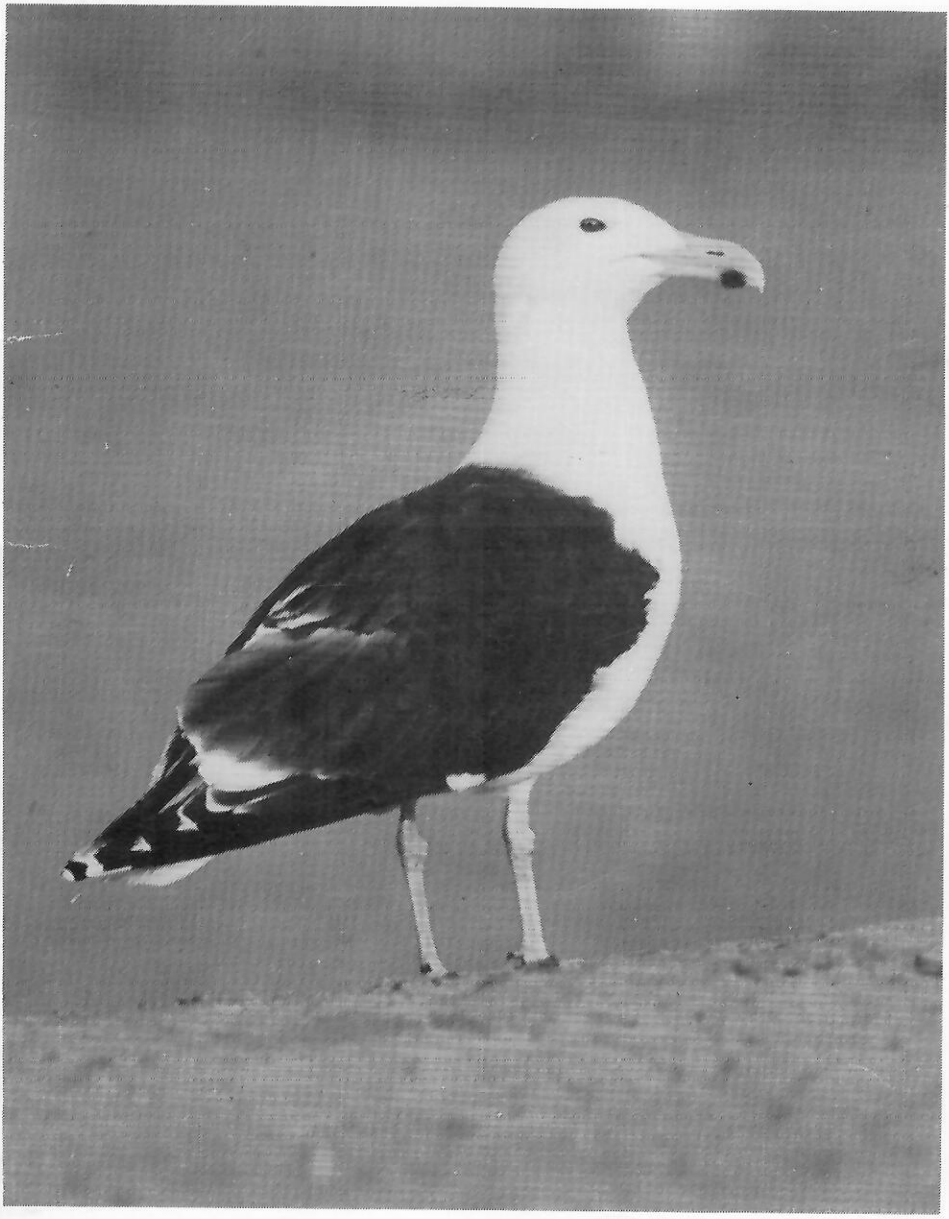
The Ohio
CARDINAL™
Vol 16, No. 4
Summer 1993



The Ohio Cardinal is devoted to the study and appreciation of Ohio's birdlife. The Ohio Cardinal is published quarterly.

Subcriptions: The subscription rate for four issues is $12.00. Send all subscriptions to--

The Ohio Cardinal
c/o Edwin C. Pierce
520 Swartz Road
Akron, OH 44319

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:

Robert Harlan
7072 Parma Park Blvd.
Parma Hts., OH 44130

THE OHIO CARDINAL:

Robert Harlan, Editor
Edwin C. Pierce, Publisher
Jim Heflich, Subscriptions
The Ohio Bird Records Committee: H. Thomas Bartlett, Secretary.
1833 S. Winfield Dr.
Tiffin, OH 44883
Members: Matt Anderson (Toledo), Jon Dunn (Dayton), Vic Fazio (Athens), Bruce Glick (Millersburg), Tom Kemp (Toledo), Cal Keppler (Youngstown), Charlotte Mathena (Dayton), Jim McCormac (Columbus), Larry Rosche (Kent), David Styer (Cincinnati).

Cover: Great Black-backed Gull. Conneaut Harbor. July 19, 1993. Photo by Gary Meszaros.

Blackburnian Warbler and Other Rare Nesters at Hinckley MP
by Norman J. Kotesovec, Jr.

[Editor's note: Hinckley Metropark in Medina County has long been recognized for the annual return of the "Hinckley Buzzards", which seems to be more of a media and community event than any true ornithological phenomenon. Nonetheless, Hinckley MP is a very productive birding area, featuring deep deciduous woodlands, a fine fishing lake, impressive geological formations, and much more. A few small areas, mostly along the park drives, were planted with various evergreens many years ago and have subsequently matured into small microhabitats reminiscent of more northerly climes. Only recently have we discovered that these evergreen islands have become attractive to rare "northern" nesting species, including Golden-crowned Kinglet, Magnolia Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler, Solitary Vireo, etc. This year, however, was the first year that Blackburnian Warbler was known to occur. The Ohio nesting habits of most of these species are very poorly understood, so the following article reveals a wealth of previously unknown information, especially regarding the Blackburnian Warbler. Since nesting investigations can often be somewhat dry, I think that you will be pleasantly surprised with Mr. Kotesovec's account.]

The female Blackburnian Warbler was initially observed--actually only glimpsed-- while briefly alighting upon the branch of a walnut tree. She was off in a flash; flying along the edge of a stand of spruces and disappearing among the branches. In consequence of the brevity of my sighting, I was left second guessing my judgement despite her unmistakable plumage. It was approximately 7:15 p.m. upon the 29th day of June, 1993; two singing, potentially territorial male Blackburnians had been reported by Rob Harlan some three weeks earlier within the same area and, with good reason, I was much excited; the possibility of a nesting pair quickly sprang to mind! The spot would seem an inappropriate site for nesting Blackburnians; a mown lawn that separates a shaded picnic area from a deeper tract of wood that stretches alongside West Drive to the road leading to the boat house at Hinckley Lake. I had little time to speculate for at 7:22 the female Blackburnian reappeared in the walnut tree. She would flit from limb to limb in feverish pursuit of some unseen prey; now resting upon a branch, then off again, hovering before a leaf and searching its underside for some unsuspecting insect. When she had gathered enough food she flew back to what I hoped might be her nest. She followed the same direction she had taken earlier; the edge of spruces that flanked the lawn upon which I stood.

This pattern, the collecting of food at the walnut and departure across the perimeter of the spruces, was repeated at 7:36, 7:45, and 8:01 p.m., when I was somewhat distracted by the presence of a male Black-throated Green Warbler foraging in the same walnut alongside the Blackburnian. All this while I had tried to get a fix upon the tree to which the female Blackburnian carried her food, and had narrowed it down to the two spruces in which she most frequently disappeared. But I couldn't be sure that once engulfed in the dense branches, she wasn't flying beyond this stand and crossing over the road into adjacent wood. With this in mind, the next time the Blackburnian Warbler dined at the walnut, I raced back to the spruce, darting pell-mell across the lawn and

looking, I am sure, rather ridiculous to joggers passing by, as I ran with binoculars in hand and face to the sky. This attempt proved fruitless in discovering a nest; the final sally had been at 8:22 p.m. As it was late and my wife Trish was ignorant of my whereabouts, I was forced to conclude my search.

The next day, June 30, I greatly hoped that if I relocated the Blackburnian female, I might successfully trace her to a nest. At 4:55 p.m. I found her foraging in the same walnut. Although I raced her in the same fashion as the previous day, I came to no conclusion upon the location of the nest. She returned to the walnut at 5:03. I ran the same race; still no results. The Blackburnian did not quickly return to the walnut, perhaps she had gone to forage elsewhere. In any case I had become distracted by the ever vocal Black-throated Green Warblers-- a male on either side of the lawn, each occupying its own fortress of conifers and each singing vigorously "zoo, zoo, zyder-zee." On most days I would only hear their persistent songs; upon this day, however, I was blessed to see both males out of their coniferous stronghold and foraging in the less densely matted deciduous branches of a Wild Black Cherry and the aforementioned walnut respectively, with Male "A" to my left and Male "B" to my right. While examining the leafy greenery Male "B" would forgo his song for "chip" notes. I would total five sightings of either Black-throated Green Warbler that day and I cannot dismiss the possibility of a third male-- Male "C", in a spruce stand across the street, for I often heard a third song, less buzzy than the other two; more musical in tonal quality and containing an additional note; best rendered as: "too, too, too, sider-see."

At 6:07 p.m. I relocated my Blackburnian in the walnut and, to paraphrase Sherlock Holmes, "The chase was afoot!" From this point until 7:08 I followed my practice of racing the female across the field each time she would give me the opportunity; however there were times when she would deviate from the expected flight plan and disappear into the spruce stand sooner than I had anticipated. Whichever course the Blackburnian took, her flights back and forth during this period totalled eight (6:07, 6:11, 6:18, 6:26, 6:31, 6:40, 6:45, and 7:08 p.m.). After much running back and forth I was now certain that the female flew to the same spruce and my last look through the glasses at 7:08 had me fairly convinced that I could narrow the precise nest site to three branches. I repositioned myself beside the spruce (which I think is a Norway Spruce) and waited. God is good! The Blackburnian returned, over the next 110 minutes, 27 times to the same exact spot-- the latter third portion of a towering branch, some 60 feet from the ground.

I could then follow the Blackburnian female from the spruce, across the lawn, to the walnut with my binoculars-- reversing the previous pattern. She seemed to be a most prodigious feeder, for there were times when I was writing notes that I missed her coming and only saw her leaving the nest. On several instances she was seen carrying fecal sacs from the nest. Not always relying upon my field glasses I could not be certain that her frequent demonstrations of parental devotion could not be attributed to confusion with the male Blackburnian; however when I used the binoculars for close examination I always focused upon the female.

The Blackburnian's trips to the nest were clocked at: 7:10, 7:12, 7:18, 7:23, 7:33, 7:39, 7:44, 7:46, 7:49, 7:50, 7:52, 7:54, 7:55, 8:28, 8:31, 8:34, 8:38, 8:39, 8:40, 8:42, 8:44, 8:46, 8:48, 8:51, 8:54, 8:57, and 8:58 p.m. Between 7:55 and 8:28 p.m., I spent time with two good friends, Mike

and Tina, who appeared by chance while walking their dog Pebbles. My attention was divided betwixt them and repeated glances to the spruce (for which I am most apologetic-- then, to my friends for my casual interest in them; now, to the reader for the obvious gap in the Blackburnian's feeding schedule). I left at 9:00 p.m.

On the 1st of July, between 5:00 and 6:15 p.m., I tallied the ministrations performed by the female Blackburnian at 14 trips to the nest. She departed somewhat from the usual pattern in that she didn't fly directly from the nest to the walnut, but alternated these trips with flights which passed over my head (as I sprawled across the hood of my car taking notes) to the spruce stand to my left, the territory of Male "A" Black-throated Green Warbler. While searching the upper story she came under the attention of a passing Cooper's Hawk which seemed to hesitate, hovering motionlessly above the tree into which the Blackburnian had disappeared. The Cooper's then flew off, unsuccessful. It had been noted on June 23 as it ministered to its own young; two plump and feathery fledglings which rent the treetops with their frenzied flurry of wings and shattered the calm with shrill, "monkey-like" cries-- reminiscent of the frustrated gesticulations of the chimpanzee in Johnny Weissmuller's old "Tarzan" movies. They occupied the extreme edge of a spruce stand where it joins the more deciduous wood that saddles a hillside that flanks Hinckley Lake.

Over the next few days these Cooper's Hawks could be found in either the same spruces or deeper in the deciduous wood. Whenever they were absent from the spruces, the trees would be commandeered by Male "A" Black-throated Green Warbler, which assumed the stand as part of his territory. In fact, so cognizant did both Males "A" and "B" Black-throated Green seem of the continued presence of the parent Cooper's Hawk that even when the harmless Turkey Vultures reeled overhead, the normally constant vocalizations of the warblers ceased!

As I had yet to see a male Blackburnian Warbler, I wondered if his absence could be accounted for by the frequent activity of the Cooper's Hawk, and if, regrettably, the male Blackburnian had been taken to fill the stomach of a young Cooper's Hawk. In any event, the female Blackburnian again proved a most active parent. Her time at the nest read: 5:05, 5:11, 5:18, 5:21, 5:23, 5:28, 5:29, 5:32, 5:44, 5:47, 5:57, 6:01, 6:03, and 6:13 p.m.

