Fulton Co. (BG), 5/11 Sharon Woods MP (20) (RC), 5/19 Buck Creek SP (DO)

Northern Parula

Early: 4/15 Greenlawn Cem. (BA), 5/1 Little Miami R. (LG), 5/1 Clear Creek (8) (KM), 5/8 Franklin Co. (RC), 5/9 Crane Creek (4) (TL, BG, MA), 5/11 Firestone MP (ECP)

Yellow Warbler

4/21 Washington Co. (LB), 4/23 Clermont Co. (PG), 4/25 Columbiana Co. (NB), 4/30 CVNRA (DAC), 5/1 Holmes Co. (Y), 5/14 Hancock Co. (78) (m.ob.), 5/14 Mosquito Lake (68) (CB), 5/15 Sharon Woods (28) (RC)

Chestnut-sided Warbler

5/3 Greenlawn Cem. (BA), 5/8 Holmes Co. (BG), 5/9 Mosquito Creek (9) (CB), 5/10 Lima (RCu), 5/11 Sharon Woods MP (26) (RC), 5/13 Columbiana Co. (NB)

Magnolia Warbler

Early: 4/18 Mosquito Creek (CB), 4/26 Hancock Co. (BH), 5/6 Columbus (BA), 5/8 CPNWRC (13), 5/8 Greenlawn Cem. (5) (KM), 5/11 Sharon Woods MP (16) (RC), 5/14 Hancock Co. (23) (m.ob.), 5/28 Washington Co. (LB)

Cape May Warbler

5/4 Adams Co. (BL), 5/6 Columbus (BA), 5/7 Alum Creek (KM), 5/8 CPNWRC (9), 5/8 Sugar creek Res. (LG), 5/8 Crane Creek (BG), 5/14 Hancock Co. (11) (m.ob.), (low numbers this spring).

Black-throated Blue Warbler

5/3 Columbus (KM), 5/5 Mosquito Creek (CB), 5/7 Mill Creek Pk. (NB), 5/8 CPNWRC (6), 5/9 Crane Creek (25) (MA), 5/14 Magee Marsh (10) (ECP)

Yellow-rumped Warbler

3/6 Holmes Co. (BG), 3/17 CVNRA (DAC), 3/18 Hocking Hills (KM), 4/23 ONWR (50) (ECP), 4/24 Spring Valley (25) (LG), 4/30 Clark Co. (15) (DO), 5/1 Big Island WA (39) (RC), 5/8 CPNWRC (30)

Black-throated Green Warbler

4/23 Hebron (BA), 4/23 Cincinnati (2) (BS), 4/23 Firestone MP (KMo), 4/24 Richland Co. (SM), 4/27 Holmes Co. (BG, DK, Y), 4/30 Mosquito Creek (CB), 5/1 Greenlawn Cem. (DO), 5/8 CPNWRC (11), 5/9 Crane Creek (20) (MA)

Blackburnian Warbler

4/23 Mosquito Creek (CB), 4/30 Hinckley Res. (RH), 5/1 Greenlawn Cem. (DO), 5/8 Sugar creek Res. (LG), 5/10 Mill Creek Pk. (NB), 5/11 Sharon Woods MP (9) (RC), 5/28 Lima (RCu)

Yellow-throated Warbler

4/2 Richland Co. (SM), 4/6 Washington Co. (LB), 4/9 Buck Creek SP (increasing in Clark Co.) (DO), 4/13 Hamilton Co. (3) (NK), 4/15 Mohican SF (5 prs.) (BG), 5/1 Clear Creek (7) (KM)

Pine Warbler

4/9 Morgan Co. (RC), 4/10 Oak Openings (2) (TK), 4/13 Adams Co. (BL), 4/17 Caesar's Creek (DO), 4/23 Donald Gray Gardens (RH), 4/23 Greenlawn Cem. (KM)

Prairie Warbler

4/13 Adams Co. (DKu), 4/23 L. Cowan (LG), 4/24 Hamilton Co. (2) (NK), 4/27 Washington Co. (LB), 4/30 Crane Creek (BG, KM), 5/1 Jefferson Co. (NB), 5/6 CVNRA (DAC), 5/15 Oak Openings (2) (m.ob.)

Palm Warbler

4/23 Greenlawn Dam (KM), 4/24 Magee Marsh (KMo), 4/26 Hancock Co. (WC), 4/24 Glen Helen (BA), 4/27 Oak Openings (TK), 4/28 Buck Creek SP (DO), 4/30 Holmes Co. (Y), 4/30 CVNRA (DAC), 5/2 ONWRC (13), 5/8 CPNWRC (11), 5/11 Sharon Woods MP (30) (RC)

Bay-breasted Warbler

5/4 Sharon Woods MP (12) (RC), 5/7 Mosquito Creek (CB), 5/7 Greenlawn Dam (KM), 5/8 CPNWRC (9), 5/9 Crane Creek (14) (MA), 5/10 Mill Creek Pk. (10-12) (NB), 5/14 Hancock Co. (18) (m.ob.)

Blackpoll Warbler

5/6 Allen Co. (RCu), 5/7-8 Crane Creek (KMo, BG), 5/10 Mill Creek Pk. (NB), 5/11 Little Miami R. (LG), 5/13 Crane Creek (6) (MA), 5/23 Firestone MP (3) (ECP)

Cerulean Warbler

4/23 Cincinnati (NK), 4/28 Buck Creek SP (DO), 4/30 Washington Co. (LB), 5/3 Richland Co. (SM), 5/6 CVNRA (DAC), 5/8 Clear Creek (8) (KM), 5/8 Scioto Co. (11) (BL), 5/14 Mosquito L. (6) (CB), 5/15 Hinckley MP (5) (ECP)

Black-and-white Warbler

4/14 John Bryan SP (BJS), 4/17 Tar Hollow SP (BA), 4/18 Greenlawn Cem. (KM), 4/23 Firestone MP (KMo), 4/24 Holmes Co. (Y), 4/30 CVNRA (DAC), 5/1 Greenlawn Cem. (DO), 5/1 Jefferson Co. (NB),

American Redstart

4/30 Washington Co. (LB), 5/4 Little Miami R. (2) (LG), 5/5 Mosquito Creek (CB), 5/7 Mill Creek Pk. (NB), 5/7 Holmes Co. (Y), 5/9 Richland Co. (SM), 5/11 Sharon Woods MP (12) (RC), 5/14 Hancock Co. (25) (m.ob.)

