

The Ohio



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The Ohio Cardinal exists to provide a permanent and timely record of the abundance and distribution of birds in Ohio; to help document the occurrence of rare species in the state; to provide information on identification of birds; and to provide information on birding areas within Ohio.

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 and photographs are welcome from any area in the state. Report forms are not a necessity but will be supplied on request. Unusual species should be documented--documentation forms are also available on request from the Editor, Publisher, and Records Committee Secretary.

In order to keep The Ohio Cardinal timely, seasonal reports are due by the following dates:

Winter--March 10

Spring--June 10

Summer--August 10

Autumn--December 10

Please send all reports to:

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Cover: Lark Sparrow, Oak Openings MP, Summer 1992

Photo by Gary Meszaros

West Sister Experience by Christopher Ashley

West Sister Island off our north coast is our first and only wilderness area. Although not pristine, it is as wild and untouched as any area in Ohio. The island is a limestone shelf jutting out of Lake Erie, reminiscent of the escarpment in the old Tarzan movies.

West Sister is an 82 acre island approximately 9 miles offshore from the Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge. Congress declared it a National Wilderness Area on January 3, 1975 (USF&WS, 1991). Its history has not been as isolated and untouched as one might think, however. Human habitation came in the form of a lighthouse and its operator, who undertook some farming and raised domestic rabbits on the island for years. The rabbits kept large areas on the west side of the island cleared. During World War II, West Sister was used as a target by Air Force and Navy airplanes. This practice tended to denude large areas. To this day, expended cartridges and bomb craters can still be found on the island.

They say time heals all wounds, and this may be the case on West Sister. Plant life has come back with a vengeance. Hackberry and Kentucky Coffee-trees dominate the overstory. Some hackberry have grown to a very large size, reaching 60 plus feet in some areas. The understory is a chest-high tangle of nettles, jewelweed, sweet cicely, four feet high False Solomon's Seal, and Poison-ivy, which grows into huge shrubs.

All of this greeted us when we came ashore on July 5, 1992. This trip



Great Egret young in nest, West Sister Island, July 5, 1992
Photo by Christopher Ashley

had been planned for weeks but weather and scheduling had kept us on the mainland. The group was headed by Ohio Division of Wildlife Biologist Mark Shieldcastle. Six others including ODNR people and volunteers braved the biting flies and Poison-ivy to help Mark continue the survey of West Sister's heron rookery, as part of a joint state and federal project. Being a wilderness area, West Sister is off limits to any type of visit without a special permit.

Because the island is kept remote and protected by law, it has become a great nesting area for many types of birds. It has by far the largest heron rookery on the Great Lakes, in terms of both number of nests and variety of species. Great Blue Herons, Great Egrets, and Black-crowned Night Herons dominate. Great Blues nest high in the hackberry, while the Black-crowns stay in the smaller hackberry on the west end of the island. Hackberry in this area are only approximately 20 years old and are not over 30 feet tall, a situation which provides sites suitable for Black-crowns. It is, however, a fear of biologists that as these trees grow taller, the Black-crowns will be forced to move out. The Great Egrets seemed to nest in a variety of trees. Although most nests were high and out of the reach of our ladders, we did manage to band a few.

Attempting to band these birds is quite an experience for a novice. As one climbs up under the nests the young birds begin to panic. When the bander reaches into the nests to remove the young, he is hit with all types of foul substances coming from both ends of the birds. It is my opinion that the Black-crowns were the worst but the Great Egrets were a close second. When used as a deterrent, regurgitated fish can test ones drive and desire.

One Great Egret nest with four young was particularly interesting because it contained three young Great Egrets and one young Snowy Egret. How this came about is unknown. The young Snowy Egret possibly climbed up from a lower nest before our arrival. The bill shape and bill color were definitely different and the Snowy was about three-fourths the size of the three Great Egrets. This wasn't the only Snowy, however. Two Snowy Egret nests containing two young each were found nearby. No adults were seen at either nest.

The Great Blue nests were completely different, being much higher in the trees. Climbing to band these herons was impossible, but we did manage to catch many young that attempted to fly but did not have the strength for sustained flight. After a young bird is caught great care must be taken to avoid its very sharp bill. They will continually try to stab you.

Probably the biggest and best news of the trip were the cormorants. High in the tops of the biggest hackberry trees on the east end of the island were found the first successful Double-crested Cormorant nests in Ohio since about 1880 (Peterjohn & Rice, 1991, pp. 18-19). Over 100 years ago, there were several reports of cormorant nests near inland reservoirs created for the Ohio Canal system. These nests were located in trees drowned by the new lakes. As the trees disappeared, however, so did the nests. We found an estimated 180 nests on West Sister, sometimes 15 to a tree. Each nest that I personally examined (about 30) had only one young, but this may not be the case in all the nests. [Editor's note: For more information regarding recent unsuccessful cormorant nests, see "First Cormorant Nests in 100 Years", The Ohio Cardinal 10(2):30-32, Summer 1987].

We observed and photographed nests for about half an hour. It was very interesting and enjoyable watching these large birds. Feeding continued while we were there, but since the birds seemed nervous with our presence, we decided to leave and return to the beach.

With all the attention on the cormorants and herons one tends to forget about other animals on the island. Many bird species nest here, including Mallard, Carolina Wren, Herring Gull, Gray Catbird, Warbling & Red-eyed Vireos, and American Redstart. We also spotted Ring-billed Gulls and Common Terns over the water. Non-avian predators seemed nonexistent, probably because most larger predators could not survive the winter, given that the very shallow soil prohibits burrowing. Also, there would be a lack of prey for the biggest part of the year.

Other than cormorants the most fascinating animal on the island was not a bird at all but an insect. We watched for several minutes as a hummingbird moth moved through the jewelweed beneath the heron nests. It moved and hovered just like a real hummingbird, stopping and hovering at each flower.

Statistically speaking, the island seems to be holding its own. Most nest counts are up with the exception of Black-crowned Night Heron. The approximate survey numbers are listed in the Table. These numbers are only approximate and should not be considered exact. They are, however, very close. If anyone is interested in the complete results of the survey, they are available from the Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge.

My first trip to West Sister Island was one I will not soon forget. Hopefully I will get the chance to make the trip again. I would like to thank Mark Shieldcastle for the opportunity.

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[Editor's note: Previous articles from The Ohio Cardinal concerning West Sister Island include: "West Sister Island--Home of the Herons" 4(2)/5(2):1-11 and "West Sister Island--Home of the Herons Revisited" 8(2):25-36.]

TABLE

SPECIES	1991	1992
Double-crested Cormorant	0	180
Great Blue Heron	1500	2100
Great Egret	1040	1050
Snowy Egret	10	2
Little Blue Heron	1	0
Cattle Egret	0	0
Black-crowned Night Heron	1240	830
Herring Gull	700	700

1991 data from Shieldcastle, 1991.

1992 data from Shieldcastle, 1992.



Double-crested Cormorant nests, West Sister Island, July 5, 1992
Photo by Christopher Ashley

Golden-crowned Kinglets Nest in Columbiana County by Dave and Judy Hochadel

Many northeastern Ohio birders have long been aware of the exceptional opportunities Columbiana County has to offer. The diversity of nesting species is due in large part to the topography of the area; the glacial boundary runs from east to west through the center of the county, creating two distinct environments. They are united by many tributaries of the Beaver Creek system which meander through gently rolling farmland to the north of this boundary but rush through cool hemlock ravines to the south.

A new breeding species was added recently when it was disclosed that a small population of Golden-crowned Kinglets has nested yearly since 1989 in the eastern portion of the county. All of the known nests have been located in spruce plantings. The kinglets were first confirmed nesting in 1989 by Dr. G. William Richter of Youngstown, Ohio. He has found active nests every year since then, including the 1992 nesting season. This year we also located a second nest approximately 1/2 mile from Richter's while conducting a Breeding Bird Census on a 16 acre plot. At this site, both adults were observed carrying food on June 1st & 7th and newly fledged young were observed on June 14th.

Many species were recorded nesting or summering during the census period, including Sharp-shinned Hawk, Northern Parula, Black-and-white Warbler, Magnolia Warbler, and Purple Finch. Property adjacent to the census area produced a nesting pair of Golden-winged Warblers in 1991, also discovered by Dr. Richter, but this species was not found in 1992.

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[Editor's note: The 1989 kinglet nest record must now take precedence over previously published accounts of "first" and "second" state nestings, as published in The Ohio Cardinal 13(4):2 and 14(4):1-4.]

The Cleveland Area Breeding Bird Survey--1992 by Robert Harlan

The Cleveland Area Breeding Bird Survey (CABBS) entered into its fourth year in 1992. A cooperative effort of the Kirtland Bird Club, the CABBS is conducted to gather data concerning the population status of breeding birds in northeastern Ohio. CABBS is patterned after the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's Breeding Bird Survey, with minor differences. A complete discussion of CABBS methods is described in The Ohio Cardinal 12(4) and The Cleveland Bird Calendar 85(3).

A total of 7935 birds was tallied along the 12 roadside routes scattered throughout the 7 county Cleveland area in 1992. This represents an average of 661.25 individuals per route, up from 586.0/route in 1991, 601.4/route in 1990, and 643.1/route in 1989. In terms of individuals per route, 1992 represented the highest overall population level in the four years of the study. In addition to higher overall numbers, the 108 species discovered in 1992 represents the highest species total thus far. The highest previous number of species found was 103 in 1990, with the 3-year average being 101.33 species per year. The 7 species new to CABBS routes in 1992 (Am. Black Duck, Wild Turkey, Golden-crowned Kinglet, N. Parula, Magnolia Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler & Pine Warbler) bring the grand total up to 120 species found over the 4 year study.

The Table lists the 25 most numerous species in order of abundance. When compared to the baseline year of 1989, 14 of the current top 25 species show increases in average number of individuals per route, 10 show declines, and 1 has remained the same. This upswing is in contrast to 1991, when 17 of the then current top 25 showed declines when compared to 1989, and 1990, when 19 of 25 showed declines. It should be noted that two species that show marked increases in Table 1, Canada Goose and Bank Swallow, are both flocking species. As such, these particular data must be viewed cautiously, since observers may easily locate a flock one year, and miss it the next, thus distorting any true population trend.

Concerning the top 50 species, 3 species have shown increases every year, or have at least remained at the same number of individuals per route. The same number of species has also shown the opposite trend. The increasing species are as follows: Great Blue Heron (avg. 1.5/route in '89, 1.67/route in '90, 2.25/route in '91, and 3.67/route in '92); N. Flicker (1.0, 1.67, 1.92, 2.5); and Scarlet Tanager (1.8, 2.5, 2.5, 2.67). On the other hand, the 3 decreasing species are: Killdeer (4.2, 3.92, 3.92, 3.5); E. Wood-Pewee (4.8, 4.25, 4.17, 3.58); and Cedar Waxwing (12.0, 10.67, 9.33, 6.92). These species groupings obviously have very little in common, so as to make any overall conjecture regarding their status impossible.