Before leaving at 6:15 p.m. on July 1, I was treated to a spontaneous explosion of "Canadian" birds-- all in the same frustrating moment-- forcing me to swing my field glasses from one to the other. There was the Red-breasted Nuthatch which I had first observed on June 10 (and subsequently on the 22nd; and again on the 23rd-- with another in its company; and the 29th as well); there was the spectacular male Magnolia Warbler whose presence I had not detected since June 10. He fluttered to a branch only five feet from my face, making the use of binoculars pointless; he fanned his tail and peered down at me; then in a heartbeat he was off, flying across the street. There was a Solitary Vireo as well, singing a jumbled little refrain which to my ear seemed to resemble qualities of both his Red-eyed and Yellow-throated brethren, with a gurgling note or two borrowed from the White-eyed Vireo. I had first made the acquaintance of the Solitary Vireo on the 22nd of June when I had found him singing upon the grounds of Redwing Cabin. On June 23 a pair of Solitaries were seen foraging together, one trailing behind the other, a branch apart.

I was able to spend the same amount of time at the Blackburnian's nest site on the 2nd of July, and what I was able to witness did not differ greatly from my previous observations. The tireless female totaled 26 trips to the nest in 65 minutes (from 5:07 to 6:12 p.m.), nearly doubling her performance during the same period the previous day! Curiously, considering the acceleration of feeding, I nearly fooled myself into thinking that I spotted the male Blackburnian at the nest and that the speed in trips could be attributed to his helpfulness. I am sure, however, that this was only blatant wishful thinking on my behalf, for I do not like to think that he ultimately resided in the belly of a young Cooper's Hawk.

At 6:09 p.m. the male Magnolia Warbler landed in the spruce opposite the spruce which cradled the young Blackburnians, and then flew within branches of the nest itself. The female Blackburnian, then ministering to her charges, shot forth from the branch; the male Magnolia having taken flight only inches ahead of her. It seemed that the female Blackburnian pursued the interloping Magnolia across the field to the walnut where both warblers occupied opposite sides of the tree. Shortly thereafter I left. The Blackburnian's time at the nest was clocked at: 5:07, 5:10, 5:11.5, 5:16, 5:16.5, 5:19, 5:21, 5:26, 5:27, 5:30, 5:32, 5:34, 5:38, 5:40, 5:42, 5:43, 5:43.5, 5:44.5, 5:47, 5:48.5, 5:50, 5:51, 6:06, 6:09, and 6:12 p.m.

On Saturday morning, the 3rd of July, I had the opportunity to spend a great deal of time at the site of the nest, and I hoped that I would accumulate some notes of interest. I had just left the car at 7:31 a.m., when Male "B" Black-throated Green Warbler darted from his coniferous perch and engaged another small passerine (possibly a Chipping Sparrow) in mid-air conflict, driving it across the open lawn into the stand of wood on the opposite side of the road. Male "B" briefly rested in the spruces to my left-- those commonly patrolled by Male "A"-- then reoccupied his own territory at my right and henceforth broke out with jubilant song.

At 7:43 a.m. I located the female Blackburnian for the first time that day. She was briefly seen at the walnut, then flew off in the direction of her nest-- although I did not actually see her visit it, having lost sight of her beforehand. At 7:52 I found the Blackburnian uncharacteristically gleaning the lower story of the spruce that harbored her young, but lost her in its dense branches. I soon located her again in some vines which festooned a spruce to the left of her nest, only to lose her once more.

At the Blackburnian's departure, I listened to the thin, wiry call of a Golden-crowned Kinglet. I had first observed this bird on the 17th of June, and on the 23rd I was fortunate to find an adult feeding two fledglings. There may very well have been more than three present, as their constant flitting made observations difficult. A Hooded Warbler made an appearance at 8:10-- seemingly out of place midway up a conifer. A third male Black-throated Green Warbler, Male "C", was spotted across the road; I heard his "musical" song and spied him atop a spruce in full sunlight. A Chipping Sparrow straddled a branch to the right of the nest and went unmolested in the Blackburnian's absence. Distractions were numerous!

At 8:21 a.m. I walked back to the walnut, seeking the Blackburnian there, only to find a Red-tailed Hawk sitting in a spruce to my left. I heard a Scarlet Tanager and searched the Black Cherry for him;

his"chip-burr" seemed directly overhead, but the thrashing about by the Red-tailed Hawk appeared to have frightened him and I only caught a glimpse of the tanager's portly shape as it flew off. Due to the arrival of the Red-tail, I was mindful of the number of hawks ever present, and I worried for the safety of the female Blackburnian Warbler. I did not wish her the same fate that I thought befell her mate.

Fears were allayed at 8:40 a.m. when I relocated the female Blackburnian in the walnut. She flew off toward the nest, but I could not be sure she visited it-- perhaps she was foraging for her own personal needs. I lost sight of her again until 9:31, when she was found in the shrubbery beneath the spruce containing her nest. She made a quick trip to the walnut, returned to the shrubbery, and was lost in the foliage at 9:34. I could not say whether she slipped to the nest, or whether she was still meeting her own demands. Again, I had only a brief frustrating glimpse of her in the undergrowth at 9:41. At 9:56 she returned to the walnut and was quickly off again to the spruce stand. I began to fear that she no longer had a nest to go back to!

At 10:28 a.m. I again relocated the Blackburnian female in the shrubby undergrowth which had seemed to displace both the walnut and the spruces as her chief point of interest. At 10:32 I walked to the base of the spruce for a closer look, where at 10:34, I was met by the female Blackburnian which alighted upon the branch of a young Flowering Dogwood some six feet from my face. She paused for a moment, then unhesitatingly dropped to the ground cover at my feet. My heart racing, I felt at once inspired by heavenly revelation-- perhaps the fledglings were at my feet! The female apparently slipped away; how she had affected her departure unnoticed I did not know-- perhaps I was dazed. In any case, I bent down and examined the low ground cover and discovered one tiny fledgling! Although I was overjoyed, I was aware of the youngster's precarious position for it was too near human traffic-- a discarded beer bottle laid only inches away and the gravel of the parking lot was only a few yards off. I might have trampled the fledgling myself!

The female Blackburnian rapidly accepted my presence and repeatedly returned to feed the youngster. At 11:00 a.m. she climbed to the upper branches and disappeared. I decided to hazard a look at the fledgling, but was careful not to get too close. The bird was patterned thusly: It was finely feathered, dark brown or black; its tail was roughly a quarter of an inch in length; two white wing bars were present, though the wings did not look large enough for flight-- in fact, the bird did not look old enough to be out of the nest; primaries and secondaries were not fully unsheathed; and the overall size was approximately 2.25 inches.

The female returned at 11:06 a.m. to repeatedly feed her offspring in the brush, continually giving tiny "chip" notes which became faster and higher in pitch upon locating her youngster on the ground. She left at 11:11 and returned at 11:27, fed her young and devoured a fecal sac. At 11:32, 11:56, 11:58 and 12:00 p.m. she ministered to her fledgling, and at the close of the last feeding, she carried off another fecal sac. At 12:02 she returned with the largest larvae I had yet seen and fed it to the youngster. She picked at some droppings that dotted the ground, ate a bit, flew off with some stringy waste, draped it on a branch, then wiped her bill on the same branch before flying away. Back at 12:05 with a fatter, if not larger larvae, the Blackburnian fed her young and was off. At 12:12 she fed a tiny larvae to her fledgling, which wiggled its little rump to dislodge a fecal sac, which the female promptly picked up and carried away.

In the absence of the female, the fledgling had previously sat restively. Soon, however, it began to preen itself and move about. The female returned at 12:19 p.m. with a winged insect. She was back almost immediately, feeding an unknown substance to the fledgling, which again released some waste. The parent unsuccessfully attempted to fly off with the waste, for it seemed that she punctured the fecal sac and discharged a stream of sticky liquid which fell to the earth. She hovered like a hummingbird, and looking much like a kite on a string, dropped to the ground divesting herself of the mess, and finally flew off to a branch to wipe her bill.

She returned at 12:26 p.m. and again at 12:32 with a winged insect. She did not attempt to remove the fecal sac! At 12:32 she tried to feed an oversized winged insect to her youngster, which was unable to swallow it although it made three attempts. Each time the female removed the insect from the fledglings mouth, mashed the bug further between her mandibles, and finally devoured it herself. At this time the female left with a fecal sac which she dropped a few yards off. She was back at 12:41 with smaller prey, and again at 12:43 with a very thin caterpillar. She departed with a fecal sac which she draped on the branch of a spruce.

As I sat beside the Flowering Dogwood, cross-legged and taking notes, the Blackburnian returned at 12:54 and 12:58 p.m. to feed her youngster and dispose of a fecal sac. At 1:02 she travelled the length of the dogwood's branch, only inches from my shoulder, coming so close I thought that she might alight upon me. We came face to face, peering in awe at each other-- a magical, miraculous moment. She landed about two feet from where my hand rested upon the grass, darted into the groundcover and fed her young. I saw her, for the last time, at 1:34, where until 1:38, she fed her fledgling four times. At 1:45 I thought it best to leave the Blackburnian Warbler alone with her tiny charge.

Although I returned on both the 4th and 5th of July I could not locate either parent or young those days or subsequently. I searched the area as best I could, but as it was a holiday, the lawn had become the site of a softball game. I found both the Solitary Vireo and the Golden-crowned Kinglet but no Blackburnian Warbler. I wished both mother and offspring the best of luck, and a curse upon all Red Squirrels everywhere!

On the 3rd of July I had been approached by a Park Ranger who had seen me in the area these past days and was eager to learn what I was doing. I told him of the female Blackburnian, showed him a picture of her in my field guide, and pointed out the fledgling to him. He asked if I thought we should leave the youngster lying there and I told him that I did not wish to separate it from its still attendant mother. His final remark to me was: "It's so nice to know that we have something so beautiful in the park." Well said, indeed! Hinckley is the well-known home of the "buzzard", and, for a season at least, it was also home to the Blackburnian Warbler as well.

Norman J. Kotesovec, Jr.
8102 Thornton Drive
Parma, OH 44129

Oak Openings Breeding Bird Census--

1993 marked the fourth year of the Oak Openings Breeding Bird Census. As in the previous three years, the census method consisted of bike riding eight (7 in 1990) 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. 108 species were found in 1993, plus 5 species found on non-census dates. This total represents the highest species count for census dates found thus far, with the average being 102.3 species. The 5853 individuals recorded this year also represents the high count of individuals found, with the average being 5327 individuals. The complete tally for all four years of the census is listed on the next page. Tom Kemp: 7021 Manore Rd., Whitehouse, OH 43571 and Matt Anderson: 12005 Oak River Lane, Whitehouse, OH 43571.

Ravenna Arsenal--

At over 22,000 acres, the Ravenna Arsenal in Portage County presents an enormous, virtually unbirded landscape-- but unfortunately, the area is strictly off-limits to the general public most of the year. However, thanks to a grant through The Nature Conservancy and the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, a summer bird inventory was undertaken this year. Most of the area was surveyed on foot, but drives along Breeding Bird Survey routes within the Arsenal were also accomplished. The listing printed here represents adjusted totals of individuals encountered while on foot plus BBS routes, minus known overlap of certain individuals. The individuals listed represent about 90% males. Totals are listed under the heading "RAV" on the accompanying table. Larry Rosche: 7473 Sylvan Drive, Kent, OH 44240.

Summit County--

1993 represented the 16th year that the Greater Akron Audubon Society has conducted a mid-June bird count in Summit County. In 1993, 43 observers found 15,107 individuals representing 115 species during 245 party hours. The number of species encountered is about average (with the highest tally being 127 species in 1988), but total individuals found seems a bit low. Throughout the years, we have found 168 species, including Wild Turkey and Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, both of which were new for us this year. We have averaged about 70 birds per party hour; this year we found about 62 birds per party hour. 1993 totals are listed under the heading "SUM" on the accompanying table. Carol Tveekrem: 621 Surfside Drive, Akron, OH 44319.

