The Ohio CARDINAL™

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The Ohio
CARDINAL

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Dear Subscriber:

The enclosed issue is free to you. We call it a bonus issue. Actually it is two issues in one, both free to you. They do not count against your current subscription. The Editor's Note inside this issue does not apply to you.

In June 1999 the Magazine made a decision to become current by ommitting certain issues and jumping to the current season (then Spring 1999). Since then we have remained current (you received Fall 1999 just recently before the Winter birding season ended) and you have not only remained a subscriber but renewed your subscription thus taking advantage of our bonus issue offer.

Keep your subscription current and you will receive more bonus issues until all are published.

Thanks to you for your support. Please tell your birding friends of the Magazine. We would be happy to mail them a complimentary issue for their review. This includes your local public institutions such as libraries and universities.

We appreciate your help.

Very truly yours,

Ed Pierce

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

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 of the state. Report forms are not a necessity but will be supplied upon request. Unusual species should be documented, and forms to do so are available upon request from the Editor, Publisher, and Records Committee Secretary.

Seasonal Report Due Dates	Please send all reports to:
Winter (Dec.-Feb.) - March 25 Spring (Mar.-May) - June 25 Summer (Jun.-Jul.) - August 25 Fall (Aug.-Nov.) - December 25	Bill Whan 223 E. Tulane Rd. Columbus, OH 43202 danielel@iwaynet.net

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On the cover: **Northern Wheatear -** Big Island Wildlife Area, Marion Co., 9 November 1999. Photo by Vic Fazio.

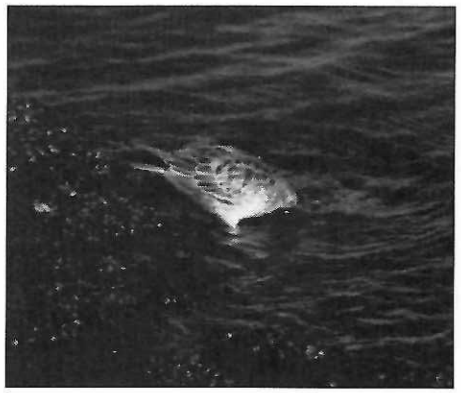
A Note from the Editor

The magazine you hold is a missing link. Over recent years, *The Ohio Cardinal* fell behind schedule; issues eventually appeared, but the seasons they covered had faded in readers' memories. In the spring of 1999, we envisioned that a former editor would continue issuing back numbers through that for summer of 1998, and the current editor would re-establish regular and prompt publication of new ones. This plan is working, but it left issues for fall of 1998 and winter of 1998-99 in a sort of limbo, from which the present omnibus issue rescues them at last.

Vol. 22, Nos. 1&2 is pre-eminently the work of guest editor Bob Conlon, whose skills have been of great service to *The Ohio Cardinal* in the past, and are once again amply—one may well say doubly—displayed herein. Once again we feature Ned Keller's customarily elegant review of the season's Christmas Bird Counts. We offer several articles: Don Burton's elucidation of last year's strange waterbird fallout, Jeff Grabmeier's strategies for birding Lake La Su An WA, and Frank Renfrow's account of the avian treasures of the Hocking Hills.

Three issues remain, and we are pleased they are in the competent hands of Vic Fazio; he tells us two numbers, bound as one like this one, are planned to go to the printer in April, and the final one in August. Subscribers should understand that none of these back issues is free, either for us or for them. All subscriptions bring four issues of The Ohio Cardinal; because back issues count among those four, a subscription may last less than a year, at least for a while to come. This reminds us to remind readers that our bulk mailing license (which reduces our expenses and keeps subscription prices down) does not permit the forwarding of issues if you change your mailing address; please be sure to notify the Publisher if you move, so that your issues continue uninterrupted. We hope you will be able to sort out the flocks of Cardinals on your porch into the old ones and the new, and will enjoy and profit from them all.

Bill Whan



These photos of a Purple Sandpiper at Headlands Beach State Park, Lake Co., were taken on 28 November 1998. The photo on the right could have been used as a troublesome photo quiz, but we decided against it. Photos by Bob Finkelstein.

Autumn 1998 Overview
by Bob Conlon

The autumn season of 1998 was once again warmer than normal, and significantly drier than normal as well. The following tabulations show the deviations of both temperature and rainfall from the monthly averages.

Temperature Deviation from Normal (°F)

Station	August	September	October	November	Average
Cleveland	+1.7	+3.1	+0.7	+2.3	+1.95
Columbus	+4.7	+6.1	+2.0	+3.0	+3.95
Cincinnati	+1.6	+4.3	-2.6	+1.2	+1.12

Rainfall Deviation from Normal (inches)

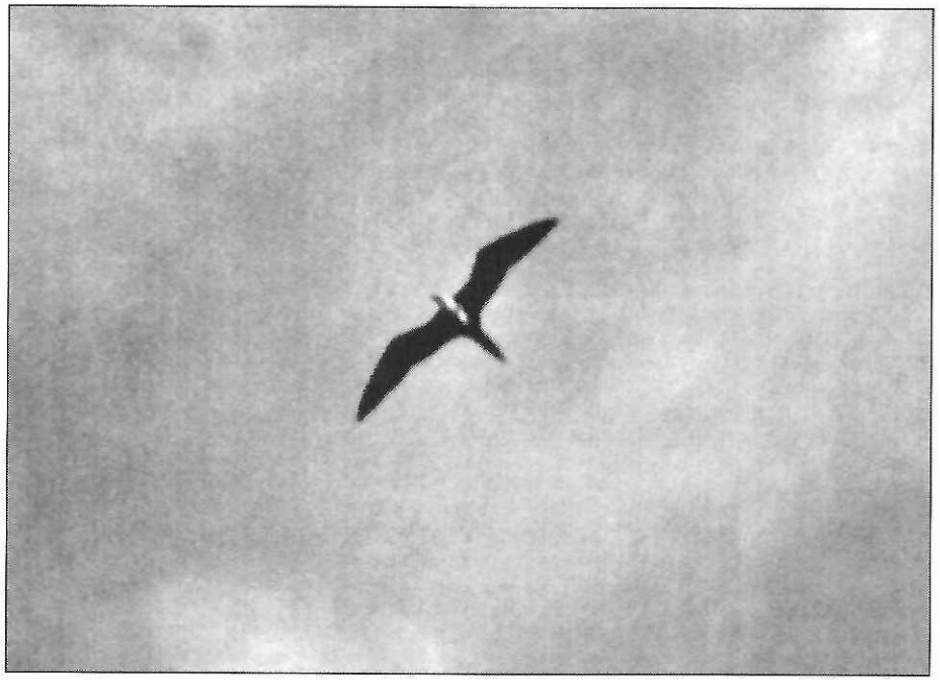
Station	August	September	October	November	Average
Cleveland	-0.38	-2.24	-0.18	-1.58	-4.38
Columbus	-1.73	-1.69	+0.91	-1.23	-3.74
Cincinnati	-0.68	-2.21	-0.04	-1.13	-4.06

From a birding point of view, the most significant meteorological event of the season was the passage of an intense low-pressure system through the state on November 10 and 11. This system originated in the upper Midwest and was considered by some meteorologists as among the strongest fronts of the century in the states to the west and north of Ohio. This system was undoubtedly responsible for unprecedented numbers of Franklin's gulls and greater white-fronted geese appearing in the state in the following days. It may have been a coincidence, however, that Ohio's second northern wheatear was discovered the day before the front roared through the state.

Aside from the results of this storm, the autumn season was rather pedestrian in nature, though there were a few significant exceptions. Ohio's second Ross's gull made a brief appearance off Headlands Beach State Park, and a group of ornithology students at East Harbor State Park observed the stately passage of the state's fourth magnificent frigatebird. Sightings of Ross's goose, long-tailed jaeger, Harris's sparrow, and rufous hummingbird added a bit of spice for those who were fortunate enough to observe them. Shorebirds enjoyed a good season, particularly at the Lorain impoundment (alas, their last hurrah at this site). Neotropical migrants had a mixed, but fairly normal migration, and northern finches barely deigned to make even a token appearance.

As guest editor, I will take advantage of this forum to mourn the passing of yet another excellent shorebirding habitat from the Ohio scene—the Lorain impoundment. Having been filled with dredge spoil this autumn, it seems this location will no longer be available as a stopping place for migrating shorebirds. Thus, it follows into history the impoundments at Gordon Park in Cleveland and at the Oregon Power Plant near Toledo. Additionally, the closing in of Metzger Marsh has apparently ruined it as a spot for shorebird observation, despite lip-service given to shorebird habitat by the planners of this ill-advised ecological folly. At last viewing, Metzger appears overgrown, largely with invasive, non-native plant species. On the other hand, with Lake Erie water levels approaching normal levels for the first time in many years, other areas may open up, as has been demonstrated in the area of the old Cedar Point causeway.

The following report follows the taxonomic order of the 7th edition of the AOU *Check-list of North American Birds* (1998). Underlined names of species indicate those on the OBRC Review List. County names are supplied for many locations, and appear *italicized*. Abbreviations appear throughout the reports and should be readily understood, but the following list is provided for the reader's assistance: Cr=Creek; CBC=Christmas Bird Count; CVNRA=Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area; *et al.*=and others; *fide*= "in trust of," said of data conveyed on behalf of another; Killdeer=Killdeer Plains Wildlife Area; m obs=many observers; Magee=Magee Marsh Wildlife Area; MP=Metro Park; MMW=Miami-Whitewater Wetlands; NWR=National Wildlife Refuge; OBRC=Ohio Bird Records Committee; Ottawa= Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge; Pk=Park; PP=Power Plant; Rd=Road; Res=Reservoir; Res'n=Reservation; SNP=State Nature Preserve; SP=State Park; Twp=Township; WA=Wildlife Area.



This Magnificent Frigatebird, which provided Ohio's fourth record, was spotted by an Ohio University ornithology class on 17 October 1998. Adam Grimm was able to snap this photo as it flew between Middle Harbor and Port Clinton, Ottawa Co.

The Autumn 1998 Reports

Red-throated Loon: A very cooperative bird remained at Lake Medina, *Medina*, from 29 Oct to the end of the period (**C. Witt, S. Sprengnether,** m obs). Other reports included: one bird at Shalersville, *Portage*, on 22 Oct (**C. Holt, L. Rosche**); one at Lake LaFarge, *Portage*, also on 22 Oct (**C. Holt, L. Rosche**); singles at Headlands Beach SP on 6 Nov and 21 Nov (both **L. Rosche**); lone birds at Buck Creek SP, *Clark*, 8 Nov and 22 Nov (**D. Overacker**). **J. Pogacnik** reported two birds at Lakeshore MP, *Erie*, one on 13 Nov and another on 22 Nov.

Common Loon: The highest count was 840 reported by **E. Schlabach** on 21 Nov at Conneaut, *Ashtabula*; all birds were flying west at the time. In the same time period, 320 were seen passing Lakeshore MP, 20-22 Nov by **J. Pogacnik**. The largest number inland was 60 birds at Mosquito Res, *Trumbull*, on 8 Nov (**J. Pogacnik**), while 46 were in the air over *Holmes* on 21 Nov (**M. Hershberger**). One was in an unusual place at an unusual time at Paulding Res, *Paulding*, on 10 Aug (**D&M Dunakin**), while four in basic plumage at Bresler Res, *Allen*, on 2 Aug were intriguing (**D. Dister**).

Pied-billed Grebe: The greatest concentration of pied-billed grebes was 76 birds recorded on the 1 Nov Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*).

Horned Grebe: The first bird was spotted at Kelley's Island, *Erie*, on 24 Oct (**J. Pogacnik**). From 11 Nov through 13 Nov, 614 birds passed Lakeshore MP, *Lake*, with a high count of 243 on the 12th (**J. Pogacnik**). The largest inland total reported was 39 at East Fork Lake, *Clermont*, on 30 Oct (**D. Chaffin**).

Red-necked Grebe: All reports: individuals were seen at Lakeshore MP on 30 Oct and 14 Nov (**J. Pogacnik**). **C. Holt** discovered another at Pymatuning Res, *Ashtabula*, on 8 Nov.

Eared Grebe: All reports: **J. Pogacnik** had singles at Lakeshore MP on 9 Nov and 14 Nov, while C. J. Brown Res, *Clark*, yielded one at the more-or-less regular location near the dam on 14 Nov (**N. Cade**).

American White Pelican: All reports: on 18 Sep, five pelicans spent the night on an apartment complex pond in Maumee, *Lucas* (*fide* **M. Anderson**). A bird discovered at Shaker Lakes, *Cuyahoga*, on 4 Oct remained through the period (**L. Deininger, P. Peskin**). Another bird was found at Hoover Res, *Delaware*, by **J. Hammond** on 21 Sep. In addition, four were reported soaring over Rocky River, *Cuyahoga*, on 19 Sep (*fide* **V. Fazio**).

Double-crested Cormorant: The maximum was an estimated 1500 birds on the 4 Oct Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al*). The next largest number reported was 400 birds on Sandusky Bay, *Erie/Ottawa*, on 7 Nov (**B. Stehling**). This is well below numbers reported in recent years, which have included multiple counts well into the four figures. Whether this discrepancy is the result of under-reporting or of a dramatic reduction in the flocks is a matter of speculation. The largest inland counts were of 300 at Northside, *Hamilton*, on 30 Oct (**J. Hays**), and of 275 at Mosquito WA on 6 Oct (**D&J Hochadel**). These numbers are also down from previous years.

Magnificent Frigatebird: A single bird was spotted by **D. Miles** and his Ohio University ornithology class on 17 Oct flying between Middle Harbor and Port Clinton, *Ottawa*. **A. Grimm** secured a photograph of the bird. This was just the fourth sighting of this species in Ohio, the first since 1967. Accepted by the OBRC.

