

The Ohio

Vol. 7 No. 4
Winter 1984

CARDINAL



This is the first issue published since the combined issue of
Vol. 4 No. 2 (Summer 1981) plus Vol. 5 No. 2 (Summer 1982).

The Ohio Cardinal is published quarterly each year in January, April, July and September. The subscription rate for four issues is \$10.00.

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

Bird reports are welcome from any area in the State. They should be sent to Edwin C. Pierce at the above address by:

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

Report forms are not a necessity but will be supplied if requested. Unusual or rare species should be documented and forms will be provided upon request.

The Ohio Cardinal Staff:

Edwin C. Pierce, Editor
Brian Walsh, Assistant Editor
Larry Rosche, Seasonal Reports Editor
Tom Bartlett, Summer Reports Editor
Woody Stover, Compiling Co-ordinator
Pat Haddad, Mailing & Subscriptions
Jackie & Bill Haley, Records Committee Correspondents

Cover: Sharp-tailed Sandpiper at Gordon Park Landfill in Cleveland, Ohio October 6-23, 1984 photographed by Larry Rosche. See accompanying story in this issue.

Welcome Back!

The Ohio Cardinal is pleased to announce that largely through the efforts of the members of the Greater Akron Audubon Society we are resuming publication.

Even during our lapse (Fall 1981 through Fall 1984 with the exception of Summer 1982) statewide interest in the publication continued evidencing that it filled a definite need.

Carol Tveekem first brought this to the attention of the Greater Akron Audubon Society. Their members through the encouragement of Larry Rosche volunteered to work in various capacities to publish the magazine. This solved one of the two fundamental problems that led to the lapse, person power. This issue is the result of their cooperative effort. The names of these industrious individuals and their positions on the publishing staff are on the inside cover.

This issue is for many subscribers the last due under their subscription. For others, whose subscription has expired or who have inquired about possible subscriptions, this issue is our reminder to renew. Some still have paid subscriptions which entitle them to receive additional issues. Your individual subscription status is stated in the insert mailed with this issue.

The Greater Akron Audubon Society has also offered to solve our other fundamental problem, money. Their offer is as follows: if 150 people subscribe to The Ohio Cardinal for one year the Greater Akron Audubon Society will guarantee that four timely issues will be published and mailed to all subscribers.

The subscription rate is now \$10.00 for one year (four quarterly issues). If you wish to receive the next four issues send your subscription to the address on the inside cover. If your subscription has not expired determine from your subscription status insert the number of issues still due you and multiply that number by \$1.37 (the former subscription price of one issue). Next subtract that result from \$10.00 (the new subscription rate) and send the difference for your new subscription. If you do not wish to renew the amount due you will be refunded.

Since the magazine had 159 paid subscribers at its lapse we should be able to reach 150 subscribers for one year easily and thus be guaranteed a full year's publication.

Incidentally, each issue at about thirty five pages with four photos costs approximately \$500.00 to publish. This illuminates the magnanimity of the offer of financial support by the Greater Akron Audubon Society.

Perhaps, in closing, a word should be said about the value of this magazine to the individual birder. There is in Ohio no statewide publication devoted solely to Ohio birds. Our policy is to publish timely and detailed information about Ohio birds so that the individual birder may know where and when to find such birds. We accomplish these purposes at the end of each birding season by receiving bird reports from over fifty such contributors statewide, compiling them and timely publishing the result as our seasonal report. We include in this seasonal report detailed information on location, occurrence dates and abundance. If for example, you would like to see a long-eared owl, a snowy owl, a short-eared owl, the seasonal reports will give you that information.

Equally important with the detailed information is the timeliness of that information. We want our magazine to be in the hands of the subscriber no later than 45 days after the close of the current birding season. If you now receive birding publications you realize that the longer the interval between the close of the season and the receipt of the report the less interest you have in the report. It is our goal that our magazine will reach you first with this information.

The magazine also serves educational and historical functions. We endeavor to publish photographs and articles of birds that you might not have seen yet in Ohio or elsewhere. We document first state records and other unusual occurrences through publication of photos and articles and review by the Ohio Records Committee. We give you directions to "hot" birding spots, educate you on "thorny" identification problems and keep you aware of the activities of your fellow birder.

Overall, this magazine will enhance your hobby and increase it's enjoyment.

Join us with a subscription.



Gyrfalcon at Crane Creek State Park beach on March 14, 1982 photographed by Don Tumblin.

AN UNFORGETTABLE SATURDAY

Larry Rosche

Year after year, each weekend gains importance in a birder's life. The chance to seek out the rarities and lost vagrants that appear periodically along the south shore of Lake Erie provides a stimulus that only a few can understand. Saturday, October 6, 1984 was a beautiful day, but with southerly breezes the hopes of seeing a Sabine's gull vanished. It was a day to take a leisurly walk among the cottonwoods at Headlands State Beach to see what migrants lingered there.

I encountered a few warblers and good numbers of winter wrens. Suddenly there was immediate stillness and I looked up to see a majestic peregrine falcon resting in a tree less than 100 feet from me! The immature tiercel allowed people to pass below unnoticed. I eagerly showed him to Elinor Elder and Lois and Harold Wallins' group of novice birders. I thought to myself that the novices must have felt the birding hook that has caught more than a few of us.

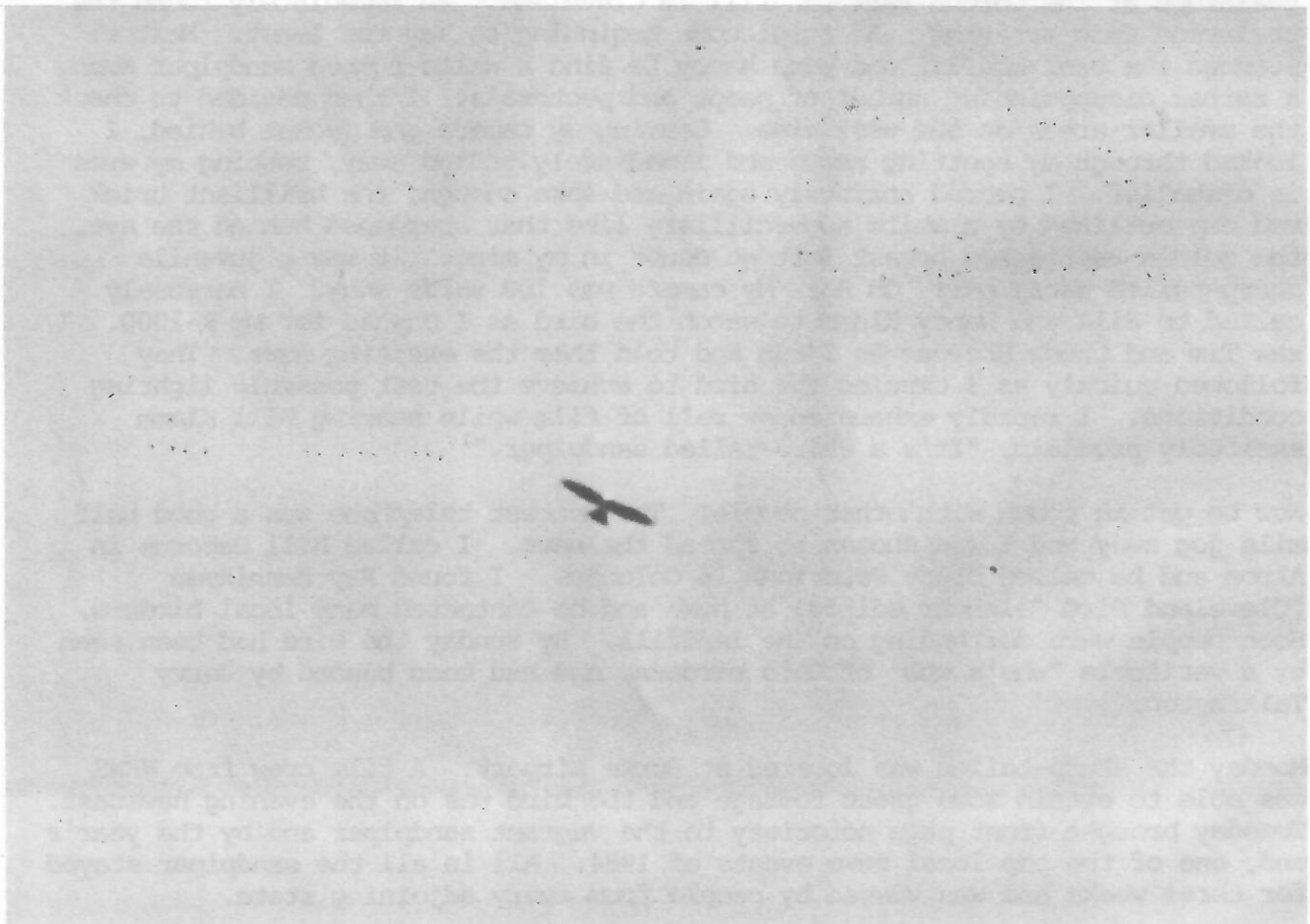
After an hour with the falcon Elinor and I decided to inspect a reported red phalarope at the Gordon Park Landfill in Cleveland. We immediately found the phalarope upon arriving. As auspicious beginning to say the least. Next we scanned the east mudflat and were happy to find a white-rumped sandpiper among a rather disappointing number of peeps and pectorals. I then decided to check the smaller areas on the west side. Leaving my camera and jacket behind, I looked through my spotting scope and immediately backed away, rubbing my eyes in disbelief. I peered anxiously again and sure enough, the brilliant brick red cap outlined by a white supercilliary line that broadened behind the eye, the golden unstreaked breast left no doubt in my mind. It was a juvenile sharp-tailed sandpiper! Oh no! My camera was 100 yards away. I nervously called to Bill and Nancy Klamm to watch the bird as I dashed for my K-1000. I saw Tim and Chuck Hocesvar as I ran and told them the exciting news. They followed quickly as I circled the bird to achieve the best possible lighting conditions. I rapidly exhausted my roll of film while hearing Bill Klamm excitedly proclaim, "It's a sharp-tailed sandpiper."

