

The Ohio

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CARDINAL



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

Cover: Two Wilson Phalarope chicks at Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge June 22, 1980 photographed by Mark C. Shieldcastle. Reproduction by Don Tumblin.

Documentation
First State Nesting Record
Wilson's Phalarope
(*Steganopus tricolor*)

Mark C. Shieldcastle

Most birders are aware of the sex role reversal in the family Phalaropodidae. In this small and mostly pelagic family it is the female that is brightly colored and the male that incubates the eggs and protects the young. To Ohioans all three species are rare and a real treat when sighted. The most common and least pelagic is the Wilson's Phalarope. This bird is primarily associated with the prairie provinces and states of the North American heartland. The bird can be predictably sighted during both spring and fall migration in the Lake Erie Marsh Region.

Due to the delayed migration of most species in the spring of 1980 several unusual nesters stayed on in the marsh region. I feel that this may be the major factor for Ohio having its first Wilson's Phalarope nesting attempt. Wheaton (1882) reported that the bird was abundant in N. Illinois, a summer resident in N.W. Indiana and probably nests in N.W. Ohio. Kirtland (1838) reported a flock in Trumbull Co., but gave no date. Clark (1970) had two sightings for early June on Grand Lake St. Mary's. Price (1972) gave no reference to the species, even in his "hypothetical list". Wilson (1877) noted that Lake Michigan is the limit of common occurrence in its eastern range. Documented breeding accounts east of this barrier include Lake Co., Indiana (Bent, 1927); Jackson Co., Tuscola Co., and the St. Clair Flats in Michigan (Wood, 1951); and Dunnville in So. Ontario (Bent, 1972).

The nest site is usually constructed in a thin tuft of grass and lined with old grass blades by the male (Wilson, 1877). Eggs are laid in late May and early June with the young hatching usually in the third week of June. The incubation is by the male only with the female acting as the protector. The eggs are ovate pyriform to ovate with a slight gloss and are heavily blotched with brownish-black making them well camouflaged. The young are tawny buff with black spots and are quickly able to fend for themselves.

The Ohio nesting site is that of the original goose flock confinement area in the State's goose management study area known as Ottawa-Crane Creek. It is a heavily managed goose browse area with dense Canada Goose and abundant Blue-wing Teal, Mallard, Killdeer, and Spotted Sandpiper nesting. It consists of level ditches surrounding 40 acres of fields dominated by Aster, Juncus, and Eleocharis. For the Ohio birds making up this record I feel that at least two and maybe a third nest was involved. On June 3 two females and one male were observed in courtship in the north section of the "goose pen" on the Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge. Later a single male was observed shadowing the author during routine state mowing practices in the south section of this pen. On June 4 this bird was again observed during mowing. I observed it from 30 yards until he landed near the unmowed strip. For approximately 5 minutes the bird weaved in and out of the mowed and unmowed sections. It then settled down in a small clump of Eleocharis. I then flushed the bird and marked the nest which contained four eggs. Fortunately the nest was straddled by the tractor on the last round. The Eleocharis, which is very hard to cut cleanly, remained slightly taller affording a little cover. The two females and male were again sighted in the north section insuring that four birds were in the area. On June 6 photographs of the nest and of the male on the nest were taken. The nest was checked at least every other day from a short distance. On Monday, the 16th one egg was

missing and assumed lost to snake depredation. On June 20 all eggs were gone and I feared depredation as I could find no sign of the male or young in the vicinity. On the 22nd I transected the pen to determine if any of the adults remained. No females were sighted but one male was seen in the center section. The male returned to the ground and I entered the section where seen. The bird and two young were found. A third young may have been present as it could have already hidden. The young were banded and photographed. With this the documentation of Ohio's first known Wilson's Phalarope nest was completed.



Wilson Phalarope nest and eggs at Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge June 6, 1980
photographed by Mark C. Shieldcastle. Reproduction by Don Tumblin

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Documentation
First State Photographic Record
Arctic Tern
(*Sterna paradisaea*)

Bruce Peterjohn
Don Tumblin

On July 17, 1980, ourselves and Ray Wlodarski observed an adult Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*) on the dredge disposal area adjacent to the pier in Huron, Erie County, Ohio. We observed this bird for nearly 50 minutes at distances as close as 53 feet. During most of this period, the bird was sitting on a mudflat among a large flock of common terns (*S. hirundo*), Forster's terns (*S. forsteri*), black terns (*Chlidonias niger*), Caspian terns (*Hydroprogne caspia*), herring gulls (*Larus argentatus*) and ring-billed gulls (*L. delawarensis*). However, it was also observed in flight around the disposal basin for approximately five minutes. This article provides a detailed written description of this bird and is accompanied by recognizable photographs taken by Don Tumblin. It concludes with a discussion on identification of breeding plumaged Arctic terns.

In direct comparison with the other terns, the Arctic was noticeably larger than black terns but slightly smaller than common or Forster's. While lengths of Arctic, common and Forster's terns were similar, the Arctic did not appear to be as heavy as the other two species.

The bill appeared to be changing into its non-breeding colors. While its base color was a uniform deep red, the entire bill was becoming black. It lacked a distinct black tip. A prominent feature was the short, slim bill. It was noticeably smaller than those of common and Forster's terns, being closer in size and shape to the black tern's bill.

When standing, the uniformly dark red-colored legs were noticeably shorter than the common and Forster's terns. My impression was that the tarsi were between one-half and two-thirds the length of a common tern. When walking, these short legs caused the Arctic tern to waddle much more than the other two species.

Its plumage was essentially that of a breeding adult. The cap and nape were solid black, with the cap extending exactly to the eye. The cheek coloration varied with the lighting conditions. At times, the bird appeared to have only a narrow white line below the cap while the remainder of the cheek was a very light gray. Under other lighting conditions, up to three quarters of the cheek appeared to be whitish with the remainder light gray. The throat and upper breast were light gray, blending into a darker pearly gray on the lower breast and belly. The upper back was also light gray, shading into a darker gray on the lower back and wing coverts. The back colors of all three species were similar. The rump was pure white. The tail appeared to be entirely white although the outer edge could not be clearly seen. At rest, the wings appeared to extend to the tip of the tail.

In flight, the upper wing coverts and most of the flight feathers were uniformly medium gray. Only the outer 1-2 primaries were grayish-black. The underwing surface was much whiter than the other two species, especially under the primaries where large translucent patches were quite noticeable and extended to the outermost primaries. Most of the primaries had narrow black tips, creating a black trailing edge to the underside of the wings. When feeding, the bird was observed capturing fish by swooping down to the surface rather than diving to capture prey.



Arctic Tern (center) at Huron harbor July 17, 1980 taken by Don Tumblin.



When identifying Arctic terns, an observer is confronted with misleading discussions in the popular field guides which tend to emphasize the wrong characteristics. While bill color, tarsi length, wing vs. tail length and plumage characteristics described in these books are true for Arctic terns, they may be found on other terns as well. These field marks should be closely observed on any suspected Arctic tern. However, singly or collectively, they do not provide an adequate basis for the identification of this species for the reasons discussed below.

In perfect breeding plumage, bill color of an Arctic tern is uniformly blood red while the common tern is orangish-red with a black tip. In the fall, bill color of these species is notoriously variable. At this time, Arctic terns may have black-tipped bills while commons frequently have all red bills (Finch, et al., 1978): In addition, common tern bills frequently become deep red as they start to turn black for the winter.

Arctic terns have shorter tarsi than commons, with no overlap between the two species (Godfrey, 1966). However, apparent tarsal lengths can be quite deceptive and depend upon how the bird is standing and how the belly feathers are arranged (Stallcup, 1976). Common terns frequently appear to be "short-legged", at least until they stand up and rearrange their belly feathers.

When standing, the wings of an Arctic tern should be the same length as or shorter than the tail while then wings of a common tern should be longer than the tail. These relative lengths will vary with the stage of molt (whether or not a bird is molting may be quite difficult to determine in the field). They are not valid for birds actively molting wing and tail feathers. In addition, the position of the bird with respect to the observer is critical for an accurate determination of this characteristic. A bird must be in full profile (perfectly perpendicular to the observer's line of sight) to correctly determine these relative lengths.

Apparent plumage characteristics can be greatly affected by lighting conditions. Back-lighting or subtle shadows created by the bird's movements will frequently cause the underparts and cheeks of a common tern to appear gray with a narrow white line under the cap (i.e. similar to breeding Arctics). Another important fact is that contrary to the field guides, the breast and belly of common terns are light gray, not white, and the differences in underpart coloration between the two species is not nearly as distinct as is illustrated in these books. Hence, these plumage characteristics should be used with caution.

Fortunately, there are several characteristics which separate Arctic from common terns. These characteristics require the bird be seen perched and in flight. Whenever possible, all should be used for the positive identification of breeding plumaged adult Arctic terns.

Arctic terns normally have shorter bills. According to Godfrey (1966), male Arctic's bills average 31.5 mm while commons average 37.1 mm. However, there is a slight range of overlap between the two species. Typical differences in bill size are shown in the accompanying photos and photos in American Birds 30: 43. Another important difference is the bill shape; Arctics have noticeably slimmer bills, particularly at the base.

A second distinguishing characteristic is tail coloration. Arctics have all white tails while commons have grayish outer edges to their white tails (Stallcup, 1976). However, edges of a tail can be quite difficult to see, especially when the bird is perched, and this field mark may not be too useful.

The most distinctive characteristics are the wing patterns in flight. From above, Arctic terns are much grayer, only the outer 1-2 primaries are a darker grayish-black. Common terns have much more extensive dark coloration on the primaries; the outer four primaries are dark grayish-black from the base to the tip. These outer primaries create the appearance of a dark "wedge" on the outer wing. Differences in upper wing patterns are adequately shown in Robbins, et al., 1966.

From below, the primaries of the Arctic tern allow light to pass through and appear to be translucent while the common tern has opaque primaries (Finch, et al., 1978). Hence, the undersides of the primaries appear to be bright white on the Arctic and dull whiteish-gray on the common. This difference is quite distinct under all lighting conditions. In addition, the outer eight primaries are narrowly tipped with black on the Arctic tern, creating the impression of a dark trailing edge. The common tern lacks a dark trailing edge. Its primaries are more broadly tipped with black and the outermost primary is entirely black. These differences are clearly shown in Finch, et al. (1978).

In flight, the two species have different silhouettes. These differences will be obvious only to those observers experienced with both species. The Arctic tern has a smaller, more rounded head and a thicker neck. The projection of the rump and tail behind the wings are nearly twice the projection of the neck, head and bill in front of the wings in the Arctic tern. For the common tern, these projections are nearly equal (Finch, et al., 1978). To adequately assess these differences, the bird should be viewed from a straight profile only (Stallcup, 1976).

In summary, identification of breeding plumaged Arctic terns should not be taken lightly since common terns frequently superficially resemble Arctic terns. Any suspected Arctic tern must be viewed in flight and perched. All of the above field marks should be closely scrutinized and assessed with regards to lighting conditions. When taken as a whole, these field marks will build a case for the positive identification of this species.

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Documentation
Second State Nesting Record
Belle's Vireo

Dick and Jean Hoffman

On the morning of July 12, 1980, we found the two Bell's Vireos that had been reported at Irwin Prairie in Lucas Co., Ohio. The birds flitted through the bushes and it took some time to determine that there really were two. We were very curious to learn if they might be a pair, so each of us watched one bird to determine if only one was singing. Jean followed one which proceeded to sing and Dick followed one which moved toward him and then, suddenly, settled on a nest thus revealing both its existence and location.

The nest was about six feet from the boardwalk, about 2½ feet up in a small bush in the shelter of a small aspen. After Dick found the nest we moved off and returned with Matt Anderson, a local birder, to show him the nest. When we approached the nest, the brooding bird flushed and Matt quickly checked the nest and verified that it contained four eggs. Jean sat and watched the nest while Dick went for camera equipment. The male came out, sang, and then hurried onto the nest. In a short while he left and was replaced by the female who never flushed even while being photographed by three separate people.



Bell's Vireo on nest at Irwin Prairie July, 1980 taken by Gary Meszaros and reproduced by Don Tumblin.

Matt Anderson

On July 16, 1980 I observed the nest again and saw again the four eggs. On July 25, 1980 I saw four young in the nest that I thought were probably not more than a day or two old.

Tom Kemp

On August 1, 1980 three young fledged from the nest.

Editor

Bent in his Life Histories of North American Land Birds as edited by Henry Hill Collins, Jr. reports:

"Ordinarily Bell's vireo is a timid, shy, retiring little bird, but when incubating, brooding, or feeding its young it shows considerable fearlessness, coming freely to the nest even in the near presence of an intruder; it has sometimes been touched by the human hand while bravely defending its eggs or young. The male is quite as devoted as the female, and generally remains near his incubating mate, singing joyously in the same bush or in one nearby. But, at other times, the vireo is active and restless, disappearing into its leafy retreats on the least alarm; it jumps and flits about the bushes so rapidly that it is difficult to catch a glimpse of it, though it may be watching the observer from behind some sheltering foliage. Its actions remind us of that other dweller in low shrubbery, the white-eyed vireo."