Much concern has been shown recently for one particular group of species, the so-called neotropical migrants. With this in mind, 13

species that nest in Ohio but essentially leave the U.S. during the winter were examined for possible trends. All 13 are currently in the top 50 or have fallen within the top 50 in past years. These species are: E. Wood-Pewee, Willow Flycatcher, Great Crested Flycatcher, Wood Thrush, Warbling Vireo, Red-eyed Vireo, Yellow Warbler, Hooded Warbler, Scarlet Tanager, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Indigo Bunting, Bobolink, and N. Oriole. By comparing the combined totals of these 13 species, we find that an average of 66.0 individuals per route were found in 1989, 57.92/route in '90, 61.08/route in '91, and 65.92/route in 1992. So, by comparing 66.0/route in 1989 to 65.92/route in 1992, we see that we have achieved the most unlikely result of essentially no change in individuals per route. Individually, however, 6 of these species have shown decreases, while 7 have shown increases, when comparing 1989 to 1992. These findings understate the importance of evaluating the trends of each species individually, rather than lumping various species together under nebulous headings such as "neotropical migrants".

Each year this survey generates new, valuable information regarding the breeding birds of northeastern Ohio. I am grateful to all of the following, who, in addition to the author, participated in this survey in 1992: Anders Fjeldstad, Andy Fondrk (plus assistants Duane Ferris, Mugsy Hahn, & Bob McCullough), J.P. Harlan, William & Nancy Klamm, Tom LePage, and Larry Rosche. Their continued support is much appreciated.

TABLE 1--1992 SPECIES, IN ORDER OF ABUNDANCE

Species	No.	Avg./Rt.	Change since 1989
1. E. Starling	723	60.25	+8.4%
2. R-w Blackbird	589	49.08	-33.3
3. Am. Robin	425	35.42	-6.8
4. C. Grackle	404	33.67	+19.4
5. Am. Crow	386	32.17	+9.1
6. House Sparrow	356	29.67	-2.4
7. Canada Goose	341	28.42	+45.0
8. Song Sparrow	300	25.00	same
9. M. Dove	284	23.67	+3.4
10. N. Cardinal	283	23.58	-17.8
11. House Finch	274	22.83	+11.4
12. Am. Goldfinch	270	22.50	+87.5
13. Bank Swallow	211	17.58	+162.4
14. Chipping Sparrow	143	11.92	+28.2
15. Red-eyed Vireo	142	11.83	+13.8
C. Yellowthroat	142	11.83	-12.4
17. Chimney Swift	137	11.42	+42.8
18. House Wren	134	11.17	-3.7
19. Yellow Warbler	132	11.00	+6.8
20. Indigo Bunting	130	10.83	-13.4
21. Gray Catbird	127	10.58	+18.9
22. Tufted Titmouse	126	10.50	-16.0
23. Barn Swallow	100	8.33	+14.1
Blue Jay	100	8.33	-22.9
25. B-c Chickadee	91	7.58	-10.8

The Oak Openings Breeding Bird Survey, 1992 By Tom Kemp and Matt Anderson

1992 was the third year of the Oak Openings Breeding Bird Survey. As in the previous two years, our census method consisted of bike riding eight roadside routes through the most productive areas of the Oak Openings of Fulton, Henry, and Lucas Counties and listing all birds seen and heard along the routes.

Ninety-seven species (plus 11 on non-census days) were found in 1992. This is a drop from 104 found in 1991 and 103 in 1990. This is not too surprising considering the number of rarities found in 1991 and the absence of some marginal (but regular) Oak Openings species in 1992. The total number of individuals found in 1992 was 5448 compared to 5605 in 1991 and 4395 in 1990. (One less route was run in 1990, accounting for at least some of the discrepancy). For the record, we have found 124 bird species (plus Brewster's Warbler) during the three years of censusing.

Perhaps the most unusual bird found this summer was a Northern Parula. We know of only one other summer record for the Toledo area. Also exceptional was a Yellow-rumped Warbler for the second year in a row. Considering these records and the available habitat in the Oak Openings, Yellow-rumped Warbler may be added to Ohio's list of breeding birds in the near future. A Yellow-throated Warbler was detected for the second time.

Other unusual birds found include Least Flycatcher (4), Mourning Warbler (2), Brown Creeper (2), and Red-breasted Nuthatch. The latter two species seem to be establishing themselves as regular breeders in the Oak Openings. Alder Flycatchers numbered eight, more than expected, but cuckoos, especially Black-billed, are still scarce. Conspicuous in their absence were Prairie Warbler, Summer Tanager, Blue Grosbeak, and Bobolink.

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OAK OPENINGS BREEDING BIRD CENSUS (BY BICYCLE)

TABLE 1

TOM KEMP & MATT ANDERSON
11/10/03 Oakopngs

NOTES: 1) #S ARE OF SINGING MALES (OR PAIRS) FOUND IN JUNE/JULY ON 9 CENSUS ROUTES (8 IN 1991, 7 IN 1990) IN OAK OPNGS.
2) #S NOTED IN PARENTS WERE OBSERVED DURING JUNE OR EARLY JULY BUT NOT ON THE CENSUS ITSELF.
3) AVERAGE EXCLUDES ANY YEAR HAS 8 BIRDS

	1992	1991	1990	AVG	1992	1991	1990	AVG	
PIED-BILLED GREBE	NC	---	---	0.0	WOOD THRUSH	59	59	34	50.7
GREAT BLUE HERON	5	6	2	4.3	AMERICAN ROBIN	494	373	299	388.7
GREEN-BACKED HERON	3	8	2	4.3	GRAY CATSBIRD	245	234	166	215.0
BLACK-OR NIGHT-HERON	---	NC(1)	---	0.0	NORTHERN MOCKINGBIRD	1	1+NC	---	0.3
CANADA GOOSE	1	1	2	1.3	BROWN THRASHER	9	13	9	10.3
WOOD DUCK	3	11	2	5.3	CEDAR WAXWING	144	126	88	119.3
MALLARD	13	12	5	10.0	EUROPEAN STARLING	125	149	92	122.0
TURKEY VULTURE	NC	NC	2+NC	0.0	WHITE-EYED VIREO	5	6	10	7.0
COOPER'S HAWK	3	3	2	2.7	BELL'S VIREO	---	---	1	0.3
RED-SHOULDERED HAWK	NC	NC	2	0.7	SOLITARY VIREO	5	2	2	3.0
BROAD-WINGED HAWK	NC	1+NC	1+NC	0.0	YELLOW-THROATED VIREO	32	29	24	28.3
RED-TAILED HAWK	4	1	3	2.7	WARBLING VIREO	41	33	24	32.7
AMERICAN KESTREL	---	4	1	1.7	RED-EYED VIREO	97	111	121	109.7
RING-NECKED PHEASANT	12	5	6	7.7	BLUE-WINGED WARBLER	46	41	30	39.0
NORTHERN BOWWHITE	14	23	22	19.7	(BREWSTER'S WARBLER)	---	---	1	0.3
KILLDEER	33	29	22	28.0	TENNESSEE WARBLER	---	---	1	0.3
SPOTTED SANDPIPER	3	4	1	2.7	NORTHERN PARULA	1	---	---	0.3
COMMON SNIPPE	1	NC	2	1.0	YELLOW WARBLER	44	35	19	32.7
AMERICAN WOODCOCK	NC	4	NC	1.3	CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER	10	9	6	8.3
ROCK DOVE	7	12	10	9.7	YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER	1	NC(1)	---	0.3
MOURNING DOVE	144	170	108	140.7	BLACK-THR GREEN WARBLER	---	NC(1)	---	0.0
BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO	NC	3	NC(1)	1.0	YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER	NC	1	---	0.3
YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO	6	5	2	4.3	PINE WARBLER	5	6	3	4.7
EASTERN SCREECH OWL	NC	NC	NC	0.0	PRAIRIE WARBLER	---	2	NC(1)	0.7
GREAT-HORNED OWL	NC	NC	NC	0.0	CENEAUN WARBLER	1	3	2	2.0
BARRED OWL	NC	NC	NC	0.0	BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER	---	2	---	0.7
WHIP-POOR-WILL	2	3	4	3.0	AMERICAN REDSTART	7	8	3	6.0
CHIMNEY SWIFT	11	21	7	13.0	OVENBIRD	90	72	91	84.3
ROBT-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD	3	---	---	0.3	LOUISIANA WATERTHRUSH	---	---	---	0.3
BELTED KINGFISHER	3	5	3	3.7	KENTUCKY WARBLER	---	---	1	0.3
RED-HEADED WOODPECKER	12	11	12	11.7	MOURNING WARBLER	2	2	1	1.7
RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER	12	11	14	12.3	COMMON YELLOUTHROAT	165	203	140	169.3
DOWNY WOODPECKER	31	40	45	45.3	HOODED WARBLER	10	12	7	9.7
Hairy WOODPECKER	8	19	15	14.0	CANADA WARBLER	---	NC(1)	---	0.0
NORTHERN FLYCATCHER	9	22	18	16.3	YELLOW-BREASTED GNAT	9	10	10	9.7
EASTER WOOD-PEECE	93	82	77	84.0	SUMMER Tanager	---	1	2	1.0
ACADIAN FLYCATCHER	16	22	24	20.7	SCARLET TANAGER	56	49	41	48.7
ALDER FLYCATCHER	8	3	1	4.0	NORTHERN CARDINAL	180	139	132	150.3
WILLOW FLYCATCHER	29	35	34	32.7	ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK	20	31	14	21.7
LEAST FLYCATCHER	4	1	---	1.7	BLUE GROSBEAK	---	NC(1)	NC(1)	0.0
EASTERN PHOENIX	3	5	5	4.3	INDIGO BUNTING	347	348	326	340.3
GREAT CRESTED FLYCATCHER	32	36	35	34.3	RUFOUS-SIDED TOWHEE	63	65	56	61.3
EASTERN KINGBIRD	34	28	23	28.3	CHIPPING SPARROW	283	219	199	233.7
HORNED LARK	20	16	15	17.0	FIELD SPARROW	106	146	127	126.3
PURPLE MARTIN	24	25	15	21.3	VESPER SPARROW	34	33	31	32.7
W BROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW	4	5	10	6.3	LARK SPARROW	1	2	1	1.3
BANK SWALLOW	160	268	120	182.7	SAVANNAH SPARROW	19	20	28	22.3
BARN SWALLOW	38	59	46	54.3	GRASSHOPPER SPARROW	12	22	20	18.0
BLUE JAY	114	126	115	118.3	SONG SPARROW	256	277	172	235.0
AMERICAN CROW	115	119	111	115.0	SHAWN SPARROW	11	22	11	14.7
BLACK-CHAPPED CHICKADEE	86	84	88	86.0	BOBOLINK	---	NC(1)	2	0.7
TUFTED TITMOUSE	136	121	80	112.3	RED-WINGED BLACKBENT	134	141	107	127.3
RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH	1	NC	1	0.7	EASTERN MEADOWLARK	24	22	17	21.7
WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH	23	31	37	30.3	COMMON GRACKLE	156	183	206	181.7
BROWN CREEPER	2	1+NC	---	0.7	BROWN-HEADED COUBIRD	110	111	98	106.3
CAROLINA WREN	33	23	9	21.7	ORCHARD ORIOLE	18	15	4	12.3
HOUSE WREN	168	139	97	134.7	NORTHERN ORIOLE	65	68	53	62.0
GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET	---	NC	---	0.3	PURPLE FINCH	NC	3	---	1.0
BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER	33	41	21	31.7	HOUSE FINCH	72	108	41	73.7
EASTERN BLUEBIRD	28	30	29	29.0	HOUSE FINCH	---	---	---	0.0
VEERY	39	39	31	43.0	RED CROSSBILL	---	NC	---	0.3
HERMIT THRUSH	---	1+NC	---	0.0	AMERICAN GOLDFINCH	114	109	84	101.7
					HOUSE SPARROW	128	123	77	108.3
					TOTAL SPECIES (V/O NC)	97	102	102	100.3
					TOTAL INDIV (O/O NC)	5448	5605	4395	5149