Now to get in touch with other people! The nearest telephone was a good half mile jog away and I was chosen to spread the news. I called Bill Osborne in Akron and he called Bruce Peterjohn in Columbus. I found Ray Hannikman (Cleveland Bird Calendar editor) at home and he contacted many local birders. Soon people were descending on the landfill. By Sunday the bird had been seen by a veritable "who's who" of Ohio birders, and had been banded by Jerry Talkington.

Monday the sharp-tailed was located at Burke Airport. A film crew from WEWS was able to obtain some great footage and the bird was on the evening newscast. Tuesday brought front page notoriety to the vagrant sandpiper and by the year's end, one of the top local news events of 1984. All in all the sandpiper stayed for three weeks and was viewed by people from every adjoining state.

Reflecting back on these events I find a great deal to appreciate. Not since the ill-fated varied thrush at Findley State Park in 1979 had so many birders been able to see a rarity. This truly was a rare bird. On the west coast, they are considered regular but still rare. The first record in the East was not until 1967 when a specimen was procured in Florida. There are only about 10 records from the east coast and fewer than 10 records from the interior United States. All records were of juvenile birds with the exception of an adult in July 1981 at Jamaica Bay National Wildlife Refuge in New York City (which I was fortunate to see). The prolonged stay enabled many people to get an opportunity to really study a bird that, in all likelihood, will never be seen in the greater Cleveland area again.

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Mississippi kite at Oak Openings, Lucas County, Ohio on May 16, 1982 photographed by Jon L. Seymour. See adjoining article.

Documentation
First State Record
Mississippi kite
Tom Kemp

On May 16, 1982, Larry Peavler, Pete Montion, Sue Owens, Peggy Graham, Jon Seymour, Lud Deppisch, Rod Guest and I observed a sub-adult Mississippi Kite (*Ictinia mississippiensis*) in the Oak Openings, western Lucas County, Ohio. We were standing on the edge of Girdham Road, about half way between Sager and Monclova Roads. The habitat is mixed deciduous woodland, sand dune - dry praires and pine plantation. Suddenly about 10:00 am the bird was seen soaring directly overhead and then slightly to the west of us. Fortunately the sun was in the east with clear skies so the lighting could not have been better. It was approximately 100 feet overhead and soaring in circles. It gradually gained altitude getting higher and higher as it soared until it set it's wings and soared out of view. The bird was in sight for about six minutes (I did not observe it for the entire time as I was running to get a scope but others in the group studied it for the full period of view).

The soaring bird reminded me exactly of a soaring falcon except that the tail was longer and narrower, especially at the base. The wings in soaring position were like an extremely narrow-winged Buteo. When the bird set its wings to glide out of sight, the long, narrow, crooked and pointed nature of the wings was apparent. I only glimpsed the bird as it disappeared with set wings but others studied it.

The head, throat and upper chest were white to off-white in color. There appeared to be some dark feathering about the eye. The lower chest and belly down to the under tail coverts were heavily streaked with dark brown or black.

The wings exhibited a definite two-tone effect, the wing linings lighter than the darker flight feathers. The tail was long and narrow and tapered from the end to the base so the base of the tail was decidedly more narrow than the tail as a whole. The ground color of the tail was black but it was banded with narrow white bands interspersed with narrow white bands.

Fortunately, I have seen hundreds of Mississippi kites migrating in Texas and also seen this bird in Florida. But even more fortuitous was the quick camera work of Jon Seymour, capturing the soaring bird with his Pentax SLR, 350 mm soligor lens and 400 ASA film and thereby providing photographic documentation for this state record. A great day.

Editor note: The account above was excerpted from the documentations submitted (with the photograph) by Tom Kemp and Larry Peavler to the Ohio Records Committee and subsequently accepted by them as the first and to date only documented record of this species in Ohio.

Barrow's Goldeneye
Ed Pierce

My wife and I generally have been very lucky in getting away from Akron each Saturday for the last eight years to bird watch. It is after all our common basic interest and a way to enjoy being with each other away from our daily routines of work and the children.

Saturday, January 7, 1984 was no different. We dropped the children off at Grandmas and proceeded to the "hot waters" at Lorain. Just the drive alone usually relaxes me and I knew it would only be an hour long. Usually we would drive at least two and one half hours to Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge. It is a wonderful area we both enjoyed but in the winter with the water frozen the open water around the Lake Erie power plants provided the best birds.

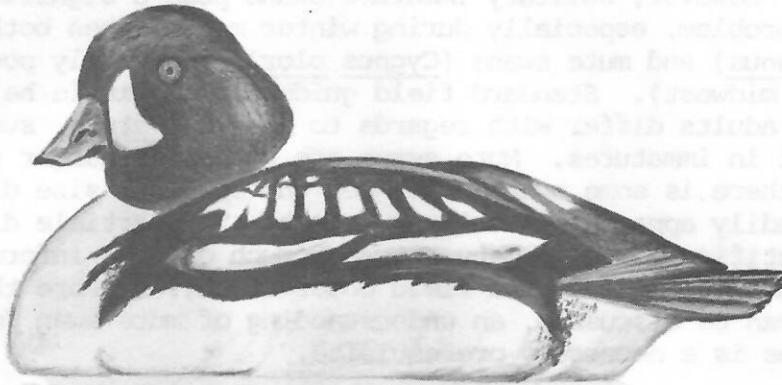
"Hot" water surrounds the Lorain Municipal pier. Apparently an electric power plant adjacent to the pier uses water from the Lake in the process of generating power and returns the water to the harbor basin around the pier at a temperature in excess of 32° F. This warmed water keeps the harbor basin from the end of the Municipal pier out to a distance of about 150 yards free from ice, once the Lake freezes.

Here congregate the winter gulls and ducks and an occasional mute swan or cormorant.

Somehow the process of using the water kills a number of fish, usually shad, which float near the surface at the end of the pier. This of course attracts numerous fighting and stooping gulls to fly by the pier end making them very visible to birders parked here in their cars. I find it very relaxing to sit in a warm car drinking coffee, listening to the radio, talking and of course always watching the passing show of gulls for the "odd" ones: glaucous, Iceland, lesser blackback, kittiwake, little; hoping for the spectacular, like the year of the Heerman's, or the yet unseen (to me) California. Pleasant winter hours.

My thoughts were on these images as we drove to the pier and parked at the end. We saw Dick and Jean Hoffman as we parked next to their car and said hello but saw few others. It was an unusually pleasant day, lightly overcast with patches of blue and good visibility. Often conditions outside your car on the pier are frigid with high winds and low temperatures causing steam to rise from the water. Often ducks can only be glimpsed as they enter and exit this steam. But winter had not yet hit Ohio on this day so I set up my scope outside the car and began to scan the ducks.

An unusually large (500+) flock of common goldeneyes were present in the basin area about 150 yards away. Enjoying the weather, my day off and my favorite pastime I slowly canvassed these goldeneyes with my scope. Mentally I played a little game of looking for a Barrow's. No real hope, for I knew that one had never been documented in Ohio although there were some undocumented sightings early in the century, but still something to look for when scanning 500 goldeneyes. I hadn't scanned more than fifty birds when there it was, a male Barrow's goldeneye, in my scope. It was hard to believe, I looked again. Perfect. On the edge of the goldeneyes nearest to me swam the duck. The crescent on the face was apparent. The "piano key" back was obvious. It seemed impossible



Sketch by Tom Kellerman

but there it was. I had only seen my first such bird the preceeding November at Niagara Falls.