OAK OPENINGS BREEDING BIRD CENSUS (BY BICYCLE)

TOM KEMP / MATT ANDERSON

CHECKLIST ORDER

file: oakopngs

		1993	1992	1991	1990	AVG
1	PIED-BILLED GREBE	—	NC	—	—	0.0
2	GREAT BLUE HERON	3	5	6	2	4.0
3	GREAT EGRET	2	—	—	—	0.5
4	GREEN-BACKED HERON	2	3	6	2	3.8
5	BLACK-CR NIGHT-HERON	—	—	NC	—	0.0
6	CANADA GOOSE	NC	1	1	2	1.0
7	WOOD DUCK	4	3	11	2	5.0
8	MALLARD	7	13	12	5	9.3
9	TURKEY VULTURE	2	NC	NC	2	1.0
10	COOPER'S HAWK	3	3	3	2	2.8
11	RED-SHOULDERED HAWK	1	NC	NC	2	0.8
12	BROAD-WINGED HAWK	2	NC	1	1	1.0
13	RED-TAILED HAWK	5	4	1	3	3.3
14	AMERICAN KESTREL	2	—	4	1	1.8
15	RING-NECKED PHEASANT	4	12	5	6	6.8
16	NORTHERN BOBWHITE	15	14	23	22	18.5
17	KILLDEER	30	33	29	22	28.5
18	SPOTTED SANDPIPER	2	3	4	1	2.5
19	COMMON SNIPE	—	1	NC	2	0.8
20	AMERICAN WOODCOCK	4	NC	4	NC	2.0
21	ROCK DOVE	4	7	12	10	8.3
22	MOURNING DOVE	139	144	170	108	140.3
23	BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO	2	NC	3	NC	1.3
24	YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO	1	6	5	2	3.5
25	EASTERN SCREECH OWL	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
26	GREAT-HORNED OWL	1	NC	NC	NC	0.3
27	BARRED OWL	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
28	COMMON NIGHTHAWK	NC	—	—	—	0.0
29	WHIP-POOR-WILL	5	2	3	4	3.5
30	CHIMNEY SWIFT	10	11	21	7	12.3
31	RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD	6	3	11	5	7.0
32	BELTED KINGFISHER	5	3	5	3	4.0
33	RED-HEADED WOODPECKER	8	12	11	12	10.8
34	RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER	8	12	11	14	11.3
35	DOWNY WOODPECKER	57	31	60	45	48.3
36	HAIRY WOODPECKER	9	8	19	15	12.8
37	NORTHERN FLICKER	16	9	22	16	16.3
38	EASTERN WOOD-PEWEE	80	93	82	77	83.0
39	ACADIAN FLYCATCHER	24	16	22	24	21.5
40	ALDER FLYCATCHER	2	6	3	1	3.5
41	WILLOW FLYCATCHER	23	29	35	34	30.3
42	LEAST FLYCATCHER	1	4	1	—	1.5
43	EASTERN PHOEBE	6	3	5	5	4.8
44	GREAT CRESTED FLYCATCHER	34	32	36	35	34.3
45	EASTERN KINGBIRD	26	34	26	23	27.8
46	HORNED LARK	17	20	16	15	17.0
47	PURPLE MARTIN	30	24	25	15	23.5
48	TREE SWALLOW	5	4	5	10	6.0
49	N ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW	7	5	6	7	6.8
50	BANK SWALLOW	161	160	266	120	184.8
51	BARN SWALLOW	55	38	59	66	54.5
52	BLUE JAY	105	114	128	115	115.0
53	AMERICAN CROW	137	115	119	111	120.5
54	BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE	107	86	84	86	91.3
55	TUFTED TITMOUSE	131	136	121	80	117.0
56	RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH	—	1	NC(1)	1	0.5
57	WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH	30	23	31	37	30.3
58	BROWN CREEPER	2	2	1	—	1.3
59	CAROLINA WREN	28	33	23	9	23.3
60	HOUSE WREN	209	166	139	97	153.3
61	GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET	—	—	NC	1	0.3
62	BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER	38	33	41	21	33.5
63	EASTERN BLUEBIRD	24	28	30	29	27.8
64	VEERY	40	39	39	51	42.3
65	HERMIT THRUSH	2	—	1	—	0.8
66	WOOD THRUSH	85	59	59	34	61.8
67	AMERICAN ROBIN	462	494	373	299	407.0
68	GRAY CATBIRD	278	245	234	166	230.8
69	NORTHERN MOCKINGBIRD	2	1	1	—	1.0
70	BROWN THRASHER	9	9	13	9	10.0
71	CEDAR WAXWING	151	144	126	88	127.3
72	EUROPEAN STARLING	171	126	149	92	134.3
73	WHITE-EYED VIREO	13	5	6	10	8.5
74	BELL'S VIREO	—	—	—	1	0.3
75	SOLITARY VIREO	6	5	2	2	3.8
76	YELLOW-THROATED VIREO	33	32	29	24	29.5
77	WARBLING VIREO	34	41	33	24	33.0
78	RED-EYED VIREO	113	97	111	121	110.5
79	BLUE-WINGED WARBLER	44	46	41	30	40.3
80	GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER	1	—	—	—	0.3
—	(BREWSTER'S WARBLER)	—	—	—	1	0.3
81	TENNESSEE WARBLER	—	—	—	1	0.3
82	NORTHERN PARULA	—	1	—	—	0.3
83	YELLOW WARBLER	32	44	35	19	32.5
84	CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER	8	10	8	6	8.3
85	BLACK-THR BLUE WARBLER	1	—	—	—	0.3
86	YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER	—	1	NC(1)	—	0.3
87	BLACK-THR GREEN WARBLER	—	—	NC(1)	—	0.0
88	YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER	—	NC(1)	1	—	0.3
89	PINE WARBLER	3	5	6	3	4.3
90	PRAIRIE WARBLER	—	—	2	NC(1)	0.5
91	CERULEAN WARBLER	2	1	3	2	2.0
92	BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER	1	—	2	—	0.8
93	AMERICAN REDSTART	7	7	6	3	6.3
94	OVENBIRD	91	90	72	91	86.0
95	LOUISIANA WATERTHRUSH	—	—	1	—	0.3
96	KENTUCKY WARBLER	3	—	—	1	1.0
97	MOURNING WARBLER	1	2	2	1	1.5
98	COMMON YELLOWTHROAT	161	165	203	140	167.3
99	HOODED WARBLER	6	10	12	7	8.8
100	CANADA WARBLER	—	—	NC(1)	—	0.0
101	YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT	13	9	10	10	10.5
102	SUMMER TANAGER	—	—	1	2	0.8
103	SCARLET TANAGER	45	58	49	41	47.8
104	NORTHERN CARDINAL	186	180	139	132	159.0
105	ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK	25	20	31	14	22.5
106	BLUE GROSBEAK	NC(1)	—	NC(1)	NC(1)	0.0
107	INDIGO BUNTING	353	347	346	328	346.0
108	DICKCISSEL	3	—	—	—	0.8
109	RUFOUS-SIDED TOWHEE	65	63	65	56	67.3
110	CHIPPING SPARROW	341	283	219	199	260.5
111	FIELD SPARROW	132	108	146	127	127.8
112	VESPER SPARROW	30	34	33	31	32.0
113	LARK SPARROW	1	1	2	1	1.3
114	SAVANNAH SPARROW	24	19	20	28	22.8
115	GRASSHOPPER SPARROW	28	12	22	20	20.0
116	SONG SPARROW	320	256	277	172	256.3
117	SWAMP SPARROW	15	11	22	11	14.8
118	BOBOLINK	4	—	NC(1)	2	1.5
119	RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD	118	134	141	107	125.0
120	EASTERN MEADOWLARK	24	24	22	17	21.8
121	COMMON GRACKLE	161	156	183	208	181.5
122	BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD	107	110	111	98	106.5
123	ORCHARD ORIOLE	11	19	15	4	12.0
124	NORTHERN ORIOLE	66	65	66	53	66.0
125	PURPLE FINCH	1	NC(1)	3	—	1.0
126	HOUSE FINCH	62	72	108	41	78.3
127	RED CROSSBILL	—	—	NC(4)	—	0.0
128	AMERICAN GOLDFINCH	79	114	105	56	88.5
129	HOUSE SPARROW	97	126	123	77	106.3
	TOTAL SPECIES (W/O NC)	106	97	102	102	102.3
	ADDITIONAL "NC" SPECIES	5	11	16	7	9.8
	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS (W/O NC)	5653	5448	5609	4398	5327

NOTES: 1) #'S ARE OF SINGING MALES (OR PAIRS) FOUND IN JUNE/JULY ON 8 CENSUS ROUTES (7 IN 1990) IN THE OAK OPENINGS.
2) "NC" INDICATES SPECIES WAS OBSERVED DURING JUNE OR EARLY JULY BUT NOT ON THE CENSUS ITSELF.
3) AVERAGES EXCLUDE ANY "NC" SIGHTINGS.

SPECIES	RAV	SUM
Great Blue Heron	47	108
Green-bck Heron	9	28
Mute Swan	0	3
Canada Goose	130	714
Wood Duck	54	79
Am. Black Duck	0	20
Mallard	45	502
Blue-winged Teal	6	2
Hooded Merganser	8	0
Turkey Vulture	111	52
N. Harrier	5	0
Sharp-shinned Hawk	3	4
Cooper's Hawk	6	13
Red-shldrd Hawk	2	7
Broad-winged Hawk	1	10
Red-tailed Hawk	78	42
Am. Kestrel	16	14
Ring-nckd Pheasant	6	0
Ruffed Grouse	1	0
Wild Turkey	3	2
N. Bobwhite	24	1
Virginia Rail	2	2
Sora	6	0
Am. Coot	0	2
Killdeer	57	115
Spotted Sandpiper	1	5
Am. Woodcock	37	6
Ring-billed Gull	0	163
Herring Gull	0	19
Rock Dove	22	261
Mourning Dove	77	475
Black-billed Cuckoo	10	4
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	9	4
Barn Owl	1	0
E. Screech-Owl	2	8
Great Horned Owl	6	4
Barred Owl	6	7
Common Nighthawk	0	25
Whip-poor-will	0	5
Chimney Swift	40	307
Ruby-thrtd Hummer	57	33
Belted Kingfisher	19	32
Red-headed Woodp.	0	7
Red-bellied Woodp.	42	71
Yllw-blld Sapsucker	2	1
Downy Woodpecker	76	93
Hairy Woodpecker	32	31
N. Flicker	107	78
Pileated Woodpecker	18	13
E. Wood-Pewee	179	87
Acadian Flycatcher	123	61
Alder Flycatcher	61	2
Willow Flycatcher	72	35
Least Flycatcher	9	2
E. Phoebe	125	34
Great Crstd Flycatcher	53	66
E. Kingbird	77	33
Horned Lark	1	4
Purple Martin	0	54
Tree Swallow	125	88
N. Rough-wngd Swllw	15	76
Bank Swallow	18	546
Barn Swallow	83	155
Blue Jay	220	388
Am. Crow	205	252
Black-cppd Chickadee	234	285
Tufted Titmouse	242	208
White-brstd Nuthatch	78	67
Brown Creeper	1	0
Carolina Wren	5	40
House Wren	296	132
Marsh Wren	2	2
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	27	26
E. Bluebird	199	24
Veery	220	17
Wood Thrush	184	107
Am. Robin	535	1092
Gray Catbird	501	234
N. Mockingbird	0	1
Brown Thrasher	61	6
Cedar Waxwing	170	183
Eur. Starling	276	1120
White-eyed Vireo	86	5
Solitary Vireo	3	3
Yellow-throated Vireo	108	17
Warbling Vireo	11	46
Red-eyed Vireo	367	166
Blue-winged Warbler	163	50
Yellow Warbler	478	195
Chestnut-sided Warbler	65	1
Black-thr. Green Warb.	0	2
Cerulean Warbler	29	19
Black & White Warbler	4	0
Am. Redstart	51	17
Prothonotary Warbler	0	1
Ovenbird	39	23
Louisiana Waterthrush	3	3
Kentucky Warbler	4	0
Mourning Warbler	2	0
Com. Yellowthroat	683	201
Hooded Warbler	114	91
Yellow-breasted Chat	22	7
Scarlet Tanager	136	38
N. Cardinal	287	479
Rose-brsted Grosbeak	209	54
Indigo Bunting	154	99
Rufous-sided Towhee	512	83
Chipping Sparrow	17	160
Field Sparrow	688	92
Savannah Sparrow	18	14
Grasshopper Sparrow	3	6
Henslow's Sparrow	9	0
Song Sparrow	653	427
Swamp Sparrow	65	40
Dark-eyed Junco	0	2
Bobolink	49	34
Red-winged Blackbird	420	674
E. Meadowlark	42	23
Com. Grackle	170	1134
Brown-headed Cowbird	306	233
Orchard Oriole	3	4
N. Oriole	64	126
Purple Finch	15	23
House Finch	43	444
Am. Goldfinch	359	393
House Sparrow	25	879

Summer 1993 Overview
by Robert Harlan

During June and July 1993, weather patterns throughout the state were mostly unremarkable, although in general, these months were hotter than average. Precipitation varied from region to region, but heavy rains in early June likely proved destructive for birds with nesting already underway. Conversely, these rains provided valuable habitat for many unusual summering species in Seneca Co. particularly, including Green-winged Teal, N. Shoveler, Ruddy Duck, and Am. Coot.

Shorebird migration was generally favorable, while both spring and fall passerine movements spilled over into the summer months. Most remarkable of these passerines were a total of 4 inland Tennessee Warblers, banded 7/21 & 23/93. These must have been extremely early fall migrants. In terms of nesting species, quite a few Red-breasted Nuthatches were discovered, and Golden-crowned Kinglets and Blackburnian Warblers were confirmed nesters at Hinckley MP.

Two premier rarities were discovered this season. Ohio's third White Ibis lingered for most of the day 7/19/93 at Rocky River MP. If this bird had only remained for a few more hours, numerous other observers would have had the chance to observe it-- however, once it vacated the premises at 2:45 p.m., it was never seen again, to the consternation of many. Meanwhile, a slippery Swainson's Warbler at Jefferson Lake SP 6/24-7/5/93 eluded the grasp of many observers during its stay, revealing itself only to a fortunate few. Ohio has only 3 or 4 previous verifiable records of this species-- perhaps not coincidentally, several (undocumented, and therefore unverifiable) reports of this species emerged from Jefferson Lake SP during the 1960's and early 1970's. Obviously, further field work is warranted at this location.