In Life Histories of North American Wagtails, Shrikes, Vireos and Their Allies, 1950, Bent reports:

Breeding Range: East to eastern Illinois (Chicago, Urbana and Fox Prairie), Western Tennessee, east-central Arkansas, eastern Texas and central Mexico.

Egg Dates: Illinois: 18 records from May 25 to July 6 and 11 records from May 25 to June 5.

Egg Number: Lays three to five eggs to a set but four is the commonest number.

Incubation: Normally lasts 14 days after the laying of the first egg and is shared by both sexes.

Fledging: Nestling life lasts 11 days.

Double Nesting: There is no record of this species raising more than one brood per year. However, a bird in Oklahoma did build three successive nests in one season when the prior nest was destroyed. Twice the nest had eggs and once nestlings.

If the birds at Irwin Prairie first fledged on August 1 then the first egg was layed on July 6 (11 days nestling plus 14 days incubation). This is within the egg date period for the 18 records from Illinois, the nearest known nesting area.

A.H. Claugus reports (pers. comm.) that this species nested once before in Ohio apparently around Cincinnati. The nest was photographed and the eggs and nest collected. The date and other details are as yet unknown.

M.B. Troutman reports in An Annotated List of Birds of Ohio, 1968 two tape recorded songs of this species by Dr. Borrer in May of 1962 and 1966 in Franklin County.

Identification Aid
Mourning vs. Connecticut Warblers
Bruce Peterjohn

In spring and fall, identification of mourning warblers (Oporornis philadelphia) and Connecticut warblers (O. agilis) is normally an exercise in frustration. Their stealth habits and obsession for dense undergrowth allows only fleeting glimpses of two similar species. Inadequate and inaccurate descriptions in the popular field guides increase the likelihood for misidentification, particularly in the fall. This article will discuss identification of these species during both migrations and will conclude with comments on identification of vagrant MacGillivray's warblers (O. tolmiei) in the east.

Several recent studies have shown a greater degree of variability in the mourning warbler plumage than is indicated in current field guides. In particular, adult and immature mourning warblers may have complete or incomplete eye rings although this is generally true of immature birds in the fall (Lanyon and Bull, 1967). Adult male mournings show much variation in coloration of the lores and the black "apron" (Hall, 1979). On the other hand, Connecticut's always have complete eye rings while their plumages are relatively uniform.

For field identifications, the first step is to determine the sex and age of the bird from its plumage. The significant field marks for this determination are discussed below and require a good look at the complete bird. The sequence of plumages is similar in both species. Adult plumages do not change between spring and fall. Immatures are distinctly different from adults in the fall. They undergo a prenuptial molt and are similar to the adults in the spring. If an individual bird cannot be aged or sexed with certainty, than it cannot be identified to species. All birds in the hand can be identified to species by the wing and tail characteristics described by Lanyon and Bull (1967).

Adult Males

Adult males are adequately described in the popular field guides as well as the characteristics to distinguish between the two species. I will not reiterate these characteristics here. However, contrary to the field guides, approximately five percent of adult male mourning warblers have incomplete (or occasionally complete) eye rings in the spring (Hall, 1979; Lanyon and Bull, 1967). Hence, these species should not be separated solely by the presence or absence of an eye ring but by a combination of all characteristics.

Adult Females

Females of both species are similar and differ from male mournings by the absence of a black "apron". They can be distinguished from male Connecticut's by a more olive back and wings and paler gray throat and upper breast. Females normally have whitish-gray throats while males have pure gray throats.

An even higher proportion of female mournings have incomplete (or complete) eye rings. To distinguish between the two species, any female without an eye ring or with an incomplete eye ring is a mourning. Any female with complete eye rings cannot be identified to species solely on the basis of this characteristic. Female Connecticut's cannot be safely identified by eye ring characteristics at any season. Note: birds may have one complete and one incomplete eye ring. These birds are mournings as both eye rings of all Connecticut's are complete.

For observers who have banded many Connecticut's or have extensive field experience with this species, there are several subjective characteristics that

may be useful for identifying Connecticut in any plumage. The Connecticut is slightly larger than a mourning but has a relatively shorter tail. This short tail creates the impression of a more robust body shape for the Connecticut. The Connecticut also has a larger and broader bill. Body shape and bill size are most reliable when direct comparisons between the two species are possible. Female Connecticut frequently have a brownish cast to their hoods while mournings are normally grayish. However, some female Connecticut have grayish hoods like mournings.

Length of the under tail coverts is also a good field mark (Godfrey, 1966). These coverts extend nearly to the end of the tail on the Connecticut but extend only to the middle of the tail on the mournings. To accurately distinguish between the two species, these coverts must be seen from below, not from the side. Hence, they are usually of little use in field identification of these species.

Immatures

Immatures differ from females by having dull brownish-green backs and a less well defined hood pattern. In some instances, the hood pattern may be so obscure that the birds are hardly recognizable as mournings or Connecticut except by their stealth habits.

In this plumage, the majority of mournings have complete or incomplete eye rings. While any bird lacking an eye ring or with an incomplete eye ring is a mourning, birds with complete eye rings cannot be identified by this characteristic.

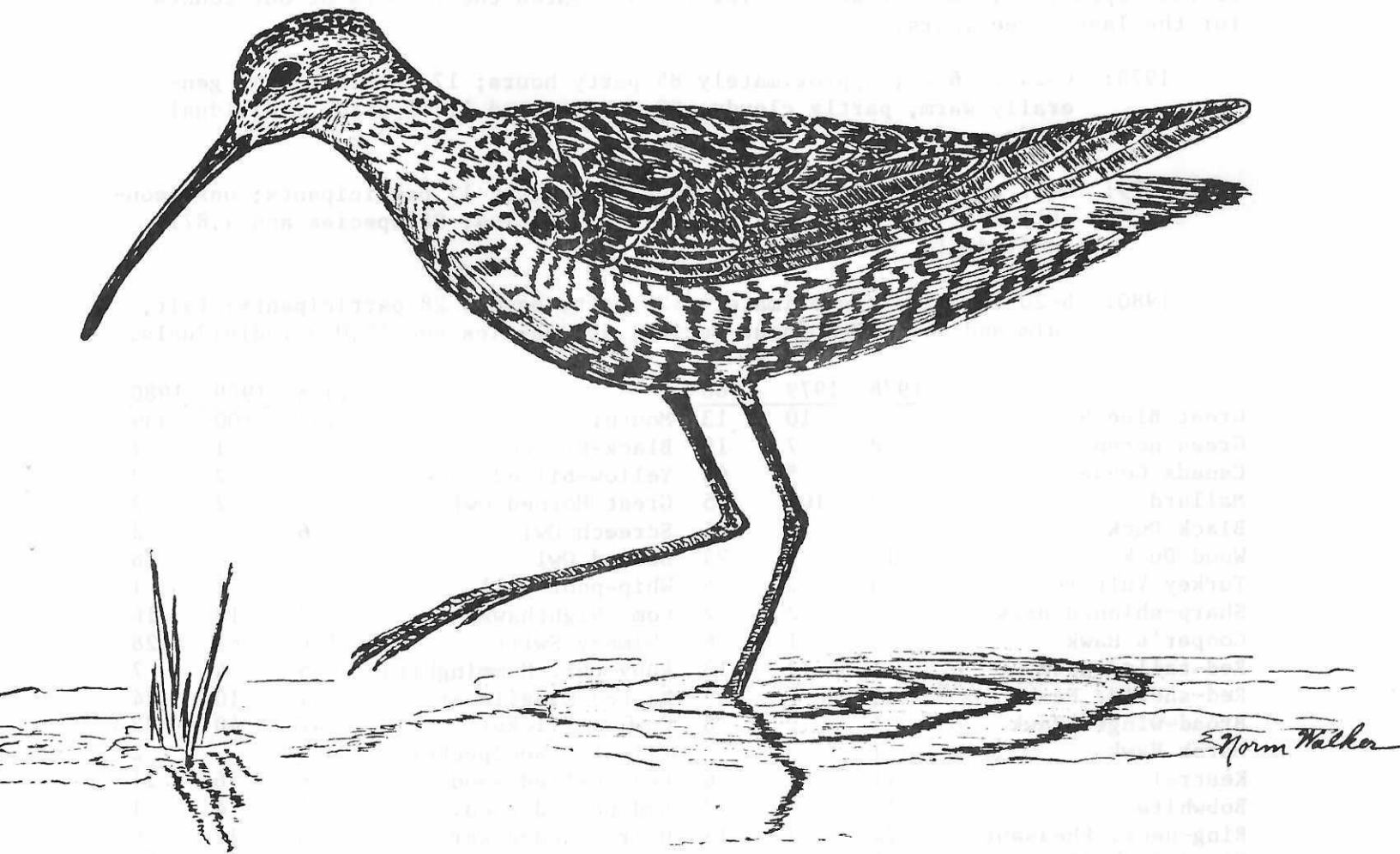
Other characteristics may be helpful for identification of birds with complete eye rings. The previously discussed differences in body shape, tail length, bill size and under tail covert length may be useful when direct comparisons are possible. Differences in the hood pattern may be diagnostic although much individual variation exists and this characteristic should be used with caution. Connecticut are said to have relatively well defined hoods that are distinctly differentiated from the yellow breast (Roberts, 1932). These hoods are more olive-brown than those of adult female Connecticut. Mournings normally have only a suggestion of a hood on the upper breast. On some immature males, the upper breast may have some blackish and the birds can be identified by this characteristic. On females and some males, the upper breast is a brownish gray. The throat is white or yellow on all immatures. This hood pattern is not clearly differentiated from the yellow breast. However, the mourning's hood pattern results from the coloration of the feather tips. As the season progresses, the feather tips wear away and the hood becomes more distinct and may be similar to that of an immature Connecticut.

With these facts in mind, several comments are in order on the identification of MacGillivray's warblers in the east. Female and immature MacGillivray's are indistinguishable from mournings and cannot be identified in the field. For adult male MacGillivray's, field guides emphasize several characteristics that have recently been shown to be inaccurate. As previously stated, a small number of adult male mournings have incomplete eye rings as do all male MacGillivrays. While the lores are supposed to be black in MacGillivrays and gray in mournings, many mournings have black lores (Hall, 1979). While the black "apron" is supposed to be sharply defined in mournings and mottled gray and black in MacGillivrays, many mournings have mottled "aprons" (Hall, 1979). Hence, there are no plumage characteristics that absolutely distinguish between these two species. Differences in songs are said to be slight and require familiarity with both species. Adult male MacGillivrays cannot be accurately identified in the field in the east.

For birds in the hand, wing and tail lengths are normally diagnostic although a small proportion of immature birds cannot be identified by these characteristics (See Lanyon and Bull, 1967).

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Stilt Sandpiper
Pen and Ink Drawing
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Summer Censuses
Four Methods

Summit County
Carol Tveekrem

The Greater Akron Audubon Society has for the last three years conducted a summer bird count. I am the compiler-organizer. The count is organized in a manner similar to the Christmas bird count and uses many of the same observers. However, the area covered is different. The boundaries are the Summit County lines. The count is held on a weekend in June and continues for three or more consecutive days. There was this year at least one party in every township except those areas north of State Route 303. There is very little urban area coverage, thus the numbers of Pigeons, Nighthawks, Swifts, Robins, Starlings and House Sparrows are probably low in proportion to other species. Our best coverage is near water and in parks (any well known "birdy" spots). Huge increases in Mourning Doves, Robins, Starlings, House Sparrows, Red-winged Blackbirds, Grackles and Cowbirds this year are due to the increased coverage of the Copley, Ohio muck flats. Below I have listed the results of our counts for the last three years.

- 1978: 6-24 to 6-27; approximately 85 party hours; 17 participants; generally warm, partly cloudy; 99 species and 4,700 birds individual birds.
- 1979: 6-27 to 7-4; approximately 60 party hours; 17 participants; unseasonably cold and rainy, especially 6-30 to 7-4; 98 species and 4,871 individuals.
- 1980: 6-20 to 6-23; approximately 125 party hours; 28 participants; fair, calm and warm throughout period; 108 species and 12,039 individuals.