American Bittern: Three birds were found by **J. Pogacnik**, all in *Lake*: one in the Grand River WA on 9 Aug; another at Arcola Creek on 4 Nov; and a final one at Lakeshore MP, 11 Nov.

Least Bittern: **L. Powlick** discovered 7 birds, likely nesters, at Big Island WA, *Marion*, on 8 Aug. Latest birds were one at Fairport, *Lake*, on 4 Nov (**R. Hannikman**), and another in *Madison* on 5 Nov (**J. Pogacnik**).

Great Blue Heron: Along the lake, the highest report was of 169 birds tallied on the 4 Oct Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*), while inland, the maximum was represented by a meager 20 birds at Gilmore Ponds, *Butler*, seen by **F. Renfrow** on 7 Sep.

Great Egret: The 2 Aug Ottawa census yielded 215 birds (**E. Pierce** *et al.*). 40 was a good inland count at Gilmore Ponds, *Butler*, on 7 Sep (**F. Renfrow**).

Snowy Egret: Up to 28 birds were at Ottawa during Aug (**E. Tramer, C. Holt, T. Kemp**). The last one reported was also from Ottawa on 20 Sep (**C. Holt**).

Little Blue Heron: The Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*) tallied six birds on 2 Aug. **J. Hammond** reported four at Ottawa on 20 Aug, where a single bird remained on the 23rd. The only other reports were of solitary birds from Grand River WA, *Lake*, on 9 Aug (**J. Pogacnik**) and from Gilmore Ponds, *Butler*, on 2 Aug (**D. Brinkman**).

Cattle Egret: Very few reports this year. The high count was four birds at Ottawa on 2 Aug (**E. Tramer**). Other sightings included two near Sandusky, *Erie*, on 2 Aug (**J. Hammond** *et al.*); one bird at Medusa Marsh on 1 Aug (**J. Pogacnik**); one near the Davis-Besse plant, *Ottawa*, on 8 Aug (**C. Dusthimer**); and one seen by **J. Pogacnik** at Ottawa on 18 Sep.

Green Heron: Maxima included 15 birds at East Fork Lake, *Clermont*, on 22 Aug; 10 at Killbuck Marsh, *Wayne*, on 19 Aug (**S. Snyder**); and eight at the Ira Rd area of the CVNRA, *Summit/Cuyahoga*, on 31 Aug (**T&M Romito**). The latest bird was reported from Penitentiary Glen Pk, *Lake*, on 5 Oct by **J. Pogacnik**.

Black-crowned Night-Heron: There were two reports of 31 birds. The first was on the 2 Aug Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*), the second on the 20 Sep Magee census (**H&S Hiris**). Other multiple sightings include 10 on 21 Aug at Winton Woods Pk, *Hamilton* (**J. Stenger**); eight at the Merwin St location in the Flats, *Cuyahoga*, on 23 Oct (**P. Lozano**); six at Lorain on two occasions—21 Aug (**C. Holt**), and 12 Sep (**R. Harlan, Sa. Wagner**); and six at Ottawa on 23 Aug (**C. Holt**). The last report was of a single bird at Lorain on 30 Nov (**J. Pogacnik**).

Black Vulture: **P. Wharton** reported 27 birds at MWW 13 Nov. The other significant report was of five birds in *Holmes* on 10 Oct (**E. Schlabach**).

Turkey Vulture: A major flight, estimated at 1500 birds, was observed over Toledo, *Lucas*, on 31 Oct (*fide* **T. Kemp**). This sighting may have established a new one-day record for the state. A roost near Sugarcreek, *Tuscarawas*, held 170 birds on 30 Aug (**J. Beechy**), while **B. Hardesty** reported 184 from *Hancock* on 1 Sep. The latest sighting was of an individual near the Cleveland Zoo, *Cuyahoga*, on 26 Nov (**R. Harlan, Sa. Wagner**).

Greater White-fronted Goose: The records for the number of greater white-fronted geese in Ohio for both a single location, as well for the entire state in a season, were shattered this year. On 15 Nov, **D. Overacker** reported 90 birds at Killdeer, *Wyandot*. By 27 Nov, this flock had grown to 113 (**N. Barber**), with 91 remaining at the end of the period (**D. Dister**). The maximum was 16 more than the previous high of 97 birds at Big Island WA, *Marion*, in March of 1995. Other sightings included 27 at Caesar Creek SP, *Warren*, on 12 Nov (**J. Rakestraw**); nine at Lakeshore MP, *Lake*, (**J. Pogacnik**) on 13 Nov; three at Mosquito WA, *Trumbull*, on 12 Nov (**D&J Hochadel**); and two seen by **D. Chaffin** at MWW on 22 Oct.

Snow Goose: This was a poor season for snow geese. The maximum count was 15 birds on the 1 Nov Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*), a number duplicated at Killdeer, *Wyandot*, on 14 Nov (**J. Hammond** *et al.*). The Killdeer flock had dwindled to 10 by 29 Nov (**T&M Romito**). **D. Dister** reported seven birds from Bresler Res, *Allen*, on 22 Nov, while seven others were seen at Mosquito Res, *Trumbull*, by **D&J Hochadel** on 29 Nov. There were two other sightings of five or six birds each from *Stark* and *Cuyahoga*. An early arrival was at Ottawa on 27 Sep (*fide* **M. Anderson**).

Ross's Goose: Two reports were documented and accepted by the OBRC. One bird was seen by **J. Hammond** and **S. Richards** at Killdeer, *Wyandot*, on 22 Nov. The other was discovered at Conneaut, *Ashtabula*, on 29 Nov (**C. Holt**).

Brant: One bird was seen on 30 Oct at Fairport Harbor, *Lake* (**T. Kellerman**), while a second was discovered at Geneva SP, *Ashtabula*, by **J. Pogacnik** on 8 Nov.

Canada Goose: Maxima for the period include: 1800 tallied on the 4 Oct Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*), 1000 birds at Killdeer, *Wyandot*, on 29 Nov (**T&M Romito**); 965 counted on the Magee census on 15 Nov by **H&S Hiris**; and 900 in *Ashtabula* on 8 Nov (**C. Holt**). Four "Richardson's" geese were reported by **J. Hammond** and **S. Richards** at Killdeer on 22 Nov; a single "Richardson's" was at Springville Marsh SNP, *Seneca*, on 31 Oct (**Z. Baker, B. Barchus**).

Mute Swan: The maximum was 20 birds at East Harbor SP, *Ottawa*, on 16 Oct (**V. Fazio**).

Tundra Swan: **J. Pogacnik** reported 1135 birds flying past Lakeshore MP, *Lake*, on 13 Nov. Inland maxima were 175 at Mosquito WA on 14 Nov (**D&J Hochadel**), and 150+ at LaDue Res, *Geauga*, on 15 Nov (**B. Faber**).

Wood Duck: Wood duck populations seemed down this season. The highest totals reported were 145 on the 6 Sep Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*) and, from the Magee monthly censuses, 138 on 18 Oct and 136 on 15 Nov (**H&S Hiris**). The highest inland count was 120 birds at Killbuck Marsh WA, *Wayne*, on 4 Oct. (**At&Ad Burkholder**).

Gadwall: 785 were tallied on the 1 Nov Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*). The inland high was 80 birds at Killdeer, *Wyandot*, on 15 Nov (**D. Overacker**).

American Wigeon: The largest number reported was 3736 from the 18 Oct Magee census (**H&S Hiris**), while the 1 Nov Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*) estimated 1400 birds. Few reports were received from inland sites. Of those, the highest total was 15 birds from MWW (**S. Pelikan**).

American Black Duck: The 1 Nov Ottawa census had 807 birds (**E. Pierce** *et al.*). The high inland count was 500 from Mosquito WA, *Trumbull*, on 27 Nov (**D&J Hochadel**).

Mallard: The maximum was an estimated 4000 birds from Mosquito WA on 27 Nov (**D&J Hochadel**). On 1 Nov, the Ottawa census had 3400 for the lakefront high (**E. Pierce** *et al.*).

Blue-winged Teal: On 6 Sep, **T. Bartlett** estimated 870+ birds at Ottawa. Inland, the highest count submitted was eight at Mosquito Res, *Trumbull*, on 7 Aug (**D&J Hochadel**).

Northern Shoveler: High counts included 83 on the 4 Oct Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*) and 38 on the 15 Nov census at Magee (**H&S Hiris**). The inland maximum was 19 birds at Winton Woods Pk, *Hamilton*, on 25 Nov (**J. Stenger**).

Northern Pintail: Maximum was 243 birds on the 1 Nov Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*) while, inland, 20 were at MWW on 1 Nov (**N. Keller, K. McDonald**).

Green-winged Teal: The highest number was 1500 estimated on the 1 Nov Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*). Inland, **B. Master** had 500+ birds at Killdeer on 21 Sep. Along the lake, other totals included: 328 on the 15 Nov Magee census (**H&S Hiris**); an estimate of 200+ by **E. Tramer** at Ottawa on 14 Nov; and 200 in *Lucas/Ottawa* on 3 Oct (**D. Overacker**).

Canvasback: First sightings were on 20 Oct with 15 birds spotted at Lakeshore MP, *Lake*, by **J. Pogacnik**, and nine on Findlay Res (**B. Hardesty**). The maximum for the period was 30 birds on Wellington Res, *Lorain*, on 7 Nov (**F. Greenland**).

Redhead: The first two birds of the season were noticed on the 6 Sep Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*), while six were counted on 4 Oct during that day's Ottawa census. Inland, five arrived at Buck Creek SP, *Clark*, on 11 Oct (**D. Overacker**). Highest counts were 100 at East Harbor SP, *Ottawa*, on 29 Nov (**V. Fazio**); 67 at Lakeshore MP, *Lake* (**J. Pogacnik**); and 60 at Wellington Res, *Lorain* (**F. Greenland**).

Ring-necked Duck: First arrivals were 32 birds at Best Lake, *Geauga*, on 22 Sep (**H. Hendrickson**). Maximum counts: 450 birds from LaFarge Lake, *Portage*, on 11 Nov (**L. Rosche**); 280 at East Harbor SP, *Ottawa*, on 29 Nov (**V. Fazio**); 265 seen by **F. Greenland** at Wellington Res, *Lorain*, on 15 Nov; and 250 at Best Lake on 8 Nov (**H. Hendrickson**).

Greater Scaup: The first bird spotted was at Veteran's Park on 9 Oct (**R. Hannikman, L. Rosche**), while the first inland bird was at Big Island WA, *Marion*, on 14 Nov (**N. Cade**). High count was 32 birds at Lakeshore MP, *Lake*, on 13 Nov (**J. Pogacnik**).

Lesser Scaup: A single bird was discovered on the 4 Oct Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*). Multiple arrivals were noticed on 20 Oct with 94 birds at Findlay Res, *Hancock* (**B. Hardesty**), and 54 at Lakeshore MP, *Lake*, on 31 Oct (**J. Pogacnik**). The high count for the period was 108 birds at Lakeshore (**J. Pogacnik**). A male bird at St Mary's Fish Hatcheries, *Auglaize*, seen by **D. Dister** on 2 Aug was interesting; it isn't known if this bird had remained through the summer.

Harlequin Duck: There were two sightings in the period. One bird was discovered at Headlands Beach SP, *Lake*, on 15 Nov by **N. Barber** and **L. Rosche**. A second bird was seen at Lakeshore MP, *Lake*, on 19 Nov (**J. Pogacnik**).

Surf Scoter: Most of the surf scoter flight was concentrated in the eastern basin this autumn season. Early birds were spotted at Headlands Beach SP, *Lake*, by **K. Metcalf**, with one bird on 1 Oct and 12 on 10 Oct. An amazing 212 birds were counted by **J. Pogacnik** at Lakeshore MP, *Lake*, on 4 Nov; from 11 Nov to the end of the period, he saw an additional 25 birds. From 4-9 Nov, **V. Fazio, L. Rosche,** and **J. Hammond** collectively counted 31 more birds at Headlands Beach SP. Away from the far east, one bird was noticed near the Bayshore PP, *Lucas*, on 8 Nov (**Toledo RBA**), and another at Sims Park, *Cuyahoga*, on 22 Nov (**T. Kellerman**). The only inland report was of three birds at Buck Creek SP, *Clark*, on 1 Nov by **D. Overacker**.

White-winged Scoter: The 33 white-winged scoters reported for autumn 1998 are more than twice those seen in any one of the past four years. The maximum count was nine birds seen at Eastlake PP, *Lake*, on 22 Nov by **K. Metcalf**. Between 4 Nov and 26 Nov, **J. Pogacnik** reported a total of 11 birds at Lakeshore MP, *Lake*. Three were seen at Headlands Beach SP, *Lake*, two by **L. Rosche** on 24 Nov, and another by **J. Hammond** on 14 Nov. Inland reports included five at Deer Creek SP, *Fayette/Pickaway*, on 20 Nov (*fide* **Columbus RBA**); three at Clear Fork Res, *Richland*, on 21 Nov (**J. Herman**); one at Killdeer on 1 Nov (**R. Sempier, J. Games**); and one seen by **S. Pelikan** at Hueston Woods SP, *Butler/Preble*.

Black Scoter: An impressive 85 black scoters moved past Lakeshore MP on 4 Nov (**J. Pogacnik**). **E. Schlabach** counted 14 at Ashtabula on 21 Nov. Four birds stayed off Rocky River Pk, *Cuyahoga*, 26-28 Nov (**N. Barber, B. Finkelstein, T. Gilliland, P. Lozano**); **Barber** also saw single birds at Eastlake PP, *Lake*, on 27 Nov, and at Headlands Beach SP, *Lake*, on 28 Nov. A single bird was at Perkins Beach, *Cuyahoga*, on 6 Nov (**D&J Hoffman**). The only inland reports were from LaDue Res, *Geauga*—**C. Holt** found four birds there on 29 Oct, while **K. Metcalf** saw two on 9 Nov.