Jean and Dick and my wife heeded my call and also saw and identified the bird. None of us had cameras so Jean drew a quick sketch.

Quickly my pride swelled. I had found this bird among all the others and actually knew what I was looking at. Birding headlines flashed through my mind "Ed Pierce finds Barrow's Goldeneye at Lorain" when Kirk Alexander and Rick Counts pulled up and asked if we had found the Barrow's. What! Yes, it was seen earlier in the morning by some Lorain birders who were away from the pier reporting it to others. Ah, fame is so fleeting.

But still a nice feeling on a nice day in January doing what you want to do.

Editor's Note: This bird was accepted by the Ohio Records Committee, certainly not on the above report, but rather on documentations submitted by several other individuals.

IDENTIFICATION AID
IMMATURE MUTE AND TUNDRA SWANS
Bruce Peterjohn

Identification of immature swans is normally a simple process of association, they are assumed to be the same species as the adults that accompany them. However, solitary immature swans pose a significant identification problem, especially during winter months when both tundra (Cygnus columbianus) and mute swans (Cygnus olor) are equally possible in Ohio (and the entire midwest). Standard field guides offer little help on this problem. While adults differ with regards to neck curvature, such differences are not apparent in immatures. Mute swans are generally larger than tundra swans although there is some overlap between the species; size differences would not be readily apparent in solitary birds. This article discusses an approach to identification of immature swans (much of this information was derived from Cramp et al. 1977 and field observation). Before their identification can be discussed, an understanding of mute swan "morphs" and the molt of immatures is a necessary prerequisite.

MUTE SWAN "MORPHS"

Few observers realize that there are 2 "morphs" of the mute swan, the typical "morph" illustrated in standard field guides and the so-called "Polish" swan. As adults, these "morphs" are quite similar, differing only in leg color (black in the typical "morph" but flesh colored in the "Polish" swan). They are readily separable in immature plumages. "Polish" swans are entirely white from hatching while the normal "morph" retains dusky brown coloration to the head, neck, and upperparts until it is 2 years old. Hence, "Polish" swans are easily identified by their white immature plumages and will not be mentioned elsewhere in this article.

MOLT SEQUENCE

Both mute and tundra swans undergo similar molt sequences. They retain their juvenile plumage for only a short period of time (measure in weeks), and are not likely to be encountered in Ohio in this plumage. In the fall, they begin to molt into their first winter plumage. However, this molt is quite protracted in many individuals, continuing through winter into early spring (Palmer 1976). During the second summer, both species undergo another molt after which they are quite similar to adults.

IDENTIFICATION OF IMMATURE SWANS

Identification of these species is based entirely on 2 characteristics, bill color and coloration of the upperparts (back, wings and wing coverts). However, these characteristics change during the winter months, requiring assessment of the month(s) the bird was present as well as the observed field marks.

For both species, bill coloration exhibits considerable individual variation; a high degree of caution is necessary when using it as a field mark. In fall, immature tundra swans generally have dirty pink or reddish-pink bills with black tips. During the winter, their bills become grayish and eventually black. Mute swans exhibit the opposite pattern. In the fall, their bills are

entirely gray. They become suffused with pink during the winter and by spring are pink or dull orange with a black base. While differences in bill coloration are readily apparent in the fall (through mid-December) and spring (March or later), winter (late December through February) bills of both species may be identical and other characteristics must be examined.

In fall, both species are generally dingy brown above and whitish below. Tundra swans become increasingly pale during the winter and acquire many white feathers on the upperparts. By spring (March), only the head and necks of immatures are dingy brown, the remainder of the plumage is white. While immature mute swans also become paler during the winter, they retain many brown feathers on their wings, backs, and wing coverts into the summer season and can be recognized by their browned upperparts.

From the above discussion, it is apparent that solitary immature swans can be identified during the fall and spring. On the other hand, winter birds can be quite difficult or impossible to identify due to the similarities between the species and the great amount of individual variation. Should winter birds linger for several weeks or months, then changes in bill coloration or coloration of the upperparts may be useful in the identification of these birds.

LITERATURE CITED

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- Palmer, R.S., ed. 1976. Handbook of North American birds. Vol. 2 Waterfowl (Part 1). Yale University Press, New Haven. p. 38-48, 72-88.

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Larry Rosche

The resumption of publication prompts a few words to the regular and future contributors. The seasonal editor is concerned that his report reflect the distribution and movement of birds through the state during a set time period. The initials of the observer will not necessarily follow each sighting noted. Documented birds will be indicated by an asterisk beside the contributor's monogram. Each documented bird in this issue is presently under consideration by the Ohio Records Committee (ORC). These reports will be published in the next issue. The seasonal editor feels that multiple observers provide the most credible reports. Since nearly every sighting is for all intents and purposes unverified, it is hoped that all are aware that many readers will put much faith in the printed word. Please be as accurate as possible in reporting a bird. Please also document every bird that is presently required to be documented by ORC.

Due to confusing plumage characteristics of the gull family, no report of adult black-legged kittiwake, immature black-headed, or any year plumage of Ross' or ivory gull will be accepted without the approval of the ORC. The editor and the season editor feel that merlins and Brewer's blackbirds are very difficult identifications. For example, have you been to Cape May in the fall to study merlins in migration? Also, Brewer's blackbirds are so difficult to describe that to be acceptable, observations must be prolonged and under optimum lighting conditions. The fact that a bird is all black is not sufficient. This viewpoint is only a reflection of the ORC's reluctance in the past to accept these birds even though documented.

In this issue, due to the lapse in publication, certain birds requiring documentation (D) have been published even though they were not documented. For the above reasons observers cannot expect the editors to report these sightings in the future without documentation for the ORC.

The state experienced a wide range of weather patterns during the period. Starting with a very mild December and then heavy snow cover from mid-January to late February. The period ended with the first significant thaw and arrival of early migrants. The warm temperatures of December caused Lake Erie to remain open for nearly the entire period. Indeed only the western basin maintained any significant ice amounts at the end of February.

Gulls and waterfowl were drawn to the various hot water outlets in good numbers. As usual these concentrations provided the rarities that so many seek. Several observers felt that it was a kittiwake invasion year along Lake Erie. White-winged gulls were noted to be particularly conspicuous in the early part of winter. The spectacular show of Bonaparte's gulls at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River was noteworthy if not for the sheer numbers then for the more attractive species that accompanied them. These included immature black-legged kittiwake, Franklin's, black-headed and little gulls. Waterfowl watchers were blessed with above average numbers of white-winged scoters and two king eiders. Inland there was a cooperative greater white-fronted goose of the Greenland race in Ross County and a roost of long-eared owls in Wyandot County. The rarest bird was a varied thrush in Ottawa County which was not made available.

Common Loon

Singles were observed sporadically throughout December with a maximum of 4 at Alum Creek Reservoir (Delaware Co.) on 12/16 (RCo). An injured bird was found 1/17 in Morrow County.

Pied-billed Grebe

Birds wintered at various open water areas in very small numbers. Peak number was 9 on the Cincinnati CBC, while 19 at Summit Lake (Summit Co.) 2/17 indicated a northward movement (BO).

Horned Grebe

Lepage reported 8 sightings along Lake Erie in the period. this is considered about normal.

Red-necked Grebe

An out of season bird was documented by Pogacnik 2/16-17 at Avon Lake (Lorain Co.).

Double-crested Cormorant

Two wintered at Bayshore Power Plant (Lucas Co.) (m.obs.) 12/9 Hoover Reservoir (Delaware Co.) (BP), 12/30 Cincinnati CBC (5), 1/4 Lorain (Lorain Co.) (TL), 1/24 Eastlake (m.obs.).

Great Blue Heron

Up to 75 were reported at Bayshore (m.obs.). 12/16 Grand Lake St. Mary's (Mercer Co.) (hereafter GLSM) (17) (RC), many other reports of singles throughout state.

Green-backed Heron

12/1-2 one bird along the Great Miami River (Montgomery Co.) (CM,FR).

Black-crowned Night-Heron

Only one report. 12/16 Toledo (Lucas Co.) (ET).

Tundra Swan

A large flock of migrants was encountered 12/2 at Magee Marsh State WA (Ottawa Co.) (1200) (JP), stragglers remained through December at various locales statewide. A flock of 9 in Lorain 1/26 was unusual; early migrants were noted 2/18 Franklin Co., 2/28 Killbuck State WA (Wayne Co.) 2/28 Lake Rockwell (Portage Co.).