Prothonotary Warbler

4/19 Washington Co. (LB), 5/4 Wayne/Holmes Cos. (10+ prs.) (BG), 5/4 Little Miami R. (LG), 5/7 Knox Lk. (SM), 5/10 Hancock Co. (BH), 5/28 Mad River (4) (DO)

Worm-eating Warbler

4/30 Washington Co. (LB), 4/30 Clear Creek (TB), 5/1 Adams Co. (BL, DKu), 5/1 Jefferson Co. (NB), 5/8-9 Holmes Co. (BG, DK)

Ovenbird

4/23 Cleveland (TL), 4/23 Greenlawn Cem. (KM), 4/23 Cincinnati (BS), 4/27 Washington Co. (LB), 5/1 Jefferson Co. (NB), 5/8 Scioto Co. (25) (BL), 5/14 Greenlawn Cem. (20) (KM)

Northern Waterthrush

4/27 Greenlawn Cem. (KM), 4/30 Crane Creek (BG), 5/1 Greenlawn Cem. (DO), 5/1 Englewood Res. (LG), 5/7 Franklin Co. (RC), 5/9 Crane Creek (8) (MA)

Louisiana Waterthrush

4/1 Adams Co. (DKu), 4/6 Washington Co. (LB), 4/6 Holmes Co. (BG), 4/9 Oak Openings (TK), 4/9 Mohican SF (SM), 4/10 Hinckley MP (ECP), 4/14 John Bryan SP (BJS)

Kentucky Warbler

5/1 Adams Co. (BL, DKu), 5/2 Washington Co. (LB), 5/8 Aullwood (DO), 5/8 Sugarcreek Res. (LG), 5/8 Scioto Co. (14) (BL), 5/10 Richland Co. (SM), 5/12 Rocky River Res. (RH), 5/15 Oak Openings (MA)

Connecticut Warbler

5/15 Sharon Woods MP (RC), 5/22 Spring Valley (BA), 5/28 Magee Marsh (TB), 5/29 Springville Marsh (TB) (only reports)

Mourning Warbler

5/8 Crane Creek (BG, KMo), 5/12 Holmes Co. (Y), 5/13 Crane Creek (8) (RH, TL), 5/14 Englewood Res. (CM, JH), 5/14 Spring Valley (2) (CLC), 5/15 Oak Openings (2) (TK), 5/24 Mosquito Creek (CB), 5/30 Franklin Co. (RC)

Common Yellowthroat

4/23 Adams Co. (DKu), 4/25 Firestone MP (ECP), 4/27 Washington Co. (LB), 4/30 Crane Creek (KM), 5/8 CPNWRC (9), 5/14 Sharon Woods MP (18) (RC), 5/14 Hancock Co. (53) (m.ob.)

Hooded Warbler

4/23 Adams Co. (BL), 4/24 Hamilton Co. (3) (NK), 4/27 Greenlawn Cem. (KM), 4/30 Washington Co. (LB), 5/1 Jefferson Co. (NB), 5/8 Aullwood (DO), 5/8 Scioto Co. (16) (BL), 5/15-31 Oak Openings (6) (m.ob.)

Wilson's Warbler

5/4 Franklin Co. (RC), 5/8 Crane Creek (BG), 5/8 Maumee (MA), 5/10 Holmes Co. (DK), 5/21 Buck Creek SP (4) (DO)

Canada Warbler

5/9 Crane Creek (BG, MA), 5/9 Greenlawn Cem. (KM), 5/10 Holmes Co. (DK), 5/11 Allen Co. (RCu), 5/11 Mill Creek Pk. (NB), 5/21 Buck Creek SP (DO)

Yellow-breasted Chat

4/24 Hamilton Co. (NK), 4/30 Clermont Co. (PG), 4/30 Sugarcreek Res. (LG), 5/4 Franklin Co. (2) (RC), 5/8 Clear Creek (KM), 5/10 Holmes Co. (DK), 5/13 Dayton (BA), 5/17 Mahoning Co. (NB), 5/20 Mosquito Creek (4) (CB)

Summer Tanager

4/23 Hamilton Co. (2) (NK), 4/28 Adams Co. (DKu), 5/2 Washington Co. (LB), 5/11 Fort Ancient (LG), 5/13-14 Crane Creek (m.ob.), late May Oak Openings (3) (MA)

Scarlet Tanager

4/23 Hamilton Co. (3) (NK, BS), 4/25 Adams Co. (BL), 4/27 Holmes Co. (DK), 4/30 Washington Co. (LB), 5/7 CVNRA (DAC), 5/11 Sharon Woods MP (15) (RC), 5/14 Greenlawn Cem. (20) (KM), 5/14 Hancock Co. (17) (m.ob.)

Rose-breasted Grosbeak

Early: 4/20 Hancock Co. (BH), 4/27 Holmes Co. (Y), 4/30 Washington Co. (LB), 4/30 Clark Co. (DO), 5/6 Allen Co. (RCu), 5/6 CVNRA (DAC), 5/11 Sharon Woods MP (39) (RC), 5/14 Hancock Co. (32) (m.ob.)

Blue Grosbeak (D: central and northern)

5/13 Middletown (TL1), 5/20 Adams Co. (2) (BL), 5/21 Mentor Headlands (KM*, m.ob.), 5/28 Adams Co. (BG)

Indigo Bunting

4/23 Cincinnati (4) (BS), 4/27 Washington Co. (LB), 5/7 Buck Creek SP (DO), 5/8 Clear Creek (25) (KM), 5/14 Hancock Co. (129) (m.ob.), 5/30 Sharon Woods MP (22) (RC)

Dickcissel

5/21 Buck Creek SP (3) (DO), 5/24 Holmes Co. (BG), 5/28 Adams Co. (BG), 5/28 Fayette Co. (BG), 5/31 Hancock Co. (BH)

Rufous-sided Towhee

4/9 Wolf Creek WA (65) (RC), widely reported.