Summer 1992 Overview by Robert Harlan

Cool, wet weather dominated the summer of 1992, providing a remarkable contrast to the hot, dry conditions prevalent during the summer of 1991. Cleveland Hopkins Airport recorded a 39 degree temperature on June 22, and more precipitation fell in Cleveland during July 1992 than in any other July since record keeping began in 1870 (fide Cleveland Bird Calendar). Most areas around the state experienced similar cool and wet conditions.

The heavy July rains filled most inland reservoirs to the brim, effectively eliminating shorebird habitat. Mudflats along Lake Erie were also often inundated, forcing most shorebirds to remain only briefly at any location.

Even so, the summer was not dull by any means. The cool weather during late May and June resulted in a protracted spring migration, with obvious landbird migrants being noted along L. Erie into mid-June. When this situation occurs, many "northern" nesters are induced to set up housekeeping far south of their expected range. A truly amazing number of northern species nested or at least summered this year, especially in the cooler hemlock areas of northeast and east-central Ohio. Although increased observer activity in these areas undoubtedly played a part in these increased sightings, I believe that the weather was the dominant causal factor overall.

Columbiana County attracted nesting Golden-crowned Kinglets for the fourth consecutive year, plus hosted Magnolia Warbler and Winter Wren. The hemlock ravines of Mohican SP attracted a N. Saw-whet Owl, among others. In the Lake and Ashtabula County area, many noteworthy northern species were found, including Ohio's first summering Cape May Warbler, plus nesting N. Parula, Blackburnian Warbler, and Pine Siskin. The enormous number of Mourning Warbler reports from northeast Ohio was phenomenal—Ohio has probably never hosted a larger breeding population of this species.

The premier rarity of the season was a sub-adult Mississippi Kite, found intermittently in Ashtabula County from June 7 to at least June 17. This bird proved very frustrating for some observers, who were unable to find it over the course of five visits, while others found it within minutes of their arrival on their first visit. Such as the vagaries of vagrant chasing.

Summer is also the season for breeding bird surveys. The Cleveland Area Breeding Bird Survey entered into its fourth year, while the Oak Openings Survey entered its third. Most species were felt to be in average to good numbers, although nesting success may have been compromised by the heavy July rains. Studies such as these provide valuable data for future researchers. Everyone should consider inaugurating their own local nesting season survey, if only for one reason— they are fun!

The "Reports" section is intended to be read in phylogenetic order. County locations for most sites are included in the accounts the first time each site is mentioned. Only the most familiar sites, and those given specific identifying abbreviations (see below) are exempted from this guideline. In the following species accounts, an asterisk (*) indicates that documentation(s) and/or photograph(s) were submitted by at least one observer and accepted by the Ohio Bird Records Committee. Please see the Committee Report on the inside back cover of this issue for other Committee actions.

County names are often represented by using their first four letters--"Cuya" representing Cuyahoga County, for example. Other commonly used place name abbreviations in this issue are: BuCr (Buck Creek SP/C.J. Brown Res., Clark Co.); CCSP (Crane Creek SP, Lucas Co.); CPNWRC (Cedar Point National Wildlife Refuge Count, Lucas Co., as compiled by Joe Komorowski); CVNRA (Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Cuyahoga/Summit Cos.); FRes (Findlay Reservoirs, Hancock Co.); GLSM (Grand Lake-St. Mary's, Auglaize/Mercer Cos.); GoPa (Gordon Park, Cuyahoga Co.); Magee (Magee Marsh WA, Ottawa/Lucas Cos.); MBSP (Maumee Bay SP, Lucas Co.); OkOp (Oak Openings, mostly Lucas Co.); ONWR (Ottawa NWR, Ottawa/Lucas Cos.); ONWRC (Ottawa NWR Count, Ottawa/Lucas Cos., as compiled by Ed Pierce); and SVVA (Spring Valley WA, Greene/Warren Cos.).



Mississippi Kite. Denmark Twp., Ashtabula Co. June 7, 1992.
Photo by Dick Hoffman.

THE REPORTS--SUMMER 1992

Common Loon-- 7 remained into the first week of June: 1 Paulding Res. (Paul) 6/1-2 (DMD); 1 Mosquito Lk. (Trum) 6/2 (CH); 4 BuCr 6/6 (DO); & 1 Little Miami Gravel (Hami) 6/7 (W. Randle). Beyond this period, 1 lingered at BuCr through 7/26 (DO) & another was at FRes 6/24 (W. McClanahan, fide BH).

Pied-billed Grebe-- Max 64 ONWRC 6/7. 1 was on a Huron Co. farm pond 6/6 (RHR).

Horned Grebe-- An injured wing forced a breeding plumaged adult to remain on a Trum pond through the period (DJH). Ohio's only other summering record was of an individual at Cleveland in 1985.

Am. White Pelican-- Pogacnik found 1 at Ashtabula Harbor (Asht) 6/2, while 2 were at the Mercer Co. portion of GLSM during the last week of June (fide CM). As noted in the spring report, 1 was at Mosquito Lk. through 6/4.

Double-crested Cormorant-- For details of Ohio's first successful nesting this century, see the article elsewhere in this issue. Inland reports on non-breeders continue, including up to 25 at L. Rockwell (Port) in mid-June. A few summered there, including at least 1 adult (LR).

Am. Bittern-- 3 reports: 1 Middlefield (Geau) 6/10 (AF); 1 Firestone MP (Summ) 7/1 (ECP); & 1 Jaite (Cuya portion of CVRNA) 7/26 (DAC). All were presumably non-breeders.

Least Bittern-- 1 Walnut Beach (Asht) 6/2 (JP); 1 Mentor Marsh SNP (Lake) 6/6 & 7/12 (RHn); 1 ONWRC 6/7 & 7/5; & 1 adult at

Springville Marsh SNP (Sene) 7/24 (TB).

Great Blue Heron-- Colonies include approx. 50 nests at the CVNRA rookery (Cuya portion of CVNRA) (DAC); 10-15 nests at Pickerington Pond (Fran) (LG); & an unspecified number of nests near the Ashtabula Co. airport (m. obs.). Probably also nested in Culberson SNP (Clin) (LG). Max 151 ONWRC 6/7.

Great Egret-- 11 birds appeared away from nesting areas 6/25-7/11, including 4 in the Scioto River bottoms (Scio) 7/4 (BL). 2 in Hanc 6/16 (I. Hoy, fide BH) did not fit into any apparent pattern. Max 100 ONWRC 7/5.

Snowy Egret-- Highs include 7 ONWRC 7/5 & 5 Metzger Marsh WA (Luca) 7/20 (KA).

Little Blue Heron-- 2 adults at Winton Woods (Hami) 6/27 (G. Garnet) were most peculiar. Another adult was at Conneaut (Asht) 7/17 (JP), while an imm. was at Rocky Fork Lk. (High) 7/20 (A. Brewer).

Green-backed Heron-- Max 20 ONWRC 6/7. 8+ were at Killbuck WA (Wayn/Holm) 7/5 (MJ), & 7 were in Asht 6/17 (TLP).

Black-crowned Night Heron-- Max 48 ONWRC 7/5. 20 at Winton Woods 7/28 (G. Garnet) was a good count. This species again may have nested at the Scenic Park portion of Rocky River MP (Cuya), where nesting has been suspected since 1990 (WNK).

Yellow-crowned Night Heron-- A nest w/4 young was observed from the 2nd week in June into early July in Dayton (m. obs., photo LG). A nesting attempt by

another Dayton pair failed. Single adults were noted in Kirtland Hills (Lake) 6/12 (JP) & along the Sandusky River in Seneca 6/25 (TB).

Tundra Swan-- Summering birds are quite unusual, but 2 remained at Mosquito Lk. through 7/24 (JP, RHr). Another summered at ONWR, being seen 7/5 + (ONWRC), while 2 were at Metzger Marsh 6/4 (MJ).

Mute Swan-- This species is always difficult to assess, but "wild" birds included 4 ONWRC 6/7 & 2 summering at Medusa Marsh (Erie) (m. obs.). Birds of unknown or doubtful provenance include an unsuccessful nesting at Burr Oak SP (Athe/Morg) (LB) & 1 at GLSM (Augl portion) 7/25 (C. & B. Berry).

Snow Goose-- An adult white-phase bird at L. Isaac (Cuya) 6/5 (RHr) represents Ohio's third published summer record.

Canada Goose-- Max 1333 ONWRC 6/7.

Wood Duck-- Max 120 CPNWRC 6/14.

Green-winged Teal-- Only reports were from ONWR: 2 6/13 (ECP) & 4 7/5 (ONWRC).

Am. Black Duck-- A pair was in potential nesting habitat at Killbuck WA 7/5 (MJ). 12 were tallied on the ONWRC 7/5.

Mallard-- The max of 3250 ONWRC 7/5 was a high total for the date.

N. Pintail-- 3 were at ONWR 6/6 (JP), & 1 remained 6/13 (ECP).

Blue-winged Teal-- The ONWRC tallied 30 7/5. 9 was a good

total for Hanc 6/9 (fide BH). A single male remained at Conneaut 6/28 (CH), while another bird was at Walborn Res. (Port/Star) 6/13 (B. Lane).

N. Shoveler-- 1 was seen at ONWR 6/6 (JP) & 7/5 (ONWRC).

Gadwall-- The CPNWRC found 7 6/14, compared to the ONWRC high of 2 each 6/7 & 7/5. 1 spent June 6-28 in L. Erie off GoPa (RHn). A migrant was at Conneaut by 7/17 (JP).