Mute Swan

12/16 Mosquito Creek (Trumbull Co.) (CB), 1/27-2/9 Bayshore (18+) (m.obs.), 2/10 Avon Lake (TL), 2/24 Summit Lake (BO), 2/26 E. Fork Lake SP (Clermont Co.) fide (AW).

Greater White-fronted Goose (D)

12/30-1/6 Ross. Co. An immature bird of the Greenland race was observed. (*BP et al), 1/7 Ottawa NWR (*JP).

Snow Goose

Scattered reports starting with 12/15 Lorain CBC (9), 12/16 Mosquito Creek (2) (CB), 12/16 GLSM (56) (RC), 12/20 Ohio River (Hamilton Co.) (9) (AW). Wintering birds were reported from the Ottawa NWR area with 86 the high count.

Brant (D)

12/6 Lorain (*JP).

Canada Goose

Abundant in most areas. A maximum of 15,000 was reported from Ottawa NWR area and 13,000+ from Mosquito Creek area.

Wood Duck

Only five reports and three of these were of early migrants in late February.

Green-winged Teal

12/3 Ottawa Co. (AT), 12/19 Lake Isaac (Cuyahoga Co.) (TL), 2/24 Pickaway Co. (6) (KA).

American Black Duck

Wintered commonly along open streams and power plants. Highs were 12/9 Cedar Point NWR (Lucas Co.) (182) (JKo), 12/16 GLSM (550) (RC), 1/28 Castalia (Erie Co.) (350) (AT).

Mallard

Reports indicate that literally thousands winter in the state.

Northern Pintail

12/30 Cincinnati CBC, 1/8 Gordon Park Landfill (Cuyahoga co.) (DJH), 1/12-2/24 Franklin Co. (KA), 1/28 Castalia (AT), 2/23 Lorain (TL), 2/24 Pickaway Co. (30 migrants) (KA).

Blue-winged Teal

Three birds were reported by many observers on 12/30 at Ottawa NWR (*EP).

Northern Shoveler

12/30 Ottawa NWR CBC (10), 1/3 Castalia (KA), 2/24 Castalia (AT).

Gadwall

Normal. Reported from 8 counties with high 1/3 C.J. Brown Reservoir (Clark Co.) (28) (KA).

American Wigeon

A few lingered until early winter. The only reports before a small late February influx were from Castalia and Cuyahoga Falls (Summit Co.).

Canvasback

12/16 Mosquito Creek (CB), 1/4 Lorain (50) (AT), 1/6 Mogadore Reservoir (Summit Co.) (10) (MF), 2/9 Ashtabula (Ashtabula Co.) (10) (EP), 2/10 Cedar Point NWR (200) (JK), 2/10 Bayshore (7000+) (LC et al).

Redhead

Normal numbers along Lake Erie. The only inland report was of 5 wintering at Summit Lake.

Ring-necked Duck

Reported in small numbers from 8 counties with highs of 12 at Castalia (AT) and 10 in Franklin Co. (RCo).

Greater Scaup

No inland reports. 1/12 Cleveland (Cuyahoga Co.) (2000) (KA), 1/14 Lorain (200) (AT), 2/9 Ashtabula (750+) (EP, LR).

Lesser Scaup

Common along Lake Erie and widely reported in small numbers at open waters inland.

King Eider (D)

12/9 Avon Lake an immature male was observed and documented by Lepage and the Hoffmans. 1/15 Bayshore (*JP).

Oldsquaw

Singles were noted at 6 Lake Erie locations with 1 or 2 birds wintering at Avon Lake. Three birds 12/27 at O'Shaunessy Reservoir (Delaware Co.) were exceptional (KA).

Black Scoter (D) Inland

12/11 Beaver Creek Reservoir (Seneca Co.) (TB) 12/23 C.J. Brown Reservoir (CM), 1/3 C.J. Brown Reservoir (undocumented), (*KA) probably the same bird, 1/13 Cleveland (TL), 1/13 Lorain (AT, JP).

Surf Scoter (D) Inland

12/11 Beaver Creek Reservoir (Seneca Co.) (TB), 12/23 C. J. Brown Reservoir (CM), (*KA), 1/13 Cleveland (TL), 1/13 Lorain (AT, JP).

White-winged Scoter

Fairly common along Lake Erie with 15+ reports of flocks up to 12. Five reports inland are noteworthy 12/3 (2), 12/30 (6), 1/3 C.J. Brown Reservoir (CM et al.), 2/16-17 Franklin Co. (KA, RCo), 2/18 Akron (4) (m.obs.).

Common Goldeneye

Abundant along the open water of Lake Erie.

Bufflehead

All reports were from Lake Erie. Highs: 1/27 Avon Lake (70) (KA), 2/19 Ashtabula (60) (LR).

Hooded Merganser

Reported from 10 counties with highs in December as expected. 12/6 Lake Rockwell (75), 12/16 GLSM (15), 12/27 Hoover Reservoir (50). A few wintered along open water and the first migrants began to show up at the end of the period.

Common Merganser

Unusually scarce along Lake Erie, an exception was 262 at Little Cedar Point NWR 12/9 (JKO). East of the western basin the only report came from Ashtabula 2/9 (5) (EP, LR).

Red-breasted Merganser

Late migrants were in good numbers through early December, followed by a noticeable absence until late February. 12/5 Cleveland (5000) (TL).

Ruddy Duck

12/16 GLSM (2) (RC), 12/22 Wellington Reservoir (Lorain Co.) (40) (AT), 1/6 Mogadore Reservoir (20+) (MF), 2/23 Maumee (20) (ET).

Black Vulture (D) North and Central

12/28 Highland Co. Karl Maslowski fide (AW).

Turkey Vulture

12/16 Wooster CBC (Wayne Co.) Bartlett noted an early migrant (Seneca Co.) 2/24.

Bald Eagle

Up to 8 were seen near Ottawa NWR in the period. Mosquito Creek reported up to 2 adults (CB), and single immatures were reported from the Scioto River (Franklin Co.) (RCO, KA) on 2/16 and E. Fork SP fide (AW) on 2/24.

Northern Harrier

Widespread reports. Few large concentrations noted, but present at many of the usual wintering locations. Ross-Pickaway county line, Ottawa NWR, Maumee Bay SP (Lucas Co.), West Branch Sp (PortageCo.), highs: 12/16 GLSM (8). Lou Campbell reported 25 at Maumee Bay SP.

Sharp-shinned Hawk

Noted to be very uncommon throughout the period in the northeast. Scattered reports from central and southwestern sectors. 12/30 Cincinnati CBC (7), 2/2 Knox Co. (EM), 2/27 Mosquito Creek (CB).

Cooper's Hawk

Reports from central and northeast indicate fairly common this winter.

Northern Goshawk (D)

12/1, 1/18, 1/26, 2/5 Lorain (JP) (undocumented), 1/13 Maumee Bay SP (*KA).

Red-tailed Hawk

Status reported to be normal except in the northeast where it was thought to be below normal.

Red-shouldered Hawk

Reported from 11 counties with a late February influx noted. 12/1-2/28 Findley SP (Lorain Co.), 12/15 Clearfork Reservoir (Richland Co.), 12/16 Trumbull Co. (4) (CB).

Rough-legged Hawk

Reports of at least 23 different birds mostly from the central sector. 12/1 Richland Co. (JVH), 12/5 Erie Co. (AT), 12/27 Knox Co. (EM), 12/30 Cincinnati CBC (3), 1/30 Killdeer Plains (Wyandot Co.) (3) (KA). Peterjohn stated a noticeable increase in February.

American Kestrel

Normal distribution.

Merlin (D)

2/24 Springville Marsh (Seneca Co.) (TB) (undocumented), 2/24 Magee Marsh WA (JP) (undocumented), 2/26 Ottawa NWR (*JKO).

Gyr Falcon (D)

1/23-3- Magee Marsh WA (*JP).

Ring-necked Pheasant

Observers felt that populations were down throughout the state.

Ruffed Grouse

12/30 Cincinnati CBC, 2/25 Seiberling Nature Center (Summit Co.) (WS).

Wild Turkey

Only one report. 1/10 Richland Co. (JVH).

Northern Bobwhite

Indication of this species doing well came from Cincinnati CBC where 137 were reported. The northern sector cannot say the same.

Virginia Rail

Three reports: 12/3 Ottawa NWR (EP), Mansfield CBC (Richland Co.), 2/12-28 Akron (EP et al).

American Coot

Wintered in small numbers at many locations with the first migrants noted in late February (KA).

Sandhill Crane

12/18 Wyandot Co. (4) (BP), 1/27-2/3 Ottawa Co. (m.obs.), 1/30-2/9 Adams Co. Roy Cable fide (AW). 12/17 Indian Lake CBC (6).

Killdeer

Wintered in normal numbers in central and southern sectors, the only report from the north was at Lake Rockwell (m.obs.). A definite return was noted by several by February 23.