In the following accounts, an asterisk (*) signifies that a documentation has been submitted by the observer indicated, and that this documentation has been accepted by the Ohio Bird Records Committee. Please see the Committee Report on the inside back cover of this issue for records which: a) are pending an initial vote, b) are to be recirculated, and c) have not been accepted by the Committee.

"The Reports" section is intended to be read in phylogenetic order. The specific county location of most sites is listed in the accounts the first time each site is mentioned. County names are often abbreviated by using their first four letters-- "Hanc", representing Hancock Co., for example. Other commonly used place name abbreviations used in this issue are: BuCr (Buck Creek SP/C.J. Brown Res., Clark Co.); CPNWRC (Cedar Point Nat. Wildlife Refuge Count, Lucas Co., compiled by Joe Komorowski); CVNRA (Cuyahoga Valley Nat. Recreation Area, Cuyahoga/Summit Cos.); FRes (Findlay Reservoirs, Hancock Co.); GLSM FH (Grand Lake-St. Mary's Fish Hatchery, Auglaize Co.); GRSRS (Grand River Scenic River Survey, Ashtabula/Lake/Trumbull Cos.); HBSP (Headlands Beach SP, Lake Co.); Lksh (Lakeshore MP, Lake Co.); Magee (Magee Marsh WA, Ottawa/Lucas Cos.); OkOp (Oak Openings, mostly Lucas Co.); ONWR (Ottawa NWR, Ottawa/Lucas Cos.); ONWRC (Ottawa NWR Count, Ottawa/Lucas Cos., compiled by Ed Pierce); RavArs (Ravenna Arsenal, Portage Co.); Springville (Springville Marsh State Nature Preserve, Seneca Co.); & SVWA (Spring Valley WA, Greene/Warren Cos.).

Loons through Herons

Common Loon-- 2 breeding-plumaged adults summered at a Shalersville (Port) lake. Ohio has no historical breeding record of this species (LR). The normal summer stragglers were reported from elsewhere: 1 off Perkins Beach (Cuya) 6/1-6 (W. & N. Klamm, P. Lozano); 2 Alum Creek Res. (Dela) 6/1-14 (KA); 1 Lakeshore MP [hereafter Lksh] (Lake) 6/1-6 (JP), and again 7/17 (JP); 3 Findlay Res. [hereafter FRes] (Hanc) 6/1, 4 there 6/29, and 2 there 7/27 (BH); 1 Buck Creek SP [also known as C.J. Brown Res., hereafter BuCr] (Clar) 6/6 (DO); 2 Wellington Res. (Lora) 6/21-7/1 (NKr); 1 Oberlin Res. (Lora) 7/1 (NKr); & a summering imm. at W. Twin Lk. (Port) (LR).

Pied-billed Grebe-- 3 pairs nested in Seneca Co., with 2 pair in Thompson Twp. and 1 at Springville Marsh SNP [hereafter Springville] (TB). An adult with 4 young were seen along the Grand River as part of the Grand River Scenic River Survey [hereafter GRSRS] (Asht/Lake/Trum) during June (fide TB). An unspecified number in the Summit Co. portion of the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area [hereafter CVNRA] (Cuya/Summ) in July was interesting (HMZ). 1 at BuCr 7/11 was peculiar (DO). Max 11 Cedar Point National Wildlife Refuge Count [hereafter CPNWRC] (Luca) on both 6/13 & 7/11.

Am. White Pelican-- 1 was at Conneaut (Asht) 6/8 (JP).

Double-crested Cormorant-- The 180 nests at W. Sister Island in 1992 represented the first successful Ohio nestings since about 1880-- this year, 300 nests were present (MS). Inland: up to 30 were present during the period at Meander Res. (Trum/Maho) (NB); 5-10 summered at L. Rockwell (Port) (LR, CH); & 2-4 summered at O'Shaughnessy Res. (Dela) (KA).

Am. Bittern-- No reports.

Least Bittern-- Singles were found on the Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge Count [hereafter ONWRC] (Otta/Luca) of 6/6 and at Barberton (Summ) 7/31 (J. Vanderpoel).

Great Blue Heron-- 2400 nests were present on W. Sister Island this summer, up from 2100 last year (MS). Gara found about 20 nests at Culberson SNP (Clin) 6/24. A swimming "GBH" at Cowan Lk. (Clin) 7/24 must have been an interesting sight (LG). In the northeast, colonies were located in Cuya, Geau, Lora, Medi, Port, Summ, & Trum, plus 258 nests were counted at the Ashtabula Co. Airport (all B. Carlson).

Great Egret-- 130 were tallied on the ONWRC of 6/6, while the CPNWRC totaled 72 birds 7/11. These birds were undoubtedly from the W. Sister Island colony, which totalled 750 nests this year (MS). From 3-4 summered in the CVNRA (Cuya portion) (DAC, P. Peskin). One in Holmes Co. 6/30 was interesting (JKl). The 27 near Fireside (Sene) 7/26 were likely residents of the Lake Erie marsh area just to the north (TB).

Snowy Egret-- Up to 4 summered at Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge [hereafter ONWR] (Otta/Luca) (m. obs.). These most likely represented the 8 nests at W. Sister Is. (MS).

Little Blue Heron-- No reports.

Cattle Egret-- Only reports: 1 Mentor (Lake) 7/1 (JP); 2 Sandusky (Erie) 7/9 (JH); & 1 Magee Marsh WA [hereafter Magee] (Otta/Luca) 7/27 (KA). No nestings took place on W. Sister Island, but nesting apparently did occur on Turning Point Is. (Erie) in Sandusky Bay (fide MS).

Green-backed Heron-- The 20 recorded in the CVNRA on an unspecified July date was by far the high count (L. Kopka).

Black-crowned Night Heron-- 98 were tallied on the ONWRC 6/6. The W. Sister Island colony dropped to 750 nests this summer (MS).

Yellow-crowned Night Heron-- 2 adults were at Greenlawn Dam (Fran) in late July (KA). An unspecified number returned to downtown Dayton (Mont), being found 6/19 (T. Little) and present at least through 7/31 (CM). Pogacnik reported a single at Willoughby (Lake) 6/28.

White Ibis-- Ohio's third record was found by Les & Jean Andelson at Rocky River MP (Cuya) the morning of 7/19. This 1st-year bird remained only until about 2:45 p.m., and was not found again (RHr*, TLP).

Waterfowl

Tundra Swan-- The ONWRC logged one 7/4.

Mute Swan-- A pair with 2 young were seen at Mogadore Res. (Port) (fide LR). Up to 9 were present on the ONWRC 6/6, while 2 summered at Medusa Marsh (Erie) (fide RHr). A single was at Lorain (Lora) 7/13 (TLP). 2 were at the Grand Lake-St. Mary's Fish Hatchery [hereafter GLSM FH] (Augl) 7/31 (RC).

Canada Goose-- Max 920 ONWRC 7/4. Inland, 250+ at Salt Fork SP (Guer) 7/24 indicates a locally healthy population, even in the unglaciated southeastern portion of the state (MAr).

Wood Duck-- Max 78 CPNWRC 6/13. LePage observed broods of 15 and 18 at Little Portage WA (Otta) 6/3.

Green-winged Teal-- Locally favorable conditions allowed a pair to nest near Fireside (TB). An adult male at Springville 6/5 was probably a migrant (TB). 2 on the CPNWRC 7/11 could have been residents or early returnees.

Am. Black Duck-- 20 were recorded throughout Summit Co. in mid-June (fide CT). Nesting was reported from L. Rockwell (LR). The ONWRC teams found none 6/6 or 7/4, and the CPNWRC efforts located only 1 bird 7/11. Northeastern Ohio has become the stronghold for this declining species.

Mallard-- Max 565 ONWRC 6/6. Inland, 191 were at N. Chagrin MP (Cuya/Lake) 6/28 (KM).

N. Pintail-- 1 was at ONWR 7/17 (CH).

Blue-winged Teal-- 5 pair nested near Fireside and another did likewise at Springville (both TB). At least 1 pair was at Specht Marsh (Carr) in mid-July (MJ). In addition to the L. Erie marshes, this species may have also nested in Hanc, Summ, & Port. Max 20 ONWR 7/17 (CH).

N. Shoveler-- A nesting pair near Fireside was an excellent inland discovery (TB). 1 was at ONWR 7/26 (JP).

Gadwall-- A male at Alum Creek Res. 6/7 was odd (m. obs.). 4 each were noted on the ONWRC 6/6 and the CPNWRC 7/11.

Am. Wigeon-- The only potential nesters were found by the CPNWRC, where 4 were tallied 6/13 and 26 counted 7/11. 3 were interesting at Castalia (Erie) 7/26 (JP), while a fall migrant was at Conneaut 7/30 (KM).

Ring-necked Duck-- A pair was intriguing at Little Portage WA 6/3 (TLP). Ohio still awaits a solid nesting record for this species.

Greater Scaup-- A male at Conneaut 6/8 was certainly behind

schedule (JP). Very few summer records exist for Ohio.

Lesser Scaup-- From 7/5 on, a male was observed at Lorain (TLP). The CPNWRC recorded 4 Lesser's 6/13, while the ONWRC found 1 bird 7/4.

Hooded Merganser-- Definite nesting include: 2 young seen along the Grand River in Leroy Twp. (Lake) 6/24 (JP); 2 broods seen at Little Portage WA 6/3 (TLP); & a brood seen at the Ravenna Arsenal [hereafter RavArs] (Port) (D. Rice, T. Morgan, fide LR). Other likely nesters include: an unspecified number on the GRSRS in June (fide TB); 1 ONWR 6/6-7/26 (ONWRC, JP); & a female at the CVNRA (Cuya portion) 6/21 (DAC). 2 female-plumaged birds at BuCr 7/11 were most likely wandering first-year birds (DO).

Common Merganser-- The female remained along the Rocky River in Rocky River MP at least through 6/5 (W. & N. Klamm, RHr).

Red-breasted Merganser-- Lakefront stragglers were as expected: 1 Headlands Beach SP [hereafter HBSP] 6/5 (RHn); 1 Sims Pk. (Cuya) 6/19 (RHn); 3 Walnut Beach (Asht) 7/11 (CH); & 1 Lorain 7/26 (JP). 2 remained inland at FRes 6/1 (BH).

Ruddy Duck-- 2 males and a female remained near Fireside through June, providing another excellent potential nesting record for this site (TB). Up to 3 non-breeders lingered at Oberlin Res. through 7/1 (NKr). A male off Gordon Park (Cuya) 6/26 was peculiar (RHn).

Vultures through Rails

Black Vulture-- Only reported from Adams Co. (DO, EP).

Osprey-- Singles at the RavArs 6/6 (LR) and in Garfield Hts. (Cuya) 6/10 (KM) were likely spring migrants. 1 at FRes 6/22 (BH) and 2 there 7/6 (fide BH) are assumed to be wanderers. Singles at Rocky River MP 7/21 (JP); BuCr 7/24 (RHr, EP, J. Heflich); & L. Rockwell 7/28 (CH) were probably fall returnees.

Bald Eagle-- 2 adults and 9 imm. were tallied on the ONWRC of 7/4. Inland nesting attempts were reported from L. Rockwell (LR); Mosquito Lk. (Trum) (CB, NB); Meander Res. (CB, NB); Geauga Co. (2 young fledged, fide DB); Kinsman (Trum) (CB); & Shenango WA (Trum) (CB). Reports away from nesting areas include: an adult seen from an airplane near West Manchester (Preb) 6/1 (fide J. Shrader & CM); 1 imm. Geneva (Asht) 6/18 (JP); 1 adult near Antwerp (Paul) 7/3-4 (DMD); 1 imm. Lksh 7/24 (JP); & 1 adult BuCr 7/31 (fide DO).

N. Harrier-- A nest produced 2 young at RavArs. 4 young were banded from a nest in Washington Twp. (Sand), and a pair was seen regularly near Fireside (both TB). Another nesting pair was present at Woodbury WA (Cosh) (ES). Other interesting reports include: 2 female-plumaged birds at Fairport Harbor (Lake) through the period (LR, EB); 1 Killdeer Plains WA (Wyan) 7/2 (KA); 1 Jefferson Twp. (Asht) 7/10 (JP); 1 Barberton 7/28 (J. Vanderpoel); & 2 Holm 8/3 (JKl).

Sharp-shinned Hawk-- Reports came from Cuya, Hanc, Jeff, Lake, Luca, Summ, & Port. The only reported probable nesting was at S. Chagrin MP (Cuya) (KM).

Red-shouldered Hawk-- A single along the Sandusky River in Seneca Twp. 6/23 was the first summer record in over 10 years for Seneca Co. (TB). Another single along the Sandusky in nearby Tymochtee Twp. (Wyan) 6/16 was also of note (TB).

Merlin-- An adult male moving through eastern Toledo (Luca) 6/8 was certainly a late migrant (GK).