Am. Wigeon-- 30 at ONWR 6/13 (ECP) was an excellent total. Singles were at Medusa Marsh 6/6 (JP) & in Paul 6/10 (DMD).

Canvasback-- A lame female was out of season at MBSP 6/7 (JP).

Redhead-- 2 were on the CPNWRC 6/14 & 7/12.

Ring-necked Duck-- Medusa Marsh often attracts interesting waterfowl, including 1 Ring-neck 6/7 (JP).

Lesser Scaup-- The CPNWRC tallied 12 6/14. 1 remained 7/12.

Common Goldeneye-- Quite rare in summer, 1 was at ONWRC 6/7. A female was at Lakeshore MP (Lake) 6/10 (JP).

Hooded Merganser-- A female and 5 young were found at their traditional CVNRA heronry site 6/13 (DAC), while 8 young were at ONWR 6/6 (JP). Probably nested at Killbuck WA (BG, MJ). Possible nesters include 4 CPNWRC 6/14 & 1 female at Pickerel Creek WA (Sand) 7/25 (BG). Likely late migrants and wanderers include: 1 Twin Lakes (Port) 6/3 (LR); 1 Paul 6/8 (DMD); 1 fem. Hinckley MP (Medi) 7/1 (RHr); 1 fem. Conneaut 7/3 (CH); & 1 imm. Jaite 7/26 (DAC).

Red-breasted Merganser-- An imm. male was at Conneaut 6/2 (JP). 1 summered at Hoover Res. (Dela/Fran) (KA).

Ruddy Duck-- The Dunakin's found 2 birds each at Paulding Res. 6/1 and Paulding Sewage Lagoons (Paul) 6/8. A male at N. Chagrin MP (Cuya) 7/14-20 was certainly unexpected (KM).

Black Vulture-- Only report was 3 Adam 7/11 (DO).

Turkey Vulture-- Highs were 58 Hanc 7/14 (BH et al.) & 25 Adam 6/27-28 (ECP).

Osprey-- 3 June records: 1 flying north in Holm 6/6 (JKI); 1 Paulding Ponds WA (Paul) 6/10 (DMD); & 1 that arrived at L. Rockwell 6/21 and spent the summer (LR). 5 July records: from CVNRA, Lake Co., Paint Creek Lk. (High/Ross), FRes, & L. Medina (Medi).

Mississippi Kite-- Jean and Dick Hoffman found and photographed a subadult at the Ashtabula Co. Airport 6/7 (JDH*). It remained in the general area at least until 6/17 (RE*, RHR, JP, LR, m. obs.).

Bald Eagle-- Ohio hosted a record 20 nesting pair in 1992, which raised 31 young. A new nest was built at LaDue Res. (Geau), where 1 young was raised. Results of nests reported to us were: 2 young at Mosquito Lk. (CB); 1 young at Shenango WA (Trum) (CB); & a failure at L. Rockwell (LR). 2 young were raised at Killdeer Plains WA (Wyan). Other reports include: 1 imm. Rocky Fork Lk. 6/21 (S. Wagner) & 7/16 (A. Brewer); 1 ad. Hogback Ridge MP (Lake) 7/3 & 27 (JP); 1 imm. Avon Lake (Lora) 7/11 (Starks) [Ed.

note--wing tags on this individual revealed that it was banded in Tennessee earlier in 1992]; 1 ad. BuCr 7/12 (DO); 1 imm. Hoover Res. 7/13 (KA); & 1 Tiffin (Sene) 7/30 (TB).

N. Harrier-- 4 young were raised at GoPa, for the first Cuya nesting since 1972 (WNK). Also nested in Asht, probably at multiple sites (m. obs.). Found also at Pickereel Creek WA, Funk (Wayn), Highland Hts. (Cuya), & Jeff, Paul, & Tusc.

Sharp-shinned Hawk-- Probably nested at Waterville (Luca) (ET). Pogacnik found birds at 3 different Lake sites, while Rosche found 1 in Colu 6/15.

Cooper's Hawk-- 6 nesting sites were found in Lake Co. (JP).

Broad-winged Hawk-- Max 9 Adam 6/27 (ECP).

Peregrine Falcon-- At least 1 frequented the downtown Cleveland area through the period (WNK, m. obs.). Apparently nested again in Toledo.

Ring-necked Pheasant-- Max 13 ONWRC 6/7 & 7/5.

Wild Turkey-- 1 in w. Lora 6/7 was from a new site (TLP).

N. Bobwhite-- A brood of young was found in the Cuya portion of the CVNRA, providing what is likely the first Cuya nesting in many years (fide RHR). Elsewhere in the north, 54 were tallied in the Wayland Breeding Bird Survey route (Port) 6/5 (LR).

King Rail-- 1 remained at the same MBSP site 5/30-6/13 (RHR, ECP).

Virginia Rail-- Definitely nested at

SVWA (J. Howard) & Springville Marsh SNP (TB). Also found in Asht, Killbuck WA, ONWRC, & CPNWRC.

Sora-- Found on the CPNWRC & ONWRC, plus Springville Marsh SNP, Killbuck WA, & Asht.

Common Moorhen-- Nested at Killbuck WA (2 ad., 9 young 7/5) (MJ) & Springville Marsh SNP (TB, AC). Also noted in Asht, ONWR, Barberton (Summ), & SVWA.

Am. Coot-- 2 pair summered at Springville Marsh SNP (TB). 1 at BuCr 6/6 (DO) was unusual. Max 5 ONWRC 7/5.

Black-bellied Plover-- Max 6 Conneaut 7/26 (JP).

Semipalmated Plover-- 4 late spring migrants remained at Conneaut 6/8 (CH), while the first fall returnee was at the same site 7/17 (JP). 1 at Toussaint WA (Otta) 6/15 was most likely a very late spring transient, as was another at HBSP 6/20-21 (RHn, E. Bacik).

Killdeer-- Max 250 Berlin Res. (Port/Star/Maho) 7/5 (CH).

Am. Avocet-- This rarity was represented by 2 adults at Conneaut 7/17 (JP).

Lesser Yellowlegs-- Max 18 ONWRC 7/5. Although 1 at Conneaut 6/28 (CH) may seem early, this is a typical fall arrival date for this species. 2 at Fostoria Res. (Hanc) 6/19 (AC) could have been heading either direction.

Solitary Sandpiper-- Max 11 Fostoria Res. 7/11 (AC).

Willet-- 1 Conneaut 7/3 (CH); 1 Alum Creek Res. (Dela) 7/13

(KA).

Spotted Sandpiper-- Max 24 FRes 7/21 (BH).

Upland Sandpiper-- Highest concentrations were reported from the Dayton area, with nestings at Wright Patterson Air Force Base (Gree) & the Dayton Airport (Mont) (CM). Possibly augmented by migrants, 12 were at the former location 7/31 (CM, J. Hickman), while 6 were at the latter in late July (J. & K. Shrader). 1 pair was located in Jeff (MJ). Also likely nested in the vicinity of the Ashtabula Co. Airport (m. obs.).

Whimbrel-- 3 reports: 1 described from nr the Paulding Sewage Lagoons 7/5-6 (DMD, m. obs.); 1 Alum Creek Res. 7/13 (KA); & 1 Conneaut 7/19-20 (CH, LR).

Ruddy Turnstone-- 12 migrants remained at CCSP 6/4 (MJ).

Red Knot-- Conneaut harbored an unseasonal bird 6/14 (RHr).

Sanderling-- 1 at Lakeshore MP 6/4 (JP) was a spring transient, while 23 at HBSP 7/29 (TLP) was the high for fall migrants.

Semipalmated Sandpiper-- Another typical late spring migrant, 10 were at the Columbus Sewage Lagoons 6/3 (KA) & 12 were at Conneaut 6/8 (CH).

Western Sandpiper-- Holt found single adults at Conneaut 7/19 & 26. Bartlett located singles at different Sene sites 7/24 & 31.

Least Sandpiper-- The first fall arrivals were noted at Walnut Beach & Conneaut 6/28, with each site hosting 1 bird (CH). Max 128 Otta/Luca 7/20 (KA).

White-rumped Sandpiper-- Early June records are to be expected: 2 Berlin Res. 6/1 (NB); 1 Killdeer Plains WA (Wyan) 6/3 (AC); 2 Columbus Sewage Lagoons 6/3 (KA); 3 GLSM Fish Hatchery (Augl) 6/7 (DD); 2 Conneaut 6/7-8 (JDH, CH); & 2 Paul 6/8 (DMD). 1-2 birds at the Newtown Gravel Pits (Hami) 6/19-7/11 (B. Stanley, H. Armstrong, D. Hadine) are much harder to categorize-- a description of plumage stage might prove enlightening.

Pectoral Sandpiper-- Max 25 Fostoria Res. 7/11 (AC).

Dunlin-- Of 2 lingering at Conneaut 6/8, 1 was in basic plumage (CH). The ONWRC recorded a scarce early July 7/5.

Stilt Sandpiper-- 4 Fostoria Res. 7/11 (AC), plus 4 singles 7/12-31.

Short-billed Dowitcher-- Max 240 Metzger Marsh WA 7/20 (KA). Also 63 ONWRC 7/5 & 60 Huron 7/12 (RHr). 1 at HBSP 6/8 was late (A. & J. Fjeldstad).

Common Snipe-- Tramer found 3 winnowing birds at Irwin Prairie SNP (Luca) 6/9, where expected, but 1 in a Tusc hay field 6/15 (RS) was an oddity. 3 at Grand River WA (Trum) 7/12 (DJH) may have been migrants, but this species may nest at this site regularly.

Wilson's Phalarope-- A female at Conneaut 6/2 (JP) was the sole report.

Red-necked Phalarope-- 1 was a very good find in Paulding Co. 6/11 (DMD).

Laughing Gull-- Metcalf discovered an adult at HBSP

6/4, while Pogacnik found an adult (most likely the same bird) at adjacent Fairport Harbor Beach 6/9 & 7/7. An adult was also at Conneaut 7/19 (CH).

Little Gull-- 1 was at HBSP 7/25 (RHn).

Bonaparte's Gull-- Conneaut held 6 laggards 6/28 (CH). 2 at Paulding Sewage Lagoons 7/5 (DMD) were interesting. Incoming migrants built up to 250 at Huron by 7/12 (RHr).

Ring-billed Gull-- No nesting attempts were made at Bayshore Power Plant (Luca) this year, after 1991's failure of 2000 nests. Max 392 FRes 6/2 (S. Ross, fide BH).

Herring Gull-- Max 76 ONWRC 6/7.

Lesser Black-backed Gull-- A third-year bird provided a rare summer record at Conneaut 7/11 & 17 (JP).

Glaucous Gull-- Conneaut also attracted a 2nd-year Glaucous 6/2 & 7/17 (JP), for another unexpected summer appearance.