Lesser Yellowlegs

12/1 a straggler at Metzger Marsh (Lucas Co.) (JP).

Least Sandpiper

1/6 C.J.Brown (BP, JM).

Purple Sandpiper

12/1 Headlands BSP (LR, BP), 1/1-5 Gordon Park Landfill (m.obs.), 1/3 Avon Lake (JP), 1/13 Eastlake (KA, RCo).

Dunlin

12/9 Lorain (3) (Dave Corbin), 12/30 Ottawa NWR CBC, 1/1 Hoover Res.(KA).

Common Snipe

12/30 Ottawa NWR CBC, 1/4 Charlie's Pond (Pickaway Co.) (KA).

Long-billed Dowitcher

12/1 Turtle Creek (Ottawa Co.) (JP).

American Woodcock

Late February migrants were noted but the bird found by MacCormac on 2/13 in Franklin Co. was exceptional.

Parasitic Jaeger (D)

The only report was of a first year dark phase bird studied by *Peterjohn and *Rosche as it flew by Perry Park (Lake Co.) 12/1.

Franklin's Gull

One report. 12/2 Edgewater Park (2nd winter plumage) (BP, LR).

Little Gull

At least 6 individuals were noted at various Lake Erie locations (m.obs.). No reports west of Lorain.

Common Black-headed Gull (D)

12/4 Edgewater (*TL), 12/14 Lorain (JP) (undocumented), 1/12 Edgewater (*KA, RCo), 2/9-10 Ashtabula (*LR, EP, WS).

Bonaparte's Gull

Many 1,000's were present along Lake Erie until mid-January when it became scarce.

Ring-billed Gull

Large numbers present through the period.

Herring Gull

Numbers seem to depend upon wind direction. A high count of 42,000 in Lorain 12/15 (AT) was impressive.

Thayer's Gull (D)

At least 8 individuals reported. All ages were described in reports from Eastlake (m.obs.). 1/7 Bayshore (JP) (undocumented) was the only western report.

Iceland Gull (D) Inland

12/8 Magee Marsh WA (JP), 12/26 Eastlake (1st winter) (LR), 1/12 Lorain (TB), 1/12 Eastlake (2nd year) (KA), 1/13, 1/27 Bayshore (AT,JP).

Lesser Black-backed Gull (D) Inland

At least 6 were noted along Lake Erie (m.obs.). 12/15 Eastlake (2), 12/30 Ottawa NWR CBC, 1/12 Lorain, 1/12 Eastlake (2), 1/7 Bayshore.

Glaucous Gull (D) Inland

Fair numbers encountered by many observers along Lake Erie from late December to mid-February. No inland reports. Lepage totaled 19 in the period. Eight at Sherrod Park (Erie Co.) 2/6 (AT) was noteworthy.

Great Black-backed Gull

Numerous reports. Highs: 12/30 Ottawa NWR CBC (137), 1/5 Cleveland to Lorain (155) (KA), 1/13 Eastlake (30) (DJH), 2/6 Sherrod Park (40) (AT) 2/9 Ashtabula (67) (EP,LR).

Black-legged Kittiwake (D)

Reported from five locations including Bayshore, Cleveland, Eastlake, Kelley's Island and Lorain. It was noted that up to 10 individuals were in the area. All birds were immatures and up to 2 at a location.

Rock Dove

Abundant.

Mourning Dove

Abundant.

Common Barn Owl

12/16 Hoover Reservoir CBC.

Eastern Screech-Owl

Commonly reported on CBC's with late reports from Richland Co. 2/3-17 (JVH), and 2/13 Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area (hereafter CVNRA) (WS).

Great Horned Owl

Status normal.

Snowy Owl

12/-1/8 Burke Airport (Cuyahoga Co.) (2) (m.obs.), 12/9 Magee Marsh WA.

Barred Owl

12/15 Mansfield CBC, 12/16 Ottawa Hills (Lucas Co.) (ET), 12/26 Findley SP (AT), 12/30 Cincinnati CBC (5), 1/2 Seiberling NC (WS), 1/30 Hinckley (Medina Co.).

Long-eared Owl

1/27 Killdeer Plains up to 10 (m.obs.), 2/10 Sycamore SP (Montgomery Co.).

Short-eared Owl

Reported from 6 counties including Cuyahoga, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lucas, Pickaway and Wyandot. Up to 16 were present at Maumee Bay SP (LC et al).

Northern Saw-whet Owl

Wiseman reports that Ron Austing found only three in the traditional haunts of Southwestern Ohio. 12/26 Findley SP (AT).

Belted Kingfisher

A few wintered along the open water throughout the state. A canoe trip on the Scioto River from Columbus to Circleville yielded a total of 25 on 2/18.

Red-headed Woodpecker

Numbers indicate that this was not a wintering year. No reports after the first week of January.

Red-bellied Woodpecker

The seasonal editor feels that this species is increasing in the state. The numerous reports received and the CBC totals led by Cincinnati's 323 seem to support this assumption.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker

Reports from the central and southern sectors were about normal. Birds at Lakeview Cemetery (Cuyahoga Co.) (DJH) and Ottawa Hills (ET) were out of the ordinary.

Downy Woodpecker

Normal.

Hairy Woodpecker

Numbers were reported to be good in the east but down in the west.

Northern Flicker

The normal small numbers were reported from all sectors.

Pileated Woodpecker

12/20 Knox Co. (EM), 1/4 CVNRA (MF), 2/26 Hocking Co. (RCo).

Horned Lark

Normal in most areas but felt to be down in Hamilton Co. (AW). Highs: 1/9 Montgomery Co. (1000+) (CM), 1/10 Lorain Co. (100's) (AT), 1/15-21 Maumee (800) (ET), up to 20,000 in Seneca and Sandusky counties (TB).

Tree Swallow

12/30 Ottawa NWR CBC (m.obs.).

Barn Swallow

12/16 Lucas Co. (ET,JKo). This was remarkable.

Blue Jay

Normal.

American Crow

Reporters felt that this species is increasing. A roost of 5000+ on the Mansfield CBC was noteworthy.

Black-capped Chickadee

Numbers normal and no southerly movement indicated.

Carolina Chickadee

Normal.

Tufted Titmouse

Normal to above normal in the north.

Brown Creeper

Reported to be scarce in the Toledo area (ET) and in Lorain Co. (AT). Normal in the eastern sectors as most reports were from Northeast Ohio. 12/12 GLSM (17) (RC), 2/23 Virginia Kendall Ledges (Summit Co.) (10) (MF) were the high counts.

Carolina Wren

Reports were widespread and 486 on the Cincinnati CBC seemed incredible to this northern reporter. Concern was expressed by several as to whether populations were able to withstand the heavy snow cover of midwinter.

Winter Wren

12/16 Kent (Portage Co.) (EP), 12/16 GLSM (2) (RC), 12/29 Mohican SF (Ashland Co.) (JVH), 1/29 Ottawa Hills (ET), 1/16 Cuyahoga Co. (Dave Corbin).

Marsh Wren

12/30 Ottawa NWR CBC (5).

Golden-crowned Kinglet

Normal numbers were encountered before the snow, scarce afterward. 2/23 Greenlawn Cemetery (Franklin Co.) (KA).

Ruby-crowned Kinglet

Four reports. 12/5-28 Greenlawn Cemetery (KA), 12/16 Alum Creek (BP), 12/16 GLSM (2) (RC), Ottawa Hills (ET).

Eastern Bluebird

Widely reported before the snow. The Mansfield CBC had 89 while the 100+ seen in Killbuck WA had to be startling.

Hermit Thrush

Several birds lingered in the north for CBC's. Others were noted in Portage, Lorain, Franklin and Ross counties in January. The latest report was 2/3-4 Seiberling NC (WS).

Robin

Nearly all reporters indicated abundant this winter. Several large roosts were located. 12/15 Lorain (6000) (m.obs.), 12/29 Mohican SE (5000) (SM)..

Varied Thrush (D)

One wintered secretly in Ottawa Co. fide (TB) (photograph).

Northern Mockingbird

Reported to be normal in the central sector until the snow. 12/1 Ottawa Co. (AT), 12/30 Ottawa NWR CBC, 12/30 Cincinnati CBC (372)!

Brown Thrasher

12/15 Lorain CBC, 12/30 Ottawa NWR CBC.

Water Pipit

12/15 Seneca Co. (27) (TB), 12/26 Richland Co. (4) (JVH), 1/10 Hancock Co. (10+) fide (TB), 2/23 Alum Creek (BP), 2/23 Columbus (RCO).

Cedar Waxwing

Abundant in most of the state with 1600 at Stranathan Arboretum (Lucas Co.) 1/6 being exceptional (ET).