American Tree Sparrow

Latest records: 4/3 ONWRC (60), 4/10 Magee Marsh (KM), 4/10 CPNWR

Chipping Sparrow

3/21 Akron (KMo), 3/26 Hancock Co. (2) (BH), 3/30 Washington Co. (LB), 4/2 Richland Co. (SM), 4/4-5 Holmes Co. (BG, Y), 4/6 Gordon Pk. (TL), 4/9 Springfield (DO), 4/9 Wolf Creek WA (55) (RC), 5/14 Hancock Co. (72) (m.ob.)

Clay-colored Sparrow (D)

5/7 Spring Valley (banded) (CC, JS)*

Field Sparrow

3/12 Buck Creek SP (DO), 3/13 CPNWR, 3/19 Wilmington (LG), High: 4/9 Wolf Creek WA (350) (RC), 5/14 Hancock Co. (63) (m.ob.)

Vesper Sparrow

3/11 Holmes Co. (BG), 3/23 Oak Openings (MA), 3/27 Wilmington (LG), 4/3 ONWRC (4), 4/5 Hancock Co. (BH), 4/18 Gordon Pk. (6) (TL)

Lark Sparrow

4/30-5/31 Oak Openings (2 prs.) (m.ob.), 5/24 Clermont Co. (PG)

Savannah Sparrow

3/23 Oak Openings (MA), 3/26 Holmes Co. (Y), 4/2 Buck Creek SP (10) (KM), 4/3 ONWRC (3), 4/23 Big Island WA (RC), 4/25 Columbiana Co. (NB), 5/14 Mosquito Lake (8) (CB)

Grasshopper Sparrow

5/1 Toledo Airport (MA), 5/7 Magee Marsh (BA), 5/8 Washington Co. (LB), 5/8 Aullwood (DO), 5/14 Hancock Co. (4) (BH), 5/21 Holmes/Tuscarawas Cos. (6) (KM), 5/30 Toledo Airport (18) (MA)

Henslow's Sparrow

5/1-3 Irwin Prairie (MA), 5/5 E. Fork Lk. (PG), 5/6 Adams Co. (BL), 5/8-9 Holmes Co. (BG, DK), 5/8 Salt Fork SP (2) (TL), 5/21 Holmes/Tuscarawas Cos. (KM)

Fox Sparrow

3/13 Lucas Co. (15) (TK), 3/20 Holmes Co. (BG), 3/20 Buck Creek SP (DO), 3/26 Lucas Co. (12) (MA), 3/31 Greenlawn Cem. (18) (KM), High: 4/3 ONWRC (55), 4/5 Hancock Co. (12) (BH), 4/28 Mosquito Creek (3) (CB)

Song Sparrow

3/1 Hancock Co. (20) (BH), 3/6 ONWRC (52), 3/9 Cleveland (20) (TL), 4/3 ONWRC (75), 4/10 CPNWRC (27), 5/14 Hancock Co. (153) (m.ob.)

Lincoln's Sparrow

5/2 ONWRC, 5/6 Buck Creek SP (DO), 5/8 Crane Creek (BG, KM), 5/9 Holmes Co. (Y), 5/11 Franklin Co. (RC), 5/15 Oak Openings (MA), seemed scarce this spring (MA, TK).

Swamp Sparrow

3/9 Cleveland (TL), 3/19 Wilmington (LG), 3/26 Buck Creek SP (DO), 4/5 Columbus (BA), 4/10 Holmes Co. (Y), 4/12 Hancock Co. (BH)

White-throated Sparrow

3/12 Clark Lk. (3) (DO), 3/26 Spring Valley (LG), 4/9 Mill Creek Pk. (NB), 4/10 Magee Marsh (KM), 4/12 Hancock Co. (29) (BH), 5/8 CPNWRC (99), 5/9 Firestone MP (95) (ECP)

White-crowned Sparrow

3/5 Buck Creek SP (8) (DO), 4/26 Hancock Co. (5) (BH), 5/4 Lima (RCu), 5/7 Magee Marsh (KM), 5/8 CPNWRC (11), 5/10-11 Holmes Co. (Y, BG), 5/19 Wilmington (LG), low numbers cited by ECP.

Dark-eyed Junco

Latest records: 5/2 Firestone MP (ECP), 5/8 Magee Marsh (KM), 5/8 Maumee (MA)

Lapland Longspur

3/6 ONWRC (6), 3/26 Toledo (MA)

Snow Bunting

3/8 Findlay Res. (3) (BH), 3/10 Mosquito Res. (NB)

Bobolink

4/23 Oak Openings (MA), 4/26 Holmes Co. (Y), 5/4 Washington Co. (LB), 5/7 Clark Co. (DO), 5/14 Hancock Co. (21) (m.ob.), 5/14 Mosquito Lake (42) (CB), May at Huffman Prairie (20) (JS).

Red-winged Blackbird

3/22 Franklin Co. (5000) (RC), 4/3 ONWRC (700), 5/8 CPNWRC (500), 5/15 Hancock Co. (515) (m.ob.)

Eastern Meadowlark

3/5 Buck Creek SP (DO), 3/5 Hoover Res. (BA), 3/6 ONWRC (3), 3/10 Holmes Co. (BG), 3/19 Wilmington (LG), 3/26 Mahoning Co. (NB), 5/14 Hancock Co. (41) (m.ob.)

Western Meadowlark

4/9-10 ONWR (BG, BA), 4/16 Killdeer Plains (4) (BA), 5/2 Wayne Co. (BG), 5/14 Maumee Bay SP (m.ob.)

Yellow-headed Blackbird (D: inland only)

5/15 ONWR (5) (MS)

Rusty Blackbird

3/10 Hancock Co. (5) (BH), 3/15 Franklin Co. (2000) (RC), 3/19 Killbuck WA (Y), 3/26 ONWR (40) (MA), 4/9 Crane Creek (BG), 4/10 CPNWRC (10), 4/16 Buck Creek SP (DO), 5/2 ONWRC (6)

Brewer's Blackbird

3/19 Marietta (LB), 3/22 Hancock Co. (3) (BH)

Common Grackle

3/22 Franklin Co. (1500) (RC), 5/14 Hancock Co. (487) (m.ob.)

Brown-headed Cowbird

3/8 Hancock Co. (BH), 3/25 Lima (RCu), 5/2 ONWRC (105)

Orchard Oriole

5/1 Englewood Res. (LG), 5/2 Washington Co. (LB), 5/3 Holmes Co. (DK), 5/7 Maumee R. (TK), 5/7 Clark Co. (DO), 5/7 Franklin Co. (RC), 5/8 Sims Pk. (RH), high numbers in Akron area (ECP).