Oldsquaw: All reports: at Lakeshore MP, **J. Pogacnik** reported three birds on 13 Nov and two more on the 21st. The first one was spotted on 29 Oct by **L. Rosche** at Headlands Beach SP. Inland, single birds were reported from Oberlin Res, *Lorain*, from 11-15 Nov (**F. Greenland**) and from Wellington Res, *Lorain*, 12-14 Nov (**J. Hammond**).

Bufflehead: The first arrival was noted at Lakeshore MP on 20 Oct by **J. Pogacnik**. On 11 Nov, he saw 23 at the same location with an additional 29 the following day. At Sims Pk, **J. Hammond** reported 20 birds on 14 Nov. The largest inland count was 70 birds at LaDue Res, *Geauga*, also on 14 Nov (**C. Holt**).

Common Goldeneye: **L. Rosche** rated the fall common goldeneye migration as "poor." The only report from along the lake came from **J. Hammond** who saw 12 birds off Sims Pk on 14 Nov. Inland, 30 birds were reported on 8 Nov from Pymatuning Res, *Ashtabula*, by **C. Holt** and five more at Mosquito WA, *Trumbull*, on 17 Nov by **N. Brundage**. Puzzling was a report of seven birds from Findlay Res on 1 Sep (**S. Ross, A. Scarbrough**).

Hooded Merganser: The largest flocks reported were 350 at Lake Rockwell, *Portage*, on 20 Nov (**L. Rosche**), and 275 on Seneca Lake, *Guernsey/Noble*, on 28 Nov (**B. Glick, E. Schlabach**). The first report was of two birds from Lakeshore MP on 4 Nov (**J. Pogacnik**), where six additional birds were seen through the end of the period.

Common Merganser: The first bird was seen at Lakeshore MP on 4 Nov by **J. Pogacnik**, who reported highs of 21 on 14 Nov and 38 on 19 Nov at the same site. The inland high was 15 birds at LaDue Res, *Geauga*, on 11 Nov (**D. Ferris, B. McCullough**).

Red-breasted Merganser: First arrival was of 20 birds at Lakeshore on 20 Oct (**J. Pogacnik**). The same observer tallied high counts at the same location of 25,849 on 20 Nov and of 14,950 on 26 Nov. At Eastlake PP, **L. Rosche** estimated 12,000 birds on 21 Nov. An unimpressive 20 birds constituted the inland high count at Pymatuning Res, *Ashtabula*, on 8 Nov (**C. Holt**).

Ruddy Duck: Maximum counts were all inland. 750 were at Mogadore Res, *Summit*, on 2 Nov (**L. Rosche**), 710 at Wellington Res, *Lorain*, on 6 Nov (**V. Fazio**), and 500 at Metzger Res, *Allen* (**D. Dister**). The largest count along the lake was a paltry 22 birds at Ottawa on 11 Oct (**C. Holt**); this was also the earliest report of ruddies during the season.

Osprey: At least 31 birds were reported from ten counties. The latest bird was seen at Lake Kelso, *Geauga*, on 24 Oct (**D. Best, E. Hauser,** *et al.*).

Bald Eagle: At least 64 individuals were reported from 14 counties, with counts of 10 birds coming from both Mosquito WA on 27 Aug (**D&J Hochadel**), and from the 6 Sep Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*).

Northern Harrier: On 7 Nov, **B. Stehling** counted 11 birds in *Seneca*. On 15 Nov, eight were at Killdeer (**D. Overacker**). Five birds were in the vicinity of Walnut Creek, *Holmes*, on 29 Nov (*fide* **Le. Yoder**).

Sharp-shinned Hawk: At least 51 birds were reported from at least nine counties.

Cooper's Hawk: Six were discovered in *Hancock* on 22 Sep (**B. Hardesty**) for the largest number reported.

Northern Goshawk: All reports: **R. Harlan** and **Sa. Wagner** discovered one bird at the Gordon Park impoundment on 1 Nov, while **S. Zadar** reported one from Big Creek Reserve, *Geauga*, on 9 Nov.

Red-shouldered Hawk: **T. Kemp** watched "hundreds" of red-shouldereds fly over *Lucas* on 31 Oct; along with his TV and red-tail sightings on the same day, it must have been a memorable flight. With no active fall hawk watches, there were few other reports. One was seen at Veteran's Park, *Lake*, on 9 Oct (**D&J Brumfield, L. Rosche**). Another was reported from Buck Creek SP on 21 Nov (**D. Overacker**).

Broad-winged Hawk: Only 10 birds were reported.

Red-tailed Hawk: **T. Kemp** saw "hundreds" flying over *Lucas* on 31 Oct. On the same day, 40 birds were reported at Tiffin (**Z. Baker, B. Barchus**).

Rough-legged Hawk: An early bird was spotted by **L. Powlick** at Killdeer on 25 Sep, while another was fairly early at Holmesville on 8 Oct (**D. Kline**). Highest counts were of four birds each at Mentor, *Lake*, on 27 Oct (**R. Hannikman**) and on the 15 Nov Magee census (**H&S Hiris**).

Golden Eagle: It was a banner year for fall golden eagle reports. An early bird was seen on 16 Oct at Medusa Marsh, *Erie* (**V. Fazio**). An unprecedented flight occurred on 31 Oct: **M. Anderson** and **E. Tramer** saw four at Whitehouse, *Lucas*; two were noticed over Toledo (**J. Chadwick,** *fide* **M. Anderson**); and one bird was seen in Perrysburg, *Lucas*, by **C&S Nilsson,** *fide* **M. Anderson**.

American Kestrel: *Hancock* counts had 24 birds on 4 Aug and 25 on 22 Sep (**B. Hardesty**).

Merlin: Two very early birds were found in *Athens* on 7 Aug (**S. Edinger, V. German**). Other early merlins were discovered at Lorain on 12 Aug (**D. Burton, D. Sanders**); and on Kelley's Island on 16 Aug by **T. Bartlett** and **V. Fazio**. 18 other birds were reported from around the state.

Peregrine Falcon: Peregrines were reported from 14 counties for a total of at least 23 birds.

Ring-necked Pheasant: Two birds were unusual at Headlands Beach SP on 18 Oct (**N. Barber** *et al.*).

Wild Turkey: A flock of 125 was discovered at Mosquito WA on 29 Nov (**C. Holt**).

Northern Bobwhite: **E. Tramer** heard one calling 26 Aug at Oak Openings MP, *Lucas*.

Virginia Rail: The only report was of a single bird at Lorain on 12 Sep (**J. Pogacnik**).

Sora: Eight birds were found at MWW on 27 Sep by **P. Wharton**, while six were at Killbuck Marsh WA, *Wayne*, on 7 Sep (**J. Beechy**). Six birds were tallied on the 20 Sep Magee census (**H&S Hiris**). 10 birds were reported at six other sites. One was late at Killbuck on 19 Nov (**M. Gingerich**).

Common Moorhen: The 6 Sep Ottawa census yielded six birds (**E. Pierce** *et al.*), and five were discovered on 20 Sep by the **Hirises** on the Magee census. Inland, four birds were found at three sites.

American Coot: High counts included 5912 tallied on the 18 Oct Magee census (**H&S Hiris**); 1240 counted on the 4 Oct Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*); 900 at Wellington Res on 14 Nov (**N. Barber**); 600 at Caesar Creek SP, *Warren*, also on 14 Nov (**L. Gara**); and 500 at Hueston Woods SP, *Butler/Preble*, on 15 Nov (**N. Keller**).

Sandhill Crane: The numbers reported seemed somewhat low this year. The maximum numbers included 35 at Buck Creek SP, *Clark*, on 14 Nov (**N. Cade**) and 20 at Winton Woods, *Hamilton*, on the 16th (**Jk. Stenger**). At least 55 other birds were recorded from throughout the state.

Black-bellied Plover: The highest counts were: 24 birds at Lorain on 6 Aug (**B. Finkelstein**); 14 on the 4 Oct Ottawa count (**E. Pierce** *et al.*); 12 at Killdeer on 1 Nov (**M. Bolton**); eight, also at Lorain, on 20 Sep (**C. Holt**); and seven seen by **J. Pogacnik** at Conneaut harbor on 26 Oct. Lingering birds included two at Conneaut on 22 Nov (**C. Holt**), and two more at Seneca Lake, *Guernsey/Noble*, on 28 Nov (**E. Schlabach**).

American Golden-Plover: Maxima were 74 birds seen by **K. Metcalf** at Killdeer on 28 Sep, and 60 near Antwerp, *Paulding*, on 10 Oct (**D&M Dunakin**).

Semipalmated Plover: The largest number recorded was 55 birds counted on the 1 Nov Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*). Other high counts were at Lorain: 33 birds on 4 Aug (**C. Holt**), and 25 on 3 Sep (**J. Hammond**). Nine late birds were counted on the 15 Nov census at Magee (**H&S Hiris**).

Killdeer: High counts were modest this season, with the maximum being 418 birds tallied on the 6 Sep Ottawa count (**E. Pierce** *et al.*). Other numbers included 250 seen on a sod farm near Orrville, *Wayne*, (**S. Hackett**); 200 at Deer Creek SP, *Fayette/Pickaway*, on 22 Nov (**Columbus RBA**); 185 at Killdeer on 13 Sep (**V. Fazio**); 170 at Cowan Lake, *Clinton*, on 20 Nov (**L. Gara**); and 150 at Berlin Res, *Mahoning/Portage/Stark*, on 4 Oct (**C. Holt**).

American Avocet: Avocets were reported frequently from the Lorain impoundment during most of August and September; the first report was of two birds on 8 Aug (**D. Linzell**); the last was of a single bird on 20 Sep (**R. Harlan, S. Wagner**). The maximum of 16 birds was seen at Lorain on two occasions; by **C. Holt** on 21 Aug, and by **G. Demars** on 30 Aug. Lone birds were found at Killdeer on 26 Aug by **K. Alexander**, and on 6 Sep by **J. Brumfield**. A late bird was discovered at Conneaut 31 Oct (**D&J Hoffman, J. Pogacnik**), and remained 1 Nov (**C. Holt**).

Greater Yellowlegs: The high counts were 40 birds at Killdeer, *Wyandot*, on 11 Sep (**B. Conlon, B. Whan**), and 25+ in *Mahoning* on 24 Oct (**B. Jones**). Along the lake, 26 were seen during the 6 Sep Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*). A late bird was discovered on the 11 Nov Magee census by the **Hirises**.

Lesser Yellowlegs: Maxima included: 114 tallied on the 6 Sep Ottawa count (**E. Pierce** *et al.*) and ~100 birds at Killdeer on 11 Sep (**B. Conlon, B. Whan**). Once again, a single late bird surfaced on the 15 Nov Magee census (**H&S Hiris**).

Solitary Sandpiper: Maximum was 25 birds reported from Gilmore Ponds, *Butler*, on 22 Aug by **N. Cade**. Latest report was from Twin Lakes, *Portage*, on 9 Oct (**L. Rosche**).

Willet: Willets were reported from the Lorain impoundment throughout August with a maximum of five birds on the 30th (**M&J Kraus**). A lone bird was seen at Buck Creek SP on 6 Sep (**D. Overacker**).

Spotted Sandpiper: The largest number reported was 23 on the 2 Aug Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*), and 18 birds in *Hancock* on 18 Aug (**B. Hardesty**).

Upland Sandpiper: The only birds reported were one at Burke Lakefront Airport, *Cuyahoga*, on 9 Sep (**J. Pogacnik**), and another at Big Island WA on 31 Aug (**V. Fazio**).

Whimbrel: A single bird was at Headlands Beach SP on 1 Sep (**K. Metcalf**). All other reports were from Lorain. Two birds were seen at the impoundment on 1 Aug (**M&J Kraus**), with one remaining the next day (**J. Hammond** *et al.*). On 18 Aug, **V. Fazio, B. Finkelstein,** and **T. LePage** found three birds. Finally, on 30 Aug, a single bird was sighted by **B. Finkelstein, J. Heflich,** and **P. Kellner**. These numbers were in line with reported sightings from the past several years.

Hudsonian Godwit: Three birds were found on the 4 Oct Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*), and one was spotted at Pickerel Creek WA, *Sandusky*, on 22 Sep (**B. Conlon, B. Whan**). All other reports came from Mosquito Creek Res: **C. Holt** discovered seven birds there on 18 Oct; **L. Rosche** saw one on 22 Oct; and **D&J Hochadel** reported up to six birds present from 21 Oct through 8 Nov.

Marbled Godwit: All reports: Three birds were found at the Lorain impoundment on 8 Aug (**D. Linzell, P. Lozano, B. Finkelstein**); one remained the next day (**C. Holt**). **V. Fazio** reported a single bird at Lorain 17-18 Aug. Finally, one bird was present at Killdeer 25-31 Aug (**R. Counts**).

Ruddy Turnstone: The high count was six birds at Lorain on 21 Aug (**C. Holt**); two were seen there on 3 Sep by **G. Coleman** and **B. Finkelstein**. One was at West Branch SP on 4 Sep (**C. Holt**), and a single bird was reported from Findlay Res, *Hancock*, on 22 Sep (**S. Ross, A. Scarbrough**). *The Cleveland Bird Calendar* reports that turnstones were noted twice during the period at Headlands Beach SP by **T. LePage**.

Red Knot: From 3-12 Sep, the Lorain impoundment held from two to eight knots (**J. Hammond, C. Holt, J. Pogacnik**). Killdeer had one bird on 2 Sep (**B. Master**), and four on the 6th (**J. Brumfield**). A single bird was at the St. Mary's Fish Hatchery, *Auglaize*, on 30 Aug (**D. Dister**). Another lone bird was found at Hoover Res, *Delaware*, by **C. Bombaci** on 7 Sep.