	1978	1979	1980		1978	1979	1980
Great Blue Heron	8	10	13	Mourning Dove	157	100	339
Green Heron	18	7	19	Black-billed Cuckoo	5	1	7
Canada Goose	7	5	65	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	5	2	3
Mallard	53	102	95	Great Horned Owl	2	2	2
Black Duck		1	1	Screech Owl	6		2
Wood Duck	13	24	25	Barred Owl			8
Turkey Vulture	3	2	5	Whip-poor-will		1	1
Sharp-shinned Hawk		2	2	Com. Nighthawk	23	18	16
Cooper's Hawk		1	6	Chimney Swift	146	63	128
Red-tailed Hawk	4	12	13	Ruby-thr. Hummingbird	5	4	7
Red-should. Hawk	1		3	Belted Kingfisher	14	10	24
Broad-winged Hawk	4	2	6	Common Flicker	47	40	72
Marsh Hawk	1			Pileated Woodpecker	2		2
Kestrel	11	5	6	Red-bellied Wood.	6	6	21
Bobwhite	15	7	7	Red-headed Wood.	4	4	1
Ring-neck. Pheasant	24	3	15	Hairy Woodpecker	5	12	6
Virginia Rail	1	2	1	Downy Woodpecker	18	36	70
Sora	4	1		Eastern Kingbird	3	5	7
Common Gallinule	17	2	1	Great Crested Flyc.	18	14	34
Killdeer	80	74	207	Eastern Phoebe	3	3	21
Woodcock	4		4	Acadian Flycatcher	3	11	14
Spotted Sandpiper		2	7	Alder Flycatcher			1
Rock Dove	116	115	223	Willow Flycatcher	25	5	30

	1978	1979	1980		1978	1979	1980
Least Flycatcher	9	2	5	Cerulean Warbler	9	6	11
Wood Pewee	35	24	67	Chestnut-sided Warbler			2
Olive-sided Flycatcher		1		Prairie Warbler	2		6
Horned Lark	2	17	7	Ovenbird	7		6
Tree Swallow	6	8	19	Waterthrush species		1	
Bank Swallow	6	228	101	Kentucky Warbler			2
Rough-winged Sw.	14	27	71	Mourning Warbler	1		
Barn Swallow	47	70	221	Com. Yellowthroat	94	64	150
Purple Martin	18	33	14	Yellow-breasted Chat	10		5
Blue Jay	176	100	340	Hooded Warbler	14	11	16
Common Crow	88	57	98	American Redstart	18	2	8
Black-cap. Chickadee	91	85	175	House Sparrow	366	720	2011
Tufted Titmouse	44	39	113	Bobolink	7	4	13
White-br. Nuthatch	34	25	57	Eastern Meadowlark	17	22	70
House Wren	109	96	108	Red-winged Blackbird	353	213	753
Carolina Wren			2	Northern Oriole	44	22	83
Long-billed Marsh Wren	5	6	6	Orchard Oriole		1	
Mockingbird		1		Common Grackle	255	257	607
Catbird	139	104	272	Brown-headed Cowbird	86	205	261
Brown Thrasher	32	14	33	Scarlet Tanager	19	8	34
Am. Robin	268	489	1121	Cardinal	154	120	455
Wood Thrush	38	25	76	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	20	20	44
Swainson's Thrush	1			Indigo Bunting	81	67	103
Veery	4	3	7	Purple Finch		2	6
Eastern Bluebird	42	6	16	House Finch	2	2	3
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	8	3	5	Am. Goldfinch	110	101	316
Cedar Waxwing	32	71	119	Rufous-sided Towhee	40	16	56
Starling	337	359	1721	Savannah Sparrow	25	12	13
White-eyed Vireo	2	1	4	Grasshopper Sparrow	3	4	5
Yellow-throated Vireo			7	Vesper Sparrow		4	1
Red-eyed Vireo	40	35	82	Chipping Sparrow	48	57	91
Warbling Vireo	12	14	14	Field Sparrow	55	61	127
Blue-winged Warbler	38	6	69	Swamp Sparrow	35	17	29
Yellow Warbler	79	32	85	Song Sparrow	186	155	420

Additional Species:

Double-cr. Cormorant			1
American Wigeon	1		
Redhead	1		
Red-breasted Merganser			1

Lucas County
Matt Anderson

I live on a farm of 110 acres in Maumee, Ohio. I surveyed this "backyard" this summer and all of the following nested on our property:

Green Heron:	found nest May 13, hatched early June.
Least Bittern:	successfully raised five young (pictures) in June and early July.
Wood Duck:	several families
Ring-necked Pheasant:	two nests in May
<u>Virginia Rail:</u>	nest with nine eggs on May 24.
Am. Woodcock:	nest in May.
Screech Owl:	nest with four young June 1.

Red-headed Woodpecker: active nest during May and June; young fledged in July.

Tree Swallow: attempted nesting on a diving board at our lake; present through mid-June; very unusual occurrence away from Lake Erie.

Purple Martin: two pairs nested.

Black-capped Chickadee: one brood.

White-breasted Nuthatch: nest found on May 26.

Wood Thrush: nested

White-eyed Vireo: raised at least one young by late June.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak: All nested in the same tree for six out of
Northern Oriole: last seven years.
Orchard Oriole:

Savannah Sparrow: nested.

Other summer records for our property included:

Purple Finch: singing June 27.

Brown Creeper: singing June 22.

Philadelphia Vireo: early migrant July 28.

Tennessee Warbler: early migrant August 6.

Sharp-shinned Hawk: early migrant July 31.

Hocking and Fairfield Counties
Jerry Cairo

I have done a summer bird census in Clearcreek Valley for the past three years. The Valley lies just south of U.S. 33 near Sugar Grove, Ohio. I cover eight miles of Clearcreek Road and about three miles of Starner Ridge Road South. There are many valleys and separate trails that I cover away from these roads. The area is very hilly with steep grades throughout although the hills are not exceptionally high. There are sandstone outcroppings and the soil is basically acid. This is typical of Hocking County. The area is forested with oaks, hickories, maples, pines and hemlock. There is considerable second growth that supports exceptional bird numbers. Other habitat includes creekside and a few pastures. Of the eleven miles that I cover, eight are low valley areas which contain 90% of the bird species.

My census in 1980 included May 28 through July 10. I found 93 species and two hybrids. There was a possible third hybrid. (This latter hybrid was seen June 20. It appeared to be a warbler. It had a yellow throat, a hint of black streaking on sides of breast and a bluish black color.) The total of 1,977 birds was the highest of the three years. Notable increases were seen in the following species: Carolina wren, red-bellied woodpecker, common flicker, wood thrush, towhee and song sparrow. It was a peak year for these species: wood pewee, ovenbird, hooded warbler. Ruffed grouse and wild turkey were again seen. The following species were decimated from this area: bobwhite, vesper sparrow, mockingbird. Down in numbers were yellow-billed cuckoo, chimney swift, rough-winged swallow, blue-gray gnatcatcher, redstart. Nineteen species of warbler plus two hybrids were summer residents this year. Of these 21 forms, 17 were actually known to nest.

For the third consecutive summer a "Lawrence's" warbler was found. It was a male and it nested with a female blue-winged warbler. One gray fledgling was seen. It was either a golden-winged or "Brewster's" warbler. However, it was

too early to tell and it was not seen again. A "Brewster's" warbler was found at Revenge some four miles from the "Lawrence's". This bird showed no territorial traits. It appeared to be roaming.

New species in 1980 were: great-horned owl, red-shouldered hawk, "Brewster's" warbler, olive-sided flycatcher. The flycatcher appeared to be a young male. It rarely sang and displayed no territorial traits but was seen occasionally in the same area.

Rock dove, starling and house sparrow are not increasing in the area. However, at Barnebey Center most of the bluebird boxes were occupied by House Sparrows. But the bluebird is holding its own.

One bird not mentioned on the following census report was a pied-billed grebe found by Mr. Robinson of Columbus on a small pond near Barnebey in early June.

<u>Species</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>Pairs</u>		<u>Comment for 1980</u>
		<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	
Gr. Bl. Heron	1 bird	0	1 bird	seen throughout valley
Gr. Heron	1	1	1	probably nested
Mallard	2	1	0	1 brood; 3 nests
Wood Duck	2	2	1	2 broods; 5 young
Turk Vulture	17	22	25	
Bl. Vulture	7	3	4	
Cooper's Hk.	2 birds	1 bird	1 bird	2 birds were separate
R.T. Hawk	2	1	1	
B.W. Hawk	1	1	1	young seen
R.S. Hawk	1	0	0	one pair at Lake Komona
Ruf. Grouse	5	4	2	not indicative of actual numbers
W. Turkey	1 bird	0	2 birds	not indicative of actual numbers
Killdeer	1 bird	1	0	
M. Dove	6	4	9	nested
R. Dove	1	2	1	
Y.B. Cuckoo	5	8	10	nested; downward trend
B.B. Cuckoo	5	5	5	nested
Screech Owl	1 bird	1	1	
G.H. Owl	1	0	0	probably nested
Barred Owl	1 bird	0	0	
Whip-poor-will	7	6	4	nested
Chimney Swift	10	23	20	noticeably down
R.T. Humbrd	5	6	6	nested
B. Kingfisher	4	4	2	
G. Flicker	7	4	5	nested
R.B. Woodpkr	8	4	3	
Pil. Woodpkr	8	8	6	nested
Ha. Woodpkr	4	5	5	nested
Do. Woodpkr	7	6	7	nested
E. Kingbird	2	1	1	nested
G.C. Flyctchr	8	11	5	nested
E. Phoebe	14	11	8	nested; apparently an upward trend
Ac. Flyctchr	49	35	69	nested
E.W. Pewee	29	11	22	nested; varies greatly year to year
O.S. Flyctchr	1 bird	0	0	
R.W. Swallow	7	9	20	nested
B. Swallow	11	12	6	nested
Prpl. Martin	3	1	0	nested
Blue Jay	6	6	9	nested

Crow	10	19	18	nested
Car. Chickde	16	14	20	nested
Tuft Titmse	19	9	11	nested
W.B. Nuthac	7	5	3	nested
Hse. Wren	5	3	5	nested
Car. Wren	5 birds	1	0	noted one pair
Catbird	17	14	10	nested
B. Thrasher	3	2	3	
A. Robin	7	7	5	nested
Wd. Thrush	28	23	19	nested
E. Bluebird	3	4	3	nested
B.G. Gnatchr	8	15	20	nested
Cedar Waxwg	7	7	7	
Starling	4	3	8	nested
W.E. Vireo	15	18	13	nested
R.E. Vireo	46	49	59	nested
Y.T. Vireo	7	6	2	nested
Warb. Vireo	3	2	3	nested
B. & W. Warb.	13	13	10	nested
Worm-eat.	6	6	6	nested
Blue-wing.	16	15	9	nested
"Lawrence's"	1 male	1 fem.	1 pair	nested
"Brewster's"	1 bird	0	0	
N. Parula	17	21	19	nested
Yellow	15	11	18	nested
B. Th. Green	11	8	8	nested
Cerulean	13	8	17	nested
Yel. Thrtd.	11	15	9	nested
Chest.-sd.	3	1	0	
Pine	3	1	1	
Prairie	8	5	9	nested
Ovenbird	41	23	26	nested
La. Water.	7	9	9	nested
Kentucky	11	12	13	nested
C. Yelthrt.	44	50	44	nested
Yel.-br. Chat	13	15	14	nested
Hooded	17	10	15	nested
Canada	4	2	1	possibly increasing
A. Redstart	5	8	8	nested
Hse. Sparrow	13	13	15	nested
E. Mdolrk	3	1	1	nested
R.W. Blbrd	7	10	6	nested
N. Oriole	5	1	1	nested; increase this year
C. Grakl	7	4	4	nested
E. Cowbrd	11	16	17	young noted
Scar Tangr	23	24	18	nested
Sum Tangr	5	2	4	nested
Cardinal	17	20	20	nested
In. Buntg	66	57	70	nested
A. Goldfn	19	14	17	
R.S. Towhee	21	9	14	nested
Grass. Spar.	2	1	1	noted only in hi-ridge fields
Hens. Spar.	3	1	1	noted only in hi-ridge fields
Chip. Spar.	18	17	16	nested
Field Spar.	10	7	2	nested
Song Spar.	23	15	16	nested

In 1978 I found 86 species plus one hybrid and in 1979 90 species plus one

hybrid. In three years, 103 species plus two hybrids. The following species were not found in 1980 but in previous years: A. Kestrel (79), Bobwhite (78), Red-headed Woodpecker (78), Willow Flycatcher (78, 79), Mockingbird (78), Veery (78, 79), Magnolia Warbler (78, 79), Orchard Oriole (79), Rose-breasted Grosbeak (78,79), Vesper Sparrow (78).