Northern Oriole

4/24 Spring Valley (LG), 4/25 Adams Co. (BL), 5/1 Clermont Co. (PG), 5/2 Greenlawn (3) (KM), 5/3 Irwin Prairie (MA), 5/5 Hancock Co. (BH), 5/6 CVNRA (DAC), 5/11 Sharon Woods MP (19) (RC), 5/14 Hancock Co. (104) (m.ob.)

Purple Finch

3/8 Hancock Co. (BH), 3/12 Canfield (NB), 4/24 Oak Openings (10) (MA), 4/30 Clark Co. (DO), 5/4 Mosquito Creek (3) (CB), 5/6 Northfield (DAC), 5/14 Franklin Co. (3) (RC, KM), 5/22 Oak Openings (MA), 5/27 Firestone MP (ECP)

Red Crossbill

3/23 Toledo (14) (TL), 3/31 Germantown Res. (13) (TLi, CM)

Pine Siskin

Good movement late April - early May (m.ob.), 5/17 Greenlawn Cem. (nesting) (KM), 5/29 Magee Marsh (7) (TB), 5/30 Franklin Co. (RC), 5/30 Oak Openings (MA).

Evening Grosbeak

3/14 Oak Openings (49) (MA), 3/18 Hocking Co. (15) (KM), 4/4 Adams Co. (20) (BL), 4/24 Oak Openings (5) (MA), 4/29 Washington Co. (LB), 4/30 Hinckley Res. (10) (RH), 4/30 Clear Creek (TB), 5/7 Richland Co. (SM)

PERMANENT RESIDENTS

The following species are widespread permanent residents (for the most part) in Ohio and elicited few, if any, comments from reporters concerning change in status.

Ring-necked Pheasant	Belted Kingfisher	White-breasted Nuthatch
Northern Bobwhite	Red-bellied Woodpecker	Carolina Wren
Ring-billed Gull	Downy Woodpecker	Eastern Bluebird
Herring Gull	Hairy Woodpecker	Northern Mockingbird
Rock Dove	Pileated Woodpecker	European Starling
Mourning Dove	Black-capped Chickadee	House Finch
Eastern Screech-Owl	Carolina Chickadee	American Goldfinch
Great Horned Owl	Tufted Titmouse	House Sparrow

UNDOCUMENTED REPORTS

Northern Goshawk 4/16 Franklin Co.
Long-billed Dowlitcher 5/7 ONWR (2)

ADDENDUM/CORRIGENDUM

In Vol. 11 (2), two corrections should be made in the Christmas Count summary. Three Red-breasted nuthatches, not 35, were noted on the Dayton count, and the King eider should be listed on the Lake Erie Islands count. In Vol. 10 (1):4, the Brambling record for N.D. should read 12/15/79 - 4/4/80. This makes this a spring record as well as winter.

Ohio's second record of Black-throated Sparrow occurred in June when this species was discovered in Geauga County. Details will be published in the next issue of THE OHIO CARDINAL.

OBSERVERS AND REPORTERS

Kirk	Alexander	KA	Bruce	Glick	BG	Kent	Miller	KM
Matt	Anderson	MA	Betty	Hardesty	BH	Kathy	Mock	KMo
Brad	Andres	BA	Robert	Harlan	RH	Pete	Montion	PM
Carole	Babyak	CB	Jim	Hickman	JH	Dave	Nolan	DN
Lynn	Barnhart	LB	Jim	Hill	JH1	Doug	Overacker	DO
Tom	Bartlett	TB	Gay/Ken	Kane	GKK	Ed/Cheryl	Pierce	ECP
Sue	Baxter	SB	Ned	Keller	NK	Worth	Randle	WR
Charles/Bett	Berry	CBB	Bert	Kelsey	BK	Larry	Rosche	LR
Chet	Bowsher	CBo	Tom	Kemp	TK	Gary	Salmons	GS
Nancy	Brundage	NB	Dennis	Kline	DK	Mary	Sellars	MSe
Cliff	Cathers	CC	Kathy	Knoblet	KK	Mark	Shieldcastle	MS
Laurie	Cathers	LC	Paul	Knoop	PK	John	Shrader	JS
Dwight/Ann	Chasar	DAC	Joe	Komorowski	JK	Butch/Jenny	Staggs	BJS
Nancy	Cook	NC	Tom	LePage	TL	Bruce	Stehling	BS
Rick	Counts	RC	Tim	Little	TL	Jay	Stenger	JSt
Robert	Cutter	RCu	Barbara	Lund	BL	Erdine	Thompson	ETH
Roberta	Foster	RF	Charlotte	Mathena	CM	Peter	Whan	PW
Larry	Gara	LG	Steve	Mckee	SM	Perry	Yoder	Y
Peg	Gatch	PG	Bea	Mercer	BM	Roman	Yoder	Y
						Vernon	Yoder	Y

Book Reviews

Ed Pierce

Field Guide to Birds of North America, 2nd Edition, The National Geographic Society, 1987.

If you already have the First Edition of this field guide, should you buy this Second Edition? The answer for the average birder is no. There is not enough revision in the four years since the first edition to justify spending \$16.95

Since the Second Edition had no explanation of its changes in its Introduction (an omission of consequence I believe), I compared the two editions page for page as each had the same number of pages. I do not feel qualified to comment on the merits of this Guide and everyone has their own preference anyway, so all I attempt to do here is describe the two editions.

Only five pages of drawings (231, 235, 237, 297, and 299) were redone: parrots, cuckoos, and anis and swallows. These new plates have the same species as previously depicted except for the addition of the Green parakeet. They apparently were redone to achieve a more life-like appearance. I would have preferred to see the warblers and shorebirds redone for that purpose.

Other drawings were altered in coloration only. The two major changes in this regard were the dowitchers (both species) which are now more accurate representations with a reduced body size (not as "porky") and reduced reddish on the belly posterior to the legs and the margins of the back feathers. Also, the spotting on the neck and breast of the juvenile Long-bill, the breeding hendersoni Short-bill and the juvenile Short-bill improve this plate. Secondly, the yellow wash on the flycatcher plate (page 293) with Yellow-bellied, Western, Buff-breasted and Northern Beardless-tyrannulet, was reduced substantially in intensity, improving this plate.