Peregrine Falcon-- Based on very sketchy details, nestings were though to have occurred in Toledo & Columbus (Fran). A pair at Cleveland (Cuya) raised 2 young (m. obs.), and a pair at Cincinnati (Hami) raised 1 young (J. Hays). Dayton also hosted a nesting pair (fide J. Shrader & C. Mathena).

N. Bobwhite-- Gara found 23 in Adams Co. 6/12.

King Rail-- A late migrant was observed for several minutes at Streetsboro Bog (Port) 6/6 (CH). Only very rarely has this species been found in migration in recent years.

Virginia Rail-- Reported from Grand River WA (Trum), Killbuck WA (Wayn/Holm), ONWR, Specht Marsh, Springville, and Summ & Port.

Sora-- Reported only at ONWR, Specht Marsh, Springville, & Port.

Common Moorhen-- 3 pair nested at Springville (TB). The only other reports were of singles on the CPNWRC 6/13 and at ONWR 7/4-26 (m. obs.).

Am. Coot-- 2+ pair nested near Fireside and another nested at Springville (TB). 2 were at Turkeyfoot Lk. (Summ) 6/11 (B. Szabo et al., fide CT). Only singles were found elsewhere: CPNWRC 6/13; ONWRC 7/4; & 1 Metzger Marsh WA (Luca) 7/26 (JP). Pay close attention to coots and moorhens!

Shorebirds through Terns

Black-bellied Plover-- The latest migrant was at HBSP 6/12 (RHn).

Lesser Golden-Plover-- 1 had returned to Metzger Marsh WA by 7/26 (JP).

Semipalmated Plover-- 17 spring migrants were still present for the ONWRC 6/6, and 18 fall migrants had returned there by 7/27 (KA). A single at L. Rockwell 6/26 was a very early fall migrant (LR).

Piping Plover-- Singles were noted at Conneaut 6/8 and 7/22 (JP). It is not known if the same individual was involved in both sightings. If there are to be any future nestings of this endangered species in Ohio, the long sandy beach at Conneaut would seem to be the logical location. One lingered at this site from 4/26 to 5/15 last year.

Killdeer-- Max 210 L. Rockwell 7/22 (CH). 70 at Cowan Lk. 7/20 was a good count (LG).

Am. Avocet-- An impressive showing: 2 adults each at Walnut Beach and Conneaut 7/3 (possibly the same individuals moving along the lakeshore) (CH, JP); 1 ONWR 7/11 (JS), with 2 there 7/13 (KA); 1 Fostoria Res. #4 (Hanc) 7/20 (K. Noblet & S. Ross, fide BH); & a probable adult male at L. Rockwell 7/28 (CH).

Greater Yellowlegs-- A single at Lorain 6/23 could represent an extremely late spring migrant, a wanderer, or most likely a very early fall migrant (NKr). Max 12 ONWR 7/13 (KA).

Lesser Yellowlegs-- Highs include 55 ONWR 7/13 (KA); 32 Green Springs (Sand) 7/26 (BS); & 30 Paulding (Paul) 7/11 (DMD). One returned to FRes by 6/29, an expected fall arrival date (BH).

Solitary Sandpiper-- Max 24 L. Rockwell 7/23 (CH), but 23 in Tuscarawas Co. 7/24 was substantially more significant, given the area (ES).

Willet-- Five reports signify a good passage: 1 Lorain 7/7 (TLP); 2 Gordon Pk. 7/8 (TLP); 2 Lksh 7/17 (JP); 2 Conneaut 7/19 (LR), and 3 there 7/27 (MJ); & 1 HBSP 7/25 (LR, RHn, EB).

Upland Sandpiper-- Birds in appropriate nesting habitat include: 2 through the period along Co.

Road 45 in Jefferson Co. (MAr, MJ); 2 through the period near Fairport Harbor (JP); 2 Killdeer Plains WA 6/11 (JH); 1 Mansfield Airport (Rich) 6/30 (JH); 1 exhibiting agitated behavior east of Beaver (Pike) 7/2 (DM); 1 Dayton International Airport (Mont) 7/9 (SU); & 3 Springfield Airport (Clar) 7/24 (RHr, EP, J. Heflich). Up to 8 along Corduroy Rd. in Lucas Co. 7/25-26 were migrants (JS, JP).

Whimbrel-- As expected: 3 HBSP 7/25 (LR, RHn), and 1 there 7/30-31 (RHn, EB); 1 Corduroy Rd. 7/26 (JP); & 1 Lorain 7/31 (TLP).

Hudsonian Godwit-- 1 on the ONWRC 6/6 was an excellent summer sighting.

Marbled Godwit-- 2 were at ONWR 7/26 (JP). Another was at Lorain 7/26-28 (TLP, NKr).

Ruddy Turnstone-- Late spring migrants are typical, so 6 on the ONWRC of 6/6 were as expected. 1 returned to Conneaut 7/22 (JP).

Red Knot-- A single was at Conneaut 7/22 (JP).

Sanderling-- FRes attracted 8 spring migrants 6/1 (BH). From 3 to 6 adults were at Conneaut 7/22-30 (m. obs.).

Semipalmated Sandpiper-- The ONWRC of 6/6 recorded 42 spring migrants. 44 fall migrants were there by 7/17 (CH). Inland, 32 were at L. Rockwell 7/22 (LR).

Western Sandpiper-- A single at Paulding 7/17 was a noteworthy find (DMD). Up to 7 adults were identified at ONWR 7/17-26 (CH, KA, JP). Another adult was at Conneaut 7/22-27 (JP, MJ), while 1-2 more were at Lorain 7/19-8/3 (TLP).

Least Sandpiper-- Highs: 37 ONWR 7/17 (CH); 35 L. Rockwell 7/23 (CH); & 30 Paulding 7/11 (DMD). An early adult returned to L. Rockwell by 6/23, while in comparison, the first juvenile was noted there 7/18 (LR).

White-rumped Sandpiper-- 2 ONWRC 6/6; 1 ONWR 7/14 (TB).

Baird's Sandpiper-- 1 Conneaut 7/22 (JP); 2 ONWR 7/14 (TB).

Pectoral Sandpiper-- Max 8 Green Springs 7/26 (BS). A single at the Hebron Fish Hatchery (Lick) 7/3 was the earliest returnee (DO).

Dunlin-- From 1-2 were at ONWR 7/17-31 (m. obs.). At least 1 of these birds was in basic plumage, which would seem to signify a wanderer rather than an early migrant. 35 remained from spring on the ONWRC 6/6.

Stilt Sandpiper-- Up to 12 were tallied at ONWR 7/13-31 (m. obs.).

Ruff-- Always a rarity, 1 was at ONWR 7/11-13 (JS, ET, KA).

Short-billed Dowitcher-- Max 131 ONWR 7/17 (CH). 40 were counted there 7/9 (JB). 19 were in Paulding 7/12 (DMD).

Long-billed Dowitcher-- 2 birds were seen and heard at ONWR 7/14 (TB). A mid-July date for this species defies explanation.

Common Snipe-- 1 Springville 6/5 (TB); 1 Mallard Club Marsh WA (Luca) 7/1 (ET); & 1 ONWR 7/14 (TB). Only reports.

Wilson's Phalarope-- An breeding-plumaged female was at ONWR 7/13 (KA). Curiously, a male was there the next day (TB). An unspecified bird was at the same site 7/26 (JP).

Laughing Gull-- Hannikman found an adult at HBSP 6/19. Another adult (or the same?) was at Conneaut 7/10 & 22 (JP). An unspecified bird was at Lksh 6/29 (JP).

Bonaparte's Gull-- Numbers built up to 450 at HBSP by 7/30 (KM),

as expected. Inland late summer sightings are more noteworthy, however: 9 L. Rockwell 7/29 (CH); 1 GLSM FH 7/31 (RC); & 3 BuCr 7/31 (L. Jeanblanc, fide DO).

Ring-billed Gull-- Max 700 HBSP 7/23 (KM).

Herring Gull-- 700 nests were found on W. Sister Island this season (MS). 1 near New Philadelphia (Tusc) 6/12 was an oddity considering the date and location (ES).

Lesser Black-backed Gull-- An adult put in a rare summer appearance at Conneaut 6/8 (JP).

Great Black-backed Gull-- Between 30 and 40 remained at Conneaut throughout the summer (m. obs.). Likewise, up to 25 summered at HBSP (m. obs.). This species continues to increase during the warmer months-- it seems only a matter of time before nesting occurs in Ohio.

Caspian Tern-- Very late spring migrants were still present at BuCr (1 bird 6/6, DO); Alum Creek Res. (2 birds 6/7, m. obs.); & Fostoria Res. (4 birds 6/8, A. Scarborough fide BH). 2 at HBSP 6/19 were likely wanderers (KM). Singles at FRes 6/29 (BH); Sims Pk. 6/30 (RHn); & L. Rockwell 7/1 (CH) could have been wanderers but more likely represented early fall returnees. Max 14 ONWR 7/27 (KA).

Common Tern-- Max 20 ONWR 7/13 (KA). A late migrant was at Alum Creek Res. 6/7 (m. obs.).

Forster's Tern-- Max 37 Lorain 7/9 (TLP). At Fostoria Res., a tardy spring migrant was present 6/8, while 9 fall migrants were there by 7/20 (A. Scarborough fide BH).

Black Tern-- The only possible breeders were 2 on the CPNWRC 6/13 & 7/11. Spring migrants: 1 FRes 6/1 (BH); 6 BuCr 6/5 (DO); & 1 Conneaut 6/8 (JP). Fall migrants: 1 BuCr 7/11 (DO); 1 Beavercreek Res. (Sene) 7/26 (BS); & 1 O'Shaughnessy Res. 7/28 (KA).

Cuckoos through Flycatchers

Black-billed Cuckoo-- Some sort of movement was detected at Lksh 7/18-30, with a peak of 5 there 7/25 (JP).

Yellow-billed Cuckoo-- Highs include 6 in Clark Co. 6/27 (DO) & 5 CPNWRC 7/11.

Barn Owl-- R. Pfingsten found 1 at the RavArs 6/18 (fide LR).

Common Nighthawk-- Max 9 Findlay (Hanc) 6/8 (BH). This species bears close observation.

Chuck-will's-widow-- Just 3 reports of 2-3 birds (not necessarily the same individuals) from Adams Co. (m. obs.).

Whip-poor-will-- 5 were tallied throughout Summit Co. in mid-June (fide CT).

Red-headed Woodpecker-- Max 10 Hanc 6/8 (BH et al.).

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker-- A male summered at Tallmadge (Summ), apparently for the second consecutive year (W. Stover).

Olive-sided Flycatcher-- 4 early-June spring migrants were typical: Lksh 6/1 (JP); Euclid Beach SP (Cuya) 6/2 (TLP); L. Isaac (Cuya) 6/2 (RHr); & ONWRC 6/6. Another along the Grand River at the Lake/Ashtabula Co. border 6/24-25 was very likely a nonbreeding wanderer, although this species has nested in Ohio on 1 previous occasion (TB, JP).

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher-- Five migrants were banded at Lksh 6/8, and 1 was banded there as late as 6/13 (JP). 2 were on the ONWRC 6/6.

Alder Flycatcher-- A truly amazing

61 were encountered throughout the RavArs this summer (LR). It is not known how many of these were actually migrants, as this species is still moving in good numbers through about June 10. Other likely residents were in Summ & Lake. A bird at HBSP 6/26 was not in appropriate Ohio nesting habitat, so it may have been an extremely late spring migrant (RHn).

Willow Flycatcher-- Max 14 ONWRC 6/6.

Least Flycatcher-- The usual smattering was detected, with records from Hanc, Lake, Medi, Summ, & on the Oak Openings [hereafter OkOp] (mostly Lucas Co.) Survey. Elsewhere, Rosche found 9 at the RavArs. Ed Schlabach found a pair near Gnadenhutten (Tusc) 6/12 and 1-2 at Woodbury WA 6/26, both areas being at the southern edge of the expected Ohio range.

Swallows through Shrikes

Purple Martin-- 14 fall migrants were noted at N. Chagrin MP 7/28 (KM).

Tree Swallow-- Max 276 ONWRC 7/4.

N. Rough-winged Swallow-- Max 60 Clark Co. 6/27 (DO).

Bank Swallow-- 400 migrants gathered at BuCr 7/24 (DO). Along L. Erie, 250 congregated at Conneaut 7/25 (CH). 150 nests were at Cascade Valley MP (Summ) 6/14 (B. Szabo).

Cliff Swallow-- See "The Grapevine" for the Holmes Co. report. About 25-30 nests each were at W. Branch SP (Port) (CH); O'Shaughnessy Res. (KA); & Alum Creek Res. (m. obs.). A few nested at Geneva SP (Asht) (JP). The first migrant returned to CPNWRC 7/11.

Carolina Chickadee-- Bartlett reported 1 beyond the normal northern nesting extreme in Seneca Twp. 6/23.

Red-breasted Nuthatch-- Considering how few passed through Ohio this past spring, it is somewhat perplexing as to why so many chose to remain here this summer. Perhaps this situation was to be a portent of the fall migration. Regardless, the following reports were received: 1 OkOp 6/16 (RHr); 2 singing along the Grand River in Harpersfield Twp. (Asht) 6/24 (TB); a banded female at Lksh 6/27-7/10 (JP); 4 at Mohican SP (Ashl) 7/3 (LEY, PY, BM); 2 in a pine grove at Rocky River MP 7/21 (TLP); and a nesting at Seiberling Naturealm (Summ) (W. Stover).