Seneca County
Tom Bartlett

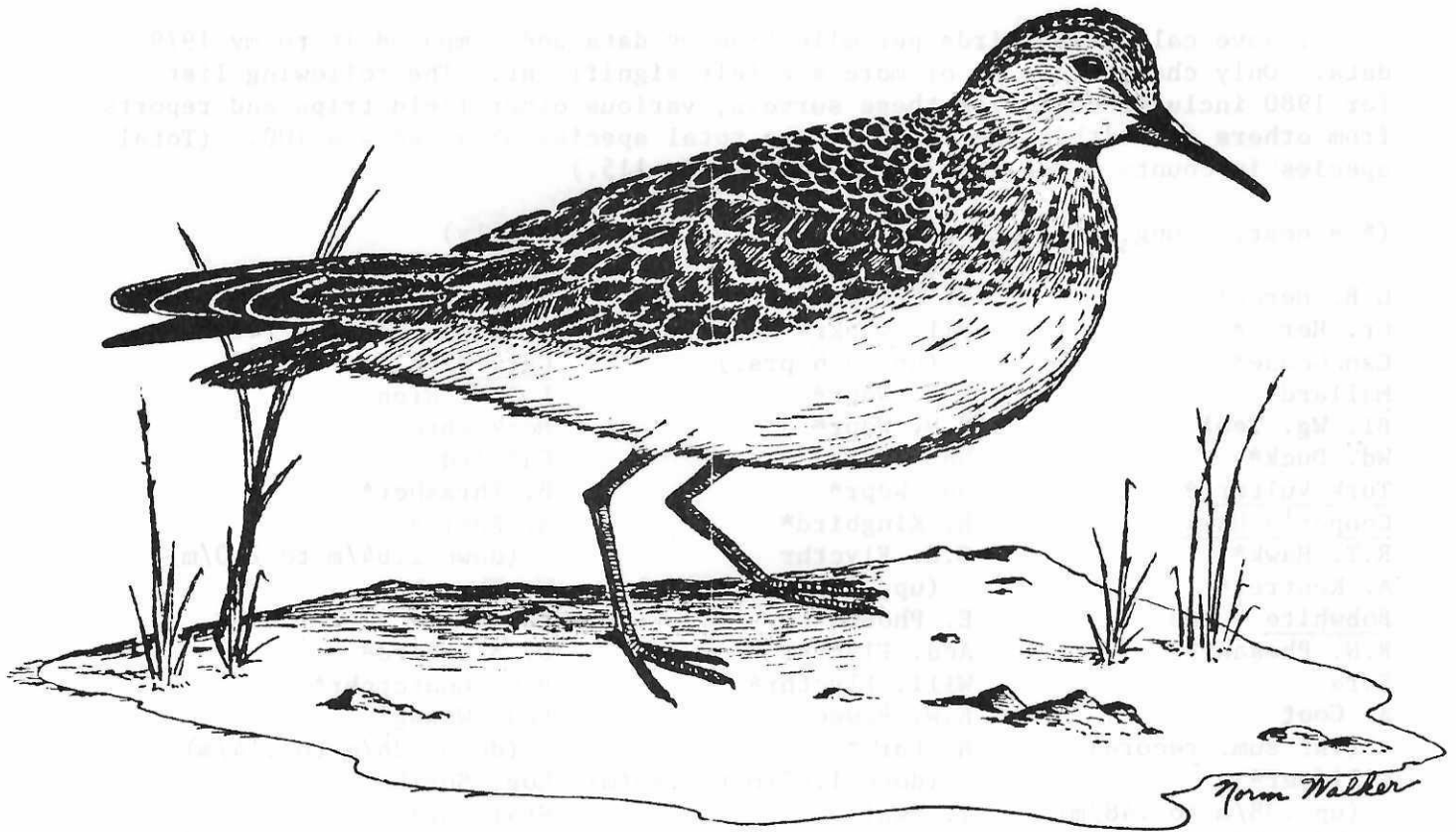
My survey is patterned after the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Survey. I started in 1979 when I plotted eight routes out of Tiffin. I chose the 8 major compass points. I start between 5:30 and 6:00 each morning. I then drive 1/2 mile, stop, and count all birds that I see or hear in three minutes. I vary some from the official survey in that I will count birds I see between stops and I will stop short of 1/2 mile if it looks like good habitat. I am looking not only for population numbers but also species. This method has produced three new nesting records, 2 new summer records and changed the status of several species within the county in two years. It also will give me some comparison of populations in future years. In 1980 I was unable to complete all the routes.

I have calculated birds per mile from my data and compared it to my 1979 data. Only changes of .01 or more are felt significant. The following list for 1980 includes data from these surveys, various other field trips and reports from others all within the county. The total species observed was 100. (Total species in county since 1947 is approximately 115.)

(* = nest, young, or adult with or carrying food regularly)

G.B. Heron*	C. Flicker*	Hse Wren*
Gr. Heron*	<u>Pil. Wdprk*</u>	(down .56/m to .41/m)
Can. Goose*	(up to 6 prs.)	<u>Car. Wren</u>
Mallard*	R.B. Wdpr*	L.B.M. Wren
Bl. Wg. Teal	R.H. Wdpr*	Mockngbrd*
Wd. Duck*	Ha. Wdpr	Catbird
<u>Turk Vulture*</u>	Do. Wdpr*	B. Thrasher*
<u>Cooper's Hawk*</u>	E. Kingbird*	A. Robin*
R.T. Hawk*	G.C. Flycthr	(down 2.64/m to 2.0/m)
A. Kestrel*	(up .14/m to .24/m)	W. Thrush*
<u>Bobwhite</u> - one	E. Phoebe*	Veery
R.N. Phesant*	Acd. Flycthr	E. Bluebird*
Sora	Will. Flycthr*	B.G. Gnatctchr*
A. Coot	E.W. Pewee	Ced. Waxwg*
(1st sum. record)	H. Lark*	(down .26/m to .14/m)
Killdeer*	(down 1.07/m to .93/m)	<u>Log. Shrike</u>
(up .38/m to .48/m)	T. Swallow	Starling*
A. Wdcock*	Bank Swallow*	(down 9.93/m to 2.65/m)
Spot. Sndpipr	R.W. Swallow*	W.E. Vireo*
M. Dove*	Barn. Swalo*	R.E. Vireo*
Y.B. Cuckoo	(up .41/m to .53/m)	Y.T. Vireo
B.B. Cuckoo*	Prpl. Martin*	Warb. Vireo*
Screech Owl*	Blue Jay*	Bl. Wg. Warb.
G.H. Owl*	C. Crow*	Yellow*
Barred Owl*	(down .66/m to .52/m)	Cerulean
C. Nite Hk	Bl.-cap. Chicd	Ovenbird
Chm. Swift*	<u>Car. Chicd</u>	<u>Kentucky*</u>
(down .40/m to .26/m)	Tuft. Titms	(1st nest record)
R.T. Humbrd	W.B. Nuthtc	C. Yel. thrt*
B. Kingfisher*	(up .04/m to .17/m)	(up .26/m to .44/m)

Yel.-br. Chat	N. Oriole*	A. Goldfnc*
A. Redstart*	C. Grackle	(up 1.24/m to 1.52/m)
Hse. Spar.*	(down 8.78/m to 3.14/m)	R.S. Towhee
(down 10.2/m to 7.21/m)	B.H. Cowbird	Sav. Spar.*
Bobolink*	(down .96/m to .62/m)	(down .74/m to .58/m)
(down .39/m to .2/m)	Scar. Tangr.	Grass. Spar.*
E. Medolk*	Cardinal*	Ves. Spar.
(down .45/m to .27/m)	R.B. Grosbk*	Chip. Spar.*
W. Medolk	(up .02/m to .17/m)	(down .33/m to .22/m)
R.W. Blbrd*	In. Btng*	Field Spar.*
(down 5.72/m to 3.96/m)	(down .87/m to .63/m)	Swamp Spar.*
Orch. Oriole*	Prpl. Finch*	(up .005/m to .15/m)
		Song. Spar.*



Baird's Sandpiper
 Pen and Ink Drawing
 Norm Walker
 707 Cranford Road
 Cincinnati, Ohio 45240

The Reports
Summer Nesting
1 June - 31 July
1980
Tom Bartlett

Below is a compilation of breeding and summering birds. Records of birds that were obvious migrants will be included in the fall migration report. In the future we hope to divide the summer issue records into three parts: late spring migrants, early fall migrants and breeding and summering birds.

I wish to thank all who have contributed to the last two issues. We are getting some fine reports. We still need more coverage from the Cincinnati area, Marietta area, and some eastern Ohio areas. If you know people who could help in these areas, please let us know. (* = written documentation on file with editor.)

Weather

"June started out quite wet with severe flooding in portions of the state. Although precipitation slacked off later in the month, it still averaged nearly two inches above normal. Temperatures were relatively cool early in the month. Typical summer temperatures did not arrive until the end of June and the month averaged several degrees cooler than normal.

July was a typical hot and humid summer month in Ohio. Both temperatures and precipitation were normal. Most rain fell in thunderstorms which caused locally severe damage and minor flooding. Rain fell on a weekly basis and no droughts were noted.

By and large, it was a typical summer. With the exception of locally severe thunderstorms, the weather had little affect on bird populations. Reproduction seemed to be average to good for most species.

As usual, fall migration started with the first cold front during the last few days of June. A few shorebirds were noted then and a fairly strong movement was noted in mid-July. Good numbers of terns had also started to move by the end of July. Little passerine migration was noted during the period except for a few late spring migrants in early June." (BP)

Common Loon

5/31 - 6/7 immature, Findlay Res. (Hancock Co.) (TB, BP, DT); 6/1 - 7/31 immature Clearfork Res. (Richland & Morrow Co.) (JHr). Ed. Note: Two winter plumaged birds were reported from this location for 6/1 - 7/31 in 1978 and one bird for 6/16 - 7/26 in 1979.

Horned Grebe

6/2 at Wellington Res. (Lorain Co.) (JP).

Pied-billed Grebe

6/2 40+ pairs Magee Marsh (Ottawa Co.) (MS); 6/15 10 at Touissant Marsh (Ottawa Co.) (SB); 7/13 10 birds at Navaree Unit ONWR (Ottawa Co.) (MS); "This species had a good breeding season along the Lake Erie marshes. Numerous juveniles were seen in Lucas, Ottawa and Erie Cos. during July." (BP).

Double-crested Cormorant

7/6 - 7/17 Magee Marsh (fide MS, TB, BP, LV); 6/20 - 7/31 immature Lake

Rockwell (Portage Co.) (LR).

Great Blue Heron

Only nests reported were in Seneca Co.: 2 rookeries, 3 and 14 nests respectively.

The large rookeries in Erie County at the East end of the Sandusky Bay bridge and in Ottawa County at Winous Point were not covered.

Other records: Clark Co.: 2 to 5, Buck Creek S.P. & Clark Lake (DO); Cuyahoga Co.: 6/6 - 7/31 one each, Cleveland lakefront and Rocky River valley, vistors (WNK), "in low numbers", Shaker Lakes (VF); Erie Co.: one, Huron harbor (DJH); Fairfield Co.: 6/20 ore Clearcreek (JC) and 6/7 one Buckeye Lake (HK); Franklin Co.: 7/10 13 and 7/26 26, Pickerington Ponds (JF), 7/11 9 Walden Wildlife Refuge (JF); Greene Co.: 3 to 5, Hueston Woods SP (JSm); Ottawa Co. 7/13 350+ roosting Navarre Unit (MS), 7/19 40 ONWR (VF); Portage Co.: 6/27 one, Lake Rockwell; Summit Co.: 6/20 - 6/23 13 (fide CT).

Green Heron

"Stable population levels, as compaired with 1979 (31 sightings in 1980 vs. 26 in 1979). This species is fairly well distributed throughout the state." (BP)

Nests: 5+ Magee Marsh (MS); one, Rocky River valley with a maximum of four birds present during June (WNK); Seneca Co. (TB) and Clark Co. (SB); one, Clearcreek (JC); one, Maumee (Lucas Co.), hatched in early June (MA).

Other records: Cuyahoga Co.: "in good numbers", Shaker Lakes (VF); Delaware Co.: 3 birds at one location (JF); Franklin Co.: 7/22 3, Pickerington Ponds and 7/30 2, Walden WR (JF); Greene Co.: many individuals, Spring Valley WA and present throughout period, Hueston Woods SP (JI); Lorain Co. 6/3 2 birds (AT); Lucas Co. 7/12 one, Irwin Prairie (DJH); Portage Co.: 7/14 3, West Branch Res. (LR); Summit Co.: 6/20 - 6/23 19 birds (fide CT).

Little Blue Heron

7/8 - 7/31 2 immatures on 7/23 otherwise 1 immature Lake Logan (Hocking Co.) (*JP); 7/27 one adult Magee Marsh (BP, DT).

Cattle Egret

3 to 5 birds seen throughout June and July at ONWR & Magee Marsh (MS, VF, AT, WS) with a peak of 28 on 7/27 at ONWR (BP) and 19 at Davis-Besse (Ottawa Co.) on 7/31 (AT). Nests at West Sister Island (Ottawa Co.) (MS) (See American Birds Vol. 32, No. 6 where the first nesting in Ohio of 20 nests was reported in 1978.)

Great Egret

Seen every week of period at Magee Marsh with a peak of 100+ roosting on 7/9 and 150+ roosting on 6/22 at Navarre Unit (MS); Nests at West Sister Island (MS); 7/16 1 at Gordon Park (Cuyahoga Co.) (DJH).

Snowy Egret

6/1 - 7/13 1 bird at ONWR/Magee Marsh (MS); 6/20 3 birds at Magee Marsh seen feeding in Magee and then heading for West Sister Island (MS). (American Birds Vol. 32, No. 6 1978 reports a single bird in the cattle egret colony on West Sister Island.)

Black-crowned Night Heron

None seen in Cuyahoga Co., Franklin Co., Lorain Co. or Shaker Lakes. Only report outside of Ottawa Co. was Erie Co. 1 bird 7/2 (AT) and one at Huron harbor 7/19 (WS); 7/13 250+ Navarre Unit (MS).

Yellow-crowned Night Heron

3 young raised at Lake Logan (JP); 6/1 - 7/31 1 present at Rocky River but no mate seen. (WNK), Nest reported from Rocky River for first time in 1978 but only a single bird each year since. (American Birds Vol. 32 No. 6.) No nest reported from Franklin Co. for the first time in the last three years.

Least Bittern

6/27 and 7/11 Magee Marsh (MS); 7/9 Lake Rupert (Vinton Co.) (JP); 6/13 - 18 4 birds at Madison Twp. (Richland Co.) (SM, JHr); successfully raised 5 young in Maumee (MA).

American Bittern

One adult in June at Cedar Point Wildlife Refuge (Ottawa Co.) (BP); 7/10 Spring Valley W.A. (JI); 7/18 Hueston Woods (JSm); 7/25 Clark Co. (SB).