Otherwise the drawing alterations were minimal: Arctic loon (now labeled Pacific loon) was darkened in all areas of gray to brown as were all the loons on this plate (page 19); Buller's shearwater lightened on back; Stilt sandpiper now a less familiar grayer, darker bird; swifts are browner; Rose-throated becard lightened in color and orange coloration removed; Gray Jay juvenile not as dark; Pine warbler (page 348) darkened on back; Ruby-crowned kinglet (page 350) shown without eye-ring; and leaves now cover the feet of Connecticut warbler.

The Second Edition now includes the taxonomic changes of July, 1985: Pacific loon, Clark's grebe and Red-naped sapsucker. Each plate in the first edition showed these birds without labels. Now the second edition labels them. The first edition Arctic loon (page 19) is now labeled Pacific loon and the Arctic loon which is stated "often indistinguishable from Pacific loon" is not shown. The first edition light phase Western grebe (page 21) is now the Clark's grebe (although no flight picture is shown). The first edition nuchalis Yellow-bellied sapsucker (page 269) is now the Red-naped sapsucker. Little information is given about each new species.

The second edition adds the following drawings of species not in the first edition: Green parakeet, Eurasian jackdaw, Red-breasted flycatcher (Aleutians) and Golden-crowned warbler (S. Texas). Solander's petrel and White-throated needletail (Aleutians) are added in the text but not shown.

I found little change in the range maps with my cursory inspections, although I believe the breeding range for Chuck-will's-widow for Ohio ends in Adams County and doesn't cover the state as now depicted.

The textual changes are also minimal, refining distribution and abundance, adding call notes and deleting past behavioral generalizations. The only additional diagnostic information appears with the shearwaters and albatrosses and it is minimal.

For the average Ohio birder, birding in Ohio, the First Edition is fine. Replace it when it wears out (who knows, the third or fourth edition may be out then at this rate). If your library demands the newest in source material, buy it.

Gulls: A Guide to Identification, Second Edition, Grant, P.J., Buteo Books, Vermillion, South Dakota, 1986.

This is the Second Edition of this book. The first was published in 1983 and covered 23 species of Palearctic gulls in Europe, the Middle East and eastern North America. Now the Second Edition adds eight additional species all occurring on the west coast of Canada and the USA, so that the whole of North America is now covered.

If you haven't bought this book, now's the time. Again, this is a source book that unlocks the "mystery" of the gull world. The 31 species are each treated separately in the text and black and white photos. Each species has about five pages of text including identification, aging summary, detailed description of each age, and black and white silhouette drawings of each age. Each species has about seven to 64 black and white photos; e.g. Black-headed: 24, Bonaparte's: 12, Common: 24, Ring-billed: 25, Laughing: 22, Franklin's: 33, Herring: 64, Lesser black-backed: 17, etc.

If you have the First Edition, get a Second if only for the additional eight species (including California and Thayer's gulls). I benefited from the black and white photos of the Thayer's gull (seven total) although second and third winter are not shown and only two adult photos are included. The Thayer's text cautioned me to beware of adult Herring gulls in October to December with still-growing outer three primaries: such birds show much less black on upper wing-tip, suggesting a Thayer's-like pattern, a mark useful at Niagara Falls last November.

But there is more as stated in the introduction to the Second Edition:

"Hardly a page of the original text remains unchanged, and most of the species drawings and nearly all of the distribution maps have been improved. The amendments in some cases involve small refinements or add extra minor detail to the text or illustrations, but most of them are substantial and important. Also, the General Information section has been expanded, the texts for Ring-billed Gull and Audouin's Gull in particular have been extensively rewritten, and expanded treatment and revised discussion of the geographical variation of Herring Gull is included, as well as completely new sections dealing with the subspecies of Common Gull and with the distinctive subspecies of Iceland Gull which breeds in northeast Canada (i.g. kumlieni (Kumlien's Iceland Gull))."

There are also 207 new photographs in the Second Edition (79 on the eight added species).

In short, if you want to identify gulls, you must have this book.

Cost: \$ 35.00

Abundance and Distribution of The Birds of Ohio. Peter John, B.G., Hannikman, R.L., Hoffman, J.M., Tramer, E.J., College of Biological Sciences, Ohio State University, 1987.

This is the annotated checklist (52 pages in the 8 1/2 x 11 inch size category) that in my mind precedes and updates the Trautman's work of 1968. It is our current (through December 31, 1985) State list.

It broadens the Trautman standards for list inclusion from existing specimen to include, in addition, species documented by a "diagnostic photograph." (. . . a recognizable and unequivocal image, . . . accompanied by appropriate data, and . . . deposited in an accredited museum." All of these terms are further defined under Methods (page 2) reminiscent of the NFL replay rules.) It does not, however, give the same stature to species supported only by sight documentations but rather asterisks those which were "acceptable" to the authors labeling them hypothetical. The anomaly resulting from this unnecessary labeling (in my view) is that species such as Barrow's goldeneye or Tufted duck which were seen by at least two of the authors and many other observers and are indeed difficult to photograph remain in the mystical mirage of hypothetical (did we see it or not?). In short, for full acceptance on this list a photograph or specimen is necessary.

However, this is a book all Ohio birders should have in their library. It is written by three former and one present (Tramer) OHIO CARDINAL Records Committee members while they comprised the committee. They have packed into these relatively few pages the most current and comprehensive information on Ohio abundance and distribution of 387 species (by my count which includes 19 "hypothetical"). The book is useful statewide as the abundance and distribution are broken down into north, central, south, west, east, northwest, northeast, southcentral, and southeast, all areas within ten miles of Lake Erie, western basin of Lake Erie, and central basin of the Lake. Seasonal occurrence is also included. Eleven pages of bar graphs (one for each species except accidentals) help illustrate migration patterns and dates within a quarter of a month.