Brown Creeper-- A bird singing along the Sandusky River in Tymochtee Twp. 6/21 was very good for Wyandot Co. (TB). Also noted in Geau, Lake, & Port, plus 2 on the OkOp survey (MAn, TK).

Carolina Wren-- Conflicting reports were received, but generally seemed to be present in good numbers.

House Wren-- A Holmes Co. nest fledged 9 young, an unusually large number (PY). Single-site max 33 ONWRC 6/6.

Winter Wren-- Metcalf found a nest at N. Chagrin MP 7/14. 3 males were at HHMP 6/12, where 1 was still present 7/27 (JP).

Sedge Wren-- At least 3 were present at Killdeer Plains WA 6/17-7/30 (BC, KA, JH). 3 were near BuCr 7/18 (DO). Singles were along Jefferson Co. Rd. 45 6/6 (MJ); at Specht Marsh in mid-July (MJ); & at Magee 7/26 (JP).

Marsh Wren-- Max 8 ONWRC 7/4 & 7 CPNWRC 6/13. From 2-4 in the Egypt Valley marshes south of Piedmont Lk. (Belm) 6/24 were at a rarely-birded, obscure site (MJ). Also found at Killbuck WA, Lake,

Luca, Port, Spring Valley WA [hereafter SVWA] (Gree/Warr); and Summ.

Golden-crowned Kinglet-- Nested successfully for the first time at Hinckley MP (Medi), with at least 2 young produced (NKo). This species was present at this site at least until 7/13 (NKo). 1 was seen and heard in the OkOp 7/26, where nesting has taken place in the past (JP).

Ruby-crowned Kinglet-- A laggard was at Lksh 6/2 (JP).

E. Bluebird-- Max 25 Adams Co. 6/25 (DO).

Veery-- The enormous RavArs was home to about 220 male Veeries this summer (LR). 2 males at Culberson SNP 6/24 were good for the south (LG).

Gray-cheeked Thrush-- 1 was banded at Lksh as late as 6/6 (JP).

Swainson's Thrush-- As this species can be a notoriously late spring migrant, a singing bird at Hell Hollow MP [hereafter HHMP] (Lake) 6/12 and a bird banded at Lksh 6/13 are best categorized as lingering transients (JP). Similarly, extremely early fall migrants occasionally appear, including an apparent young bird near Ashtabula (Asht) 7/22 (JP). For this species to be admitted to the list of Ohio breeders, it would seem essential to actually find an active nest.

Hermit Thrush-- Mohican SP held 4 males 7/3 (LEY, PY, BM). 2 were found on the OkOp survey (MAn, TK). In the northeast, 1 was at HHMP 6/12 (JP); while in the southeast, singles were at Ash Cave SP (Hock) 6/2 and Old Man's Cave SP (Hock) 6/23 (both LG).

Gray Catbird-- Max 38 ONWRC 6/6.

N. Mockingbird-- Max 8 each in Greene Co. 6/13 (DO) & Adams Co. 6/12 (LG). 2 adults with 3 young at Niles from 6/3 to early July represented the first Trumbull Co. nest in Babyak's experience. Also nested at Conneaut, in the extreme northeastern corner of the state (JP).

Brown Thrasher-- The RavArs must be this species northeastern stronghold, with 61 counted there this summer (LR).

Cedar Waxwing-- Max 52 Green Springs 7/26 (BS).

Loggerhead Shrike-- Only reports: Singles were in Jefferson Twp. (Asht) 7/10 (JP) & along the Sand/Erie Co. line 7/28 (BS).

Vireos through Warblers

White-eyed Vireo-- The 86 encountered at the RavArs this summer seemed like a huge number for the northeast (LR).

Bell's Vireo-- At least 2 males were at BuCr through 7/11 (DO). A singing male was a very good find for Madison Co. 6/23 & 7/3 (KA).

Solitary Vireo-- Max 9 HHMP 6/12 (JP). Also found in Hock, Mohican SP, OkOp (6 birds), Port, & Summ.

Yellow-throated Vireo-- 9 at Russell Pk. (Geau) 7/8 was a good concentration for a relatively small area (DB).

Warbling Vireo-- Max 18 ONWRC 6/6.

Philadelphia Vireo-- 1 banded at Lksh 6/6 was beyond any previous Cleveland area spring departure date (JP).

Blue-winged Warbler-- 1 passed through Lksh on the peculiar date of 7/24 (JP).

"Brewster's Warbler"-- A male in the CVNRA (Cuya portion) through 6/19 was a good find (DAC). Most likely the same individual was at this site during 1992.

Golden-winged Warbler-- The only report was of a single bird on the OkOp survey (MAn, TK).

Tennessee Warbler-- Completely unexpected were a male, female, and 1st-year bird banded in Adams Twp. (Sene) 7/21 (JC). To add to the confusion, another adult male was banded at SVWA 7/23 (R. Thobaben, LG photo). Since there is virtually no chance that these birds nested in Ohio (the closest regular nesting area is in the boreal forests of northern Michigan), these records seem to imply that this species (even successful nesters) can migrate extremely early, but also (at least from the Seneca Co. record) that it may migrate in family groups! An enormous Spruce Budworm outbreak this summer in central Canada and subsequent Tennessee Warbler population explosion may account for these "spillover" records. 12 spring migrants remained in Hancock Co. 6/1, and 1 was still there 6/8 (BH et al.).

Nashville Warbler-- An very late migrant was banded at Lksh 6/8 (JP), but 1 in south Dayton 6/11 was extremely late (CM).

N. Parula-- Increases continue, including: 4 along the Sandusky River in Tymochtee Twp. 6/21 & 29, plus 2 more along the Sandusky in Seneca Twp. 6/16 & 23, the latter representing the first Seneca Co. summer records (all TB); 2 on the GRSRS 6/24 (TB); 1 HHMP 6/12 (JP); & 1 near River Rd. MP (Lake) 6/24 (JP). Also noted from the more expected sites of Adam, Clin, Hock, Jeff, & Warr.

Yellow Warbler-- 96 were tallied on the ONWRC of 6/6. Predictably a very early fall migrant, the first transient appeared at Lksh as early as 7/17, and 100+ were there 7/25 (JP).

Chestnut-sided Warbler-- This species has long been regarded as an uncommon nester in the northeast. However, the 65 located at the RavArs this summer indicates potential abundance in suitable habitat (LR). Away from the northeast, a single at Mohican SP 6/8 (JH) & an adult male at the Old Man's Cave SP campground 6/1-24 were of note (LG et al.). 8 were found on the OkOp survey (MAn, TK).

Magnolia Warbler-- At least 5 males were present at or near Hinckley MP this summer (RHr, NKo). A territorial male was good for N. Chagrin MP 6/10 (KM). Alexander found 1 in Hocking Co. 6/12.

Cape May Warbler-- Last migrant was at Lksh 6/1 (JP).

Black-throated Blue Warbler-- A presumed non-breeder was detected on the OkOp survey (MAn, TK). A definite migrant was banded at Lksh 6/6 (JP).

Yellow-rumped Warbler-- A late migrant was at Camp Berry (Hanc) 6/1 (D. Kohl fide BH).

Black-throated Green Warbler-- The 33 counted at Mohican SP 7/3 gives ample evidence of how common this species can be, considering that only half the park was covered for this count (LEY, PY, BM). 11 at Tappan Lk. (Harr) 7/10 were from an area without Breeding Bird Atlas data (MJ). At least 9 males were at Hinckley MP 6/6 (RHr). 7 males were detected on Minney's Crane Hollow (Hock) Breeding Bird Census. A single at Salt Fork SP 6/12 was also interesting (TLP). An obvious wanderer was at Magee 7/25 (DD).

Blackburnian Warbler-- For the most detailed look ever at the Ohio nesting habits of this species, see the article elsewhere in this issue (NKo). A male and female were located at Mohican SP 7/3, where this species was also found during the summer of 1992 (LEY, PY, BM). A migrant male in the editor's Parma Hts. (Cuya) yard

6/11 was an unexpected treat (RHr). Likewise, 1 in Utterback's Beavercreek (Gree) yard 7/28 was likely a surprisingly early fall migrant.

Yellow-throated Warbler-- As testimony to this species predilection for riparian corridors, coupled with an increasing northerly population, are the following: 1 discovered along the Grand River for the GRSRS 6/12 (TB), with possibly up to 3 more present in June (fide TB); 1 Hidden Valley MP (Lake) 6/7 (JP); at least 1 summering in the CVNRA (Cuya portion) (fide RHr); & an average of 1 per mile along the Sandusky River in Tymochtee and Seneca Twps. (TB). Undoubtedly more occur at unbirded northern sites, especially amid tall cottonwoods along major rivers.

Pine Warbler-- 1 in the CVNRA (Summ portion) 6/4 was an unexpectedly late migrant (B. & A. Toneff). 2 were at Mohican SP 6/8-7/3 (JH, LEY, PY, BM). 3 were located on the OkOp survey (MAn, TK).

Prairie Warbler-- G. Gerrone found 1 at the Equestrian area of the Lorain Co. Metroparks 6/10-12.

Bay-breasted Warbler-- Singles dawdled at Lksh (JP) & HBSP (RHn) on 6/2.

Black-and-white Warbler-- 4 at the RavArs (LR), plus 2 males at HHMP 6/12 and 1 at Hidden Valley MP 6/24 (both JP) lend further evidence that this species nests in the northeast, but confirmation has been elusive. 1 found on the OkOp survey was interesting (MAn, TK), as was another at Taylorsville Reserve (Mont) 7/13 (T. Hissong). 3 singles along the Sandusky River in Wyandot & Seneca Cos. 6/9-28 were also of note (TB). The first fall migrant was detected in Holmes Co. 7/31, a typical early arrival date (LEY). A singing male (probably a first-year bird) in a Beavercreek yard 6/27 was probably a wanderer (SU, J. Dunn).

Prothonotary Warbler-- Plastic jugs provided for this species enabled 3 nestings to take place at Russell Pk. (DB). Also reported from Cuya, Erie, Summ, SVWA, Wayn, and along the Ashl/Rich line.

Worm-eating Warbler-- A fledgling was observed at Mohican SP 7/3 (LEY, PY, BM).

Swainson's Warbler-- A single bird of this species was discovered at Jefferson Lk. SP (Jeff) 6/24 (RE*, MJ), the site of (apparently undocumented) sightings in 1964, 1966, 1970, & 1971. Although this bird was occasionally heard singing, it proved very elusive. It was apparently still present 7/5 (fide MJ).

Ovenbird-- Max 32 Mohican SP 7/3 (LEY, PY, BM). A late migrant was banded at Lksh 6/13 (JP).

N. Waterthrush-- Late singles were at Mohican SP 6/5 (LEY) and HBSP the same day (RHn). 1 at Geneva SP 7/22 could have been a very early returnee, as the date barely fits into the expected fall arrival pattern (JP). 1 summered at this site in 1992, but none were found there this summer prior to the above 7/22 date.

Louisiana Waterthrush-- The first nesting record for Seneca Co. was established at the Collier Scenic River (TB). Another unexpected bird was in the same vicinity at Tymochtee Twp. 6/23 (TB).

Kentucky Warbler-- Scattered northerly birds were reported from Hidden Valley MP, Hinckley MP, Mohican SP, OkOp (3 birds), & the RavArs.

Connecticut Warbler-- The last migrants were banded at Lksh 6/2 & 6/8 (JP).

Mourning Warbler-- Far below 1992's population explosion, with

the only possible nesters being 2 at the RavArs (LR), 1 in Ashtabula Co. 7/22 (JP), & 1 in the OkOp (MAn, TK).

Common Yellowthroat-- Max 26 Adams Co. 6/12 (LG).

Hooded Warbler-- 1 at BuCr 6/12 was unusual (DO). About 25 males were detected at N. Chagrin MP this summer (KM).

Wilson's Warbler-- Late migrants were at HBSP 6/5 (RHn) and Lksh 6/11 (JP).

Canada Warbler-- A 1-mile stretch of the Mohican River at Mohican SP revealed 10 birds 6/5, some of which could have been migrants (LEY). 4 males were at HHMP 6/12, where a female with a brood patch was banded 6/25 (JP). Gara found 3 at Conkles Hollow SP (Hock) 6/24.

Yellow-breasted Chat-- Another typically scarce species in the northeast, yet 22 were at the RavArs this summer (LR).

Tanagers through Siskin

Summer Tanager-- 1 at Killdeer Plains WA 7/2 was interesting (KA). A pair raised a Brown-headed Cowbird in Holmes Co. (BG).

Rose-breasted Grosbeak-- Overacker's 5 in Clark Co. 6/27 was a good count for the area.

Blue Grosbeak-- At least 4 males plus another pair were found in Adams Co. this summer, where this species was apparently more difficult to find than usual (m. obs.).