Great Black-backed Gull-- Up to 45 lingered at Conneaut 7/17 & 24 (JP, RHr), a staggering number.

Caspian Tern-- Max 21 CPNWRC 7/12.

Common Tern-- Max 37 CPNWRC 7/12. An imm. was at Newtown by 7/1 (H. Armstrong). 4 birds were at Fostoria Res. the same day (AC).

Forster's Tern-- 440 were tallied at Huron 7/12 (RHr, TLP). 1 dawdler remained at Conneaut 6/14 (RHr). 6 at Silver Creek MP

(Summ) 6/6 (B. Lane) were interesting.

Black Tern-- Autumn may provide more reason for hope, but for those familiar with the large numbers that formerly built up along L. Erie in summer and fall, it should be very disconcerting that the season's max (15-20 birds) came from the confluence of the Muskingum & Ohio Rivers (Wash) 7/15 (LB). Lakefront max 2!! ONWR 6/13 (ECP). Singles were at L. Rockwell 6/1 (LR) & Paulding Res. 7/26 (DMD).

Black-billed Cuckoo-- Max 5 ONWRC 6/7.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo-- Max 8 ONWRC 7/5.

Short-eared Owl-- 1 at Funk 6/25 (JKI) was a good find.

Barn Owl-- A bird in flight in Sene 7/24 (TB) was encouraging, since this county produced no data during the recent Ohio Breeding Bird Atlas.

N. Saw-whet Owl-- This species is probably a more common nester than we realize, but considering its reclusive nature, reports are few. Interesting then, is a bird found at Mohican SP (Ashl) 6/8 (LY, BM). Vocalizations timed during the night of 6/12 ranged between 85-105 whistles per minute. Glick heard it again from its favored hemlock habitat 6/17.

Chuck-will's-widow-- Max 6 Adam 6/26-27 (ECP, TB).

Whip-poor-will-- Max 6 Adam 6/27 (ECP). A very late spring migrant was flushed from a lakefront park in Asht 6/2 (JP).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird--

Seemed down at most feeders as compared to the summer of 1991.

Red-headed Woodpecker-- Max 10 Hanc 7/7 (fide BH); 6 Killbuck WA 7/5 (MJ). Seemed up along Cleveland's L. Erie shore.

N. Flicker-- Max 22 Hanc 7/7 (fide BH).

Pileated Woodpecker-- Max 6 Adam 6/28 (ECP).

Olive-sided Flycatcher-- Latest migrant was at Lakeshore MP 6/2 (JP).

E. Wood-Pewee-- Max 20 Hinckley MP 7/1 (RHr).

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher-- A late migrant was at Cleveland's Donald Gray Gardens (Cuya) 6/10 (JDH).

Acadian Flycatcher-- This bird seldom attracts much attention, so counts of 35 Mohican SP 6/26 (BG); 20 Colu 6/16 (LR); 20 Hinckley MP 7/1 (RHr); & 12 Sugarcreek Rsv. (Mont) 7/25 (SU) were most welcome. Lakefront migrants are uncommon, but 1 was at Donald Gray Gardens 6/7 (RHn).

Alder Flycatcher-- A notoriously late spring migrant, early June reports may easily pertain to migrants rather than nesters. 10 reports were received from Columbus and points north 6/3-9, of which only the 3 at Streetsboro Bog (Port) 6/7 (CH) were from a known nesting site. Birds thought to be potential nesters include: 8 on the OkOp survey (TK, MA); 5 territorial birds at Pennline Bog (Asht) (LR); 1 CVNRA (Summ portion) 6/13 (RHr); & birds at 1 Lake & 2 Asht sites (JP).

Willow Flycatcher-- Max 10 + Killbuck WA (MJ); & 10 SVWA 7/28 (SU).

Least Flycatcher-- Rosche felt this species to be fairly common along the upper Cuyahoga River north of Mantua (Port/Geau). 4 were tallied on the OkOp survey (TK, MA). Nested at Lakeshore MP (JP). Other reports from Holden Arboretum (Geau), Colu, & ONWR.

E. Phoebe-- Max 24 Adam 6/27 (ECP). 5 fall migrants were noted in Otta/Luca 7/20 (KA), a typical date.

Great Crested Flycatcher-- Max 14 ONWRC 6/7.

E. Kingbird-- Max 39 ONWRC 6/7.

Horned Lark-- Kemp's total of 54 in Henr/Putn 7/18 was max.

Purple Martin-- Max 46 ONWRC 6/7. Still seems low, especially in the northeast.

Tree Swallow-- In far southern Ohio, where scarce, 2 broods were successfully raised in Brown Co. (BL, T. Stears). Max 364 ONWRC 6/7.

N. Rough-winged Swallow-- Max 10-20 Mill Creek Pk. (Maho) 6/17 (NB).

Bank Swallow-- Colonies of 200+ each were examined in Newbury (Geau) (AF) & Silver Creek MP (B. Szabo). 500 migrants congregated at Conneaut by 7/12 (CH).

Cliff Swallow-- Largest reported colony was of approx. 40 nests nr Hoover Res. along old State Rt. 3 (Dela) 7/22 (LG). This species should be censused & reported annually.

Barn Swallow-- Highs were 125 Hanc 7/21 (BH et al.) & 80 CPNWRC 7/12.

Red-breasted Nuthatch-- Singles at Lakeshore MP 6/1 and River Road MP (Lake) 6/3 (both JP) were probably migrants. 1 on the OkOp survey (TK, MA) could have been a delayed migrant or a potential nester.

Brown Creeper-- A most unusual nesting took place in Tiffin, where a nest was placed under a homeowner's deck (B. Overholt, fide TB). 2 "after hatching year" females with incubation patches were banded at Killbuck WA 6/10 & 11 (SM), a very strong indication of nesting. Other nests were located in the CVNRA (Summ portion) (HMZ) & River Rd. MP (JP). 2 birds were found on the OkOp survey (TK, MA). Other reports from the CVNRA rookery, Mohican SP, Paine Falls & Indian Point MP's (Lake), and N. Chagrin MP.

Carolina Wren-- Max 15 Adam 7/11 (DO).

House Wren-- 30 was the single site max on the ONWRC of 7/5.

Winter Wren-- This extremely localized nester generated 6 reports: nested at River Rd. MP (JP); 1 N. Chagrin MP 6/7 (RHr); 3 Stebbins Gulch (Geau) 6/20 (RHr, ECP, AF); 1 Hell Hollow MP (Lake) 6/25 (JP); & 1 CVNRA ledges (Summ) 7/4-11 (DAC). A territorial male along Bieler Run (Colu) 6/16 (SM) seems to be e.c. Ohio's first published summer record. Given the wide variety of habitats present in this area, this report was not unexpected.

Sedge Wren-- 4-5 birds were widely viewed at Miami-Whitewater Pk. (Hami)

through 6/21 (m. obs.). 5+ were noted in Green Creek Twp. (Sand) during July (TB). 1 was at Magee 6/6 (JP). 2 birds each were in Fairfield Co. 6/30 & at Killdeer Plains WA 7/26-8/16 (both fide RHR).

Marsh Wren-- The ONWRC & CPNWRC both tallied 18 birds on 7/5 and 7/12, respectively.

Golden-crowned Kinglet-- Details of successful nestings in Colu are detailed elsewhere in this issue. Up to 2 singing males and an apparent female were noted at Hinckley MP through 8/15 (RHR), but successful nesting was doubtful, as no young were ever noted. A non-territorial male was found at Hogback Ridge MP 6/21 & 7/2 (JP).

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher-- Max 30 Adam 6/27 (ECP).

E. Bluebird-- Max 75 Adam 6/27 (ECP).

Veery-- Singles at Culberson SNP 6/11 (LG) & BuCr 6/13 (DO) were both from the southern periphery of this species' Ohio range. Both areas went without Breeding Bird Atlas data.

Swainson's Thrush-- Late spring migrants are expected. This year, late singles include: Paul 6/5 (DMD); ONWRC 6/7; L. Isaac 6/8 (RHR); & Hanc 6/16 (M. Daily, D. Kohl, fide BH). More troublesome were single adults at Pennline Bog 6/26 (LR et al.) and near an Asht hemlock ravine 7/24 (RHR, JP). Most likely these records represent an extremely late spring migrant and an extremely early fall migrant.

Hermit Thrush-- A very good year, including: 3 Mohican SP 6/17, and 1 at a different

Mohican site 6/26 (BG); an unspecified number at Cedar Falls SP & Ash Cave SP (Hock) 6/16 (LG); 1 River Rd. MP 6/14 (JP); & 1 that summered at Paine Falls MP 7/14+ (JP).

Wood Thrush-- Gara estimated 10-20 pair at Culberson SNP. 12 were at Hinckley MP 7/1 (RHR).

Gray Catbird-- Max 30 L. Isaac 7/6 (RHR).

N. Mockingbird-- 1 summered at Conneaut, about as far NE in Ohio as possible (JP). 2 imm. at a Waite Hill (Lake) feeder were also good for the n.e. (AF). Max 10 Adam 7/11 (DO).

Brown Thrasher-- Observers throughout Hancock Co. tallied 32 birds 6/2 (fide BH), but a number of other reporters remarked that they had been unable to find any this season.

Am. Pipit-- 1 on the Conneaut mudflat 7/26 (JP) was utterly bizarre. Ohio has no other published summer records.

Cedar Waxwing-- Max 75 ONWRC 6/7.

Loggerhead Shrike-- 4 reports were encouraging: up to 4 w. of Fulton (Morr) 6/14+ (SM et al.); 2 Brow 6/10 (B. Lehman); 4 Adam 6/13 (ES); & 1 Geneva-on-the-Lake (Asht) through 6/2 (JP).

White-eyed Vireo-- Max 15 Adam 6/28 (ECP). Seemed down in the n.e.

Bell's Vireo-- Up to 2 singing males were noted at their traditional BuCr site through 7/19 (DO, m. obs.).

Solitary Vireo-- Noted at 14 sites, mostly in the n.e.

Yellow-throated Vireo-- Max 20
Colu 6/15 (LR).

Warbling Vireo-- Max 20
ONWRC 6/7.

Philadelphia Vireo-- A late
migrant remained at Lakeshore
MP 6/4 (JP).

Red-eyed Vireo-- Evidence of
this species' abundance is amply
provided by counts of 76
Mohican SP 6/26 (BG); 44
Hinckley MP 7/1 (RHr); & 30
Colu 6/15 (LR).

"Brewster's Warbler"-- 1 was
observed within the Brecksville
MP portion (Cuya) of the CVNRA
6/13-25 (DAC). Another was
discovered in the OkOp (TK,
MA).

"Lawrence's Warbler"-- Bartlett
found a male of this rare hybrid
near Fredericktown (Colu)
6/16-17.