Sanderling: Most reports came from Lorain. On 2 Aug, **J. Hammond** *et al.* found five birds; on 20 Aug, **Hammond** recorded four. The maximum at Lorain was 38 birds seen by **T. LePage** on 2 Sep; by 6 Sep, the flock was down to 25 (**C. Holt**). The only other reports were of 11 birds from Headlands Beach SP on 16 Sep (**L. Rosche**), and seven tallied on the 16 Aug Magee count (**H&S Hiris**).

Semipalmated Sandpiper: There were several good counts, all at Lorain: **C. Holt** had an estimated 200 birds on 4 Aug; 330 were reported on 28 Aug (*fide* **V. Fazio**); this flock had dwindled to 75-100 by 3 Sep (**J. Hammond**).

Western Sandpiper: Inland reports include a surprising nine at Mill Creek Park, *Mahoning*, on 13 Aug (**N. Brundage**); two birds at Gilmore Ponds, *Butler*, on 26 Aug (**N. Cade**); four from Killdeer on 6 Sep (**J. Brumfield**), and a single bird from there on 15 Oct (**V. Fazio**); and one at Hoover Res, *Delaware*, on 7 Sep (**C. Bombaci**). Along the lake, three were seen at Conneaut by **J. Pogacnik** on 7 Sep, with the rest of the reports from Lorain: one on 9 Aug (**C. Holt**); two on 3 Sep (**J. Hammond**); and three on 18 Sep (**D&J Brumfield**).

Least Sandpiper: Reported numbers were below those of recent years. Maxima were 40 birds at Lorain on 3 Sep (**J. Hammond**), 31 at Ottawa on 6 Sep (**E. Pierce** *et al.*), and 28 at Findlay Res, *Hancock*, on 4 Aug (**B. Hardesty**). Single birds lingered at Medusa Marsh, *Erie*, 8 Nov (**R. Harlan, Sa. Wagner**), and Killdeer on 22 Nov (**J. Hammond**).

White-rumped Sandpiper: All reports: From along the lake: one at Ottawa on 2 Aug (**E. Tramer**), and another one there on 20 Aug (**J. Hammond**); one at Lorain on 23 Aug (**C. Holt**), and two there (including the first?) on 28 Aug (**L. Gara**); and a single bird from Conneaut on 7 Sep (**J. Pogacnik**). Inland, a bird was at Cowan Lake SP, *Clinton*, on 1 Aug (**L. Gara**); one was seen by **D. Overacker** at Grand Lake St Marys on 10 Oct; and **V. Fazio** reported a bird from Killdeer on 15 Oct.

Baird's Sandpiper: The maximum was four birds seen by **L. Gara** at Buck Creek SP on 9 Sep. Three were at Grand Lake St Marys, *Auglaize/Mercer*, on 10 Sep (*fide* **V. Fazio**). Between 2 Aug and 15 Oct, one to three birds were reported in *Holmes, Lorain, Trumbull, Tuscarawas,* and *Wyandot*. Two late birds were tallied on the 15 Nov Magee census (**H&S Hiris**).

Pectoral Sandpiper: Maximum numbers reported this year are somewhat below those of recent years. The highest lakeside count was 20 birds at Lorain on 3 Sep (**J. Hammond**). Inland, 70 were at Gilmore Ponds, *Butler*, on 26 Aug (**N. Cade**), and 50 were seen by **L. Powlick** at Killdeer on 7 Sep. A bird at Medusa Marsh on 8 Nov was late (**R. Harlan, Sa. Wagner**); two counted by **H&S Hiris** on the 15 Nov census at Magee were even later.

Purple Sandpiper: A single bird was discovered by **C. Holt** at Conneaut on 1 Nov. Three were present at Fairport Harbor 20 Nov (**J. Pogacnik**); the bird seen at Headlands Beach SP on 28 Nov (**B. Finkelstein, T. Gilliland, P. Lozano**) was likely one of these.

Dunlin: There was a large influx of dunlins into the area on 25 Oct. On that day, **R. Hannikman** estimated 570 passing Headlands Beach SP. The same day, 260 were seen by **C. Holt** at Conneaut. On the 26th, **J. Hammond** saw 175 at Conneaut, and another 50 birds at Mosquito Creek WA, *Trumbull*. The highest count was 725 birds found on the 1 Nov Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*). Three early birds were seen at Mosquito Creek by **D&J Hochadel** on 21 Aug. Two were still at Ottawa on 28 Nov (**D. Dister**).

Stilt Sandpiper: Lorain held good numbers with 20-24 birds being reported on various dates between 9 Aug and 18 Sep (**D&J Brumfield, J. Hammond, C. Holt**). The number at Killdeer decreased from 23 seen on 6 Sep (**J. Brumfield**) to 12 reported by **J. Hammond** on 24 Sep. **B. Conlon** and **B. Whan** saw 16 birds at Pickerel Creek WA on 22 Sep. At least 12 birds were reported at five other locations.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper: The first bird reported was on 17 Aug by **V. Fazio** at Lorain. Other reports from there include: two on 28 Aug (**L. Gara**), and single birds on 6 Sep (**C. Holt**) and 20 Sep (**R. Harlan, Sa. Wagner**). Two birds were spotted at West Branch SP by **L. Rosche** on 28 Aug, and another was seen two days later at the Mercer Waterfowl Area, *Mercer*, by **D. Dister**. A single bird was reported from Maumee Bay SP on 27 Aug (**T. Kemp**), and another seen there by **C. Dusthimer** on 17 Sep. On 6 Sept, **T. Kemp** saw a lone bird in a field near Ottawa; the next day one appeared at Headlands Beach SP (**E. Bacik, R. Hannikman**). Also on 7 Sep, **J. Pogacnik** reported two at Conneaut. **R. Counts** saw another pair at Killdeer on 30 Sep. On the dikes at Findlay Res, **S. Ross** and **A. Scarbrough** reported a single bird on 1 Sep, as well as three that lingered from 15 Sep to 22 Sep.

Short-billed Dowitcher: The sole inland report was of three birds at Mosquito WA on 16 Aug (**C. Holt**). The high count was 90 at Lorain on 23 Aug (**C. Holt**). This flock had dwindled to 40 birds by 18 Sep (**D&J Brumfield**), and to a lone survivor on 20 Sep (**R. Harlan, Sa. Wagner**). The Magee count reported 59 birds on 16 Aug and 42 on 20 Sep (**H&S Hiris**). The Ottawa census had 32 on 2 Aug and 40 on 6 Sep (**E. Pierce** *et al.*).

Long-billed Dowitcher: 49 birds were at Ottawa on 23 Aug (**C. Holt**). This flock had decreased to 30 on 3 Sep (**J. Hammond**), then peaked at 152 on 1 Nov (**E. Pierce** *et al.*). Inland, **K. Alexander** found 26 at Killdeer on 29 Sep and **T. Bartlett** reported 19 from the same location on 9 Nov. Of local interest, a single bird was seen at Caesar Creek SP on 2 Oct (**L. Gara**), while 13 birds were unusual at Killbuck Marsh, *Wayne*, on 3 Oct (**E. Schlabach**).

Common Snipe: The maxima were 112 birds at Killbuck Marsh on 3 Oct (**E. Schlabach**) and 60 seen at Killdeer by **L. Powlick** on 25 Sep. Late birds included 26 at Seneca Lake, *Guernsey/Noble*, on 28 Nov (**E. Schlabach**) and 18 at Killdeer on the 29th (**J. Hammond**).

American Woodcock: Eight reports were received covering the period from 19 Aug to 12 Nov.

Wilson's Phalarope: All reports: **J. Pogacnik** had one bird at the Grand River WA, *Lake*, on 3 Aug. Two were recorded from Ottawa on 16 Aug (**D. Burton, D. Sanders**). The first report of a single bird from Killdeer came on 30 Aug (**K. Alexander**); other single-bird sightings from there were on 3 Sep (**J. Hammond, B. Whan**), and on 11 Sep (**B. Conlon, B. Whan**). On 6 Sep, **C. Holt** saw two at the Lorain impoundment, and a very late bird was discovered at Sheldon Marsh SNP 28-30 Nov (**M&J Busam**).

Red-necked Phalarope: Single-bird sightings were registered at Lorain on 31 Aug (**D. LeGallee**), 3 Sep (**G. Coleman, J. Hammond**), and 6 Sep (**C. Holt**). One was seen at Conneaut by **J. Pogacnik** on 5 Sep. Away from the lake, **E. Schlabach** reported a bird from *Holmes* on 21 Aug, and lone birds were at Killdeer on 6 Sep (**J. Brumfield**) and 28 Sep (**K. Metcalf**).

Red Phalarope: One bird was identified by **K. Metcalf** and **L. Rosche** at Headlands Beach SP on the early date of 8 Sep. Another was spotted at Conneaut on 20 Oct (**J. Pogacnik**).

Long-tailed Jaeger: **Rosche** and **Metcalf** topped off a great day at Headlands on 8 Sep by finding a long-tailed jaeger and observing it for more than five minutes as it flew past the beach. Record accepted by the OBRC.

Laughing Gull: Two birds remained on and near the beach at Buck Creek SP from 15 Aug until 6 Sep (**D. Overacker**). Single birds were at Lorain on 24 Aug (**K. Metcalf**) and at Metzger Marsh WA, *Lucas*, on 6 Sep (**T. Kemp**). **J. Pogacnik** reported sightings from Conneaut on both 5 Sep and 7 Sep. A later bird was seen at Eastlake, *Lake*, on 6 Nov (**B. Whan, B. Conlon**).

Franklin's Gull: An unprecedented influx of Franklin's gulls into the state followed the low-pressure system of 10-11 Nov. From 12 Nov to 22 Nov, **J. Pogacnik** reported 111 birds at Lakeshore MP, *Lake*, with the one day maximum being 47. On 13 Nov, **G. Links** tallied 54 in the Toledo area. On 14 Nov, 70-85 were estimated in fields along Washburn Rd at Killdeer (**B. Finkelstein, T. Gilliland, P. Lozano**). On the same day, **D. Dister** counted 28 birds at Grand Lake St Marys and **J. Hammond** saw 15 following a plow along Rte 23 near Carey, *Wyandot*. Lesser, but still significant counts came from the following sites: 6 at Paulding Res on 13 Nov (**D&M Dunakin**); 20 in fields in *Hancock* and *Sandusky* on 16 Nov (**V. Fazio**); six at Cowan Lake SP, *Clinton*, on the same date (**L. Gara**); eight in *Ashtabula* on 21 Nov (**E. Schlabach**); and seven on the 22nd at Wellington Res (**R. Harlan, Sa. Wagner**). At least 12 other birds were reported in the same period. Earlier reports of single birds include one at Farnsworth MP, *Lucas*, on 4 Oct (**E. Tramer**) and another at Grand Lake St Marys on 10 Oct (**D. Overacker**).

Little Gull: **J. Pogacnik** reported one bird from Lakeshore MP on 31 Oct and another at Eastlake PP on 14 Nov. One was found at Headlands Beach SP on 6 Nov (**L. Rosche**). At least one bird was at Lorain between 19 Nov and the 30th (**B. Peterjohn, R. Rickard, J. Pogacnik, J. Hammond**).

Bonaparte's Gull: An estimated 10,000 birds frequented Lorain Harbor on 29 Nov (**J. Hammond**). Another 3600 were at Headlands Beach SP on 15 Nov (**L. Rosche**). Inland, significant numbers were discovered at several locations: 600 at Mosquito Res, *Trumbull* (**C. Holt**), and 300 at Clear Fork Res, *Richland* (**J. Herman**).

Ring-billed Gull: The maximum away from the lake was 700 birds at Berlin Res, *Mahoning/Portage/Stark*, on 19 Oct (**C. Holt**).

Herring Gull: 1000 were at Lorain on 29 Nov (**J. Hammond**). The highest inland count reported was only 20 birds at Grand Lake St Marys, *Auglaize/Mercer*, on 10 Oct (**D. Overacker**).

Thayer's Gull: A good showing, with eight birds reported. One was at Fairport Harbor on 1 Nov (**N. Barber, L. Rosche**). **G. Links** sighted lone Thayer's on 7 Nov and 28 Nov in Toledo. **J. Pogacnik** reported single birds from Lakeshore MP on 12 Nov, and from Eastlake on the 13th. A report of one at Eastlake on 17 Nov by **L. Rosche** may have been of the previously sighted bird. On 15 Nov one was spotted at Headlands Beach SP by **N. Barber, J. Hammond,** and **J. Pogacnik**. Finally, **J. Hammond** picked out a Thayer's at Lorain Harbor on 29 Nov.

Iceland Gull: The only report was of a single bird at Lorain on 27 Nov (**J. Pogacnik**).

Lesser Black-backed Gull: Possibly 16 birds were found during the season, constituting a comparatively strong showing. Early single sightings were reported from Headlands Beach SP on 13 Sep (**N. Barber**) and on the 16th (**L. Rosche**), possibly of the same bird. **Barber** had another bird at Headlands on 4 Oct. The largest single count was of six at Lakeshore MP on 18 Oct (**J. Pogacnik**). On 1 Nov **R. Harlan** and **Sa. Wagner** reported one bird at Huron, *Erie*. **J. Hammond** saw single birds at Avon

Lake PP, *Lorain*, on 9 and 14 Nov; these could have been the same bird. **L. Rosche** found one at the Eastlake PP on 8 Nov, and another at Fairport Harbor on the 21st. Finally, two birds were seen at Lorain on 29 Nov (**J. Hammond**).