Northern Shrike (D) Central and Southern

12/1-3 CVNRA fide (LR), 12/15 Lorain CBC, 12/16 Mosquito Creek CBC (2), 12/28-1/6 West Branch SP (LR et al), 1/5 Resthaven (Erie Co.) (AT), 2/17 Ottawa NWR (immature) (JKo).

Loggerhead Shrike (D) North

12/30 Ottawa NWR CBC (TB). This is extraordinary and should have details.

European Starling

Abundant.

Orange-crowned Warbler

12/2 Magee Marsh WA.

Yellow-rumped Warbler

All reporters noted a few. High: 12/30 Cincinnati CBC (64).

Common Yellowthroat

12/3 Ottawa NWR (EP), 12/16 Alum Creek (BP), 12/30 Ottawa NWR CBC.

Northern Cardinal

Status indicated to be normal.

Rufous-sided Towhee

12/16 GLSM (2) (RC), 12/30 Cincinnati CBC (118), Stage's Pond (Pickaway Co.) (2) (KA), 1/18-2/28 Hinckley (6) (WS).

American Tree Sparrow

Mixed reports, but mostly normal.

Field Sparrow

Widespread reports before the snows of January. High: 12/16 Summit Co. (20) (WS), 12/30 Cincinnati CBC (192).

Vesper Sparrow

The only report comes from the Gordon Park Landfill 12/2 (TL).

Savannah Sparrow

Three reports of several stragglers in Lucas, Pickaway and Summit counties.

Fox Sparrow

12/16 Caesar's Creek SP (Warren Co.) (3) (FR), 12/23 W. Hamilton Co. CBC, 12/30 Ottawa CBC, 12/30 Cincinnati CBC, 1/13 Germantown (Montgomery Co.) (CM).

Song Sparrow

Reports indicate good numbers, particularly away from the influence of Lake Erie.

Swamp Sparrow

Wintered in small numbers throughout the state. A distinct drop in populations was noted in the northeast sector after mid-January.

White-throated Sparrow

Wintered more commonly than usual in the northern sectors. The 2030 on the Cincinnati CBC was astounding.

White-crowned Sparrow

Scattered reports of lingerers in the north (to the delight of CBC compilers) and normal numbers in the south. A high count of 150+ in Killbuck WA was noteworthy (WS).

Dark-eyed Junco

Reporters indicated below normal distributions throughout the state. Perhaps with the abundance of wild food juncos decided to avoid feeding stations.

Lapland Longspur

Many reports of small flocks as far south as Montgomery Co. The only large flock of note was 1/15-20 in Maumee, Ohio (ET).

Snow Bunting

Reported from 10 counties, mostly in the northwestern sector. Highs: 1/15-20 Maumee (200) (ET), 1/27-2/14 Portage Co. (200+) (LR,BO,WS).

Red-winged Blackbird

Normally distributed about the state with large numbers by the end of the period.

Eastern Meadowlark

Only one report from the north 12/13-2/28 Lorain Co. (AT), but the GLSM CBC total of 546 was impressive. Early migrants were noted by late February throughout the state.

Yellow-headed Blackbird (D) Away from Lake Erie

1/5 Lorain (JP), 1/13 Tiffin (Seneca Co.) (3) (TB), 2/26 Ottawa NWR (JP).

Rusty Blackbird

Scattered reports in winter with an influx the last third of February.

Brewer's Blackbird

2/10 Ottawa NWR (*KA).

Common Grackle

Normal.

Brown-headed Cowbird

Abundant through December and then only scattered reports.

Purple Finch

A few reports from 10 counties but the largest flock was only 14 in Hamilton Co. Fewer than normal at Kelley's Is. in December (DC).

House Finch

Contrary to the purple finch this species is ubiquitous throughout much of the state.

Red Crossbill

Only reports were a few in December coinciding with the large flocks in Southern Canada at the same time. These birds disappeared quickly and with them any hope of a finch invasion.

Common Redpoll

1/11-16 Magee Marsh WA (JP).

Pine Siskin

A few reports from the central and southwestern sectors but almost absent from the northern tier. 1/19-26 Germantown (CM), 2/13 Richland Co. (JVH).

American Goldfinch

Normal numbers were encountered in the field but few at feeders.

Evening Grosbeak

Rare this winter. The only reports are from Lorain, Hamilton and Hocking counties.

House Sparrow

Abundant.

CROSS-REFERENCE

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>
Akron	Summit	Kent	Portage
Alum Creek Reservoir	Deleware	Killbuck State WA	Wayne
Ashtabula	Ashtabula	Killdeer Plains	Wyandot
Avon Lake	Lorain	Magee Marsh State WA	Ottawa
Bayshore Power Plant	Lucas	Mansfield	Richland
Burke Airport	Cuyahoga	Maumee	Lucas
C.J. Brown Reservoir	Clark	Maumee Bay SP	Lucas
Caesar's Creek SP	Warren	Metzger Marsh	Lucas
Castalia	Erie	Mogadore Reservoir	Portage
Cedar Point NWR	Lucas	Mosquito Creek	Trumbull
Charlies Pond	Pickaway	Ohio River	Hamilton
Cincinnati	Hamilton	O'Shaunessy Reservoir	Delaware
Clearfork Reservoir	Richland	Ottawa NWR	Ottawa-Lucas
Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Ottawa Hills	Lucas
Cuyahoga Falls	Summit	Perry Park	Lake
Cuyahoga Valley NRA	Summit	Rest Haven	Erie
East Fork State Park	Clermont	Scioto River	Franklin
Eastlake	Lake	Seiberling Nature Center	Summit
Edgewater Park	Cuyahoga	Sherrod Park	Erie
Findley State Park	Lorain	Stage's Pond	Pickaway
Germantown	Montgomery	Stranathan Arboretum	Lucas
Gordon Park	Cuyahoga	Summit Lake	Summit
Grand Lake St. Mary's	Mercer	Toledo	Lucas
Great Miami River	Montgomery	Turtle Creek	Ottawa
Greenlawn Cemetery	Franklin	Wellington Reservoir	Lorain
Headlands Beach SP	Lake	West Branch SP	Portage
Hinckley	Medina	Wooster	Wayne
Hoover Reservoir	Delaware		
Kelley's Island	Erie		
Kendall Ledges	Summit		

WINTER 1984-85 BIRD REPORT CONTRIBUTORS

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Dick & Jean Hoffman	(DJH)	Arden Thompson	(AT)
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BREEDING BIRDS OF THE MAUMEE STATE FOREST

Thomas Kemp

The Maumee State Forest is composed of several parcels of land located in Fulton, Henry, and Lucas Counties in Northwest Ohio. Most, if not all, of the forest lies in the sand belt known as the Oak Openings that stretches across Northwest Ohio from the Maumee River to the Michigan Line and beyond. The reader should realize that the Oak Openings does not simply refer to the park that goes by that name. The area is far more extensive and encompasses such sites as Irwin Prarie and Secor and Wildwood Metroparks, plus all of the area in between these sites and Oak Openings Park. The dunes then continue south and west of the park; this is the general location of the Maumee State Forest (see Fig. 1).

The habitat of the forest is very similar to that of Oak Openings Park with a few exceptions. I did not encounter any open dune areas or adjacent dry prairies and there are no man made ponds in the forest. Natural seasonal ponds were widespread, however. Vegetation consisted primarily of mixed-oak forest, pine plantations, maple swamp forest, second growth shrub and edge areas, and small meadows. A considerable amount of the forest is bordered by farmland, primarily corn and soy beans.

I censused 14 sectors of the forest and adjacent land during June and July, 1981 and 1982. My purpose was to try to determine density and diversity of breeding birds in this area. Singing males constituted the bulk of my data but individual sightings of birds (eg., green-backed heron) also contributed to the data. All but four small sectors of the forest were censused. I decided not to census after early July due to the decreased song activity of many species. Some species (eg. northern oriole) became very quiet after July 1 and were much harder to find.

There are several possible sources of error in my censusing technique and I list them here:

- (1) Time of day: most censuses were taken between 7:30 and 10:30 A.M. Earlier censuses would have found more activity.
- (2) Method: my method of censusing (wandering aimlessly through the forest) may have contributed to some birds being counted twice. However, this may have been balanced by birds that were missed at any given time.
- (3) Flocking birds (eg. blue jay, black-capped chickadee, American crow) were difficult to analyze due to the unknown number of breeding pairs and young of the year in the flocks. Breeding pairs of these types of birds may be slightly over-estimated.
- (4) Groups of birds in which both sexes vocalize (crows, jays, titmice, woodpeckers, etc.) may be slightly over-estimated.
- (5) Repeated visits to each sector would have produced a more accurate sample.