Mute Swan

None reported.

Whistling Swan

None reported.

Canada Goose

Approximately 1400 young produced at ONWR/Magee Marsh (MS); Nested in Hocking Co., Erie Co., Lucas Co. (JP), Seneca Co. (TB), and Clark Co. (SB); 26 adults and 10 young summered at Walden W.R. (JF); 7/10 10 young at Pickerington Ponds (JC); 6/10 and 7/10 Spring Valley W.A. (JI); 6/20 - 23 65 birds in Summit Co. (fide CT); more summering than usual at Shaker Lakes (VF).

Mallard

11 nests found at Magee Marsh (MS); 7/28 750+ birds at Magee Marsh (MS); 7/25 nest ONWR (MS); Nested at Cleveland lakefront, Rocky River valley, Cleveland Heights and miscellaneous Cleveland local areas and 29 birds present on 7/31 (WNK, DJH); nested in Seneca Co. (TB); 7 adult males summered at Walden W.R. (JF); present during entire period in Clark Co. (DO); 2 pairs, 1 brood, 3 young at Clearcreek (JC); 7/10 9 young at Pickerington Ponds (JC); 6/7 Buckeye Lake (HK); 6/20-23 95 birds in Summit Co. (fide CT).

Black Duck

Seen in Lorain, Erie & Ottawa Cos. (JP, AT); seen every week of period at Magee Marsh (MS); regular with up to four maximum at Cleveland Lakefront and miscellaneous Cleveland local areas (WNK); 6/7 Buckeye Lake (HK); 6/20 - 23 1 in Summit Co. (fide CT); "Black Duck did well" at Shaker Lakes (VF).

Gadwall

Seen in Erie & Ottawa Cos. (JP, AT); 5 pairs at Magee Marsh (MS); 6/21 2 broods and 3 nests at Bayshore Power Plant (Lucas Co.) (MS); 6/16 1 pair ONWR (JF); "a large number of summering birds were present in Cedar Point W.R. throughout the period with a peak of 18 on June 21." (BP).

Pintail

6/8 one brood & 3 pairs at Magee Marsh (MS); one pair summered at ONWR (BP); nested in Erie Co. (JP).

Green-winged Teal

3 nests found on Magee Marsh (MS); 6/16 3 males at ONWR (JF); Up to 10 summering birds present at Cedar Point W.R. during the period (BP); 7/22 ONWR (AT); 7/24 1 male at Huron harbor (DJH).

Blue-winged Teal

25 nests found on Magee Marsh (MS); 7/30-31 1-2 birds only Cleveland lake-front area (WNK) 6/16 10+ birds at ONWR (JF); 7/24 1 bird at Walden W.R. (JF); 7/13-20 2-7 birds at pond at 334 and Middle Urbana Rd. (Clark Co.) (DO); 7/10 one male and one female at Spring Valley (JI); 7/18 Hueston Woods S.P. (JSm); 7/30 13 in eclipse plumage at Springville Marsh (Seneca Co.) (TB).

American Wigeon

6/1 - 7/31 one adult male at Magee Marsh (MS); 6/16 4 birds at ONWR (JF); 6/21 50+ summering at Cedar Point W.R. (BP); 7/6 5 summering at ONWR (BP); 6/30 and 7/31 Erie Co. (AT).

Northern Shoveler

Seen every week 6/2 - 7/6 at Magee Marsh (MS); Seen at Medusa Marsh (Erie Co.) (JP); 6/16 2 males and one female on ONWR (JF); 6/16 one male on Magee Marsh (JF).

Wood Duck

6/14 12 nests at Magee Marsh (MS); 6/22 120+ birds at Navaree Unit (MS); 7/13 2 broods at Navarre Unit (MS); Nested in Cuyahoga Co. at Rocky River and Shaker Lakes (WNK, VF) Nested in Seneca Co. (TB); summered at and presumably nested at Blendon Woods Metro Park (Franklin Co.) (JF); 6/21 2 birds at Buck Creek SP (DO); 7/6 - 7/13 2-4 birds at Clark Lake (DO); 2 broods with 5 young at Clearcreek (JC); 7/10 43 young at Pickerington Pond (JC); 6/13 Sheldon's Marsh (Erie Co.) (AT); 7/22 9 young ONWR (AT); "Many young birds" Spring Valley (JI); 7/10 2 at Gordon Park (DJH); In July "several present" at Cleveland Heights (DJH); 6/20-23 25 birds in Summit Co. (fide CT); a drop of 50% in pairs over 1979 at Shaker Lakes (VF); 30 at Lake Rockwell (WS).

Redhead

Nested in Medusa Marsh 3 young (JP, BP, DT); 6/21 4 birds at Bayshore Power Plant (MS).

Ring-necked Duck

One male summered at Castalia (Erie Co.) (JP, AT).

Canvasback

7/19 one at Huron harbor (VF, TL); 7/25 one male at Medusa Marsh (JP).

Greater Scaup

None reported.

Lesser Scaup

7/1 one adult male at Winous Point (Ottawa Co.) (TB); 7/14 Wildwood Park (Cuyahoga Co.) (fide VF); 7/13 one adult White City Park (Cuyahoga Co.) (CL).

Goldeneye, Bufflehead, Oldsquaw, Scoters

None reported.

Ruddy Duck

One male summered at Castalia (JP, AT); 6/3 Magee Marsh (MS); 6/11 10 at Bay Shore Power Plant (MS); 6/1 5+ pair at Crane Creek (TB); 7/2 Huron harbor (AT); 7/13 one male ONWR (WS).

Hooded Merganser

Nested ONWR 5 young (JP, TB); 7/23 Magee Marsh one brood (MS); 7/29 9 birds at ONWR (BP, DT); 6/12 one immature Shaker Lakes (VF).

Common Merganser
None reported.

Red-breasted Merganser

6/1 - 7/31 one female was present at Wildwood Park, on 6/8 both a male and female were present (*RH, WNK).

Turkey Vulture

Nest discovered in Seneca Co. in late May by Doug Sampson. Appears stable or increasing statewide. Numerous calls to naturalists, maintenance men and rangers in the Cleveland Metro Parks yielded little information on the "Hinckley buzzards". The most definitive information was that between 50-75 birds roosted at Hinckley each year for the last ten years. The nesting area of these birds is unknown, perhaps Lorain Co. Strange that so little is known about such a publicized bird.

Black Vulture

2 in Adams Co., 6/22 (BP, DT, TB); 1 or more observed in Hocking, Vinton, Jackson and Fairfield (JP); High of 13 at Clearcreek 6/12 (JC).

Sharp-shinned Hawk

6/16 nest in Wayne Co., male adult and female sub-adult which successfully fledged one female and two males, (LR, WS); 6/4 Magee Marsh (late migrant?) (MS); immature at Killdeer Plains 6/1 (late?); 6/20-23 2 in Summit Co. (fide CT).

Cooper's Hawk

6/19 Oxford (Butler Co.) (JSm); 6/6 Lorain Co. (AT); 7/2 Ottawa Co. (AT); 6/12 Clearcreek (JC); 7/13 Stow, O. (LR): Hocking, Vinton, Jackson, Richland, Fairfield and Pike Cos. (JP); 6/20 1-3 (1 immature) Seneca Co. (BP, TB); 6/7 Adams Co. (BP); 6/20-23 6 Summit Co. (fide CT).

Red-tailed Hawk

Status normal.

Red-shouldered Hawk

6/20 1 Stow (LR); 6/10 Clearcreek (JC); 7/23 Lorain Co. (Findlay S.P.) (AT); 6/7 3 Adams Co. (BP); 6/20-23 3 Summit Co. (fide CT); Hocking, Vinton, Lorain and Licking Cos. (JP); nesting pair at Munroe Falls (Summit Co.) (WS).

Broad-winged Hawk

7/20 1 Erie Co. (DJH); 6/10 Clearcreek (JC); 7/11-31 1-2 Blendon Woods (JF); 6/11 Mohican SP (SM); 7/15 Richland Co. (SM); 6/13 Oak Openings (3) (TB); 7/16 and nest, Schwamburger Prairie (TB); Hocking, Vinton, Fairfield, Richland and Pike Cos. (JP); 4 nests in Summit Co. (WS).

Bald Eagle

Sandusky Co. nest fledged 2 young (one a transplant from Patuxent) and Lucas Co. nest at ONWR fledged 2 young (LV).

Northern Harrier

None reported.

American Kestrel

Status normal.

Ruffed Grouse

5 pr. on the Clearcreek survey (JC); 4 young at North Chagrin Metro. Park (Cuyahoga Co.) (TL).

Bobwhite

Seems to be increasing, especially in the south and central parts of the state. Northern populations still very low.

Ring-necked Pheasant

Several reporters feel there is a slight increase over 1979. This species should be carefully watched.

Turkey

1 on 6/10 Clearcreek survey (JC); 6/18 female with 11 young (Vinton Co.) (JP).

King Rail

6/11 one at Magee Marsh (MS); 6/25 immature at Magee Marsh (MS); 7/26 Magee Marsh (SB).

Virginia Rail

A nest with 9 eggs was found in Lucas Co. 5/24 (MA); 6/1 Ottawa Co. (JP); 7/12 Spring Valley (Montgomery Co.) (JI); 7/16 Lake Rockwell (LR); 6/20 - 6/23 1 in Summit Co. (fide CT); all period at Magee Marsh (MS, TB); 7/6 Cedar Point NWR (TB).

Sora

All period at Magee Marsh (MS); 6/13 3 at Toussaint Marsh (VF), 7/29 Pickerington Pond (JP); 7/6 4 at Cedar Point NWR (TB); 7/30 4 at Springville Marsh (TB).

Black Rail

6/15-20 a calling bird was seen at Irwin Prairie (*m.ob.).

Common Gallinule

Nested in Ottawa, Lucas, and Erie Cos. in good numbers. 70+ pair at Magee Marsh and 56 birds at Navarre Marsh (MS, m. ob.); 6/20-23 one on Summit Co. survey (fide CT); 7/14 Lake Rockwell (LR, EE); 1 in Richland Co. 6/14 (JHr); also observed in Vinton (JP).

American Coot

6/7 Springville Marsh (1st summer record for Seneca Co.) (TB); good numbers in Lucas, Ottawa, and Erie Cos. (60+ at Magee Marsh (MS)). 6/25 1 at Pickerington Pond (JC); 7/3 1 at Huron (EE).

Killdeer

Status normal.

American Woodcock

Status normal.

Common Snipe

Status normal in the Lake counties.

Upland Sandpiper

Maybe starting a come back. Birds were observed in Butler, Montgomery, Cuyahoga, Ottawa, Clark, Lucas, Delaware, Licking and Lorain Cos. Nests were found in Ottawa NWR (4) (MS), Navarre Marsh (1) (AT), Wright-Patterson A.F.B. (4) (SB), Burke Airport (Cleveland) (2) (DJH), and Butler Co. (5) (JI). An usual number of birds (21) were present at the Dayton Airport 6/28 (BB, CM, CB).

Spotted Sandpiper

Status normal.

Wilson's Phalarope

First Ohio record: 6/4 one nest at Magee with four eggs and two fledglings perhaps three (MS). See separate article in this issue for details.

The remainder of the shorebirds were considered migrants and will be covered in the Fall issue.

Great Black-backed Gull

The usual number of immatures were observed along western Lake Erie. An unusual record was an immature bird inland at St. Mary's Fish Hatchery on 7/23 (CM, AVR).

Herring Gull

Normal numbers along the lake, not as common as Ring-billed Gulls. About 100 summered near Cleveland (WNK, DJH) and over 100 young were banded at the Bay Shore Power Plant in Oregon (MS).

Ring-billed Gull

Normal numbers along the lake. More than 1200 young banded at the Bay Shore Power Plant (MS). Unusual numbers noted inland: 100+ summered at Alum Creek Res. (BP) and 100 at C.J. Brown Res. (DO) and small numbers at Hueston Woods S.P. (JI).

Franklin's Gull

One immature at Findlay Res. 6/2 (fide TB); an immature at C.J. Brown Res. 6/6-9 (DO, SB) and 2 adults there on 6/8 (DO).

Laughing Gull

6/29 one adult Gordon Park (Cuyahoga Co.)(*DJH); 7/18-7/26 one second year bird at Huron harbor (m. ob.). It was joined by a second, second year bird on 7/26 (RH).

Bonaparte's Gull

6/1 40 immatures at Cleveland Municipal Light Plant (Cuyahoga Co.); 6/29 40 at Gordon Park (Cuyahoga Co.) mostly non-breeding adults. Summering of this species in Cleveland is very rare but these two landfill sites were the attraction this year. On 7/13 there were 100 non-breeding adults at Gordon Park but by 7/24 mostly breeding birds were present. The first juvenile did not appear there until 8/3 (DJH).

Summered at Lorain & Erie Co. (JP); 6/20 Magee (MS); 6/16 immature Metzger Marsh (JF); 6/28-7/1 2 at Lake Logan (JP).

Artic Tern

First Ohio record. 7/17 an adult at Huron harbor (BP, DT). See separate article in this issue for details.

Common Tern

350 nests (147 young banded) Bay Shore power plant (MS, LV): 6/22 1 immature at Buck Creek SP (SB) and 6/29 2 birds at Buck Creek (DO); one at least, all period, Gordon Park (DJH); 7/3 3 at Huron harbor (EE); 6/9-6/28 up to 16 at Lake Logan (JP).