Golden-winged Warbler-- A
singing male was in OkOp
through 6/5 (MJ), while silent
males were at Stebbins Gulch
6/20 (RHr) & Lakeshore MP 7/7
(JP).

Nashville Warbler-- A tardy
migrant was at Lakeshore MP
6/1 (JP). A singing male was
heard in a hemlock gorge near
L. Erie in Asht 7/17 (JP).
Considering this species' rarity
as an Ohio nester, this site
should be checked carefully in
1993.

N. Parula-- An adult female with
3 young were at Hell Hollow MP
6/11-7/31. Although no nest was
found, this still provides
evidence enough of n.e. Ohio's
first breeding record in many
years. Other intriguing reports
from the north include: 1 singing
male Hinckley MP 6/3 (RHr); 1

OkOp 6/11 (TK); 1 male Chapin
Forest (Lake) 6/16 (JP); & a
singing male at Cedar Point
Amusement Park (Erie) 6/18
(TK).

Yellow Warbler-- Max 76
ONWRC 6/7. 30 southbound
migrants were in Asht by 7/24
(RHr, JP).

Chestnut-sided Warbler-- The
first s.w. Ohio breeding record
took place at Carriage Hill Rsv.
(Mont). A singing male was
found there 6/23 (T. Hissong, B.
Berry, m. obs.), while on 7/3, 2
adults and 2 fledglings were
observed (M. Neal). 1 at
Cantwell Cliffs SP (Hock) 6/15
(KA) was at an expected
southern outpost. This species
is probably more common in
summer than generally assumed,
as evidenced by at least 12
territories at Pennline Bog (LR)
and 10 found during the OkOp
survey (TK, MA).

Magnolia Warbler-- Hinckley MP
hosted at least 4 territorial males
through 7/1, and 1 nest was
found 6/23 (RHr). A terr. male in
Colu through June seems to
indicate nesting possibilities for
e.c. Ohio (DJH). Probably
nested at Lakeshore MP, where
1 was seen feeding a
Brown-headed Cowbird 7/13
(JP). 2 summered at River Road
MP (JP). Another was found in
the Clear Creek valley of
Hocking Co. 6/15 (KA).

Cape May Warbler-- Ohio's first
"summering" record was a
non-singing male at Hell Hollow
MP 6/25-7/2 (J. Smallwood, JP).
2 other previous Ohio records
from late July were thought to be
early fall migrants.

Black-throated Blue Warbler--
Late migrants include 2 males at
Mohican SP 6/9 (LY, BM) & 1 at

Hidden Valley MP (Lake) 6/8 (JP).

Yellow-rumped Warbler-- A male was encountered at Mohican SP 6/9, and was again found 6/12 about a half-mile away (LY, BM). Kemp and Anderson found another wanderer on the OkOp survey, while a late migrant was at Greenlawn Cem. (Fran) 6/3 (KA).

Black-throated Green Warbler-- Peak counts include: 10-15 pair at Hinckley MP (RHr); 19 Mohican SP 6/26 (BG); 8 River Road MP (JP); & 7 Stebbins Gulch 6/20 (RHr, ECP, AF).

Blackburnian Warbler-- A very rare confirmed nesting took place at Lakeshore MP, where 3 young were seen being feed by adult(s) (JP). Other seemingly territorial birds include 1 N. Chagrin MP 6/7 (RHr); an unspecified number at the camp ground at Old Man's Cave SP (Hock) 6/16 (LG); & up to 2 at Mohican SP 6/12-7/3 (LY, BM, BG).

Yellow-throated Warbler-- Max 8 Adam 6/27 (ECP). Single males at the CVNRA rookery 6/3+ (DAC) and Hidden Valley MP 6/15-7/5 (J. Smallwood, JP) were at new northern sites. A male was seen in the OkOp through 6/9 (ET).

Pine Warbler-- A singing male was found at Chapin Forest 6/12 (JP). Birds at L. Rockwell, OkOp, & Mohican SP were as expected.

Prairie Warbler-- A male summered in Madison Twp. (Lake) and 1 young was found there in August (JP). For the first time in approx. 10 years none were found at their traditional CVNRA site. Max 15

Adam 7/11 (DO).

Palm Warbler-- 1 in the CVNRA 6/13 (B. Osborne) defies reasonable explanation.

Blackpoll Warbler-- A singing male was at Painesville Twp. Pk. (Lake) 7/4 (JP). This individual adds yet another record to a poorly understood phenomenon, in which singing male Blackpolls appear along L. Erie, seemingly out of nowhere, in mid-summer.

Black-and-white Warbler-- This species has not been positively known to nest in the Cleveland area since the 1890's, but reports of single males in appropriate habitat are not unusual. This year, tantalizing reports of lone males include 1 Hell Hollow MP 6/5-9 (JP); 1 Chapin Forest 6/16-7/3 (JP); & 1 Russell Pk. (Geau) 6/26 (LR). A singing male at L. Isaac 7/27 was a southbound migrant (RHr).

Prothonotary Warbler-- A singing male at the mouth of Arcola Creek (Lake) 6/15 (JP) was the only report from an unexpected area.

Worm-eating Warbler-- The traditional outposts of Ft. Ancient SM (Warr), Mohican SP, & Colu all held small numbers again this summer (LG, BG, LR).

Ovenbird-- Max 19 Mohican SP 6/26 (BG) & 11 Hinckley MP 7/11 (RHr). 2 pairs nested at Culberson SNP, where scarce (LG).

N. Waterthrush-- A male summered at Geneva SP (Asht), being found through 7/17 (JP). 1 at Pennline Bog 6/25 (LR) and 2 along the upper Cuyahoga River (Geau) 6/29 (LR) were also likely territorial. Singles at HBSP 6/4 (KM) and River Road MP 6/14

(JP) were thought to have been migrants.

Louisiana Waterthrush-- 1 Sene 6/24 was Bartlett's first summer record for that county. Max 16 Colu 6/15 (LR) & 10 Stebbins Gulch 6/20 (RHr, ECP, AF).

Kentucky Warbler-- 4 were at Hinckley MP 7/1 (RHr). A singing male was noted at River Road MP 6/3-13 (JP), while another male was found at Indian Pt. MP 7/31, but not before or after (JP). As usual in the south.

Mourning Warbler-- An excellent year. Rosche et al. found 5-6 territories at Pennline Bog 6/25, plus a female carrying food. Also nested at Madison Twp. and Leroy Twp. (both Lake Co., both JP). Single immatures were found just north of Pymatuning L. (Asht) and 6 miles west of Pymatuning 7/24 (JP, RHr). A territorial male was in Shalersville Twp. (Port) 6/4-7/7 (LR). Other potential nesters include singles at Maumee SF (Luca) 6/10 (TK); Maumee SF (Fult) 6/16 (TK); & at 2 Summ sites 6/20 (B. Osborne) and 6/21 (LR). Whether these last four were migrants or possible nesters is made problematic by the abnormally large numbers of known migrants, including: 2 Paul 6/6 (DMD); 3 HBSP 6/7 (RHn); 4 Donald Gray Gardens 6/7 (WNK) with 1 remaining 6/10 (JDH); 1 in Kemp's Luca yard 6/13; & 1 River Road MP 6/14 (JP).

Common Yellowthroat-- Max 48 ONWRC 6/7.

Hooded Warbler-- Max 43 Hinckley MP 7/1 (RHr).

Wilson's Warbler-- Latest spring migrant was in Paulding Co. 6/6

(DMD). A silent male at Lakeshore MP 7/31 (JP) was unexpected, but most likely represented a wanderer or an extremely early fall migrant.

Canada Warbler-- 6 males and 2 females at Stebbins Gulch 6/20 (RHr, ECP, AF) was an impressive count. 5 were at Mohican SP 6/26 (BG). 1 in Colu 6/16 (LR) was from a new area. Pogacnik had 3 at River Road MP and 1 at Hell Hollow MP, while Alexander had 1 in the Clear Creek valley 6/7 & 15. A silent male at Lakeshore MP 7/15 was most likely a wanderer.

Yellow-breasted Chat-- A nesting at Geneva SP was good for Ashtabula Co. (JP).

Scarlet Tanager-- Max 19 Hinckley MP 7/1 (RHr) & 16 Mohican SP 6/26 (BG).

Rose-breasted Grosbeak-- A plethora of unusual southern reports include a nesting at Ft. Ancient SM (LG), plus: 10 at 3 Hami sites 7/1 (S. Brown, P. Wharton, C. Saunders); 1 Scio 7/4 (BL); & birds at 2 Adam sites in July (BL). Max 15 Silver Creek MP 6/21 (B. Szabo) & 10 CVNRA 6/28 (PE).

Blue Grosbeak-- The Adams Co. high was 7 birds 6/27 (ECP, TB). The now expected OkOp male was seen through 6/9 (ET), and a female was also noted there 6/5 (MJ).

Indigo Bunting-- Max 70 Adam 7/11 (DO).

Dickcissel-- A good year, including: 20-25 nr Trenton (Butl) 7/7-12 (T. Little et al.); 5-6 Dela 7/3-8/7 (KA); 4-5 Otta 7/20 (KA); plus others in Wyan, Putn, Sand, & Sene. From Paulding Co., the Dunakin's report that

this species was "present in virtually every clover field checked [including] singing males in 15 clover field between Antwerp and Paulding".

Chipping Sparrow-- Max 41 Fult 7/13 (TK).

Field Sparrow-- Max 50 CVNRA 6/14 (PE).

Vesper Sparrow-- Max 36 Henr/Putn 7/18 (TK).

Lark Sparrow-- 3 continued to be seen at OkOp, at least until 6/6 (TB).

Savannah Sparrow-- 3 good counts: 46 Henr/Putn 7/18 (TK); 40 + Jeff (MJ); & 30 Marengo (Morr) 7/5 (PE).

Grasshopper Sparrow-- Highs include 25 + Jeff (MJ); 20 + Henr/Putn 7/18 (TK); & 20 Trenton 7/7 (SU).

Henslow's Sparrow-- Griffith located approx. 10 males in Pike Co. 6/2-4. Other high counts include 9 Sand 7/24 (TB) and 6 pair Jeff (MJ). Also reports from Adam, Asht, Brow, Butl, Cler, High, & Lake.

Song Sparrow-- Highs: 89 Henr/Putn 7/18 (TK); 64 Fult 7/13 (TK); & 47 Gree 6/7 (DO).

Lincoln's Sparrow-- A very late migrant was at Donald Gray Gardens 6/7 (RHn).

White-throated Sparrow-- The Magee bird remained at least until 6/26 (fide RHr). 1 was noted as Lakeshore MP 6/5, and likely the same bird was found there again 7/21 (JP). Singles at HBSP 6/4 (KM) and Donald Gray Gardens 6/6-7 (RHn) were late migrants.

White-crowned Sparrow-- 3 at Camp Berry (Hanc) 6/2 (W. McClanahan, fide BH) was a very large number for the date.