The results appear in Table 1. This table indicates the number of breeding pirs of birds in 14 different sectors of the forest. Suspected non-breeders (birds present but for which no local breeding record exists) are also included.

COMMENTS

A small colony (13 nests) of great blue heron was found in sector 8. This colony is only a few miles from the Maumee River and herons were seen flying back and forth in the direction of the river. Heron colonies in northwest Ohio away from Lake Erie are not unknown (Campbell 1968).

Other than the broad-winged hawks found in 5 sectors, diurnal raptors were scarce. Northern bobwhite were found in 5 sectors and are definitely increasing in Western Lucas County and adjacent Fulton County. Three years ago they were impossible to find. Woodcock are presumably present in greater numbers than indicated in the table. Black-billed cuckoos are quite scarce. I found only one in 14 sectors censused and noted only 2 others (both in 1981) in the Oak Openings. Campbell (1968) states that in Oak Openings, black-billed cuckoos outnumber yellow-billed eight-to-five. My data show a 27:1 ratio favoring yellow-bills. The status of the black-billed cuckoo should be closely monitored. I did no nocturnal censusing, but judging by the results of the Grand Rapids-Waterville Christmas Birds Counts for 1981 and 1982, screech owls and great horned owls are present in the forest in good numbers. Barred owls may be present. Whip-poor-wills are fairly common summer residents in Oak Openings Park. I assume they also occur in small numbers in the state forest.

Hummingbirds were scarce as were most woodpeckers other than downy. A bank swallow colony containing 17 nesting holes was found on land bordering the state forest. I believe brown thrashers are in trouble, at least in western Lucas County. Only 5 were found in 14 sectors of the forest and they were very hard to find in the remainder of Oak Openings. Wood thrushes were uncommon but veeries were present in good numbers. Blue-gray gnatcatchers were scarce.

Yellowthroats and ovenbirds were by far the most numerous warblers. However, blue-winged warblers made a good showing with 15 pairs found (including a mated pair of Brewster's warblers!). Blue-wings are certainly increasing, a trend noticed throughout their range. Campbell (1968) writing in 1967, states that at that time 4 singing males per season was the norm. On June 24, 1981, I found at least 9 singing males in Oak Openings Park on a bicycle roadside census. There are conceivably twice that many in the park. Considering the amount of suitable blue-wing habitat north and east of the park, I believe there to be at least 40 breeding pairs of blue-winged warblers in the Oak Openings. In my opinion, this appears to be the only warbler increasing in numbers at the present time. Scarlet tanagers were present in fair numbers and rose-breasted grosbeak, a bird presumed to be a scarce breeder in Lucas County, was found in five sectors in small number. Indigo buntings were ostensibly the most abundant breeding birds in the state forest, where 197 singing males were found.

Because numbers of breeding birds may vary considerably from year to year, this study can only serve as a base for future studies. Subsequent censuses can give us a better idea of exactly what types of fluctuations take place and a closer estimate of the numbers of breeding birds in the Maumee State Forest.

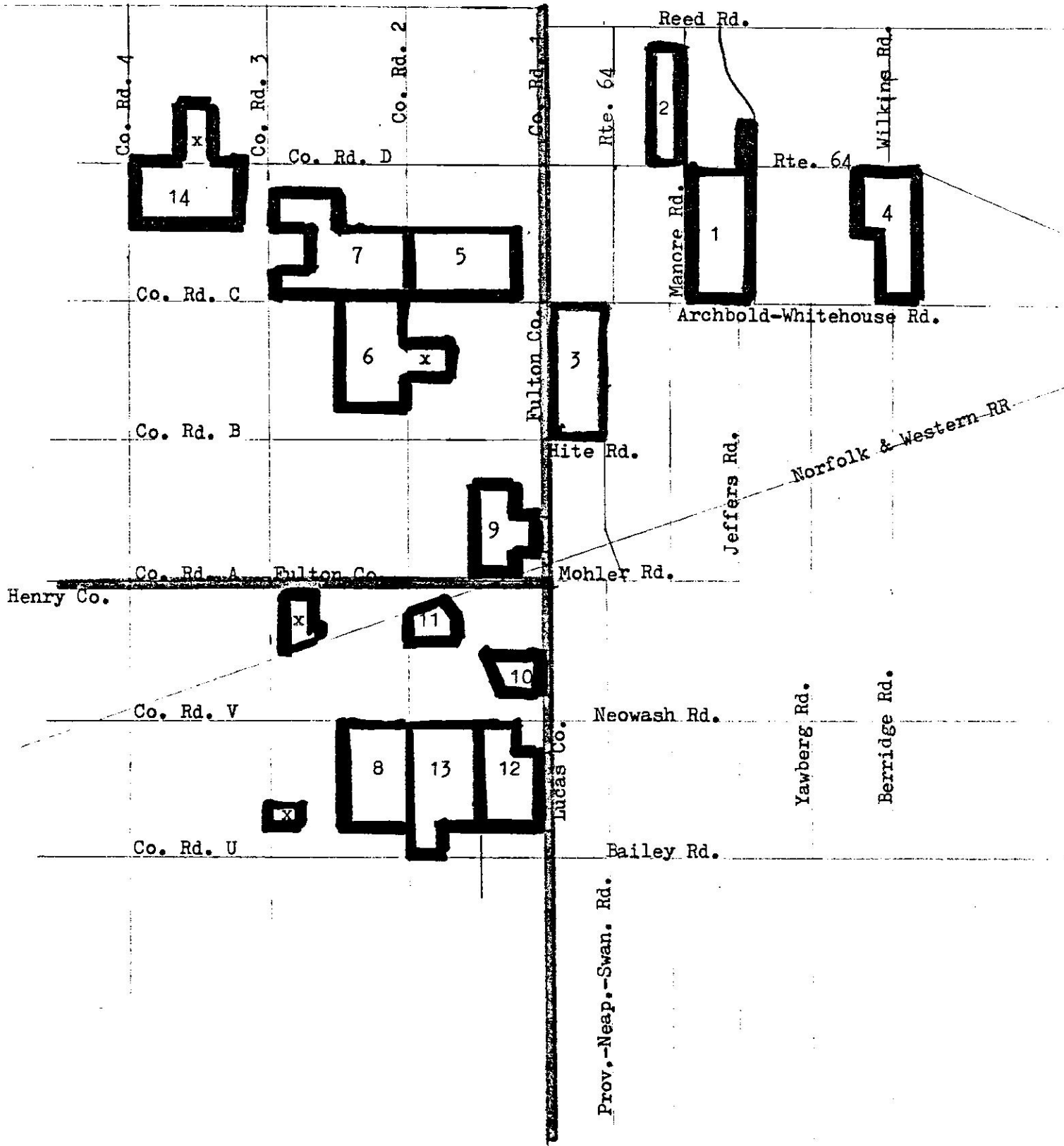


Figure 1. The Maumee State Forest. The plot numbers correspond to the sector numbers listed in Table 1. Areas marked "x" were not censused.

Table 1. Species list and numbers of breeding pairs of birds in the Maumee State Forest in the summers of 1981 and 1982. Numbers following each species refer to sectors (first number) and numbers of pairs per sector (parentheses). For example, there was 13 pairs of great blue herons in Sector B.