Glaucous Gull: All reports: A very early bird was reported at Conneaut on 7 Sep (**J. Pogacnik**). **Pogacnik** also had one at the Eastlake PP on 14 Nov. **G. Links** saw another in Toledo on 13 Nov. A single bird was reported at Fairport Harbor on 21 Nov by **L. Rosche**.

Great Black-backed Gull: The maximum reported was 46 birds at Lorain on 16 Aug (**C. Holt**).

Sabine's Gull: All reports: One bird was discovered on 13 Oct at Conneaut by **J. Pogacnik**. Another was reported at Lorain on 9 Nov (**B. Peterjohn**).

Black-legged Kittiwake: The sole report came from Lakeshore MP on 20 Nov (**J. Pogacnik**).

Ross's Gull: The second Ross's gull in as many years, as well as the second record for the state, was discovered at Headlands Beach SP on 15 Nov (**L. Rosche, R. Hannikman,** m obs). Accepted by the OBRC.

Caspian Tern: The highest count was only 40 birds at Lorain on 9 Aug (**C. Holt**). Three inland sites had tallies of just three birds apiece for maxima away from the lake. A late bird was seen at Lorain on 27 Nov (**J. Pogacnik**).

Common Tern: The best number reported from along the lake was a mere 200 on the 6 Sep Ottawa count (**E. Pierce** *et al.*), with 175 remaining on 20 Sep (**C. Holt**). One bird was inland at Buck Creek SP on 7 Sep (**D. Overacker**). An adult at Lorain, seen by **J. Pogacnik** on 30 Nov, was the latest in the period.

Forster's Tern: Following a poor showing last year, this year's was even worse for the autumn season. Maximum reported along the lake was 55 on the 6 Sep Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*). One or two birds were reported from several inland locations with one at Meldahl Dam, *Clermont*, on 21 Nov being of interest (**F. Renfrow**).

Black Tern: Peak counts were nine birds at Winton Woods Park, *Hamilton*, on 25 Aug (**B. Leaman**), and six at Findlay Res on the same day (**B. Hardesty**). Only a single bird at Lorain on 11 Aug (**T. LePage**) was reported from the Lake.

Black-billed Cuckoo: Appeared to be scarce this year. Two were reported on the 20 Sep Magee count (**H&S Hiris**), with two more at Spring Grove Cemetery, *Hamilton*, on 27 Sep (**N. Cade**). Five other reports of single birds were received.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo: A late bird was at Seiberling Nature Center, *Summit*, on 11 Oct (**J. Brumfield**).

Barn Owl: An excellent showing. **R. Schlabach** reported that 5 young in a nest near Sugarcreek, *Tuscarawas*, fledged in mid-Sep, and that two young were in a second nest in Nov. Two other birds were at a nest site north of Berlin, *Holmes*, through the end of Nov (**E&M Yoder**). **S. Rapien** reported three birds at Lakota W. High School, *Hamilton*, on 27 Aug.

Snowy Owl: No reports.

Long-eared Owl: A single bird was found at the traditional spot at Killdeer on 28 Nov (**D&J Hoffman**).

Short-eared Owl: One was seen at Headlands Beach SP on 9 Oct (**N. Barber, L. Rosche**). **R. Harlan** and **Sa. Wagner** discovered one bird at Big Island WA, *Marion*, on 15 Nov, while the **Columbus RBA** reported 35 at The Wilds, *Muskingum*, in mid-Nov (*fide* **V. Fazio**). On 29 Nov, **J. Kline** reported 12 birds near Walnut Creek, *Holmes*; on the same day, **J. Hammond** saw four at Killdeer.

Northern Saw-whet Owl: No reports.

Common Nighthawk: **E. Tramer** reported "thousands over Toledo Aug. 28, 4-6pm." Other sightings of over 100 birds include: 150 in *Holmes* on 28 Aug (**E. Schlabach**); 200 seen by **J. Stenger** in Springfield Twp, *Hamilton*, on 2 Sep; and 200 the next day, by the same observer, over Colerain Twp, *Hamilton*. A late bird was seen on 17 Oct at the Stranahan Arboretum, *Lucas*, by **E. Tramer**.

Whip-poor-will: No reports.

Chimney Swift: Highest reports were 300 at Headlands Beach SP on 16 Sep (**L. Rosche**), 200 over West Salem, *Wayne*, on 8 Sep (**E&J Snively**), and 189 reported from *Hancock* on 4 Aug by **B. Hardesty**. The latest bird noted was one from Lakeshore MP on 18 Oct (**J. Pogacnik**).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird: 24 birds were counted in *Hancock* on 25 Aug (**B. Hardesty**). The last one seen was at Westwood, *Hamilton*, on 2 Oct (**J. Cade**).

Rufous Hummingbird: One bird remained at a feeder in Lakeshore MP from 24 Nov to the end of the period (**J. Pogacnik**). This sighting was accepted by the OBRC.

Red-headed Woodpecker: 17 birds were in *Hancock* on 25 Aug (**B. Hardesty**).

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: Early arrivals included five found at Headlands Beach SP on 19 Sep (**L. Rosche**), one at Lakeshore MP the following day (**J. Pogacnik**), one heard at Gilmore Ponds, *Butler*, on 22 Sep (**D&G Sadler**), and three seen in **S. Baxter**'s yard, *Hancock*, on 29 Sep. Of interest was a single bird reported on the 2 Aug Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*).

Northern Flicker: A county-wide count in *Hancock* on 29 Oct yielded 31 birds (**B. Hardesty**). The 4 Oct Ottawa count tallied 15 (**E. Pierce** *et al.*), while **D. Overacker** reported 10 from Buck Creek SP on 28 Nov.

Olive-sided Flycatcher: All reports: The earliest bird was found at Holmesville, *Holmes*, on 13 Aug (**L. Deininger**). One was reported 25-26 Aug at MWW by **L. Peyton**, and another was at Lakeshore MP 28 Aug (**J. Pogacnik**). **B&A Toneff** discovered a bird at the CVNRA on 9 Sep, while **R. Schlabach** found one near Sugarcreek, *Tuscarawas*, on the following day. Another was seen at Maysville, *Wayne*, on 13 Sep (**L. R. Yoder**). The latest birds were seen by **K. Metcalf** at North Chagrin Res on 26 Sep, and by **P. Wharton** at MWW the next day.

Eastern Wood-Pewee: The latest bird was located at Nathan Hale Pk, *Cuyahoga*, on 9 Oct (**R. Harlan, Sa. Wagner**). Of interest were five seen on 1 Oct at Sugarcreek (**E. Schlabach**).

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: A quite early migrant was at Hebron Fish Hatchery, *Licking*, on 3 Aug (**B. Placier**). Reports of single birds were received from five other counties between 19 Aug and 22 Sep.

Acadian Flycatcher: The latest report was of three birds at Brecksville, *Cuyahoga*, on 25 Sep (**D&A Chasar**).

Alder Flycatcher: The only reports were of single birds at Lakeshore MP on 4 Aug and 3 Sep (**J. Pogacnik**).

Willow Flycatcher: Latest were two birds seen on the 20 Sep Magee census (**H&S Hiris**).

Least Flycatcher: The maximum reported was five from Headlands Beach SP on 8 Sep (**L. Rosche**). The latest was seen at Lakeshore MP on 5 Oct (**J. Pogacnik**).

Eastern Phoebe: The last migrant reported from the Lake was a bird at Lakeshore MP on 16 Nov (**J. Pogacnik**).

Eastern Kingbird: The highest count was 28 birds near Charm, *Holmes*, on 26 Aug (**J. Beechy**), closely followed by 27 on the 2 Aug Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*). The latest report was of a pair in *Hancock* on 15 Sep (**S. Ross, A. Scarbrough**).

Loggerhead Shrike: The sole report was of one bird from Fawcett, *Adams*, on 26 Oct (**B. Lund**).

Northern Shrike: A good year for this species. All reports: **J. Pogacnik** found one bird at Girdled Rd MP, *Lake*, on 26 Oct; on 28 Nov, he saw three at the same site. On 26 Oct, **J. Rakestraw** reported a bird from Big Island WA, *Marion*, and two days later another was discovered near Mt Hope, *Holmes* (**L. E. Yoder, N. Yoder**). **G. Burkholder** reported one bird at Knox Lake WA, *Knox*, on 31 Oct. Mosquito Creek Res held a single bird on 15 Nov (**D&J Hochadel**), while **K. Noblet** saw one at Magee the same day. Finally, **C. Holt** saw one bird in New Lyme Twp, *Ashtabula*, on 29 Nov.

White-eyed Vireo: The latest report was of two birds near Berlin, *Holmes*, on 17 Oct (**E&M Yoder**). Maximum number was six at The Wilderness Center, *Stark*, on 5 Sep (**J&E Snively**), and eight near New Bedford, *Coshocton*, on the same day (**M. Troyer**).

Yellow-throated Vireo: **D. Best** heard a singing male near Meyer Center, *Geauga*, on 21 Sep; this was the latest report for the season.

Blue-headed Vireo: 11 were counted at Headlands Beach SP on 9 Oct (**L. Rosche, D&J Brumfield**). The latest one was seen at Headlands by **J. Hammond** on 26 Oct. An early migrant was found in *Tuscarawas* on 5 Sep by **E. Schlabach**.

Warbling Vireo: The highest count was six birds in the CVNRA on 7 Sep (**T&M Romito**). Latest report was a pair at Spring Grove Cemetery, *Hamilton*, on 27 Sep (**N. Cade**).

Philadelphia Vireo: The earliest migrant was at Mosquito WA, *Trumbull*, on 27 Aug (**D&J Hochadel**). The high count was a mere two birds at Shaker Lakes, *Cuyahoga*, on 14 Sep (**R. Rickard**). **J. Pogacnik** had one at Lakeshore MP on 6 Oct for the latest report.

Red-eyed Vireo: The high was eight at Headlands Beach SP on 19 Sep (**L. Rosche**). The last report was a lone bird at Lakeshore MP on 18 Oct (**J. Pogacnik**).

American Crow: **F. Renfrow** saw upwards of 30,000 flying to the Mt Adams roost in Cincinnati on the evening of 30 Nov.

Horned Lark: Maximum counts were 110 birds in *Hancock* on 1 Sep (**S. Ross, A. Scarbrough**), and 100 at Big Island WA, *Marion*, on 13 Nov (**D. Overacker**).

Purple Martin: Paulding Res hosted the two highest counts for the period, 500 on 15 Aug, and 450 on 1 Sep (**D&M Dunakin**). **J. Hammond** reported 200 from Lorain on 3 Sep.

Tree Swallow: The peak number was estimated at upwards of 6000 birds at Beaver Cr Res, *Seneca*, on 21 Sep (**V. Fazio**). Other high counts included 1200 at Killbuck Marsh WA, *Wayne*, on 10 Oct (**E. Schlabach**); 1045 on the 4 Oct Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*); and 600 at Mosquito WA, *Trumbull*, on 13 Oct (**D&J Hochadel**). A laggard was seen at Lorain on 27 Nov by **J. Pogacnik**.

Northern Rough-winged Swallow: The maximum reported was just 28 birds counted on the 16 Aug Magee census (**H&S Hiris**). The latest bird was observed at Lakeshore MP on 18 Oct (**J. Pogacnik**). **J. Hammond** reported an albino bird from Commercial Point, *Pickaway*, on 31 Aug.

Bank Swallow: The only report of more than 20 birds was 414 from the 2 Aug Ottawa count (**E. Pierce** *et al.*).

Cliff Swallow: The peak count was 20 at Shawnee Lookout, *Hamilton*, on 16 Aug (**N. Cade**). The last bird reported was at Sugarcreek, *Tuscarawas*, on 24 Sep (**R. Schlabach**).

Barn Swallow: 258 birds were counted in *Hancock* on 1 Sep (**S. Ross, A. Scarbrough**). 87 were tallied on the 2 Aug Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*), while 40 were at Buck Creek SP on 8 Aug (**D. Overacker**). One was quite late in *Holmes* on 30 Nov (**A. Raher**).

Black-capped Chickadee: Both *The Bobolink* and **J. Pogacnik** noted that there was little movement of this species during the period.

Red-breasted Nuthatch: Slow compared to last year, with only 14 birds being reported from seven counties.

Brown Creeper: The first migrant was reported on 5 Sep east of Berlin, *Holmes*, by **E&M Yoder**. Highest counts consisted of 12 birds in the Headlands Beach SP area on 9 Oct (**L. Rosche**), and 10 at Ottawa on 4 Oct (**E. Pierce** *et al.*).

House Wren: The peak count of 44 was obtained on the 2 Aug Ottawa count (**E. Pierce** *et al.*). A late bird was at Springville Marsh, *Seneca*, on 8 Nov (**T. Bartlett**).

Winter Wren: The first arrival was spotted at Lakeshore MP on 11 Sep (**J. Pogacnik**), with one not far behind north of Mt Hope, *Holmes*, the following day (**Mo. Weaver**). Maxima were 49 birds on the Ottawa census of 4 Oct (**E. Pierce** *et al.*), 32 at Headlands Beach SP on 9 Oct (**L. Rosche, D&J Brumfield**), and 25 at Magee on 4 Oct (**D. Overacker**).

Sedge Wren: There were reports of three likely migrants: one bird at Magee on 18 Sep (**J. Pogacnik**), one at Headlands Beach SP on 3 Oct (**R. Hannikman, N. Barber**), and one on the 18 Oct Magee census (**H&S Hiris**).

Marsh Wren: The 2 Aug Ottawa count (**E. Pierce** *et al.*) accounted for 32 birds. **D. Kline** found eight migrants at Killbuck Marsh WA, *Wayne*, on 3 Oct for the peak seasonal count. **D&M Dunakin** discovered a single bird on their property on 11 Sep for a rare record in *Paulding*. A laggard was discovered at Conneaut on 22 Nov (**J. Pogacnik**).