Caspian Tern

6/30 Huron harbor (AT); 6/29 Wildwood Park (Cuyahoga Co.) (VF); 7/3 Huron (EE); 6/30 Neilson's Marsh (Erie Co.) (JP); 4 summered at Alum Creek Res. (BP).

Black Tern

7 nests at Magee (MS); 6/8 Buck Creek S.P. (late migrant?) (DO); 6/13 1 at

Erie Co. (VF); 7 summered at Cedar Point N.W.R. (nesting?) (BP).

Rock Dove

Nests in every county.

Mourning Dove

Nests in every county. Some reporters feel it is increasing.

Ringed Turtle Dove

A single bird attempted to nest with a mourning dove in the Dayton area (probable escape) (CM).

Yellow-billed Cuckoo

Found statewide and most reported good numbers.

Black-billed Cuckoo

Not as common as Yellow-billed Cuckoo and some reported it down.

Barn Owl

Holmes Co., 6 young; Trumbull Co., 5 young; and Wayne Co., 4 pair with 19 young. (JS); 7/26 Ashland Co. (JP).

Screech Owl

Van Camp reports an increase this year over 1978 in Ottawa Co. Other reports around the state seem to support this also.

Great Horned Owl

Status normal.

Barred Owl

Status normal.

Long-eared Owl

6/16 nested in Summit Co. (unsuccessful) (LR).

Short-eared Owl

Nest with 5 eggs found at Maumee S.P. (Lucas Co.) (no date or whether successful; (Al Maley fide LV).

Chuck-will's-widow

May thru July up to 4 singing in Adams Co. (TB, SB, JP).

Whip-poor-will

Status normal.

Common Nighthawk

Status normal.

Chimney Swift

Status normal.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird

Status normal.

Belted Kingfisher

Several reports felt there is an increase in the population.

Common Flicker

Status normal.

Pileated Woodpecker

Appears to be increasing and spreading. Three new pair found in Seneca Co. (TB).

Red-bellied Woodpecker

Many feel it is still declining. It should be watched carefully. However, the Cleveland area is reporting a slight increase e.g. 6 were observed in the North Chagrin Metro Park 7/11 (DJH).

Red-headed Woodpecker

Seems to be stable in southern Ohio but declining in areas of northern and western Ohio.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker

7/30 Magee Marsh (MS).

Hairy Woodpecker

Populations still down but appears to be increasing.

Downy Woodpecker

Status normal.

Eastern Kingbird

Many observers felt a slight increase.

Great Crested Flycatcher

Slight increase reported by several observers.

Eastern Phoebe

Slight increase reported.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher

Not reported.

Acadian Flycatcher

Status normal.

Willow Flycatcher

Status stable. More common in northern and central Ohio than southern Ohio.

Alder Flycatcher

3+ territorial males at Irwin Prairie all summer (m. ob.); 6/20-6/23 1 bird on Summit Co. survey (fide CT); 7/9 one bird on willow habitat was observed singing both willow flycatcher and alder songs? (Pike Co.) (JP).

Least Flycatcher

6/7 Shawnee S.F. (LR); 6/1-14 Richland Co. (SM); 6/27 Streetsboro (Portage Co.) (DJH); 6/13 Erie Co. (AT); 6/20-23 5 on Summit Co. survey (fide CT); 1 summered at Shaker Lakes (VF).

Eastern Wood Pewee

Status normal.

Olive-sided Flycatcher

6/1-30 Lorain Co. (JP); 6/10-25 Clearcreek (JC).

Horned Lark

Status normal.

Tree Swallow

Normal populations along Lake Erie. Unusual inland occurrences were a pair that nested at Clark Lake, Clark Co. (SB), up to 4 were there on 6/22 (DO); 6/10 Spring Valley (JI); a pair attempted to nest on the diving board of a small pond in Maumee (MA); 1 summered at Springville Marsh (Seneca Co.) and 2 were observed along the Sandusky River near Old Fort (Seneca Co.) 6/20 (TB, BP); 6/20-6/23 6 in Summit Co. survey (fide CT).

Bank Swallow

Status normal.

Rough-winged Swallow

May be increasing.

Barn Swallow

Status normal.

Cliff Swallow

Up to 24 nests were started at the Sand Beach colony in Ottawa Co. (MS, JP, AT, VF) Small colony was discovered at Alum Creek Reservoir (BP); 3 observed regularly at Lake Logan (JP); no reports from large colony in Holmes Co.

Purple Martin

Status stable.

Blue Jay

Status normal.

Common Crow

Several reporters feel it is increasing.

Black-capped Chickadee

7/5 Crane Creek (fide MS); 1 brood in Maumee (MA); 2 nests at Irwin Prairie (CEP).

Carolina Chickadee

A bird singing the Carolina's song was heard at Collier Scenic River Area (Seneca Co.) 6/10 (TB). It was not observed well enough to verify. Black-capped Chickadees were singing within a 1/4 mile. This area is close to the transition area and the possibility of a hybrid exists.

Tufted Titmouse

Many feel it is starting to recover from the blizzard years.

White-breasted Nuthatch

Many feel it is also increasing.

Red-breasted Nuthatch

6/29-7/1 an adult with 4 young was observed at Findlay S.P. (JP); 7/4 1 Rocky River (WNK); 1 at Brukner Nature Center all July (fide CM).

Brown Creeper

1 observed at Findlay S.P. 7/1 (JP); 4+ (possible family unit) at Secor Park (Lucas Co.) 7/5-12 (MA).

House Wren

Status normal.

Winter Wren

6/27 3+ territorial males at Stebbins Gulch (Geauga Co.) (BP); 1 at Little Mountain (Geauga Co.) (BP).

Bewick's Wren

A pair fledged at least 1 young in Brown Co. (BP et al).

Carolina Wren

Starting to come back. It is increasing better in southern half of the state but several reports came from the north.

Long-billed Marsh Wren

Slight decline reported by several observers, especially inland.

Short-billed Marsh Wren

Good year: 7/19-31 Ottawa NWR (feeding young 7/31) (MS), 6/13-7/16 2+ singing males at Irwin Prairie (TB, JF, DJH), 7/19-31 up to 9 singing males at Buck Creek S.P. (Clark Co.) (BP, SB, DO); 7/27 Adams Co. (JP).

Mockingbird

Increasing in the south and central areas of Ohio. The only reports from northern Ohio were a pair that nested in Seneca Co. (TB) and one bird reported on Summit Co. survey (fide CT).

Gray Catbird

Status normal.

Brown Thrasher

Stable with several reports of possible increases.

American Robin

Status normal.

Wood Thrush

Status normal.

Hemit, Swainson's and Gray-cheeked Thrush

Not reported.

Veery

Continues to expand southward. Reports from Cuyahoga, Lorain, Erie, Lucas, Seneca, Summit, and Delaware Co. for a total of 18+ records.

Eastern Bluebird

Stable; had a good breeding season; many young fledged. Jim Coffman's trail in Seneca Co. had over 105 fledge from 20 boxes.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher

Stable with increasing numbers reported in northern Ohio.

Cedar Waxwing

Status stable.

Northern Shrike

Not reported.

Loggerhead Shrike

Numbers still down; reports of single birds from Pickaway Co. (BP), Brown Co. (BP, TB, DT), and breeding pair from Adams Co. (BP, TB, DT, JP), and Clark Co. (BP).

Kinglets and Pipit

Not reported.

Starling

Status normal, unfortunately.

White-eyed Vireo

Stable in southern and central Ohio but seems to be increasing in the north. Northern Reports: Up to 3 at Irwin Prairie and Lucas Co. up to 6 (MA, TB, VF, JF); 1 at Rest Haven (Erie Co.) (JP, AT); 7 in Seneca Co. (TB), 2 in Lorain Co. (JP, SP); 4 in Summit Co. survey (fide CT).

Bell's Vireo

Second Ohio record. A singing male was discovered in early June at Irwin Prairie. It was observed by many throughout June and July. On July 12, a nest was discovered (DJH, MA) with 4 eggs, around July 23-25 the eggs hatched, and on August 1, 3 young fledged. (TK). This is an unusually late nest date according to Bent but it is also an unusual location being out of its normal range. See the separate article in this issue for more details.

Yellow-throated Vireo

Numbers are up from last year. It is reported from Lucas, Seneca, Summit, Portage, Cuyahoga, Clark, Erie, Hocking, Vinton, Lorain, Huron and Adams Co.

Solitary Vireo

6/11 Ashland Co. (SM); 6/27 5 territorial males at Stebbins Gulch (Geauga Co.) and 1 at Little Mountain (Geauga Co.) (BP).

Red-eyed Vireo

Conflicting reports; some felt it had increased and others decreased. Keep an eye on the populations next year.

Philadelphia Vireo

Not reported.

Warbling Vireo

Several reporters indicated a decrease.

Black-and-White Warbler

7 territorial males found in Shawnee S.F. 6/7 (BP); 13 territorial males at Clearcreek 5/28-6/10 (JC); 6/8 a male at Aullwood Center (CM, NC); 7/28 female or immature, Dayton (CM, PH).

Prothonotary Warbler

At least 7 pair were located in Ottawa Co. (MC, TB, JP, JF), 1 Sheldons Marsh (AT); 2 pair at Rest Haven (JP); 2 pair in Summit Co. (EE, LR); 1 Hocking Co. (JP).

Worm-eating Warbler

Status normal.

Golden-winged Warbler

2 pair at Irwin Prairie (m. ob.); pair at Tinker's Creek (Summit Co.) (EE).

Blue-winged Warbler

Numbers appear up around the state.

"Lawrence's Warbler"

1 male at Clearcreek (JC); 1 female at Clearcreek nested with male Blue-winged Warbler (JP); female also nested with Bl.-wg. Lorain Co. (JP).

"Brewster's Warbler"

1 at Clearcreek (JC); 1 at Irwin Prairie 7/5 (TL); 1 at Oak Openings 7/13 (MA).

Tennessee Warbler

A singing male was observed on the bird trail at Crane Creek S.P. on July 6 (BP, TB, LV, et al)

Orange-crowned and Nashville Warbler

Not reported.

Northern Parula

17 pair on the Clearcreek survey (JC); 6/6-18 Oxford (JI); Also observed in Adams, Vinton, Lorain, Scioto, and Geauga Cos.

Yellow Warbler

Status normal.

Magnolia Warbler

6/11 Mohican S.F. (late migrant?) (SM).

Cape May Warbler

Not reported.

Black-throated Green Warbler

11 pair on Clearcreek survey (JC); 6/27 7+ singing males at Stebbins Gulch (Geauga Co.); 6/27 4+ males and 1 fledgling at Little Mountain (Geauga Co.) (BP); 7/13 a singing male at Oak Openings (MA); also observed in Vinton and Richland Cos. (no dates) (JP).

Yellow-rumped Warbler

Not reported.

Cerulean Warbler

Slight increase in numbers.

Blackburian Warbler

6/27 2 singing males at Little Mountain (Geauga Co.) (BP); 6/28 Clearcreek (JP); 6/28 one female banded at Seiberling Nature Center (Summit Co.) (fide WS).

Yellow-throated Warbler

Increasing in central and northern Ohio but still not as common as in the southern part of the state. Northern-most record was a pair at the Milan Wildlife Area in Huron Co.

Chestnut-sided Warbler

3 pair at Clearcreek (JC, JP); 2 pair at Rest Haven (JP); 3 pair Lorain Co. (JP); 6/14 3 singing males at Oak Openings (SB); 6/15 1 singing male at Irwin Prairie (BP); and 7/16 a male at Schwamburger Prairie (TB).

Bay-breasted and Blackpoll Warbler
Not reported.

Pine Warbler

3 pair on Clearcreek survey (JC); 6/24 Fairfield Co. (JF); 6/13 singing male at Oak Openings (TB, LV); and also observed in Vinton, Adams and Pike Cos. (JP).

Prairie Warbler

Very good year; 95+ were in Adams Co. 6/7 (BP); 9 pair on Clearcreek survey (JC); 6 on Summit Co. survey (fide CT); small colony found near Oxford (JI); 1 bird at Germantown Reserve (CM, DB); and a singing male at Oak Openings (MA); also observed in Richland, Hocking, Licking, Fairfield, Vinton, Pike, Jackson and Brown Co. (JP, JF, TB).

Palm Warbler

Not reported.

Ovenbird

Very good year; 41 pair at Clearcreek survey (JC); 7 birds on Summit County survey (fide CT); and 5 on Seneca Co. survey (TB).

Northern Waterthrush

A pair at Ridgehill Cemetery in Lorain Co. (JP).

Louisiana Waterthrush

Status stable; 7 pair on Clearcreek survey (JC); 6/27 4+ (including young) at Stebbins Gulch and 3+ (including young) at Little Mountain (BP); 6/15 pair with young in Richland Co. (JHr); 5 pair in Lorain Co. (JP); also observed in Fairfield, Hocking, Vinton and Fayette Co. (JF, JP, MI).