		<u>Total Pairs</u>
Great Blue Heron	B(13), 11(2) ^a , 12(4) ^a (a-from sector 8 colony)	13
Green-backed Heron	3(1), 4(1), 14(1)	3
Turkey Vulture	4(1), 8(1), 12(1)	3
Buteo, sp.	4(1)	1
Red-shouldered Hawk	10(1)	1
Broad-winged Hawk	1(1), 2(1), 3(1), 6(1), 1 9(1)	5
Red-tailed Hawk	10(1)	1
Am. Kestrel	12(1)	1
Ring-necked Pheasant	1(1), 4(1)	2
Bobwhite	3(1), 4(4), 7(3), 9(1), 11(1)	10
Killdeer*	7(1), 8(1), 9(1), 12(1), 13(1), 14(1)	6
Lesser Yellowlegs	8(1) (migrant individual)	1
Spotted Sandpiper	10(1)	1
Common Snipe	7(1)	1
American Woodcock	8(1)	1
Rock Dove*	10(1)	1
Mourning Dove	1(5), 2(1), 3(3), 4(1), 5(4), 7(3), 8(1), 14(4)	22
Black-billed Cuckoo	7(1)	1
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	1(1), 3(2), 5(2), 7(4), 8(2), 9(3), 10(1), 12(2), 13(6), 14(4)	27
Great Horned Owl	8(1)	1
Chimney Swift*	3(1)	1
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	3(2), 4(1), 12(1), 14(1)	5
Belted Kingfisher	1(1)	1
Red-headed Woodpecker	3(1), 4(1), 9(1), 10(1), 11(2), 12(4), 13(1)	11
Red-bellied Woodpecker	3(1), 4(2), 8(1), 11(1)	5
Downy Woodpecker	1(1), 2(2), 3(3), 4(4), 5(6), 7(5), 8(7), 10(1) 11(1), 12(2), 13(5), 14(4)	41
Hairy Woodpecker	3(1), 4(2), 7(1), 8(1), 11(1), 12(1), 13(3), 14(1)	11
Northern Flicker	2(1), 3(2), 4(2), 5(1), 6(10), 8(2), 9(1), 10(1) 11(10), 12(3), 13(10), 14(3)	19
Eastern Wood-Pee-wee	1(3), 2(30), 3(70), 4(4), 5(3), 6(2), 7(1), 8(2) 9(1), 10(4), 11(4), 12(3), 13(5), 14(5)	47
Acadian Flycatcher	1(1), 3(1), 4(1), 8(6), 13(1)	10
Alder Flycatcher	14(1)	1
Willow Flycatcher	5(1), 8(2), 9(1)	4
Great Crested Flycatcher	2(4), 3(4), 4(4), 5(1), 8(2), 9(4), 10(3), 11(3), 13(1), 14(2)	25
Eastern Kingbird	4(10), 9(1), 10(1), 11(1), 12(1)	5
Horned Lark*	2(1), 11(1)	2
Purple Martin	1(1), 2(1), 3(10), 4(2), 5(1), 8(10), 9(1), 13(1), 14(2)	11
Tree Swallow	5(1)	1
Bank Swallow*	4(17), 8(1)	18
Barn Swallow*	1(1), 3(1), 4(3), 7(2), 8(2), 12(2), 14(3)	14
Blue Jay	1(12), 2(9), 3(7), 4(13), 5(8), 6(8), 7(9), 8(5), 9(7), 10(8), 11(3), 12(3), 13(6), 14(9)	107

*probably nesting adjacent to State Forest.

		<u>Total Pairs</u>
American Crow	1(3), 2(20), 3(5), 4(5), 5(30), 6(3), 7(5), 8(2), 9(5), 10(4), 11(2), 12(2), 13(3), 14(1)	45
Black-capped Chickadee	1(8), 2(7), 3(9), 4(8), 5(60), 6(3), 7(8), 8(5), 9(6), 10(4), 11(2), 12(3), 13(8), 14(11)	88
Tufted Titmouse	1(3), 2(4), 3(4), 4(5), 5(3), 6(1), 7(1), 8(5), 9(1), 10(6), 11(3), 12(3), 13(4), 14(2)	45
White-breasted Nuthatch	2(1), 3(3), 4(3), 5(2), 6(1), 8(1), 11(1), 13(3), 14(4)	19
House Wren	1(3), 3(1), 5(2), 6(1), 9(1), 12(1), 13(3), 14(1)	13
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	3(1), 8(1), 10(1), 11(1), 13(2)	6
Eastern Bluebird	9(1)	1
Veery	2(1), 3(10), 4(3), 5(4), 6(9), 8(5), 10(2), 11(4), 12(3), 13(9), 14(3)	53
Wood Thrush	1(5), 3(2), 4(2), 5(2), 8(1), 10(1), 11(3), 12(3), 13(6), 14(7)	32
American Robin	1(11), 2(4), 3(10), 4(7), 5(5), 6(5), 7(6), 8(7), 9(4), 10(1), 11(1), 12(6), 13(5), 14(7)	79
Gray Catbird	1(5), 2(1), 3(5), 4(2), 5(8), 6(1), 7(4), 8(7), 9(2), 10(3), 11(2), 12(1), 13(6), 14(8)	55
Brown Thrasher	1(1), 3(20), 5(1), 10(1)	5
Cedar Waxwing	1(2), 4(3), 6(5), 7(1), 8(5), 9(5), 10(2), 11(1), 12(5), 13(2), 14(8)	39
European Starling	1(1), 2(1), 3(3), 5(2), 8(1), 9(4), 11(1), 12(1)	14
White-eyed Vireo	5(1), 8(3)	4
Yellow-throated Vireo	1(1), 3(1), 8(1), 9(1), 10(1), 12(1), 14(1)	7
Warbling Vireo	3(2), 5(1), 9(1)	4
Red-eyed Vireo	2(2), 3(5), 4(4), 5(5), 6(2), 7(2), 8(8), 9(2), 10(3), 11(3), 12(4), 13(5), 14(6)	51
Blue-winged Warbler	2(1), 3(10), 5(3), 6(1), 8(1), 9(1), 10(1), 11(1), 12(3), 13(2)	15
Yellow Warbler	8(1)	1
Chestnut-sided Warbler	3(1), 5(1), 8(1), 9(1), 11(1)	5
Black-throated Green W.	5(1) (no local breeding record for this species)	1
Ovenbird	1(3), 2(5), 3(6), 4(6), 5(8), 6(4), 7(5), 8(12), 9(5), 10(5), 11(2), 12(9), 13(12), 14(10)	92
Kentucky Warbler	3(1), 14(1)	2
Common Yellowthroat	1(5), 3(8), 4(3), 5(9), 6(6), 7(11), 8(12), 9(8), 10(5), 11(5), 12(11), 13(6), 14(11)	100
Yellow-breasted Chat	1(1), 8(3), 13(1)	5
Scarlet Tanager	3(3), 4(3), 5(3), 6(1), 8(2), 9(1), 10(2), 11(4), 12(3), 13(2)	24
Northern Cardinal	1(5), 2(3), 3(9), 4(7), 5(6), 6(6), 7(9), 8(7), 9(5), 10(4), 11(1), 12(8), 13(6), 14(11)	87
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	3(2), 8(2), 9(1), 10(1), 13(1)	7
Indigo Bunting	1(15), 2(8), 3(12), 4(15), 5(15), 6(17), 7(15), 8(9), 9(13), 10(20), 11(5), 12(13), 13(18), 14(22)	197
Rufous-sided Towhee	1(2), 2(2), 3(2), 4(3), 5(8), 6(4), 7(6), 8(7), 9(2), 10(4), 11(2), 12(3), 13(6), 14(4)	55
Chipping Sparrow	1(5), 3(2), 4(3), 5(2), 6(5), 7(3), 8(2), 9(5), 10(1), 12(14), 13(2), 14(8)	52
Field Sparrow	1(8), 2(2), 3(13), 4(7), 5(6), 6(5), 7(10), 8(12), 9(6), 10(3), 11(4), 12(10), 13(6), 14(5)	97
Vesper Sparrow*	3(2), 4(1), 6(1), 8(1), 12(1)	6

*probably nesting adjacent to state forest

		<u>Total Pairs</u>
Savannah Sparrow	7(2), 9(1)	3
Song Sparrow	1(5), 2(1), 3(4), 4(3), 5(5), 7(8), 8(6), 9(7), 10(8), 11(5), 12(4), 13(2), 14(5)	63
Swamp Sparrow	8(6), 13(1)	7
Bobolink*	7(1), 14(2)	3
Red-winged Blackbird	1(4), 2(2), 3(5), 4(2), 5(3), 6(3), 7(7), 8(7), 9(4), 10(11), 11(9), 12(2), 13(4), 14(3)	66
Eastern Meadowlark	7(1), 8(1), 12(1)	3
Common Grackle	1(8), 2(4), 3(16), 4(8), 5(5), 6(2), 7(4), 8(3), 9(8), 10(6), 11(6), 12(3), 13(4), 14(10)	87
Brown-headed Cowbird	1(2), 2(1), 3(6), 4(1), 5(4), 7(3), 8(4), 9(6), 10(1), 11(2), 12(6), 13(7), 14(4)	47
Northern Oriole	1(7), 2(4), 3(6), 4(1), 5(1), 6(1), 7(2), 9(1), 10(3), 11(4)	30
American Goldfinch	1(4), 2(2), 3(5), 4(2), 5(3), 6(3), 7(3), 8(3), 9(6), 10(6), 11(4), 12(8), 13(6), 14(4)	66
House Sparrow*	1(2), 2(1), 4(1), 5(6), 6(2), 7(2), 9(5), 12(4), 14(5)	28

Total Pairs = 2156

*probably nesting adjacent to state forest

LITERATURE CITED

Campbell, L. W. 1968. Bird of the Toledo Area. The Toledo Blade Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Thomas Kemp
5-7082-1-1
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ANNOUNCEMENT

A new Christmas Bird Count is being started in Southwestern Ohio. This new circle includes Caesar's Creek State Park, Spring Valley Wildlife Area, Fort Ancient State Memorial and a 15 mile section of the Little Miami Scenic River Trail. Interested persons should contact Frank Renfrow 8442 River Drive, Maineville, Ohio 45039, 513-683-7219.