Golden-crowned Kinglet: The highest number encountered was 120 in the Headlands Beach SP area on 9 Oct (**L. Rosche**), while the 4 Oct Ottawa count tallied 101 (**E. Pierce** *et al.*). Inland, 25 was a good count at East Fork Lake SP on 1 Oct (**R. Emmitt**). The first bird was seen on 15 Sep by **Le. Yoder** in *Holmes*.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet: Headlands Beach SP on 9 Oct must have been the place to be to see kinglets, as **L. Rosche** added about 100 ruby-crowns to his kinglet total for the day. The earliest was seen near Millersburg, *Holmes*, on 3 Sep (**B. Glick**). Other early reports include one at the Villa Angela area of Cleveland Lakeside Park, *Cuyahoga*, seen by **B. Finkelstein** on 6 Sep, and another at Headlands Beach SP on 8 Sep (**L. Rosche**).

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: Last reports were on 7 Sep: one at Lakeshore MP (**J. Pogacnik**); one north of Mt Hope, *Holmes*.(**Mo. Weaver**); and two birds south of New Bedford, *Coshocton* (**H. Troyer**).

Northern Wheatear: The sensation of the season was the second record for northern wheatear in the state of Ohio. This bird was discovered at Big Island WA, *Marion*, on 9 Nov by **V. Fazio** (ph). It remained until the 18th, to the delight of many observers. This sighting was accepted by the OBRC.

Veery: Poorly reported. The last bird was at Lakeshore MP on 1 Oct (**J. Pogacnik**).

Gray-cheeked Thrush: An early migrant was in Whitehouse on 21 Aug (**E. Tramer**). Highest counts were all recorded at Headlands Beach SP: five on 13 Sep (**N. Barber**); four on 16 Sep (**L. Rosche**); and eight on 19 Sep (**L. Rosche**). A late bird was seen by **N. Kotesovec** on 23 Oct at Mill Stream Run, *Cuyahoga*.

Swainson's Thrush: The earliest migrant was discovered at Lakeshore MP on 20 Aug (**J. Pogacnik**). The maximum number seen was a rather pedestrian 21 on the 6 Sep Ottawa count (**E. Pierce** *et al.*), though 15 birds were reported three times: at Headlands Beach SP on 16 Sep (**L. Rosche**); and twice by **E. Schlabach** in *Holmes*, on 19 Sep as well as on the 23rd.

Hermit Thrush: The high counts were both at Headlands Beach SP: 18 birds on 9 Oct (**L. Rosche**), and 20 on the 24th (**R. Hannikman**). The last report was of a single bird at The Wilderness Center, *Stark*, on 21 Nov (**J&E Snively, W. Sarno**).

Wood Thrush: The latest report was of four birds near New Bedford on 11 Oct (**M. Troyer**).

American Robin: **B. Hardesty** reported 815 in *Hancock* on 27 Oct, while a roost near Sugarcreek, *Tuscarawas*, contained up to 386 birds throughout the period (**E&R Schlabach**). Several other reports of 250+ robins were received.

Gray Catbird: Maxima included 23 birds on the 2 Aug Ottawa count (**E. Pierce** *et al.*), 20 at Headlands Beach SP on 16 Sep (**L. Rosche**), 16 near Sugarcreek, *Tuscarawas*, on 12 Sep (**E. Schlabach**), and 15 at Buck Creek SP on 16 Aug (**D. Overacker**). A late bird was found at Gilmore Ponds Preserve, *Butler*, on 8 Nov (**M. Busam**).

Brown Thrasher: High count was 10 at Headlands Beach SP on 13 Sep (**L. Rosche**). The last report was of a solitary bird at Walnut Creek, *Holmes*, on 1 Nov (**J. Kline**).

American Pipit: Four were quite early at Commercial Point, *Pickaway*, on 31 Aug (**J. Hammond**). High counts included 250 near Orrville, *Wayne*, on 8 Nov (**M. Gingerich**); 200 at Mosquito WA, *Trumbull*, the previous day (**D&J Hochadel**); another 200 at MWW on 1 Nov (**S. Pelikan**); and 175 in *Paulding* on 10 Oct (**D&M Dunakin**). 75 were "unexpected" in *Medina* on 11 Nov (**F. Greenland**).

Cedar Waxwing: This was a big year for cedar waxwing sightings. **J. Pogacnik** reported seeing more than 2000 flying past Lakeshore MP, *Lake*, on 31 Aug; on the same day, **E. Schlabach** saw 225 in *Holmes*. Between 7 Sep and 9 Nov, between 250 and 400+ birds were reported from the Ira Rd area of the CVNRA (**T&M Romito**). **J. Nisley** noted a flock of about 300 birds in *Knox* on 1 Nov, and 200 were recorded in *Hamilton* on 10 Oct (**J&L Mathews**).

Blue-winged Warbler: The latest report was of a solitary bird at Lakeshore MP on 24 Sep (**J. Pogacnik**).

"Brewster's Warbler": One of these hybrids was seen at MWW on 23 Sep (**Y. Mohlman**).

Golden-winged Warbler: All reports: On 4 Sep, the **Dunakins** hosted a bird in their yard in *Paulding*. One was at Shawnee Lookout, *Hamilton*, on 6 Sep (**D. Styer**); on the same day, another was discovered at MWW (**M. Busam, T. Mohlman, A. Bess**). On 8 Sep, possibly the same bird found on the 6th was seen at Shawnee Lookout (**D. Graham**). The latest occurrence was one at Headlands Beach SP on 12 Sep (**R. Hannikman**).

Tennessee Warbler: Both the first and last Tennessee warblers of the migration were seen at Lakeshore MP by **J. Pogacnik**: arrival on 18 Aug; departure on 18 Oct. The maximum of eight birds was counted in two locations: in northeast *Holmes* on 12 Sep (**Lee Miller, Ma. Weaver**), and at Headlands Beach SP on 19 Sep (**L. Rosche**).

Orange-crowned Warbler: At least 19 birds were reported from at least eight counties. The earliest report was on 12 Sep in *Holmes* (**Lee Miller**), while the latest was recorded at Lakeshore MP on 25 Nov (**J. Pogacnik**). The maximum count of three birds was registered both in *Lorain* on 4 Oct (**C. Reiker**), and at Headlands Beach SP on the 9th by **L. Rosche**.

Nashville Warbler: A very early bird at Lakeshore MP on 19 Aug (**J. Pogacnik**) was followed a week later by one at Ragersville, *Tuscarawas*, on 26 Aug (**R. Schlabach**). High counts of 15 and 12 birds, respectively, were recorded on 8 Sep and 19 Sep at Headlands Beach SP (**L. Rosche**). A late bird was spotted at North Chagrin Reservation, *Cuyahoga*, on 2 Nov (**K. Metcalf**), but a much later one was reported in *Tuscarawas* on 14 Nov by **E. Schlabach**.

Northern Parula: A total of 14 birds was reported, including a high count of three at East Fork SP on 30 Sep (**R. Emmitt**). Earliest ones were at Oak Openings MP, *Lucas*, on 30 Aug (**E. Tramer**), and at MWW by **M. Busam** on the same day. A very late bird was spotted at Headlands Beach SP on 25 Oct (**R. Hannikman**).

Yellow Warbler: 65 were counted on the 2 Aug Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*).

Chestnut-sided Warbler: A quite early bird was seen near Walnut Creek, *Holmes*, on 21 Aug (**T. Hochstetler**). **E. Tramer** discovered another the next day on the Magee Bird Trail, *Lucas*. The largest number reported was a mere four birds at Chagrin River Pk, *Lake*, on 6 Sep (**B. Finkelstein**), with three reported on the 6 Sep Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*). Fairly late birds were spotted at the CVNRA on 3 Oct (**D&A Chasar**), and at Lakeshore MP on the 6th (**J. Pogacnik**).

Magnolia Warbler: The earliest report was a bird at Lakeshore MP on 15 Aug (**J. Pogacnik**). High counts came from Headlands Beach SP of 30 birds on 16 Sep (**L. Rosche**), and of 16 on 28 Aug (**R. Hannikman**). 17 were seen on the 6 Sep Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*). **J. Pogacnik** reported the last sighting from Lakeshore on 6 Oct.

Cape May Warbler: The three highest totals were all reported from Headlands Beach SP: 16 on 30 Aug (**R. Hannikman, K. Metcalf**); 12 on 20 Sep (**N. Barber, R. Hannikman**); and 10 on the 19th (**L. Rosche**). The latest bird was seen at Lakeshore MP on 1 Oct (**J. Pogacnik**).

Black-throated Blue Warbler: A very early migrant was observed near Mt Hope, *Holmes*, on 19 Aug by **L. E. Yoder** and **N. Yoder**. The maximum was 10 birds at Headlands Beach SP on 16 Sep (**L. Rosche**). The last one reported was found at the Gordon Pk impoundment, *Cuyahoga*, on 1 Oct by **R. Harlan** and **Sa. Wagner**. Of local interest, one was discovered at Mitchell Forest, *Hamilton*, on 20 Sep by **N. Keller**.

Yellow-rumped Warbler: A surprisingly early bird was noted on the Magee Bird Trail by **E. Tramer** on 22 Aug. Maxima all occured in early Oct: a robust 350 were estimated at Headlands Beach SP on 9 Oct (**L. Rosche**); on the same day, there were 100 birds at Nathan Hale Pk, *Cuyahoga* (**R. Harlan, Sa. Wagner**), and 75 were reported from Killbuck Marsh WA, *Wayne*, by **D. Kline & E. Schlabach**. The 4 Oct Ottawa census recorded 230 birds (**E. Pierce** *et al.*).

Black-throated Green Warbler: 20 birds at East Fork SP on 30 Sep (**R. Emmit**) and 15 at Headlands Beach SP on 19 Sep (**K. Metcalf**) were both good counts. A rather late bird was found at Ottawa by **M. Victoria** on 27 Oct.

Blackburnian Warbler: The first reported migrant arrived at Lakeshore MP on 20 Aug (**J. Pogacnik**). Peak counts were four birds at MWW on 25 Aug (**L. Peyton**) and three near Trail, *Holmes*, on 20 Sep (**M. Hershberger**). A departing migrant was spotted at Lakeshore MP on 7 Oct (**J. Pogacnik**).

Yellow-throated Warbler: Single birds remained at CVNRA on 7 Sep (**D&A Chasar**), and at Spring Grove Cemetery, *Hamilton*, on 27 Sep (**N. Cade**).

Pine Warbler: Ten birds were reported from eight locations between 31 Aug and 18 Oct.

Prairie Warbler: Two birds were found near Mansfield, *Richland*, on 6 Sep (**J. Nisley**). Singles were reported from Mitchell Forest, *Hamilton*, on 26 Sep (**N&J Cade**), and at Englewood Reserve, *Montgomery*, on 30 Sep (**Dayton RBA,** *fide* **V. Fazio**).

Palm Warbler: A quite early bird was at Springville Marsh SNP on 30 Aug (**T. Bartlett**), while three were found in *Hancock* on 1 Sep (**S. Ross, A. Scarbrough**). Headlands Beach SP hosted the highest count of 15 birds on 24 Sep (**L. Rosche**), while six were seen by **Mo. Weaver** north of Mt Hope, *Holmes*, on 19 Sep. The latest singles were seen at Lakeshore MP on 18 Oct (**J. Pogacnik**) and by **Me. Weaver** in *Holmes* on the same date.

Bay-breasted Warbler: The number of bay-breasts seemed down this year. The earliest arrival was spotted north of Mt Hope, *Holmes*, on 18 Aug (**L. E. Yoder**), followed by two on the Magee Bird Trail on the 22nd (**E. Tramer**). The high counts were only five at Sheldon Marsh SNP on 27 Sep (**C. Holt**), and four at the Rocky River Nature Center, *Cuyahoga*, on 5 Sep (**T&M Romito**).

Blackpoll Warbler: In contrast to the previous species, blackpolls made an excellent showing. As early as 24 Aug, 20 birds showed up at Headlands Beach SP (**R. Hannikman**). Maxima included about 50 birds at Headlands on 19 Sep (**R. Hannikman, K. Metcalf, L. Rosche**), and an estimated 36 at Sheldon Marsh SNP on 3 Oct (**V. Fazio**). Counts of nine were made on 9 Sep in both *Holmes* (**Lee Miller, Ma. Weaver**) and in *Tuscarawas* (**E. Schlabach**). The latest report came from Headlands on 27 Oct (**R. Hannikman, L. Rosche**).

Cerulean Warbler: Late reports of single birds were received from Headlands Beach SP on 24 Sep (**L. Rosche, V. Weingart**) and on the same day another laggard was seen at Indian Point MP, *Lake* (**J. Pogacnik**).

Black-and-white Warbler: This species either had a poor migration or it was under-reported, even though *The Cleveland Bird Calendar* estimated it "made an above-average showing." The maximum count was six birds seen on the 6 Sep Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*). The next largest counts were of two at the Villa Angela area of Cleveland Lakefront SP on 6 Sep (**B. Finkelstein**), and two others north of Mt Hope, *Holmes*, on 18 Aug (**L. E. Yoder**).

American Redstart: Peak reported counts were way down compared to those of recent years. In 1995, the high count was 45 birds; in 1996, 83; in 1997, 32. The maxima reported this year were: 10 on the 6 Sep Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*); eight at Chagrin River MP, *Lake*, on 6 Sep (**B. Finkelstein**); seven in *Holmes* on 12 Sep (**Me. Weaver, L. E. Yoder**); and six at Headlands Beach SP on 19 Sep (**L. Rosche**).

Ovenbird: The 6 Sep Ottawa census found four birds (**E. Pierce** *et al.*). The latest bird reported was one from Lakeshore MP on 22 Sep (**J. Pogacnik**).