Dickcissel-- A careful watch for this species was made in Paulding Co., where the first bird arrived 6/15 and most others followed during the last week of June. According to the observers, Dickcissels were "found in all clover fields we checked whether large or small-- larger fields (15 or more acres) [contained] at least 2 territorial males." (DMD). Excellent numbers were found in south central Ohio, where 4 singing males were located east of Beaver in Pike Co. 7/2 and 20+ were tallied at a reclaimed strip mine in Vinton Co. 6/12 (both DM). At least 2 males were south of Trenton (Butl) in June & July (fide J. Shrader & CM, SU), and 4 were at Killdeer Plains WA 7/2 & 7/30 (KA, JH). Also found in Augl, Henr, Merc & Otta.

Lark Sparrow-- A total of 5 nests were discovered by Michelle Grigore at the Nature Conservancy's Kitty Todd Preserve (Luca) and in the OkOp. All 5 nests fledged young successfully, with 4 pairs fledging 4 young and 1 pair fledging 3.

Savannah Sparrow-- Jefferis estimated 45+ birds along Co. Rd. 45 in Jefferson Co. through the period.

Grasshopper Sparrow-- Reclaimed strip mines are very important for the grassland sparrows, as evidenced by 49 male Grasshopper Sparrows in Vinton Co. 6/12 (DM) and 10-20 in Jefferson Co. through the period (m. obs.). Also reported from Adam, Butl, Clar, Gree, Hanc, Holm, Huro, Lake, Luca, Medi, Port, Summ, & Wyan.

Henslow's Sparrow-- Most birders are very happy to locate 1 Henslow's a year. The fact is, however, that this species is truly abundant at many reclaimed strip mines throughout southeastern Ohio. As proof: a conservative estimate of 20 were found along Jefferson Co. Rd. 45 through the period (m. obs.); 55 males were located in Vinton Co. 6/12 (DM); & according to ES "Henslow's thrive at Woodbury Wildlife Area in Coshocton Co., where they must number in the hundreds!" The density of this species at locations such as these must be seen (or more likely heard) to be believed. Also found in Adam, Geau, Hock, Port, & Tusc.

Song Sparrow-- Max 51 Greene Co. 6/13 (DO).

Lincoln's Sparrow-- Latest migrant was at HBSP 6/2 (RHn).

Swamp Sparrow-- Max 10 Streetsboro Bog 6/6 (CH).

White-throated Sparrow-- A male of the white-striped form sang often 2 miles northeast of Berlin (Holm) 7/15-8/2 (E. Yoder, PY, BG). Another bird apparently summered at HBSP (RHn, KM, B. & A. Toneff), while still another spent June in Hancock Co. (fide BH). Most unusual.

White-crowned Sparrow-- A bird with an injured leg remained at Lksh 6/2 (JP).

Dark-eyed Junco-- 19 singing males at HHMP 6/12 was a very high number (JP). At least 4 pair inhabited N. Chagrin MP, where a nest was found and 2 groups of young were seen (KM). 2 in the Virginia Kendall area of the CVNRA (Summ portion) 6/12-26 were unexpected (G. & S. Cull, N. Henderson). A wandering adult was at Lksh 7/6-10, and a juv. was banded there 7/22 (JP).

Bobolink-- From 25-30 were along Jefferson Co. Rd. 45 through the period (MJ). A Breeding Bird Census at Huffman Prairie (Gree) determined the abundance of this species to be 31.0 males per 100 acres of habitat this season (DM).

E. Meadowlark-- County Rd. 45 attracted 70+ birds this summer (MJ). 41 were counted in Adams Co. 6/12 (LG), while 26 were in Vinton Co. the same day (DM).

W. Meadowlark-- A singing bird at Streetsboro City Pk. (Port) 6/12-13 was an excellent find (CH). Also very noteworthy was a singing bird in Holmes Co. 6/5-7 (R. Yoder, ES). Herman found 4 at Killdeer Plains WA 6/11.

Yellow-headed Blackbird-- An imm. at or near Maumee Bay SP (Luca) 7/26 could have come from a local nesting, however, considering how early blackbirds begin to flock, the late July date could just as easily signify an early migrant (JP). Unfortunately, after all the birder activity at the Mallard Club Marsh WA this spring, we received no June reports from this area, so any potential nesting attempts apparently went unobserved.

Orchard Oriole-- A female and an apparent first-year male at a nest in Youngstown's Mill Creek Pk. (Maho) 6/4 was a good find for the area (NB). As this species is an extremely early migrant, singles at Lksh 7/24 & 31 (JP) and Conneaut 7/25 (CH) were undoubtedly in passage.

N. Oriole-- As another early departee, the peak of migration at Lksh was determined to be 7/31-8/1, when up to 50-60 were estimated there (JP).

Purple Finch-- Based on current knowledge, it is difficult to account for at least 20 young banded at Lksh through 7/31 (JP). Apparently, fledged young from numerous area nests roam until they hit the barrier of L. Erie and the banding nets at Lksh. 23 were tallied throughout Summit Co. in mid-June (fide CT). A fledgling was being fed at Mohican SP 7/3 (LEY, PY, BM). 1 was found on the OkOp survey (MAn, TK) and again on 6/16 (RHr, TLP, J. Heflich).

House Finch-- As evidence that this species migrates through Ohio, about 700 have been banded at Lksh from April through July (JP).

Pine Siskin-- A singles were at Lksh 6/6 (JP).

ESCAPES AND EXOTICS

Trumpeter Swan-- See "The Grapevine" section in this issue for further details.

Lesser White-fronted Goose-- An adult was seen with Canada Geese in Tiffin (Sene) 6/6-7/15+ (TB). Beware of unseasonal Greater White-fronted Geese!

CORRIGENDA

CBCs-- In the Winter 1992-93 issue of "The Ohio Cardinal" [16(2):57-64], the data for the Athens and Adams Co. Christmas Bird Counts should be reversed. Likewise, on these same pages, the data for the Beaver Valley and Cadiz CBC's should be reversed. The dates and locations on the count map (pg. 65) are correct for all the above counts. Also, on pg. 50, the Canada Goose total for the Wooster CBC reads 1791. This should read 1790.

Snowy Owl-- The bird at Johnstown (Lick) during January 1993 should be deleted.

FINAL OBRC DECISIONS FROM PREVIOUS REPORTING PERIODS

By H. Thomas Bartlett, Secretary

The following records were reviewed by the Ohio Bird Records Committee. All received at least 9 "Accept" votes from the 11 member Committee, and are therefore ACCEPTED:

Winter 1992-93

Ross' Goose-- OBRC 170-93-01: 1 adult was found with other geese near Ottawa NWR (Ottawa Co.) 2/9/93 (B. Stahler*, J. Nicholl ph.). It was seen again nearby 2/28/93 (TB*). Ohio's 5th record.

Barrow's Goldeneye-- OBRC 152-93-01: 1 adult male was found amongst Common Goldeneyes 2/28/93 at the Avon Lake power plant (Lorain Co.) by CH* and others. It was subsequently seen my many observers the same day (documented by RHr*), and was found again 3/1/93 (EP et al.).

N. Goshawk-- OBRC 334-93-06: A subadult was discovered at Oak Openings MP (Luca) 1/6/93 (DD*).

Black-legged Kittiwake-- OBRC 40-92-02: A 1st-year bird was found at Clearfork Res. (seen in both Richland & Morrow Cos.) 12/19-20/92 (JH*).

Rufous Hummingbird-- OBRC 44-92-01: An adult male (Ohio's 6th record, all since 1985) appeared at the Maumee (Lucas Co.) feeder of D. Andrus on or about 10/15/92. It died on either 11/30/92 or 12/1/92. Photos were taken of the bird in the hand by Mr. Andrus upon the bird's demise.

Black-throated Gray Warbler-- OBRC 665-92-02: An immature male was found at E. Pasquale's* Georgetown (Brown Co.) feeder 11/25/92. It remained until 2/16/93 (D. Brinkman* ph., J. Dunn*, E. Pasquale ph., m. obs.). Details appeared in "The Ohio Cardinal" 16(2):32-35.

Green-tailed Towhee-- OBRC 590-93-01: Ohio's 4th record appeared at the Amherst Twp. (Lorain Co.) feeder of Wendy & Howard Akin 1/10/93 and was last seen 4/15/93. It was widely observed during the early part of this period (RHr*, CH*, GM ph., BG ph., m. obs.). Details appeared in "The Ohio Cardinal" 16(2):30-31, and a photo was featured on the front cover of that issue.

Spring 1993

Glossy Ibis-- OBRC 186-93-02: 1 adult was present at ONWR 5/17-25/93 (m. obs.) and was documented 5/22/93 (RHr*) and photographed by BG. The date range for this individual is sketchy, but it was at least present during the above dates. The original observer(s) are unknown at this time.

Greater White-fronted Goose-- OBRC 171-93-05: 7 birds were found near Funk (Wayne Co.).

These were documented by ES* 3/22/93, but the original observer(s) are unknown at this time. The birds were present at least 3 days (date span unknown).

Eurasian Wigeon-- OBRC 136-93-02: An adult male was found at Killbuck Wildlife Area (Wayne Co. portion) 3/30/93 by David Kline, and was also observed by Dennis Kline* and others.

Eurasian Wigeon-- OBRC 136-93-03: An adult male was found at Hoover Res. (Franklin Co.) 4/11/93. It was documented & photographed by LS* 4/11/93, and was seen by many through 4/13/93. KA reported the bird as being present into early May 1993.

Black Vulture-- OBRC 326-93-03: 1 was seen overhead at Springville Marsh SNP (Seneca Co.) 5/16/93 (TB* et al.).

Snowy Plover-- OBRC 278-93-01: Ohio's first record was provided by an adult male at Headlands Beach SP (Lake) 5/13/93 (found by RHn*, documented by RHr*, CH*, Stanley* and Sue* Kaufman, and seen by many). Details appeared in "The Ohio Cardinal" 16(3):67-69, and a photo appeared on the front cover of that issue.

Ruff-- OBRC 260-93-02: An immature male was found at Delaware WA (Delaware Co.) 4/7/93 (KA*).

CONTRIBUTORS & OBSERVERS

All individuals who contributed bird reports to "The Ohio Cardinal" for the Summer 1993 season are listed below in CAPITAL LETTERS. In addition, many other Observers submitted reports to other reviewed birding-related publications, including the "Appalchian Front Audubon Society Newsletter", "The Cleveland Bird Calendar" (Kirtland Bird Club), "The Heron" (Audubon Soc. of the Mahoning Valley), "Passenger Pigeon" (CincinnatiBird Club), "Tracks" (Cleveland Museum of Natural History), & "The Yellow Warbler" (Dayton Audubon Society). Those Observers who received at least four citations in the Summer 1993 "The Reports" section are also included in the following list of Contributors: J. KIRK ALEXANDER (KA); MATT ANDERSON (MAn); MICHAEL J. ARABIA (MAr); CAROLE L. BABYAK (CB); Emil Bacik (EB); H. THOMAS BARTLETT (TB); DAN BEST (DB); NANCY D. BRUNDAGE (NB); JEFF BUECKING (JB); DWIGHT & ANN CHASAR (DAC); JIM COFFMAN (JC); BOB CONLON (BC); ROBERT F. CUTTER (RC); DAVID C. DISTER (DD); DOUG & MICKI DUNAKIN (DMD); ROBERT ELLWAY (RE); LARRY GARA (LG); BRUCE D. GLICK (BG); MICHELLE D. GRIGORE (MG); BETTY HARDESTY (BH); Ray Hannikman (RHn); ROB HARLAN (RHr); JOHN HERMAN (JH); ROBERT J. HERSHBERGER (RHe); CRAIG HOLT (CH); SHARON HOSKO (SH); MIKE JEFFERIS (MJ); RICHARD JOHNSON (RJ); TOM KEMP (TK); JONATHAN E. KLINE (JKl); GERARD J. KLUG (GK); JOSEPH KOMOROWSKI (JKo); NORMAN J. KOTESOVEC, JR. (NKo); Norma Kraps (NKr); TOM LePAGE (TLP); Charlotte Mathena (CM); GARY MESZAROS (GM); KEVIN METCALF (KM); Ben Miller (BM); DAVE MINNEY (DM); DOUG OVERACKER (DO); EDWIN C. PIERCE (EP); JOHN POGACNIK (JP); LARRY ROSCHE (LR); ED SCHLABACH (ES); LOUIS A. SCHULTZ (LS); MARK SHIELDCASTLE (MS); BRUCE STEHLING (BS); JOHN SZANTO (JS); ELLIOT TRAMER (ET); CAROL TVEEKREM (CT); SUE UTTERBACK (SU); LEROY E. YODER (LEY); PERRY A. YODER (PY); & HOWARD & MARIAN ZEHNDER (HMZ). Also, many other Observers are cited for 1 to 3 records within the species accounts. My thanks to all.

In 1991, at least 309 species were found in Ohio.

In 1992, at least 308 species were found (plus 2 pending).

In 1993 (as of this writing), at least 302 species were found (plus about 14 pending). If we guess that half of these 14 will be accepted by the OBRC, this would give us 309 species. This consistancy is remarkable.