The authors employ the traditional adjectives (abundant, common, fairly common, uncommon, rare, casual and accidental) to describe the status of each species, but seem to use dual definitions for each term interchanging abundance with detectability and perhaps with frequency of occurrence within the State. "Fairly common" for example is defined as "not always found when searched for in the appropriate habitat although frequently can be found with persistent effort.", while "uncommon" is defined as "observed infrequently and found in small numbers, even in its preferred habitat." Louisiana waterthrush is described as "fairly uncommon" in southern Ohio becoming "uncommon" in northeastern counties. I have trouble conceptualizing the difference and found it tedious to sort through these definitions whose terms I constantly forgot. Perhaps through computerization we can eventually construct codes that reflect numerical abundance for the biologists and expectation of detection for the birder.

The section on excluded species is traditional also when initially reviewing records for inclusion on a state list. The Trautmans never had to face this problem (rejection of a highly respected field ornithologist's sight record) as there were no specimens for most of these birds.

A prefatory note to this section pointing out that only recently has written documentation become the accepted method of proof for inclusion on the state list would have been appropriate. Many long-time field observers never had such a thought in their mind when they saw the excluded species without a gun and therefore never wrote a contemporaneous documentation. I can only imagine the fate of the hypothetical Spotted redshank had the observers not been raised in the written documentation mode. Hopefully the information at the disposal of the authors when they made their decision to exclude has been preserved so that later committees will be able to objectively agree or disagree, but there is no note to this effect.

These views are only minor carpings about a very important and impressive compilation of the combined knowledge of four of the most competent and respected birders in the state which for me advances my knowledge of Ohio birds tenfold. It's a must.

Price: \$ 6.00, plus \$.28 tax for Ohio residents. Mail to Ohio Biological Survey, 980 Biological Sciences Building, 484 W. 12th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 42310

Report of the Records Committee, Spring 1988

The Ohio Cardinal Records Committee received 29 documentations for 28 separate birds. The OCRC accepted 21 of these 29 sightings. Those accepted are reported elsewhere in this issue. In the eight other cases, the committee was not able to verify the sighting reported from the written description provided. These are listed below.

Golden eagle - ONWR, 4/23. Not enough details to separate from Turkey vulture.

Merlin - Magee Marsh, 4/24. A quick fly-by observation. More details were needed in this description.

Merlin - Mosquito Creek, 2/3. Re-submitted from winter. Observations on wing length and shape not provided. "Helmet effect" described would fit an adult Accipiter.

Peregrine falcon - Caesar's Creek, 3/20. Inadequate plumage description provided.

Peregrine falcon - Scioto County, 5/5. More details on plumage required. Bird seen in silhouette only.

Spotted sandpiper - Sandusky River, 12/18. No description of the bird is provided.

Red phalarope - ONWR, 3/6. OCRC felt that more detailed observation was necessary to identify this bird.

Blue grosbeak - Lima, 5/17. A quick fly-by observation with no binoculars.

CORRIGENDUM: The Lincoln's sparrow [Vol. 11 (2):19] is ACCEPTED by the committee. Please add to the seasonal report.

HOW TO SEE A BLUE GROSBEAK IN OHIO

Tom Bartlett

Unless you're one of the lucky few northern or central Ohio birders to have seen this accidental spring migrant (in those Ohio areas), you have to go south to the Ohio River to find this now uncommon to rare annual nester.

First, however, learn the song, "a series of rich rising and falling warbles", which sounds finch-like to me. Normally, you will locate the bird first by its song.

Now, prepare to travel to Adams County, Ohio. I would suggest you do it in June when migrating birding slows and this species is singing on territory. The last half of May could, however, give you better views of some other species you may want such as Wild turkey, Ruffed grouse, Summer tanager, and Chuck-will's-widow, most of which can still be located, at least by sound, in June.

The Blue grosbeak is a rare summer nester in the Ohio counties bordering the Ohio River east to Meigs County and now uncommon in Adams County where it has been exceptionally reliable the last three years. Adams County has apparently been the recipient of the continuing northward expansion of this species. From 1985 through 1987, I observed 4-5 pairs and/or singing males. This summer (1988), I found one singing male and other males and females have been seen.

To find Blue grosbeaks in Adams County, go to West Union, Ohio. Then travel east on Ohio Route 125 to Ohio Route 348. Turn north on 348 and drive until 348 crosses Ohio Brush Creek. Immediately after crossing the creek, turn south on Township Road 148. Travel this dead end road or walk it listening and watching for the bird. It is on this road that I have had my best luck, finding four singing males in one mile in 1987, and one (I did not survey the entire road) in 1988.

The second best location for me is Waggoner-Riffle Road nearby in Adams County. If you are on T148 above, go back to Ohio 125. Travel east to the next intersection. This is Waggoner-Riffle Road. Head south on this road for about one and one-half miles until you encounter a large pasture on the east side of the road. This is the first pasture on this side of the road since Route 125. If you are at the correct pasture, you should be able to look northeast and see Buzzardroost Rock, across the pasture, up on the side of the mountain. This pasture should be searched from the road for the birds. Both male and female have been seen here several times in 1988.

If you are still unsuccessful, travel the length of Waggoner-Riffle Road searching for the bird. Keep in mind it is fond of pastures with some brush, a stream, and bushy roadsides. Waggoner-Riffle Road dead ends at the Rieveschl Preserve gate of the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History and the Nature Conservancy. This road also has Yellow-breasted chat, White-eyed vireo, Northern bobwhite, Carolina wren and chickadee, Wild turkey, Grasshopper sparrow, Mockingbird, Prairie warbler, Whip-poor-will, and Chuck-will's-widow (heard at night).

A third location to check is County Road 2. Start in West Union and go south on Ohio Route 41 to Bentonville, Ohio. Here, drive County Road 2 south. Less than two miles of driving on this road will produce the habitat described above. Search this area. If you have driven more than two miles on this road, you have gone too far. Also look for Lark sparrow along this road. It has been seen here. Adams County is the second best place in the state (it is easiest to find at Oak Openings Park, Lucas County) to find this rare sparrow.

While in Adams County, look for Henslow's sparrow, Loggerhead shrike, Summer tanager, Orchard oriole, Pine warbler, and Black vulture. Black vulture nested this year and last at Abner Hollow Nature Preserve (held by the Nature Conservancy and the Cincinnati Natural History Museum) in the county.

But now I learn that this year is a bonus one for Blue grosbeaks. You can go to the Oak Openings of Lucas County, 150 yards south of Ohio Route 64 on Manore Road and from Manore Road observe a nesting pair of Blue grosbeaks in a large field on the west side of the road (details on this first northern Ohio nesting to be published later).