Northern Waterthrush: The earliest arrival recorded was right on schedule on 2 Aug, recorded on the Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*).

Louisiana Waterthrush: Six birds at the CVNRA on 30 Sep were rather late (**D&A Chasar**). Of interest was a single bird discovered by **J. Reyda** on the 2 Aug Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*).

Connecticut Warbler: All reports: the first bird was found in *Tuscarawas* on 5 Sep (**E. Schlabach**), closely followed by one at Navarre Marsh, *Ottawa*, on 6 Sep (**T. Bartlett**). **D&J Hochadel** reported a bird at Mosquito WA on 9 Sep. On the same day, one was spotted at Lakeshore MP, with another there close behind on 13 Sep (both **J. Pogacnik**). Two birds were seen at Headlands Beach SP on 19 Sep (**R. Hannikman, K. Metcalf, L. Rosche,** m obs). A single bird was found in Parma, *Cuyahoga*, on 27 Sep by **C. Reiker**, and a pair was at East Fork SP on 30 Sep (**R. Emmit**).

Mourning Warbler: At least 24 birds were reported from throughout the state between 24 Aug and 8 Oct. Of interest was a report of eight from *Hancock* on the fairly early date of 25 Aug (**B. Hardesty**).

Common Yellowthroat: Highest counts were 30 birds at MWW on 20 Sep (**N. Cade**), and 20 seen at Headlands Beach SP on 13 Sep (**L. Rosche**). A laggard was spotted at Riverview MP, *Lake*, on 24 Nov (**J. Pogacnik**).

Hooded Warbler: A late bird was at Lakeshore MP on 7 Oct (**J. Pogacnik**).

Wilson's Warbler: 20 birds at Headlands Beach SP on 16 Sep constituted the high for the season (**L. Rosche**). Six birds in *Holmes* on 12 Sep (**Ma. Weaver, L. E. Yoder**) were worthy of notice.

Canada Warbler: Maximum was four at Headlands Beach SP on 30 Aug (**K. Metcalf, L. Rosche**).

Yellow-breasted Chat: **R. Hannikman** reported that the first chat ever reported at Headlands Beach SP made an appearance on 4 Oct.

Summer Tanager: One bird was at Mitchell Forest, *Hamilton*, on 26 Sep (**N&J Cade**). Another was late at Oak Openings MP on the 30th (**E. Tramer**).

Scarlet Tanager: Late reports included six birds at the Ira Rd section of the CVNRA on 5 Oct (**T&M Romito**), as well as single birds on 9 Oct at Nathan Hale Pk in Parma, *Cuyahoga* (**R. Harlan, Sa. Wagner**) and on 10 Oct north of Mt Hope, *Holmes* (**L. E. Yoder**).

American Tree Sparrow: The first arrival was spotted on 14 Oct at Lakeshore MP by **J. Pogacnik**. Maximum was an estimated 320 on the 15 Nov Magee census (**H&S Hiris**).

Chipping Sparrow: High numbers were 50 at Lorain on 4 Oct (**C. Reiker**), and 20 in *Holmes* on the 9th (**E. Schlabach**). The final bird was sighted at Lakeshore MP by **J. Pogacnik** on 14 Nov.

Clay-colored Sparrow: One bird was reported from Lakeshore MP on 8 Nov (**J. Pogacnik**).

Field Sparrow: The maximum number reported was 22 from the Headlands Beach SP area on 9 Oct (**L. Rosche**).

Vesper Sparrow: The last two reported birds were discovered in *Holmes* on 25 Oct (**E. Schlabach**).

Lark Sparrow: A single bird was found near New Bedford, *Coshocton*, on 1 Nov and remained to the end of the period (**M. Barkman, J. Beechy, M. Troyer**).

Savannah Sparrow: The best count was 80 birds found in a soybean field near Sugarcreek, *Tuscarawas*, on 4 Oct (**E. Schlabach**). This flock was first discovered on 26 Sep, when it numbered 35; two birds remained through the end of the period. The next highest count was of 25 birds appearing at Killdeer on 28 Sep (**K. Metcalf**).

Grasshopper Sparrow: Three birds were found in the same field that harbored the savannahs mentioned above (**E. Schlabach**). The high count was 15 at Big Island WA on 30 Aug (**V. Fazio**). One bird was surprisingly late at Girdled Rd MP, *Lake*, on 16 Oct (**J. Pogacnik**).

Henslow's Sparrow: The only report was of a bird near Jefferson, *Ashtabula*, on 9 Aug (**J. Pogacnik**).

Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow: **B. Conlon** and **B. Whan** discovered a bird at Killdeer on 22 Sep. On the 21st, **Conlon** had found one about a mile from that spot (same bird?). Three other single birds were reported, all found on 30 Sep: at Jaite, in the CVNRA, by **S. Zadar**; at Chagrin River MP, *Lake* (**J. Pogacnik**); and at the Brecksville Reservation, *Cuyahoga* (**D. Kriska**).

Fox Sparrow: All reports were between 25 Oct and 27 Nov, with the high count being six birds in *Holmes* on 25 Oct (**Ma. Weaver**). Five were found at Sheldon Marsh SNP on 7 Nov (**B. Stehling**).

Song Sparrow: Peak counts included 116 on the 1 Nov Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*), 100 birds at MWW on 11 Oct (**N. Cade**), and 70 on the 18 Oct Magee census (**H&S Hiris**).

Lincoln's Sparrow: The earliest arrival was seen in *Tuscarawas* on 9 Sep (**R. Schlabach**) followed by another in the same county on the 12th (**E. Schlabach**). Another early bird was discovered at Headlands Beach SP by **L. Rosche** on 13 Sep. The peak number consisted of 18 birds near **D. Kline**'s home close to Holmesville, *Holmes*. 12 were found at MWW on 4 Oct (**N. Keller**). A late bird was in *Tuscarawas* on 31 Oct (**E. Schlabach**).

Swamp Sparrow: The maximum was 75 birds at MWW on 11 Oct (**N. Cade**), while the 1 Nov Ottawa census recorded 52 (**E. Pierce** *et al.*).

White-throated Sparrow: It is difficult to generalize on the basis of only a few reports, but it appears that this year's migration was well down from those of the last several years. In 1995, the sum of the three highest counts was about 1200 birds; in 1996, about 800; and in 1997, about 700. This year, the peak count was estimated as 200 birds at Headlands Beach SP on 9 Oct (**D&J Brumfield, L. Rosche**), and the sum of the three best counts was only around 400.

Harris's Sparrow: An immature bird found at the Seiberling Nature Center on 4 Oct (**W. Stover**) was enjoyed by many observers before its departure on the 26th.

White-crowned Sparrow: Maxima were 118 birds west of Sugarcreek, *Tuscarawas*, on 20 Oct (**J. P. Miller**); 115 near Walnut Creek, *Holmes*, on 5 Nov (**T. Hochstetler**); and 75 seen by **J. McDonald** at MWW on 1 Nov. The first report of the season was of a single bird at Lakeshore MP on 22 Sep (**J. Pogacnik**).

Dark-eyed Junco: Of interest was an out-of-season report of a bird at a feeder in *Clark* on 20 Aug (**G. Hollingsworth**). The peak report was a mere 37 counted on the 4 Oct Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*).

Lapland Longspur: A much better showing than the last several years. The first report was on 17 Sep at Lakeshore MP (**J. Pogacnik**). **V. Fazio** estimated more than 100 birds in a 15-minute period at Big Island WA, *Marion*, and had to leave while the flight was still ongoing. On 26 Nov at Headlands Beach SP, **R. Hannikman** counted 12 birds, a good number for the lakeshore.

Snow Bunting: The first bird arrived at Ashtabula on 15 Oct (**J. Pogacnik**), followed by 50 at LaDue Res on the 30th (**D&J Hoffman**). Highest counts included an estimated 200 birds at Fairport Harbor on 25 Nov (**J. Hammond**), and 110 at Conneaut on 8 Nov (**C. Holt**). On 14 Nov, **J. Hammond** found 75 at Fairport Harbor and another 50 at Headlands Beach SP.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak: Five birds were found at Headlands Beach SP on 13 Sep (**L. Rosche**). A late female was seen at Shaker Lakes Nature Center, *Cuyahoga*, on 18 Oct (**B. Finkelstein, T. Gilliland, P. Lozano**).

Indigo Bunting: The latest reported bird was near Sugarcreek, *Tuscarawas*, on 31 Oct (**E. Schlabach**).

Dickcissel: All reports: **N. Cade** found one bird at MWW on 20 Sep. An adult female was discovered in Mayfield Heights, *Cuyahoga*, on 3 Oct (**N. Barber, K. Metcalf**). One was discovered on the 2 Aug Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*).

Blackbird spp.: From 3 Nov till the end of the period, a gargantuan flock of mixed species blackbirds stayed around the Kidron, *Wayne*, area (**M. Gingerich**). The following text paraphrases a report appearing in *The Bobolink*: This flock flew over **Me. Weaver** for 15 minutes non-stop. **Ja. Miller** reported blackbirds overhead from horizon to horizon for 20 minutes. Since the flock size changed throughout the period, so did estimates of the total number of birds in the flock: these estimates varied from 200,000 (**B. Glick**) to 400,000 (**M. Gingerich**), upwards to **D. Kline Jr**'s 600,000 to 1,000,000 when the flock was at its largest.

Bobolink: An estimated 1000 bobolinks was an amazing find at Ottawa and Magee on 3 Oct (**D. Overacker**). A late bird was seen at Lakeshore MP on 18 Oct (**J. Pogacnik**).

Red-winged Blackbird: Although there were no massive aggregations of 50,000 birds or more as in each of the past two years, four counts of 5000 or more were reported, with the peak being 10,000 at Funk Bottoms WA, *Ashland/Wayne*, on 31 Aug (**S. Snyder**).

Eastern Meadowlark: High counts included 25 birds near Sugarcreek, *Tuscarawas*, on 4 Oct (**E. Schlabach**); 20 at Killdeer, *Wyandot*, on 29 Nov (**J. Hammond**); and 13 in *Hancock* on 6 Oct (**B. Hardesty**).

Western Meadowlark: The sole report: a single bird on 12 Aug near Genoa, *Ottawa* (**J. Pogacnik**).

Yellow-headed Blackbird: The only sighting was of a lone bird in Mentor, *Lake*, once again by **J. Pogacnik**, on 7 Oct.

Rusty Blackbird: An early report of 30 birds came from Twin Lakes, *Portage*, on 20 Sep (**L. Rosche**). Peak numbers were 211 birds tallied on the 1 Nov Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*); 150 at Sheldon Marsh SNP, *Erie* (**M. Busam**); 75-125 near Kidron, *Wayne* (**S. Hackett**); and 80 at Killdeer on 15 Nov (**D. Overacker**).

Brewer's Blackbird: All reports: **J. Pogacnik** estimated upwards of 40 birds near Genoa, *Ottawa*, on 29 Nov. Other sightings include: five seen on the 15 Nov Magee census (**H&S Hiris**); four at Ottawa on 1 Nov (**T. Bartlett**); and two at Killdeer on 27 Nov (**N. Barber**).

Common Grackle: An enormous flock estimated at 50,000 to 60,000 was seen flying north of Mt Hope, *Holmes*, on 26 Nov. According to **L. E. Yoder**, the flock consisted solely of grackles. At the Ira Rd area of CVNRA, **T&M Romito** reported 4000 on 5 Oct, and **C. Klaus** estimated 1500-2000 on 22 Oct at Kirtland, *Lake*.

Brown-headed Cowbird: The biggest flocks reported were 500 birds at MWW on 1 Nov (**N. Keller, K. McDonald**); 463 in *Hancock* on 13 Oct (**B. Hardesty**); 350 on the 1 Nov Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*); and 300 at Nathan Hale Pk in Parma, *Cuyahoga*, on 21 Sep (**R. Harlan, Sa. Wagner**).

Orchard Oriole: One report of a single bird at Lakeshore MP on 1 Sep (**J. Pogacnik**).

Baltimore Oriole: The high count was 12 birds seen on the 2 Aug Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*). Late was a bird at a feeder in Englewood MP, Dayton, on 28 Nov (**C. Rieker**).

Purple Finch: Reported as being "few and far between" by **L. Rosche**. Maxima were 3 birds at Buck Creek SP on 1 Nov (**D. Overacker**), and 2 near Walnut Creek, *Holmes*, on 25 Oct (**Je. Miller**).

Crossbill sp.: Five crossbills unidentified as to species were discovered in the Gordon Park impoundment on 1 Nov by **R. Harlan** and **Sa. Wagner**. No other crossbills were reported.

Common Redpoll: The **Harlan/Wagner** team also came up with the only redpoll reports of the season with "a few" at Wellington Res, *Lorain*, on 1 Nov, and 20 birds at Big Island WA, *Marion*, on the 15th.

Pine Siskin: Birds were reported at Lakeshore MP on 7 Sep (**J. Pogacnik**), and at Killdeer on 5 Oct (**R. Counts**).

American Goldfinch: An estimated 240 birds were in the vicinity of Pond 6 at Killdeer on 25 Oct (**V. Fazio**). 165 were reported in *Hancock* on 29 Sep (**B. Hardesty**), and 100 were at Maumee Bay SP on 3 Oct (**J. Hammond**).

Evening Grosbeak: Clearly not an invasion year. Peak count was 12 birds in *Butler* on 12 Nov (**S. Pelikan**). Intriguing was a report of a bird at a feeder in *Clark* on 20 Aug (**G. Hollingsworth**). Singles were reported at Cowan Lake SP, *Clinton*, on 18 Sep (**L. Gara**), and at Findlay, *Hancock*, on 29 Oct (**M. Dailey**).