Kentucky Warbler

11 pair on Clearcreek survey (JC); 1 singing at Germantown Reserve 6/29 (m. ob.); present at Hueston Woods S.P. all summer (JI); 1 at Rest Haven all summer (JP); 6/19 nesting pair at Seiberling Nature Center and with one fledgling (BSz) and the 1st nesting record for Seneca Co. (also only 3rd and 4th observation record) (TB).

Connecticut and Mourning Warbler

Not reported.

Common Yellowthroat

Status normal.

Yellow-breasted Chat

Slight increase in southern and central Ohio but stable in northern Ohio.

Hooded Warbler

17 pair on Clearcreek survey (JC); 6/27 9+ at Stebbins Gulch and 10+ at Little Mountain (BP); 7 singing males at N. Chagrin (DJH); also observed in Summit, Richland, Lorain, Vinton, and Montgomery Co.

Wilson's Warbler

Not reported

Canada Warbler

4 pair on Clearcreek survey (JC); 1 pair in Vinton Co. (JP); 6/27 9+ males (and 1 fledgling) at Stebbins Gulch (BP).

American Redstart
Status normal.

House Sparrow
All too common.

Bobolink
Status stable.

Eastern Meadowlark
Status normal.

Western Meadowlark
1-2 birds singing regularly at Irwin Prairie (m. ob.); 1 Ottawa Co. (JP);
1 Adams Co. (off Rte. 41) (JP); 1st male was present and singing in Seneca Co.
7/3-9 (TB).

Redwinged Blackbird
Status normal.

Yellow-headed Blackbird
2 territorial males at Cedar Point refuge in June but no nest and territories
were abandoned (BP); 6/3 Magee Marsh (MS), 6/16 Ottawa NWR (JF).

Orchard Oriole
Pair nested Ottawa NWR (m. ob.); adults with young observed at Pickerington
Pond 7/10 (JC); Also nested in Clark, Seneca, and Adams Co. Numbers seemed to
be increasing in the north.

Northern Oriole
Status stable.

Rusty Blackbird
Not reported.

Common Grackle
Too common

Brown-headed Cowbird
Too common.

Scarlet Tanager
Status stable.

Summer Tanager
5 pair on Clearcreek survey (JC); individuals were reported from Blackhand
Gorge (RH), Columbus (JF), Scioto Co. (SB), Montgomery Co. (CM, DB), Fairfield,
Adams and Vinton Cos. (HK).

Cardinal
Some areas report a decline but most feel it is stable.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Appears to be increasing in the north and expanding south. It was observed
in Montgomery, Franklin, Licking, Butler and Adams Cos. in the central and southern
parts of the state.

Blue Grosbeak

A pair were present in Adams Co. from late May through June (JC, BP, JF); a female with 2 young were observed in the same area 7/27 (JP).

Indigo Bunting

Status stable.

Dickcissel

Way down. 6/24 Lucas Co. (1st year male) (TB); 7/20 (2) Buck Creek S.P. (Clark Co.) (BP); 7/25 (2) Ottawa NWR (MS).

Evening Grosbeak

Not reported.

Purple Finch

3 pair raised 8 young in Lorain Co. (JP); 2 pair raised 2+ young in Richland Co. (JHr); an adult with 1 young in Aurora (Portage Co.) (EE); up to 6 on Summit survey (fide CT); an adult was observed and heard irregularly in Tiffin (Seneca Co.) (TB); 6/27 singing male in Lucas Co. (MA).

House Finch

Increasing and expanding. Up to 40 at Shaker Lakes (VF); 40 in Lorain (JP); other reports from Cleveland area, Lancaster (Fairfield Co.), Hocking Co. and Montgomery Co.

Common Redpoll

Not reported.

Pine Siskin

6/13 1 bird Oak Openings (TB).

American Goldfinch

Many reporters felt an increase.

Rufous-sided Towhee

Seemed more abundant.

Savannah Sp.

Seems to be increasing and expanding southward. Singing birds were observed in Clark, Montgomery, Butler and Adams Co.

Grasshopper Sparrow

Populations seemed to be stable but should be carefully watched in the future.

Henslow's Sparrow

This bird is either increasing or people are becoming more aware of it. It was heard or observed in Adams, Ross, Knox, Champaign, Portage, Franklin, Lake, Lorain, Butler, Licking and Hocking Cos.

Vesper Sparrow

Status stable.

Lark Sparrow

2 birds at Oak Openings 6/1 (BP) and 6/14 (SB), 7/13 (MA); 1 bird in Adams Co. 6/7 (BP, LR), 6/10 (JF), 7/9 (JP).

Dark-eyed Junco

6/27 territorial male at Stebbins Gulch and an adult with a fledgling at Little Mountain (BP); 6/1-16 an adult in Hocking Co. (late migrant or injured?) (JP).

Tree Sparrow: not reported; Chipping and Field Sparrow: status normal; White-throated, White-crowned, Fox and Lincoln Sparrow: not reported; Swamp Sparrow: slight increase at several inland areas; Song Sparrow: status normal.

Bird Report Contributors

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Shane Blodgett	(SB)	Bruce Peterjohn	(BP)
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Elinor Elder	(EE)	Larry Rosche	(LR)
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Notes

The last issue (spring migration, 1980) of The Cardinal was not indexed by volume and number. Please note on that issue that it was Volume 3, No. 1.

The Cardinal would like to thank the Licking County, Audubon Society for its \$75.00 contribution in 1979. This donation, made at the request of its former president, James E. Fry, was a great help in offsetting expenses many of which were personally paid by John Herman. He joins us in our belated thanks for this gift.

Corrections for last issue (Vol. 3, No. 1): Page 18: the margled godwit reported at both Pickerington Pond and Wright Road Pond is the same bird and should be counted as only one bird. This is the same location known to the contributors by different names. Its correct designation is Pickerington Ponds. Page 30: delete King Rail, it was not seen; Page 30: Irwin Prairie is a State Nature Preserve administered by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Natural Areas and Preserves. It is no longer owned by the Nature Conservancy as reported. Page 31: the Ruffed Grouse should be deleted as it was not verified.

Louis W. Campbell writes:

" . . . the unusual bird finds in Irwin shouldn't make birders too optimistic, the prairie varies greatly from year to year depending on the amount of rainfall. In some years the pond in the middle is completely dry. That's why our bird reports for the area vary so greatly."

THE BIG DAY
1980

Picture yourself at Irwin Prairie (Lucas County) at 4:30 A.M. or perhaps at a woodlot northeast of Lancaster (Fairfield County) at 4:40 A.M. or at Denney's restaurant in Westerville (Franklin County) at 4:00 A.M. looking and feeling out of place among the nite people going home, on your way to Tar Hollow State Park (Ross County). You are going to spend the next 12 to 14 hours with your companions trying to see as many species of birds in one day as possible. You'll all be crammed into one car with your equipment and bag lunch. In some cases, you'll be wet, you'll drive close to 400 miles, and be dog tired at the end. But its contagious. Each group participating this year said they'll try again next year professing anticipation and optimism in increasing their total count.

In 1971 the American Birding Association reported the results of the first "officially" held Big Days in nine states. Official because the ABA published for the first time, rules to standardize this event over the United States. The object is for a team of observers to see as many species in one day as possible. Not too scientific perhaps but challenging and lots of fun. The birds may be seen, or heard, and most, to conserve time, must be heard. The count can be held during any single 24-hour period during the year but must be on a single calendar day. In fact most Ohio counts must be timed to occur during a peak May migration day to insure a high count. The participants must remain within direct voice contact of each other during all travel and must travel in the same vehicle if motorized. This year the ABA, for the first time, required that there must be two or more participants on each count. This additional rule disqualifies retroactively, according to the ABA, the present Ohio record of 173 species set May 19, 1978 by Tom Thompson of Columbus and the previous record of 163 species seen May 21, 1974 by the same observer. Unfortunately, he was alone each time. The ABA now also requires, starting this year, that the total number of species seen must have been seen by at least 95% of the participants.

Tom Thompson is reported to have started his record run at 4:00 A.M. at Cantwell Cliffs State Park (Hocking County) and then on to Clear Lake Valley, Hocking County hills, Crane Creek State Park, Ottawa N.W.R. and ended at Little Cedar Point W.R. at 9:00 P.M. He traveled 370 miles by car and 13 on foot.

This year three counts are known which went over 150 species. Due to the new rules the "Kemp Count" will probably be the new record for Ohio.

Tom Kemp, Matt Anderson,
Eric Durvin, Pete Montion
May 12, 1980 166 Species

Our entire day was confined to Lucas and Ottawa Counties. We started at 4:00 A.M. at Oak Openings where Tom lives and drove to Irwin Prairie then Oak Openings again and then Irwin Prairie again. The remainder of the morning was spent at Secor Park. After one-half hour for lunch we went to the Bayshore Power Plant, then Ottawa N.W.R. (2:30 to 4:30) and Crane Creek State Park (4:30 to 7:45). We ended at the Anderson Farm in Maumee for the last one-half our of daylight (8:30 to 9:00). It rained intermittently until early afternoon and remained cloudy the rest of the day. Our species counted are listed below. We're looking forward to attempting to break our total of 166 next year and think it is very possible.

Jerry Cairo, Chuck Hocavar
May 16, 1980 153 Species

We met in Lancaster (Fairfield County) and started at 4:40 A.M. by trying unsuccessfully for a screech owl in a wood lot northeast of town. We then went to Clearcreek Valley. It was dawn. We got a whip-poor-will and were successful with the following species which would be hard to tally later in Northern Ohio: phoebe, acadian flycatcher, red-bellied and pileated woodpeckers. Carolina chickadee, grasshopper and Henslow's sparrows, ruffed grouse, bluebird, yellow-throated and white-eyed vireos. We also saw the following warblers: worm-eating, blue-winged, parula, cerulean, pine, prairie, chat, hooded, kentucky, yellow-throated and Louisiana waterthrush. Many of these species are essential for a 150 plus Ohio day. I had hoped for close to 70 birds by the time we left Clearcreek and we had 72.

Our next planned stop was a brief one: Pickerington Marsh. We had hoped for a few ducks but the water was abandoned. Here we did see the day's only mockingbird and willow flycatcher. We had 85 species when we headed for the Northern Ohio Counties at 11:20 in the morning.

Chuck really knows the Lake Erie Counties much better than I do so under his direction we visited Castalia Pond where we tallied ring-necked and lesser-scaup ducks. At Resthaven, we were able to flush up from a damp meadow, a woodcock. From there we went to Sandusky Bay where we found pied-billed and horned grebes and a surprise: a red-breasted merganser.

We then went to the top birding spot in Ohio: Ottawa County. Near the Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Plant we added bank and cliff swallows. Then on to Metzger Marsh and Chuck spotted great-black-backed gulls and a rare species for Ohio: a snowy egret.

Then to the Crane Creek area and it was quite obvious that it was not a wave-day. With much hard work we were able to add golden-winged, orange-crowned, magnolia and other more common warbler species. Also tallied were a few hard ones such as yellow-bellied flycatcher, gray-cheeked thrush and olive-sided flycatcher. Next, a try for shorebirds at the Ottawa Wildlife Refuge. Semi-plover, black-bellied plover, greater and lesser yellowlegs and dunlin were found all over and an uncommon marbled godwit was seen. Also, in the same area was a bald eagle, little blue heron and a few more ducks. Back at the parking lot we added our species -- 146. We were so close to 150 we decided to try for it. Back to Metzger Marsh, where No. 147 flew over the road, a normally easy green heron. Then with much scope-scanning we found a ruddy duck, bonapart's gull and No. 150, a black-crowned night heron. We quit around 7:00 in the evening and our final count was 153. In total we tallied: 11 ducks (very important on a big day), 14 shorebirds, 6 gulls and terns, only one owl, 5 woodpeckers, 9 flycatchers, 6 swallows, only 2 gleavers, 2 wrens, 3 mimics, 6 thrushes, 4 vireos, 32 warblers, 9 blackbirds, 4 finches and 9 sparrows.

Next year Chuck and I are planning to try it a different way: start at the Oak Openings area, go to all the high spots of Ottawa County and then end at Clearcreek.

Tom Bartlett, Bruce Peterjohn,
 Don Tumblin, Ed Pierce
May 17, 1980 155 Species

After a short night on the floor of Bruce Peterjohn's apartment in Westerville (Franklin County) we joined Don Tumblin and had breakfast at Denneys about 4:00 A.M. Bruce and Don (the singles of the group) looked over some interesting "birds" among the diners. Here were people who were still finishing Friday while we were just beginning Saturday. We drove in the dark to Tar Hollow State Park (Ross County). One unsuccessful stop on the way for rails showed us it was raining hard. Dawn began at Tar Hollow. The rain was heavy but would periodically lessen so walking was possible. At 11:00 A.M. we started back to Columbus working several areas along the route. I remember being awakened just in time to see a solitary sandpiper disappearing in the distance as the car sped onward. Some birds were pure luck. A nighthawk flew over the car and an upland sandpiper ran across the road in front of it. Allen Creek Reservoir produced our first division, three out of four heard the yellow-billed cuckoo. I was alone in the car eating my lunch. Later only Bruce would see a pectoral sandpiper otherwise we all saw or heard each bird. Seventy-five percent of the identifications at Tar Hollow were done by sound. By noon we had stopped for lunch supplies and were leaving Columbus for northern Ohio. A small pond at the Crawford and Seneca County line produced shore birds including hite-rumped and western sandpipers. Seneca County was dead as usual. The rain stopped about 10:30 A.M. but began again once we were in Ottawa County. Touissant gave us two least bitterns and a female hooded merganser. The rain and wind was terrific around the Ottawa dikes. We huddled under an old golf umbrella but didn't miss the flock of 43 red knots nor the 5 spring plumaged northern phalaropes later at Crane Creek. The day ended ignominiously with four soaked men sitting in the dark in a car waiting to hear the "sure" barred owl in Seneca County which never arrived.