The Grapevine

A White Ibis at Rocky River MP

Ohio's third White Ibis (a 1st-year bird) was found July 19, 1993 at Rockcliff Spring in Rocky River MP (Cuyahoga Co.) by Les & Jean Andelson. The Andelsons became familiar with the species in Florida. Although discovered at about 7:00 a.m., circumstances prevented confirmation until about 12:00 Noon, when Cleveland Metroparks Naturalist Don Altemus relocated the bird at the same spot. Altemus watched the ibis feed heavily on crayfish and minnows. Naturalist Sharon Hosko viewed the bird for a period of time prior to 2:45 p.m. Hosko was able to obtain a series of prints at close range.

When I arrived at about 2:35 p.m., the bird was easily visible along the far shore of the Rocky River, standing in shallow water next to a heavily travelled bridge. Sharon Hosko and another observer were advancing slowly toward the bird on the opposite side of the river to get close enough for diagnostic photographs. Overall, the area was being intensively used by humans, and a dog was playing nearby in the river. The bird did not seem to be concerned with any of these factors, and did not seem to be injured in any way. Soon after Tom LePage arrived at about 2:45 p.m., the bird took off and flew over the bridge ahead of us, allowing us an underside view, and then continued flying upstream and out of sight. As it flew away, we were afforded a topside view from our vantage on the bridge. We then searched upstream for another 45 minutes, but were unable to find the bird again, nor were others subsequently.

Ohio's two previous records, also 1st-year birds, were found August 20-31, 1964 at Englewood Dam (Montgomery Co.) [see The Ohio Journal of Science 68(1):17-18, 1968] and in the Greene Co. portion of Spring Valley WA on July 14, 1990 [see The Ohio Cardinal, 13(4):1, 1990]. By Robert Harlan, 7072 Parma Park Blvd., Parma Hts., OH 44130.

Immature White Ibis. Rocky River MP (Cuyahoga Co.). 7/19/93.
Photo by Sharon Hosko.

Holmes County Cliff Swallow Report

The Cliff Swallow colony on dad's farm (Berlin Twp.) had 79 nests this year, up from 74 nests last year. On an alarming note, all the adults left in late June after the first nesting. The cause for this was mysterious. Two considerations were: a certain lice appeared to be infesting the nests; and also the fairly constant presence of an American Kestrel.

Also in Holmes Co., my dad-in-law's colony of 222 nests also had a large percentage of adults leave after the first nesting. Meanwhile, new colonies cropped up in at least two neighboring farms in late June, both with about 50 nests. It will be interesting to see whether they return to their original farms next year. Overall, our traditional Holmes Co. numbers remain healthy and are probably still on the increase. A census would turn up interesting results, since there are a number of colonies with 200+ nests. By Perry A. Yoder, 6381 C.R. 77, Millersburg, OH 44654.

Saga of the Trumpeter Swans

On the morning of May 20, 1993 I was conducting an Ecology Day for the Krout Elementary School of Tiffin at Springville Marsh State Nature Preserve (Seneca Co.). In the course of the morning we found three immature Trumpeter Swans. One of the birds was heard calling several times. I photographed the birds at fairly close range with my 600 mm. lens. Where had the birds come from? Surely they weren't from the west. Maybe they originated from releases in Michigan or Ontario, but the birds had no bands or wing tags. Calls to people in Michigan and Ontario didn't help.

I called the hotlines and local birders to report the sighting. Betty Hardesty of Findlay (Hancock Co.) was surprised, as she said that there had been three immature Tundra Swans in the Findlay area for several weeks, apparently since late April. Betty went into a detective mode and soon found that the birds were spending much time at the Vanlue (Hancock Co.) sewage treatment ponds. She also learned that the three immature "Tundra Swans" were actually the three Trumpeter Swans. The birds continued to be observed in various areas around Findlay.

On June 16, Dr. R.S. "Doc" Phillips wrote about the swans in his weekly column in the Findlay Courier newspaper. The day after the column appeared he received a call from Jack Donaldson, a member of the American Association of Waterfowl Breeders, from just east of Findlay. This call cleared things up quite a bit. So, on June 27, Phillips ran a correction in the Courier, which is quoted here: "'Doc,' he said. I want to tell you something about those trumpeter swans that are wandering around the county. They are mine." It turns out that Mr. Donaldson has had a pair of Trumpeter Swans for six years. During the 1992 breeding season they successfully raised three young. In April of this year he allowed the young to leave on their own. The adult birds are clipped and cannot fly. The origin of these young birds was solved. However, I suspect that the birds will stay in the area for a long time. By Tom Bartlett, 1833 Winfield Drive, Tiffin, OH 44883.

Trumpeter Swans. Vanlue (Hancock Co.) Sewage Lagoons. 6/3/93. Photo by Lou Schultz.

When Does Spring Migration End?

Bird banding at Lakeshore Metropark (Lake Co.) provides many valuable insights regarding Ohio's avian migrations. It is well known that Lake Erie serves as a great barrier to migrant birds, and that lakefront "migrant traps" tend to hold transients longer than inland sites. Likewise, bird banding often reveals the presence of species not easily detected by normal field observation. This spring, intensive banding efforts at Lakeshore MP produced many lingering or late-moving birds which spilled over into summer; records which meet or exceed the normally expected lakefront migration dates.

The following selected list of birds were all banded during early June, but all certainly represent "spring" migrants: Yellow-bellied Flycatcher-- 1 banded 6/2, 2 banded 6/6, 5 banded 6/8, & 1 banded 6/13; Swainson's Thrush-- 3 banded 6/2, 3 6/6, 3 6/8, & 1 6/13; Gray-cheeked Thrush-- 1 each banded 6/2 & 6/6; Philadelphia Vireo-- 1 banded 6/6; Nashville Warbler-- 1 banded 6/8; Magnolia Warbler-- 2 banded 6/2 & 1 6/6; Black-throated Blue Warbler-- 1 banded 6/6; Connecticut Warbler-- 1 each banded 6/2 & 6/8; Mourning Warbler-- 3 banded 6/2, 1 6/6, & 2 6/8; Canada Warbler-- 3 banded 6/2, 1 6/6, 2 6/8, & 1 6/13; Wilson's Warbler-- 1 banded 6/2 & 2 6/8; & White-throated Sparrow-- 1 banded 6/2.

Numerous other migrants, representing species typically thought to be already on territory by early June, were also banded: House Wren-- 2 banded 6/2, 2 6/6, 1 6/8, & 2 6/13; Gray Catbird-- 6 banded 6/2, 2 6/6, 4 6/8, & 3 6/13; Brown Thrasher-- 1 banded 6/6; Wood Thrush-- 1 banded 6/6; E. Bluebird-- 1 banded 6/8; Yellow Warbler-- 2 banded 6/6; Ovenbird-- 1 banded 6/13; Common Yellowthroat-- 1 banded 6/6;

Rose-breasted Grosbeak-- 1 each banded 6/2 & 6/6; Indigo Bunting-- 1 banded 6/8; Purple Finch-- 6 banded 6/6, 4 6/8, & 1 6/13; House Finch-- 18 banded 6/2, 47 6/6, 40 6/8, & 35 6/13; & Am. Goldfinch-- 9 banded 6/2, 8 6/6, 3 6/8, & 9 6/13. It is possible, of course, that some of the above could be birds actually on nesting territory at the banding site. However, conditions at the banding site would seem to suggest that the vast majority of individuals in this paragraph represent true migrants. Additional banding at Lakeshore MP should prove enlightening. Data by John Pogacnik, 4765 Lockwood Road, Perry, OH 44081; text by Robert Harlan.

Upcoming Events

The Audubon Society of Kalamazoo is hosting the 1994 Annual Convention of the Michigan Audubon Society on April 8-10, 1994 in Kalamazoo, Michigan. The theme for the convention is "Birdiversity" and the programs will reflect this. Field trips to local birding areas will also be offered. Kenn Kaufman will be the Keynote Speaker at the banquet and will also lead a Bird ID Workshop. For more information and registration forms write to Audubon Society of Kalamazoo, 2275 S. 4th St., Kalamazoo, Michigan 49009.

The Lorain Co. Visitor's Bureau and Lorain Co. Metro Parks will present several upcoming birding events of interest to all. Here is a sampling: April 29, 1994: Guest Lecture Series-- Harvey Webster of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History presents "The Wings of Spring", 7:00 - 9:00 p.m., at the French Creek Nature Center. May 2-8, 1994: Wildfowl Woodcarving Display 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. daily at French Creek NC; local artisans show off their work. May 7-8, 1994: Woodcarving Demonstrations and Lessons 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. at French Creek NC; watch and learn as local carvers demonstrate; lesson times to be announced. May 9-15, 1994: Wildlife Art Show; the artwork of nationally known wildlife artist Charles Harper, 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. daily at French Creek NC. May 13, 1994: Guest Lecture Series-- Charles Harper presents "Beguiled by the Wild", 7:00 - 9:00 p.m. at French Creek NC. French Creek NC is located at 4530 Colorado Ave. in Sheffield Village, OH. If you would like information on these or any other activities you can call Lorain Co. MP at 800-526-7275 (216 area code only) or 216-458-5121 or call the Lorain Co. Visitor's Bureau at 800-334-1673.

Adult Tennessee Warbler. Spring Valley WA (Greene Co.). 7/23/93. Banded by Robert Thobaben, photo by Larry Gara.

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

For this issue, 28 records were reviewed by the Ohio Bird Records Committee (OBRC). Of these 28, 3 records originated during the Autumn 1992 reporting season, 9 originated during the Winter 1992-93 season, 13 originated during the Spring 1993 season, and 3 originated during the Summer 1993 season. Of these 28 records, 16 received at least 9 "Accept" votes from the 11 member Committee, and are therefore ACCEPTED, according to OBRC Bylaws section VI F(10)(a). 14 of these 16 records are listed at the conclusion of "The Reports" section in this issue, while 2 others appear within the body of "The Reports" section in this issue.

6 records received between 6 and 8 "Accept" votes, and are therefore scheduled for Recirculation, according to OBRC Bylaws section VI E(3)(a). These records are:

California Gull-- OBRC #53-92-02: Fairport Beach MP (Lake Co.); 12/7-9/92.
N. Goshawk-- OBRC #334-93-07: Hancock Co.; 3/23/93.
Golden Eagle-- OBRC #349-93-09: Brimfield Twp. (Portage Co.); 5/17/93.
Gyrfalcon-- OBRC #354-93-02: Ashtabula (Ashtabula Co.); 1/19-22/93.
LeConte's Sparrow-- OBRC #548-93-06: Magee Marsh WA (Lucas Co.); 5/15/93.
N. Shrike-- OBRC #621-93-01: Green Twp. (Ross Co.); 1/6/93.

One record (Slaty-backed Gull, OBRC #48-92-01) is currently in circulation. However, the Committee has chosen to delay a vote until further documentation becomes available.

5 records received fewer than 6 "Accept" votes, and are therefore considered NOT ACCEPTED, according to Bylaws section VI F(10)(b). These 5 records are listed below, with comments (or paraphrased comments, for clarity) as made by individual Committee members:

Western Grebe-- OBRC #01-93-92: 2, Newell's Run (Washington Co.); 3/23/93. Comments: 1) Too sketchy. 2) Lacks details. 3) Doesn't rule out Clark's Grebe. 4) Doesn't establish the bird as either Western Grebe or Clark's Grebe. 5) Doesn't rule out Double-crested Cormorant. 6) Report not first hand.

Arctic Tern-- OBRC #71-93-01: 1, Conneaut Harbor (Ashtabula Co.); 7/3/93. Comments: 1) Needs more details to separate from Common Tern. 2) Translucent primaries not noted. 3) Lack of previous experience with the species. 4) Doesn't separate from adult Common Tern with similar plumage. 5) Bill description doesn't rule out Common Tern, which can have a very small black tip. 6) Was it compared to a Common Tern?

Brambling-- OBRC #514.1-93-01: 1, Cedar Point NWR (Lucas Co.); 4/10/93. Comments: 1) Needs photograph due to significance of record. 2) Doesn't rule out aberrant House Finch. 3) Too brief a sighting. 4) Lacks key details, such as the color of the rump. 5) Only one observer, needs collaborating observer.

LeConte's Sparrow-- OBRC #548-92-05: 1, Gordon Park (Cuyahoga Co.); 10/22/92. Comments: 1) Needs more detail on median crown stripe, superciliary, and eye stripe. 2) Questionable size- none stated. 3) Doesn't rule out Sharp-tailed Sparrow. 4) Problem with 'broad purple collar'.

Bewick's Wren-- OBRC #719-93-02: 1, Headlands Beach SP (Lake Co.); 5/15/93. Comments: 1) Needs more details. 2) Doesn't completely rule out Carolina Wren.

IT'S TIME TO RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION if the top line of your mailing label reads "Su93".

On the Inside...

Blackburnian Warbler and Other Rare Nesters at Hinckley MP
by Norman J. Kotesovec, Jr.....96

Nesting Season Studies
Oak Openings; Ravenna Arsenal; Summit Co.....102

Summer 1993 Overview
by Robert Harlan.....105

The Reports-- Summer 1993.....106

The Grapevine
A White Ibis at Rocky River MP.....120
Holmes County Cliff Swallow Report.....121
Saga of the Trumpeter Swans.....121
When Does Spring Migration End?.....122

THE OHIO CARDINAL
520 SWARTZ ROAD
AKRON, OH 44319

NON PROFIT ORG.
US POSTAGE PAID
PERMIT NO. 487
AKRON, OHIO