Dark-eyed Junco-- More prevalent than generally believed in n.e. Ohio, including: 16 (3 nests found) Hell Hollow MP (JP); 7 River Road MP (JP); 7 Stebbins Gulch 6/20 (RHr, ECP, AF); 4 ad. w/3 juv. N. Chagrin MP 7/3 (KM); & 3 Little Mtn. (Lake) 6/20 (RHr, ECP, AF). Also nested at Big Creek MP (Geau) (D. Best). In addition, singles were noted at 4 more Lake Co. Metroparks: Hidden Valley, Hogback Ridge, Indian Pt., and Paine Falls (JP), plus another bird at the Cleveland Metroparks' S. Chagrin Res. (Cuya) 7/1 (JDH). A tardy migrant was at Lakeshore MP 6/10 (JP), while a singing male at HBSP 6/28 (RHn, E. Bacik) defies explanation.

Bobolink-- Max 40 + Jeff (MJ) & 25 CVNRA 6/14 (PE). A successful nesting in Brow (BL, T. Stears) was good for the area.

E. Meadowlark-- 60+ in the Jefferson Co. strip-mines indicates a locally healthy population (MJ).

W. Meadowlark-- Only report: 1 Putn 7/18 (TK).

Yellow-headed Blackbird-- A male was found at ONWR 6/20 (C. Ashley).

Orchard Oriole-- Present at 2 Lake sites, a county without Breeding Bird Atlas data (JP). 18 tallied on the OkOp survey indicates this species' abundance at select northern sites (TK, MA).

N. Oriole-- Max 27 Hanc 6/2 (fide BH).

Purple Finch-- A female or young bird at a Blue Creek feeder (Adam) 6/8-11 was an excellent find for the far south (BL).

White-winged Crossbill-- A male perched briefly at River Road MP 6/13, providing a very rare summer report (JP).

Pine Siskin-- Possibly nested at Greenlawn Cem. (KA), but definitely nested at Lakeshore MP (JP), where 3 pair were present and 1 nest was found. Seems to be virtually a year-round resident at this site.

ADDENDA

Chuck-wills-widow-- A singing bird was heard several times between 5 and 6 a.m. at MBSP 5/17/92 (MGa, CR*). Ohio boasts only a handful of records from the northern counties.

Golden-crowned Kinglet-- This species has nested annually in Colu since 1989 (Dr. G.W. Richter, fide DJH). See the article elsewhere in this issue.

Golden-winged Warbler-- A pair nested in Colu during 1991, for Ohio's first reported nesting since 1980 (Dr. G.W. Richter, fide DJH). See article elsewhere in this issue.

FINAL OBRC DECISIONS, FROM PREVIOUS REPORTING PERIODS

By H. Thomas Bartlett,
Secretary

Brown Pelican-- OBRC 126-91-01 NOT ACCEPTED: 1 1/2 mile east of Conneaut 7/22/91. Reasons for non-acceptance: Documentation lacks sufficient description of the bird, not adequately separated from Am. White Pelican; "hovering behavior" bothersome.

OBSERVERS

Kirk Alexander (KA); Matt Anderson (MA); Carole L. Babyak (CB); Lynn Barnhart (LB); Tom Bartlett (TB); Nancy D. Brundage (NB); Dwight & Ann Chasar (DAC); A.H. Claugus (AC); Robert E. Cutter (RC); Thomas A. Dankowski (TD); David C. Dister (DD); Doug & Micki Dunakin (DMD); Paul D. Ellsworth (PE); Robert Ellway (RE); Andy Fondrk (AF); Mike Gallaway (MGa); Larry Gara (LG); Bruce D. Glick (BG); Mike Griffith (MG); Ray Hannikman (RHn); Betty Hardesty (BH); Rob Harlan (RHr); David & Judy Hochadel (DJH); Jean & Dick Hoffman (JDH); Craig Holt (CH); Mike Jefferis (MJ); Ned Keller (NK); Tom Kemp (TK); Paul D. Kittle (PK); William & Nancy Klamn (WNK); Jonathan Kline (JKI); Joe Komorowski (JKo); Tom LePage (TLP); Barbara Lund (BL); Charlotte Mathena (CM); Steve McKee (SM); Kevin Metcalf (KM); Ben Miller (BM); Doug Overacker (DO); Ed & Cheryl Pierce (ECP); John Pogacnik (JP); Craig Rieker (CR); Larry Rosche (LR); Ed Schlabach (ES); Robert D. Schlabach (RS); Elliot Tramer (ET); Sue Utterback (SU); Leroy E. Yoder (LY); and Howard & Marion Zehnder (HMZ). In addition, many other observers are cited for 1 to 3 records. These observers are cited within the species accounts. Larry Rosche generously allowed access to records published in The Cleveland Bird Calendar. My thanks to all.

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker Breeding Survey-- The Yellow-bellied Sapsucker is a common spring migrant from late March through May, peaking in April. It is also considered a rare nester in the northeast counties of Ohio. I am planning on conducting a breeding survey this year for this species. I would appreciate any information on sightings of sapsuckers after the middle of May to determine the possibility of breeding. Please contact me with reports at: Thomas Leiden, 14631 Mill Hollow Lane, Strongsville, OH 44136. Home phone (216) 572-4824; work (216) 431-8832.

Ohio Bird Records Committee, Summer 1992 Report by H. Thomas Bartlett, Secretary

The Bylaws of the Ohio Bird Records Committee calls for annual elections of a portion of its membership. As governed by these Bylaws, an insert was included with the The Ohio Cardinal 15(3), requesting nominations for 3 openings on the Ohio Bird Records Committee. Since no nominations were received by the Editor or Publisher of The Ohio Cardinal within 30 days of the mailing date of Vol. 15(3), the three candidates nominated by the Editor and Publisher are now considered elected to three-year terms as members of the Ohio Bird Records Committee. These three individuals are:

Jon L. Dunn, Dayton, Ohio
Cal Keppler, Youngstown, Ohio
James S. McCormac, Columbus, Ohio

We are very fortunate to add these three knowledgeable observers to the Committee. They will begin processing documentations beginning with the Autumn 1992 reports. The complete current roster of the Committee is listed on the inside front cover of this issue.

Of course, we must also say good-bye to the three retiring members of the Committee: Jim Fry of Rockbridge, Jean Hoffman of Cleveland Heights, and Tom LePage of Rocky River. These three individuals have provided a great deal of support to the Committee and past committees. Their efforts are sincerely appreciated. According to the Bylaws, retiring members must retire for at least one year before again becoming eligible to serve on the Committee. After this period, we hope that they will consider becoming members once again.

The Ohio Bird Records Committee reviewed 5 records for this report, consisting of 2 records originating during the Summer 1992 season and 3 records originating from prior reporting periods.

One record (Mississippi Kite) was accepted by at least 9 members of the 11 member Committee. This record is included within the Summer 1992 report. Another record from Spring 1992 (Chuck-wills-widow) was accepted by at least 6 Committee members, and is included in the Addenda to the Summer report.

One record (Brown Pelican) received a final Committee decision based on recirculation procedures. The results of this action is appended to the conclusion of the Summer 1992 report.

Two records were not accepted by the Committee. These records are:

OBRC 181-92-01 Trumpeter Swan-- 1 Mosquito Creek WA (Trumbull Co.), May 23, 1992. The Committee agreed to the identification, but non-acceptance was the ultimate decision based on the questionable origin of the bird in question.

OBRC 183-92-01 Roseate Spoonbill-- 1 Lorain Country Club (Lorain Co.), July 18, 1992. Reasons for non-acceptance: 1) origin questionable; 2) lacks sufficient details other than color; 3) the conditions under which the bird was observed suggest that it was identified based on "what else is pink-colored". Perhaps unknown to the observer is the fact that some personnel of the Ohio Division of Wildlife have been spray painting Great Egrets bright pink to study their dispersal. The yellow legs described strongly suggest Great Egret. Roseate Spoonbill leg color should be blackish (immatures) or green-yellow (adults) at this time of year. The federal Bird Banding Laboratory has been notified of the problems resulting from this use of pink and has been asked to restrict future marking to colors which would not lead to this problem.

IT'S TIME TO RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION if the top line of your mailing label reads "Su92".

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Gazeteer for The Ohio Cardinal Vol. 14(3) through Vol. 15(4)

The following alphabetical list contains virtually all locations cited in The Ohio Cardinal from Vol. 14(3) through Vol. 15(4). County names are abbreviated by using their first four letters ("Summ" for Summit Co., for example).

A THROUGH C:- Akron (Summ); Albany (Athe); Alexander Twp. (Athe); Alum Creek Res. (Dela); Amherst (Lora); Anderson farm (Luca); Antwerp (Paul); Apple Creek (Wayn); Arcola Creek mouth (Lake); Ash Cave SP (Hock); Ashtabula (Asht); Athens (Athe); Aullwood Audubon Center (Mont); Aurora (Port); Avon Lake (Lora); Bacon Woods MP (Lora); Baker Swamp (Jack); Baldwin Lk. (Cuya); Barberton (Summ); Bath (Summ); Bayshore [Power Plant, =Oregon] (Luca); Bay Village (Cuya); Beavercreek Res. (Sene); Beaver Creek (Colu); Bellaire (Belm); Berlin (Holm); Berlin Res. (Port/Maho/Star); Best Lk. (Geau); Bieler Run (Colu); Big Creek MP (Geau); Big Island WA (Mari); Blachleyville (Wayn); Bloomville (Sene); Blue Creek (Adam); Bluffton (Alle); Bradley Woods MP (Cuya); Brecksville MP (Cuya); Bresler Res. (Alle); Brukner Nature Center (Miam); Bryan (Will); Buck Creek SP [=C.J. Brown Res.] (Clar); BuCr [=Buck Creek SP] (Clar); Burke [Lakefront] Airport (Cuya); Burnet Woods (Hami); Burr Oak SP (Morg/Athe); Butler (Rich); Cadiz (Harr); Caesar Creek Lk. SP (Warr/Clin); Camp Berry (Hanc); Cantwell Cliffs SP (Hock); Carlisle MP (Lora); Carraige Hill Rsv. (Mont); Carrollton (Mont); Cascade Valley MP (Summ); Castalia (Erie); CCSP [=Crane Creek SP] (Luca); Cecil (Paul); Cedar Falls SP (Hock); Cedar Point [Amusement Park] (Erie); Cedar Point NWR [=CPNWR] (Luca); Chapin Forest MP (Lake); Charlemont MP (Lora); Cheshire (Gall); Cincinnati (Hami); Cincinnati Nature Center (Cler); Clay Pits (Hanc); Clear Creek valley (Hock); Clear Fork Res. (Rich/Morr); Cleveland (Cuya); Cleveland Hopkins Airport (Cuya); Columbus (Fran); Columbus Sewage Lagoons (Fran); Commerce (Wayn); Concord Twp. (Lake); Conneaut (Asht); Coolville (Athe); Covington (Miam); Cowan Lk. (Clin); CPNWR [=Cedar Point NWR] (Luca); Crane Creek SP [=CCSP] (Luca); Culberson SNP [=Culberson Woods] (Clin); Culberson Woods [=Culberson SNP] (Clin); Custar (Wood); Cuyahoga Valley Nat. Rec. Area [=CVNRA] (Cuya/Summ); CVNRA [=Cuyahoga Valley Nat. Rec. Area] (Cuya/Summ); CVNRA heron rookery (Cuya); CVNRA ledges (Summ).