LOCATION CROSS REFERENCE

Alum Creek NW	Delaware	Medusa Marsh	Erie
Aullwood Nature Ctr.	Montgomery	Mentor Headlands SP	Lake
Barberton	Portage	Metzger Marsh	Lucas
Beavercreek Res.	Senceca	Milan WA	Erie
Bedford Res.	Cuyahoga	Mill Creek Pk.	Mahoning
Big Island WA	Marion	Mohican SF	Ashland
Bluffton	Allen	Mosquito Creek	Trumbull
Bolton Field	Franklin	Northfield	Cuyahoga
Bresler Res.	Allen	Oak Openings Park	Lucas
Buck Creek SP	Clark	Oberlin Res.	Lorain
Caesar's Creek	Montgomery	O'Shaughnessy Res.	Franklin
Canfield	Mahoning	Ottawa NWR	Ottawa/Lucas
Cedar Point NWR	Lucas	Oxbow	Hamilton
CJ Brown Res.	Clark	Parma	Cuyahoga
Clark Lake	Clark	Pickerington Ponds	Franklin
Clear Creek	Fairfield	Pleasant Hill Res.	Richland/Ashland
Crane Creek SP	Lucas	Sandusky	Erie
Cuyahoga Valley NRA	Cuyahoga/Summit	Sandusky Bay	Erie/Ottawa/Sandusky
Darby Marsh	Ottawa	Sharon Woods MP	Franklin
Delaware Res.	Delaware	Sheldon's Marsh	Erie
Delaware SWA	Delaware	Shreve	Wayne
Dillon SP	Muskingum	Sims Park	Cuyahoga
Donald Grey Gardens	Cuyahoga	Spencer SWA	Medina
East Fork SP	Clermont	Spring Valley SWA	Greene
East Harbor SP	Erie	Springville Marsh	Seneca
Edgewater Park	Cuyahoga	Sugarcreek Reserve	Greene
Englewood Reserve	Montgomery	Summit Lake	Summit
Euclid	Cuyahoga	Tar Hollow	Ross
Findlay Res.	Hancock	Turtle Creek	Ottawa
Firestone Metropark	Summit	Union	Montgomery
Fort Ancient	Warren	Winton Woods	Hamilton
Funk	Wayne	Wolf Creek WA	Morgan
Germantown Reserve	Montgomery	Woodlawn Cemetery	Lucas
Gilmore Ponds	Butler	Killbuck SWA	Wayne
Glen Helen SNP	Greene	Killdeer Plains	Wyandot
Gordon Park	Cuyahoga	Knox Lake	Knox
Greenlawn Cemetery	Franklin	Lake Isaac	Cuyahoga
Hebron NFH	Licking	Laurelville	Pickaway
Hinckley Lake	Medina	Little Portage SWA	Ottawa
Hoover Res.	Delaware	Lunken Airport	Hamilton
Hopkins Airport	Cuyahoga	Mad River	Clark
Hueston Woods SP	Preble	Magee Marsh	Ottawa
Huffman Prairie		Marietta	Washington
Huntington Beach	Cuyahoga	Maumee Bay SP	Lucas
Huron	Erie	Maumee River Rapids	Lucas/Wood
Irwin Prairie	Lucas	Maumee State Forest	Fulton/Henry/Lucas
John Bryan SP	Greene		

This page is added for the observers' convenience. Please photocopy and use as needed for your rare bird reports.

BIRDS: VERIFYING DOCUMENTATION OF AN EXTRAORDINARY SIGHT RECORD.

1. Species _____ 2. Number: _____

3. Location _____

4. Date: _____ 5. Time Bird seen: _____ to _____

6. Description of size, shape and color-pattern (describe in great detail all parts of the plumage, and beak and feet coloration, in addition, to the diagnostic characteristics, but include only what actually was seen in the field):

7. Description of voice, if heard:

8. Description of behavior:

9. Habitat - general:
specific:

10. Similarly appearing species which are eliminated by questions 6, 7 & 8, Explain:

11. Distance (how measured)?

12. Optical equipment:

13. Light (sky, light on bird, position of sun in relation to bird and you):

14. Previous experience with this species and similarly appearing species:

15. Other observers:

16. Did the others agree with your identification?

17. Other observers who independently identified this bird:

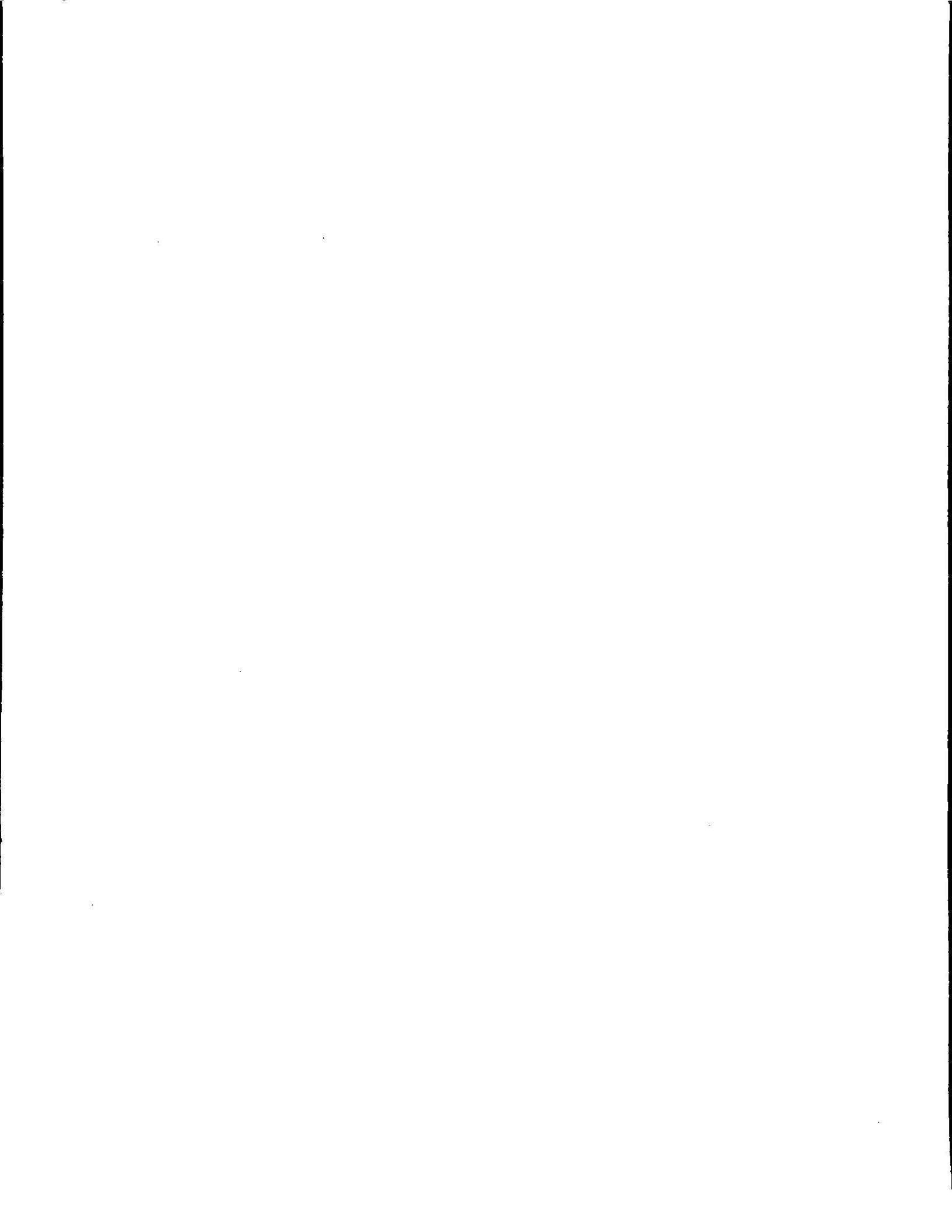
18. Books, illustrations and advice consulted, and how did these influence this description:

19. How long after observing this bird did you first write this description?

Address: _____

Signature _____

Date: _____ City, State: _____



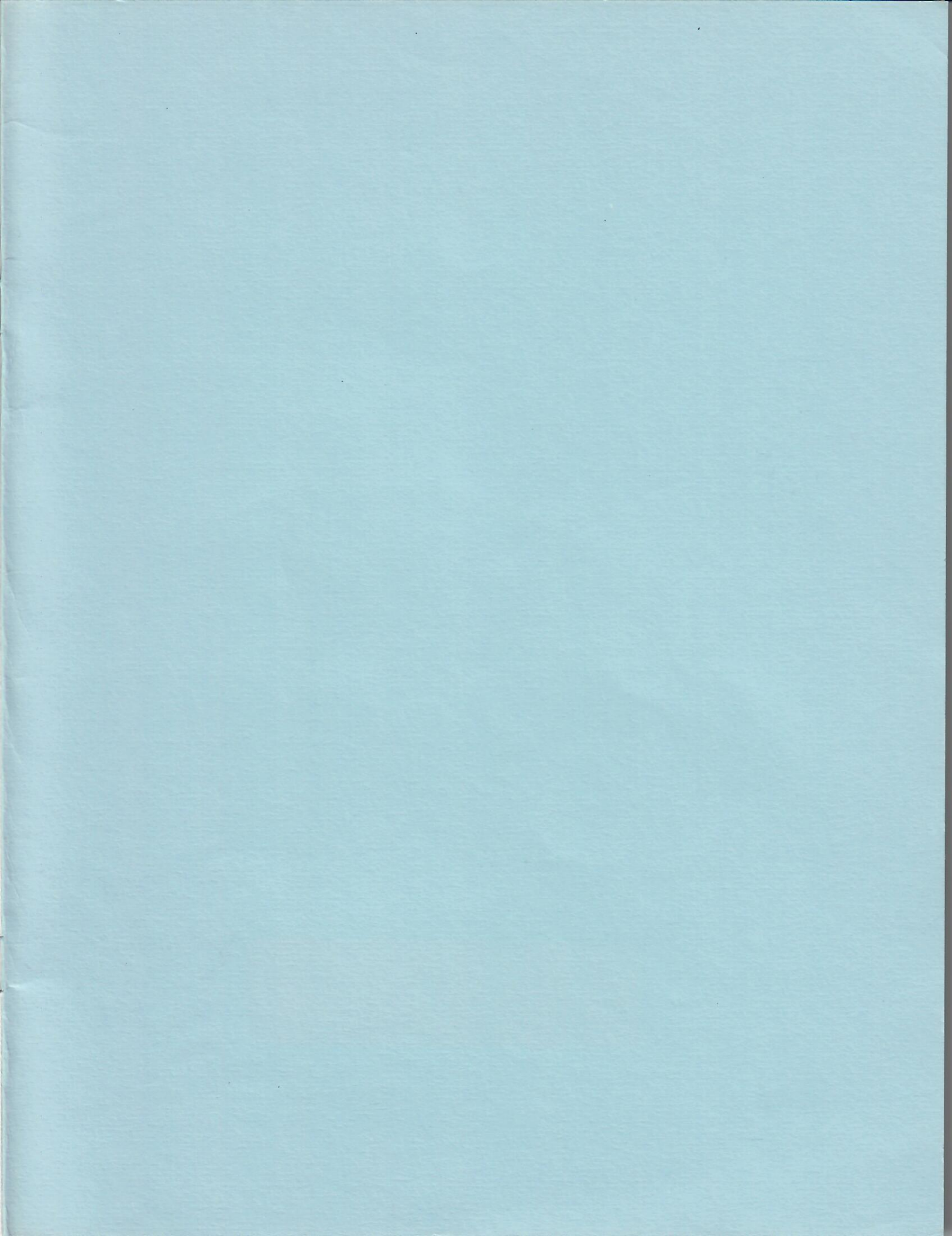


TABLE OF CONTENTS

BIRDS OF OHIO--150 YEARS LATER, Robert Harlan.....1
THE SPRING SEASON, Matt Anderson and Tom Kemp.....7
OBSERVERS/REPORTERS.....27
BOOK REVIEWS, Ed Pierce.....28
RECORDS COMMITTEE REPORT.....31
HOW TO SEE A BLUE GROSBEAK IN OHIO, Tom Bartlett.....32
LOCATION CROSS REFERENCE.....33
COVERAGE MAP.....34

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