<u>Species</u>	<u>Kemp et al</u>	<u>Bartlett et al</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Kemp et al</u>	<u>Bartlett et al</u>
Pied-b. Grebe	X	X	Red-tld. Hawk	X	
Gr. Bl. Heron	X	X	Broad-wng Hawk	X	
Green Heron	X	X	Bald Eagle	X	X
Lit. Bl. Heron	X	X	Am. Kestrel	X	X
Cattle Egret	X	X	Ruffd. Grouse		X
Great Egret	X	X	RN Pheasant	X	
Snowy Egret	X		Virginia Rail	X	
Bl.-cr. N. Heron	X	X	Sora	X	
Le. Bittern	X	X	Co. Gallinule	X	X
Canada Goose	X	X	American Coot	X	X
Mallard	X	X	Smpal. Plover	X	X
Gadwall	X	X	Killdeer	X	X
Pintail	X	X	Bl.-be. Plover	X	X
Gr. wng. Teal	X	X	Turnstone		X
Bl. wng. Teal	X	X	Am. Woodcock	X	
Am. Widgeon	X	X	Common Snipe	X	
Shoveler	X	X	Up. Sandpiper		X
Wood Duck	X	X	Sp. Sandpiper	X	X
Ring-nk. Duck		X	So. Sandpiper	X	X
Ruddy Duck	X		Willet	X	
Hd. Merganser		X	Gr. Yellowlegs	X	X
RB Merganser		X	Le. Yellowlegs	X	X
Turk Vulture	X	X	Red Knot		X

<u>Species</u>	<u>Kemp et al</u>	<u>Bartlett et al</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Kemp et al</u>	<u>Bartlett et al</u>
Pec. Sandpiper	X	X	Yell. Warbler	X	X
Wh-ru Sandpiper	X	X	Magn Warbler	X	X
Le. Sandpiper	X	X	Cp. My. Warbler	X	X
Dunlin	X	X	BTB Warbler	X	X
Sh-bi Dwtchr	X	X	Ye. R. Warbler	X	X
Smpal Sandpiper	X	X	BTG Warbler	X	X
Ws. Sandpiper		X	Ceru. Warbler	X	X
Marbd Godwit		X	Bl. bur. Warbler	X	X
Wi. Phalarope	X		Ye. tr. Warbler		X
Nor. Phalarope		X	Ch. sd. Warbler	X	X
G. bl. bc. Gull	X	X	By. br. Warbler	X	X
Herring Gull	X	X	Pine Warbler		X
Ring-bi. Gull	X	X	Prair. Warbler		X
Bonapart. Gull	X	X	Palm Warbler	X	
Common Tern	X	X	Ovenbird	X	X
Black Tern	X		No. Watrthruh	X	X
Rock Dove	X	X	La. Watrthruh		X
Mourning Dove	X	X	Kent. Warbler	X	X
Yel. bi. Cuckoo	X	X	Co. Yelothrot	X	X
Bl. bi. Cuckoo	X	X	Yell. br. Chat	X	X
Screech Owl	X		Hood Warbler	X	X
Great Horned Owl	X	X	Wils. Warbler	X	X
Barred Owl	X		Canada Warbler	X	X
Whip-por-will	X		Am. Redstart	X	X
Nighthawk	X	X	House Sparrow	X	X
Chimney Swift	X	X	Bobolink	X	X
Ru. th. Huminbd	X	X	Ea. Meadowlark	X	X
B. Kingfisher	X	X	We. Meadowlark	X	
Com. Flicker	X	X	Red-wng Blbd.	X	X
R. be. Wodpecr	X		Orch. Oriole	X	X
R. he. Wodpecr	X	X	North. Oriole	X	X
Ha. Woodpecker	X	X	Rusty Blackbd	X	
Do. Woodpecker	X	X	Comm. Grackle	X	X
Eas. Kingbird	X	X	Brn. hd. Cowbd	X	X
G. Cs. Fycatcr	X	X	Scar. Tanager	X	X
East. Phoebe	X	X	Summ. Tanager	X	X
Ac. Flycatchr	X	X	Cardinal	X	X
Wi. Flycatchr		X	Ro. br. Grosbk	X	X
Le. Flycatchr	X	X	Indi. Bunting	X	X
Eas. Wd. Pewee	X	X	Purple Finch	X	X
Horned Lark	X	X	Am. Goldfinch	X	X
Tree Swallow	X	X	Ru. sd. Towhee	X	X
Bank Swallow	X	X	Sava. Sparrow	X	X
Ro. wng. Swalo	X	X	Gras. Sparrow	X	X
Barn Swallow	X	X	Vesp. Sparrow	X	X
Cliff Swallow	X	X	Lark Sparrow	X	
Purpl Martin	X	X	Chip. Sparrow	X	X
Blue Jay	X	X	Field Sparrow	X	X
Common Crow	X	X	Wh. cr. Sparrow	X	X
B. cp. Cickadee	X		Wh. th. Sparrow	X	X
Car. Chickadee		X	Linc. Sparrow	X	
Tuf. Titmouse	X	X	Swamp Sparrow	X	X
North Parula	X	X	Song Sparrow	X	X

Fall Trip

Portage County Lake Rockwell

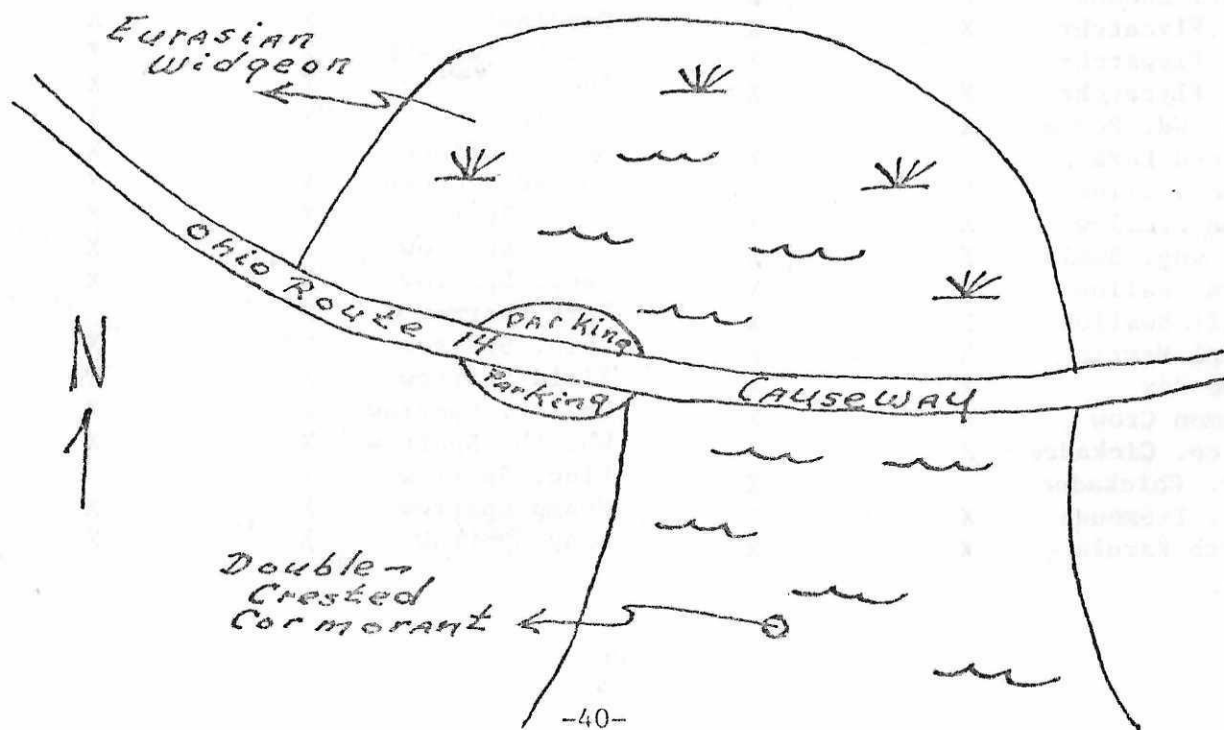
Here's an opportunity to see a Eurasian Widgeon. An adult male in eclipse plumage has been at Lake Rockwell since September 13, 1980. Last year an Eurasian Widgeon arrived at this spot on September 15 and remained until October 26. Each year the birds arrived on the same day of the week, Saturday. This assumes that the date of discovery is the date of arrival but that may be true since Larry Rosche, who discovered both birds, checks this area frequently.

The bird has remained on the north side of Ohio Route 14 (See diagram) in a flock of about three hundred American Widgeon. The bird's most distinguishing feature is its nearly solid dark red head. When the bird faces the viewer some gold coloring can be seen beginning to appear on the crown of the head. The bird's back and tail are gray but its sides are rusty rather than the gray depicted for the breeding plumage male.

Lake Rockwell is accessible from U.S. 77, 71 or the Ohio Turnpike. If arriving from the Turnpike take exit 13 on to Ohio Route 14. Continue on Route 14 southeast through Streetsboro, Ohio for 5 to 6 miles until you see the causeway where Route 14 crosses Lake Rockwell. Park in the parking areas immediately west of the causeway and scan the water north of Route 14 until you find the Widgeon flock. Then scan the flock until you find the dark red headed Widgeon. On a sunny day it is clearly visible.

If arriving by U.S. 77 or 71 take U.S. 76 East until it exits at Ohio Route 43. Drive north on Route 43 until it intersects with Ohio Route 14 in Streetsboro, Ohio. Turn right onto Route 14 and drive to causeway described above.

A double-crested cormorant has also been present for at least two months so don't forget to look for it also.



Possible Blue-winged X Cinnamon Teal Hybrid In Ohio In 1974

Milton B. Trautman and James E. Fry

Ed. note: This article is reprinted from The Wheaton Club Bulletin, Volume One 20-21, December 1976 with the permission of the authors. It is of current interest because of the Cinnamon teal sighting in the last issue.

On 10 April, 1974 between 5:00 P.M. and 6:30 P.M. the authors, Dr. Mary A. Trautman, James E. Stahl, and Michael J. Flynn observed a flock of eight blue-winged teals at Thoreau Lake in Walden Wildlife Refuge, Blendon Woods Metropolitan Park, Franklin County, Ohio. Conditions for observations were optimum. The sun, in a cloudless sky and behind us, was shining directly upon the teal which were less than 200 feet distant. We were in a well concealed observation shelter or hide containing rests for our 20x telescopes and 9x field glasses. Of the eight teals, three were male and four female Blue-winged Teals (Anas discors), the remaining duck had the superficial appearance of a male Cinnamon Teal (Anas cyanoptera). As the latter bird stood on a log with its head and breast facing us it gave every indication of being a typical Cinnamon Teal. The breast and head were a deep cinnamon, except for the crown, sides of head, and hind neck which were more dusky. The iris of the eye was a deep orange-red, not hazel-brown as in the male Blue-wings with which it associated. The bill was bluish black and appeared to be slightly larger than in all except one of the three Blue-wings. The tarsi were a brilliant yellow-orange, a slightly deeper orange than were the tarsi of the male Blue-wings. Whenever the bird stood or swam at right angles to us, or when the tail was closer to us than was the head, there remained the superficial coloration of a male Cinnamon Teal. However, when it attempted to court a female or displayed aggressive behavior toward a male thereby slightly fluffing the feathers of the head and sides, the middle portions of the feathers became visible. At such times we could see the outline of a whitish crescent before the eye, resembling in size and shape the white crescent on the Blue-wings. This whitish coloration was most pronounced above the eye. As the flank, side and breast feathers ruffled we obtained momentary glimpses of many dark spots beneath the chestnut coloration, similar to those on the male Blue-wings. The coloration of the back appeared to be similar to that of the Blue-wings and we saw no difference in coloration of the tail.

The most pronounced difference and one indicating relationship with the Blue-wing was the squarish white patch on the side of each rump. Such a white patch is absent in a male Cinnamon Teal. Unlike the other Blue-wing Teal characters, this white patch was not modified or reduced in size, shape or whiteness, but was similar to the white flanks of the male Blue-wings.

In communication with Drs. Lester L. Short, Jr. and Jean Delacour we were informed that our description agreed quite closely with captive hybrids of known ancestry, except possibly for the size of the white flanks. Also, that "Curiously enough there are few wild hybrids where the two species meet. But, in confinement they are all too common." (Communication Delacour, 3 May 1974). Although this individual gave every indication that it was a hybrid, the possibility of its being an erythristic individual cannot be ruled out.

We wish to express our sincere appreciation and thanks to Drs. Short and Delacour for their advice and assistance.

Ed. Note: For a further discussion of hybrids between these species and color drawings of five hybrid heads by Sutton see The Wilson Bulletin Vol. 91 No. 3 (1979).