D THROUGH G: Dayton (Mont); Dayton View (Mont); Defiance (Defi); Delaware SP/WA/Res. (Dela/Mari); Dillon SP (Musk); Donald Gray Gardens (Cuya); Dublin (Fran); Dundee (Tusc); Dungannon (Colu); Dunkinsville (Adam); E. 55th St., Cleveland (Cuya); E. Branch Res. (Geau); E. Fork SP (Cler); E. Harbor SP (Otta); Eastlake (Lake); E. Liverpool (Colu); Eastwood Lk. (Mont); Edgewater Pk. (Cuya); Elyria (Lora);

Empire (Jeff); Englewood (Mont); Englewood Rsv. (Mont); Euclid Beach (Cuya); Fairport Harbor (Lake); Farnsworth MP (Luca); Ferguson Res. (Alle); Findlay (Hanc); Findlay Reservoirs [=FRes] (Hanc); Findley SP (Lora); Firestone MP (Summ); Ft. Ancient SM (Warr); Fostoria Res. (Hanc); Fredericksburg (Wayn); Fredericktown (Colu); French Pk. (Hami); FRes [=Findlay Reservoirs] (Hanc); Fulton (Morr); Funk (Wayn); Gallipolis Dam (Gall); Gates Mills (Cuya); Geneva-on-the-Lake (Asht); Geneva SP (Asht); Georgetown (Brow); Germantown Rsv. (Mont); Gilmore Ponds [=GiPo] (Butl); GiPo [=Gilmore Ponds] (Butl); GLSM [=Grand Lake-St. Mary's] (Augl/Merc); GLSM Fish Hatchery (Augl); GoPa [=Gordon Pk.] (Cuya); Gordon Pk. [=GoPa] (Cuya); Gott Fen SNP (Port); Grand Lake-St. Mary's [=GLSM] (Augl/Merc); Grand River WA (Trum); Green Creek Twp. (Sand); Greenlawn Cemetery (Fran); Guilford Lk. SP (Colu); Gypsum Marsh [=Medusa Marsh] (Erie).

H THROUGH L: Hay Hollow (Pike); HBSP [=Headlands Beach SP] (Lake); Headlands Beach SP [=HBSP] (Lake); Heidelberg Beach (Lake); Hell Hollow MP (Lake); Hidden Valley MP (Lake); Highland Hts. (Cuya); Hinckley MP (Medi); Hocking Hills (Hock/Fair); Hocking SF (Hock); Hogback Ridge MP (Lake); Holden Arboretum (Geau/Lake); Holland (Luca); Hoover Res. (Dela/Fran); Howland (Trum); Hueston Woods SP (Preb/Butl); Huffman Rsv. (Mont); Huntington MP (Cuya); Huron (Erie); Indian Hill (Hami); Indian Point MP (Lake); Irwin Prairie SNP (Luca); Jackson Twp. (Wood); Jaite (Cuya); Jones Rd. (Medi); Kidron (Wayn); Kill [=Killdeer Plains WA] (Wyan); Killbuck WA (Wayn/Holm); Killdeer Plains WA (Wyan); Kingston (Ross); Kingsway (Sand); Kirtland (Lake); Kirtland Hills (Lake); Klbk [=Killbuck WA] (Wayn/Holm); Kline farm (Holm); Knox Lk. (Knox); Kyger Creek Power Plant (Gall); LaDue Res. (Geau); L. Buckhorn (Holm); Lake Erie Nature & Science Center [located within Huntington MP] (Cuya); Lake FarmPark (Lake); L. Hope SP (Vint); L. Isaac (Cuya); L. Kelso (Geau); L. LaSuAn WA (Will); L. Medina (Medi); L. Mosier (Hanc); L. Rockwell (Port); Lakeshore MP [=Perry & N. Perry] (Lake); L. Snowden (Athe); Lakeview Cemetery (Cuya); Lakewood Pk. (Cuya); Lakewood Park Cemetery (Cuya); Lee Twp. (Athe); Leroy Twp. (Lake); Letart Twp. (Meig); Litchfield (Medi); Little Mountain (Lake); Little Portage WA (Otta); Lorain (Lora); Lucas (Rich); Ludlow Falls (Miam).

M THROUGH Q: Madison (Lake); Madison Twp. (Lake); Magee [=Magee Marsh WA] (Otta/Luca); Magee Marsh WA [=Magee] (Otta/Luca); Mansfield (Rich); Mantua (Port); Marblehead (Otta); Marengo (Morr); Marietta (Wash); Mason (Warr); Maumee (Luca); Maumee Bay (Luca); Maumee Bay SP [=MBSP] (Luca); Maumee River Rapids (Luca/Wood); Maumee SF (Luca/Fult); Mayfield Hts. (Cuya); MBSP [=Maumee Bay SP] (Luca); McDermott (Scio); Meander Res. (Trum/Maho); Medusa Marsh [=Gypsum Marsh] (Erie); Mentor (Lake); Mentor-on-the-Lake (Lake); Mentor Marsh SNP (Lake); Metzger Marsh WA

(Luca); Miamisburg (Mont); Miami-Whitewater Pk. (Hami); Middlefield (Geau); Middletown Airport (Butl); Mill Creek Pk. (Maho); Millersburg (Holm); Mill Stream Run MP (Cuya); Mitchell Forest (Hami); Mogadore Res. (Port); Mohican SP/SF (Ashl); Monclova (Luca); Morgan Swamp (Asht); Morrison Lk. (Sene); Mosquito Lk. (Trum); Mt. Airy (Hami); Mt. Hope (Holm); Munroe Falls (Summ); Napoleon (Henr); Navarre Marsh (Otta); Nelsonville (Athe); Newbury (Geau); Newport (Wash); Newtown [& Newtown Gravel Pits] (Hami); Niles (Trum); N. Chagrin MP (Cuya/Lake); Northfield (Summ); N. Perry [=Perry & Lakeshore MP] (Lake); Oak Harbor (Otta); Oak Openings MP [=OkOp] (Luca); Oberlin Res. (Lora); Ohio Brush Creek (Adam); Ohio Univ. Airport (Athe); OkOp [=Oak Openings MP] (Luca); Old Man's Cave SP (Hock); Old Woman's Creek SNP (Erie); ONWR [=Ottawa NWR] (Otta/Luca); Oregon [=Bayshore Power Plant] (Luca); Orrville (Wayn); O'Shaughnessy Res. (Dela); Ottawa Hills (Luca); Ottawa NWR [=ONWR] (Otta/Luca); Owensville (Cler); Oxford (Butl); Packard Pond (Trum); Paine Falls MP (Lake); Painesville Twp. Pk. (Lake); Paint Creek Lk. (High/Ross); Parkman (Geau); Parma Hts. (Cuya); Paulding (Paul); Paulding Ponds WA (Paul); Paulding Res. (Paul); Paulding Sewage Lagoons [=PSL] (Paul); Pennline Bog (Asht); Perkins Beach (Cuya); Perry [=N. Perry & Lakeshore MP] (Lake); Perrysville (Ashl); PHR [=Pleasant Hill Res.] (Rich/Ashl); Pickerel Creek WA (Sand); Pickerington Pond (Fran); Pine Lk. (Maho); Pleasant Hill Res. [=PHR] (Rich/Ashl); Plymouth Marsh (Asht); Portage Lakes SP (Summ); Pt. Clinton (Otta); Prairie Lane (Wayn); Proctorville (Lawr); PSL [=Paulding Sewage Lagoons] (Paul).

R THROUGH T: Ragersville (Tusc); Reno Beach (Luca); Richfield (Summ); Rittman (Wayn); River Road MP (Lake); Rocky Fork Lk. (High); Rocky River MP (Cuya); Rocky River mouth (Cuya); Rocky River Pk. (Cuya); Rome Twp. (Athe); Russell Pk. (Geau); Russellville (Brow); Sagamore Hills (Summ); St. Joseph Cemetery (Hami); Salt Creek Twp. (Holm); Salt Fork SP (Guer); Sandusky Bay (Erie/Otta/Sand); Sandusky River (Wyan); Sawmill Creek Resort (Erie); Scioto River bottoms (Scio); Scioto Trail SP/SF (Ross); Secor MP (Luca); Seiberling Naturealm (Summ); Seneca Lk. (Guer/Nobl); Shaker Lakes (Cuya); Sharon Woods (Hami); Shawnee Lookout Pk. (Hami); Sheldon's Marsh SNP (Erie); Shenango WA (Trum); Sherrod Pk. (Erie); Shreve (Wayn); Shreve Lk. WA (Wayn); Sidecut MP (Luca); Silver Creek MP (Summ); Silver Lake (Summ); Sims Pk. (Cuya); Slate Run MP (Pick); S. Bass Island (Otta); S. Bloomingville (Hock); S. Chagrin MP (Cuya); Spencer WA (Medi); Springfield (Clar); Springfield Lk. (Summ); Spring Grove Cemetery (Hami); Spring Valley WA [=SVWA] (Gree/Warr); Springville Marsh SNP (Sene); Stebbins Gulch (Geau); Streetsboro Bog (Port); Strongsville (Cuya); Strouds Run SP (Athe); Sugarcreek Rsv. (Mont); Sugar Creek (Tusc); Summit Lk. (Summ); SVWA [=Spring Valley WA] (Gree/Warr); Swine Creek MP (Geau); Tiffin (Sene); Tinkers Creek SP (Port); Toledo (Luca); Toledo Airport (Luca);

Touissant WA (Otta); Trenton (Butl); Troy (Miam); Twin Lakes (Port).

U THROUGH Z: Valley City (Medi); Vanlue (Hanc); Waite Hill (Lake); Walborn Res. (Port/Star); Walnut Beach (Asht); Warner Hollow (Asht); Warsaw (Cosh); Waterville (Luca); Wayland (Port); Wellington Res. (Lora); W. Branch SP (Port); W. Sister Island (Otta); Westwood (Hami); Whitehouse (Luca); Wildwood Pk. (Cuya); Willow Pt. WA (Erie); Wilmington Res. (Clin); Wingfoot Lk. (Port); Winous Pt. (Otta); Winton Woods (Hami); Wooster (Wayn); Worthington (Fran); Wright Patterson Air Force Base (Gree); Wyman MP (Lake); Xenia (Gree); Youngstown (Maho).