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Winter 1998-99 Overview

by Bob Conlon

Once again we start a seasonal overview by remarking that the season was warmer than normal for the period. Temperatures across the state averaged more than five degrees above normal for the three months. December averaged about five degrees above normal; January, about three and a half; and February, about seven. Since the fall months had also been significantly warmer than normal, there were a number of interesting records of lingering shorebirds and other migrants, as well as an increase in the number of some half-hardy species deciding to overwinter in greater than normal numbers. As a result, some rather out-of-the-ordinary sightings were recorded, including an American avocet on a Christmas Bird Count in the Toledo area on the 20th of December, a first for any Ohio Christmas Bird Count. Another likely record late sighting was of an American white pelican in central Ohio that stuck around Greenlawn Dam in Columbus until the 10th of December. Add to this a Wilson's phalarope that was last seen along the old Cedar Point causeway on December 5th, and it was a truly remarkable December. Although no documentation was received to substantiate the sighting, an osprey was reported in southern Ohio in mid-February; this would constitute only the sixth February record of this species in the state.

The mild autumn and first part of the winter was also likely responsible for a migration of sandhill cranes that peaked during the last ten days of December, and continued into the first third of January. Thirteen shorebird species were reported in the period, well above the number to be expected normally; in addition, eight species of warblers were seen including a yellow (!) and a Wilson's that visited a thistle feeder on 29 December. American robins were seen in enormous numbers; CBCs enumerated twice as many as were reported in the very good winter of 1993-94. Reports of two Lincoln's sparrows seen on separate northeast Ohio CBCs were also noteworthy.

After the first of the year, however, the weather changed, with a major snowstorm in central and northern Ohio on 2 January, followed by an ice storm over large portions of the state on the13th and 14th. This latter event was responsible for the grounding of many waterfowl (see article later in this issue), and major fallouts of several other species, including horned larks, Lapland longspurs, and snow buntings. The ice storm probably explained the discovery of three glaucous gulls and a great black-backed gull in Dayton on 16 January, as well as the western grebe discovered east of Cincinnati on the 20th.

This winter verified that, for those seeking a mid-winter spectacle involving grassland raptors, the current place to visit is The Wilds in Muskingum County. It produced high one-day counts of 31 northern harriers, 51 rough-legged hawks, and 83 short-eared owls. This is an area still evolving as a birding venue, and is worth a good deal more attention on the agenda of the Ohio birder.

Christmas Bird Count results are presented in tabular form in a later section of this issue. No attempt has been made to present a complete summary of the CBC results in the species accounts. On the other hand, in those cases in which a result appears to be of particular interest to the readers of this publication, such information is presented in the species accounts. Examples include (1) sightings of rare or out-of-season birds, (2) comparisons of instances where statewide totals are quite large (or small) compared to historic numbers, and (3) those cases in which the CBC sightings make up the majority of seasonal reports for that species.

The following report follows the taxonomic order of the 7th edition of the AOU *Check-list of North American Birds* (1998). Underlined names of species indicate those on the OBRC Review List. County names are supplied for certain locations, and appear *italicized*. Abbreviations in the text should be readily understood; conceivable exceptions follow: CBC=Christmas Bird Count; CRP=Conservation Reserve Program; CVNRA=Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area; *fide*= "in trust of," said of data conveyed on behalf of another; Isl= Island; Killdeer=Killdeer Plains Wildlife Area; Lk=Lake; Magee=Magee Marsh Wildlife Area; MP=Metropark; MWW=Miami-Whitewater Wetlands; OBRC=Ohio Bird Records Committee; Ottawa=Ottawa National Wildlife Area; PP=Power Plant; Res=Reservoir; SF=State Forest; SNP=State Nature Preserve; SP=State Park; Twp=Township; WA=Wildlife Area.

Sheldon Marsh State Nature Preserve, Erie Co., was home to this Northern Saw-whet Owl for part of the winter season. This sleeping bird was photographed by Bob Finkelstein on 20 February 1999.

The Winter 1998-99 Reports

Common Loon: The peak migration flight reported was of 85 passing Lakeshore MP, *Lake*, on 11 Dec (**J. Pogacnik**), and 31 were seen flying south over Fredericksburg, *Holmes*, on the same day (**P. Yoder**). The last migrant passing Lakeshore was a single bird on 1 Jan (**J. Pogacnik**). A single bird was seen at Findlay Res., *Hancock*, 29 Dec (**B. Hardesty**); one at Berlin Res, *Stark*, on 19 Jan was an unusual mid-winter occurrence at this location (**B. Morrison**). A pair of returning birds was sighted at East Fork SP, *Clermont*, on 30 Jan (**T. Bartlett**). 43 were recorded on 12 CBCs throughout the state.

Red-throated Loon: All reports: three flybys at Lakeshore on 11 Dec, 20 Dec, and 1 Jan (**J. Pogacnik**); two stranded birds turned in at the Ohio Wildlife Center, *Franklin*, 13 Jan (**D. Burton**); and a single bird at Caesar Cr SP, *Warren*, on 18 Jan (**Dayton RBA**).

Pied-billed Grebe: The ice storm, which passed through portions of the state 13-14 Jan and resulted in numbers of loons and grebes being stranded and taken to various rehabilitation centers, was also most likely the reason for the large number of pied-bills found in several Ohio locations. 40 birds were counted at East Fork SP on 20 Jan (**H. Armstrong, N. Keller**). 15-17 Jan found 10 birds at Greenlawn Dam, *Franklin* (**R. Evans**), while 18 showed up at Rocky Fork Lk, *Highland*, on 18 Jan (**St. Wagner**). During the same period, at least seven additional birds appeared at four other locations.

Horned Grebe: Fall migration extended into December, with 48 birds passing Lakeshore MP on 20 Dec (**J. Pogacnik**), 21 off Sims Park, *Cuyahoga*, on 29 Dec (**T. LePage**), and seven reported from Fairport Harbor, *Lake*, 27 Dec (**L. Rosche**). Storm-related numbers in January included: six birds at Greenlawn Dam on 14 Jan (**R. Cressman**), seven at Avon Lake PP, *Lorain*, 18 Jan (**R. Harlan, Sa. Wagner**), 24 at East Fork SP, also on 18 Jan (**St. Wagner**), and five at Ashtabula, *Ashtabula*, on 22 Jan (**J. Pogacnik**). Three birds were also grounded in *Coshocton*, *Holmes*, and *Tuscarawas* according to *The Bobolink*. The 15 birds seen by **L. Rosche** at LaDue Res, *Geauga*, on 28 Feb were most likely spring migrants.

Red-necked Grebe: All reports: **W. Pratt** reported three birds at Hueston Woods SP, *Butler/Preble*, on 9 Dec. A single bird was reported on the Hamilton CBC on the Great Miami R in downtown Hamilton, *Butler*, on 19 Dec (**M. Busam**). The two discovered by **D&M Dunakin** on 17 Jan at a power dam in *Defiance* were most likely storm-driven. The one found at Ashtabula on 22 Jan (**J. Pogacnik**), however, is not so easily pigeon-holed.

Western Grebe: The bird of the season was the western grebe found at East Fork SP on 20 Jan by **H. Armstrong** and seen by many observers through the period and well into spring. It was probably deposited there by the storm a week earlier that led to the grounding of many other birds throughout the region. This sighting was accepted by the OBRC.

American White Pelican: Amazingly, a single bird was discovered above Greenlawn Dam on 2 Dec (**R. Evans**) and remained there through at least 10 Dec. So far as can be determined, this is the latest recorded date for this species in Ohio.

Double-crested Cormorant: The last significant report of migrants was of 80 birds from East Harbor SP, *Ottawa*, 3 Dec (**V. Fazio**). 188 were discovered on CBCs, largest total 94 birds on the Lake Erie Islands CBC (see CBC article in this issue). The largest number found after the CBC period was four at the Avon Lake PP on 10 Jan (**B. Finkelstein, T. Gilliland**).

Northern Gannet: A single first-year bird was seen at Headlands Beach SP, *Lake*, on 5 Dec by **N. Barber** and **R. Hannikman**. This sighting was accepted by the OBRC upon review of submitted documentation.

Great Blue Heron: 96 birds were counted at East Harbor SP on 3 Dec (**V. Fazio**). Ten wintered at the Bath Twp roost, *Summit*, and 30 were counted there on 14 Feb (**G. Demars**). Small numbers were reported through the period from Killbuck Marsh WA, *Wayne* (**B. Glick**). **V. Fazio** reported eight birds on six nests at Little Portage WA, *Sandusky*, 11 Feb.

Great Egret: Two birds were seen at Medusa Marsh, *Erie*, 25 Dec (**J. Pogacnik**); one remained there for the Gypsum CBC on 1 Jan.

Black-crowned Night-Heron: The largest number (29) was reported from Bayshore PP, *Lucas*, 16 Jan (**D. Dister**). Single birds were noted at Kelley's Island, *Ottawa*, 20 Dec (**T. Bartlett, V. Fazio**) and Dayton, *Montgomery*, 9 Jan (**D. Dister**).

Turkey Vulture: **B. Glick** counted 35 birds at the Lk Buckhorn, *Holmes*, roost on 3 Jan. A winter roost in Eastern *Holmes*, about 10 miles East of the Lk Buckhorn roost contained an estimated 100 on 23 Jan (**E. Schlabach**). One or two birds wintered in the CVNRA, *Cuyahoga/Summit*, seen occasionally 6 Dec through 28 Feb (**D&A Chasar**). Other midwinter birds in the north included singles at Grand River WA, *Lake*, on 17 Jan, and Willoughby, *Lake*, on 30 Jan (both **J. Pogacnik**). A flock of 18 seen over Irwin Prairie SNP, *Lucas*, on 11 Feb were most likely migrants (**R. Nieschl**), as were two and three birds seen in *Paulding* 11 & 27 Feb, respectively (**D&M Dunakin**). A total of 201 was reported on CBCs.

Black Vulture: **E. Schlabach** reported five birds at the winter roost East of the Lk Buckhorn roost on 26 Jan, while **B. Glick** counted four at the Lk Buckhorn site on 3 Jan. Further south, 30 were in Whitewater Twp, *Hamilton*, 6 Dec, and 11 were at Miami-Whitewater Forest, *Hamilton*, on 1 Jan (both **P. Wharton**). **C. Dusthimer** counted five birds in the usual area of *Hocking* near Rockbridge on 11 Feb. 196 were seen on the CBCs.

Tundra Swan: Tundra swans were still moving south at the beginning of the year with 166 flying past Lakeshore MP on 1 Jan (**J. Pogacnik**), and 35 seen at Tiffin on the 3rd (**Z. Baker**). 75 were reported on the 3 Jan Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*), but this number had dwindled to 15 by the 7 Feb count. No large concentrations were reported during the rest of the period, although small numbers were seen at a number of locations throughout the state.

Mute Swan: East Harbor SP, *Ottawa*, appears to be the headquarters for these exotics. **V. Fazio** saw 53 there on 3 Dec, and 59 on the 29th. Ten were reported from Headlands Beach SP, *Lake*, on 17 Jan (**N. Barber**). Reports were received from at least seven other counties. Of local interest was a sighting of eight birds at Spring Lakes Pk, *Greene*, on 18 Jan (**J. Rakestraw**), possibly the first record for this county.

Greater White-fronted Goose: 92 birds from the autumn flock at Killdeer, *Wyandot*, were still there on 1 Dec (**V. Fazio**). Their numbers had shrunk to 28 by 29 Dec (**J. Brumfield**), but recovered to 36 birds on 7 Jan (**J. Larson**). Two individuals that were discovered in southern *Holmes* on 14 Jan (**M. Gingerich**) had likely been forced down by the ice storm. **T. Kemp** reported three from *Lucas* on 2 Jan, and **R. Cressman** saw five orange-billed individuals at Blendon Woods MP, *Franklin*, on 9 Feb.

Ross's Goose: 1 Dec was apparently the final day for the bird that had been present at Killdeer (**V. Fazio**). A rumor of this species's occurrence in *Wood* during the period went undocumented.

Snow Goose: Prior to mid-January, most reports were from the northern third of Ohio, although **O. Debre** found two birds on the Ohio River, *Washington*, on 3 Jan. **B. Sponseller** counted 55 at Ottawa on 1 Dec; 41 lingered there for the 3 Jan count (**E. Pierce** *et al.*). 75 birds were observed in flight in northern *Coshocton* on 5 Jan (**D. E. Miller**). The Magee census of 17 Jan discovered a flock of 27 birds (**H&S Hiris**), and nine were at Killdeer on 1 Dec (**V. Fazio**). Then, likely as a result of the weather event of 13-14 Jan, a number of sightings occurred throughout the southern part of the state. **St. Wagner** had 60 at Rocky Fork Lk, *Highland*, on 18 Jan. The previous day, 11 were seen at Adams Lk SP, *Adams* (**P. Whan**). In the Cincinnati area, three were at MWW, *Hamilton*, on 18 Jan (**P. Wharton**); one at Gilmore Ponds, *Butler*, on 22 Jan (**F. Frick**); and another at Hueston Woods SP, *Butler/Preble*, on 23 Jan (**D. Russell**).

Brant: The two birds found 9 & 10 Feb in a swamp north of Jaite in the CVNRA, *Cuyahoga*, by **B. Roach** were most likely spring migrants.

Canada Goose: Nearly 50,000 were counted on statewide CBCs. Post-CBC numbers included 1000 estimated at Rocky Fork Lk, *Highland*, on 18 Jan (**St. Wagner**); 1750 on the 7 Feb Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*); 1336 on the 21 Feb Magee census (**H&S Hiris**); and 2000+ at Funk Bottoms WA, *Ashland/Wayne*, on 28 Feb (**B. Glick**).

Wood Duck: The highest number reported was 42 on the 20 Dec Magee census (**H&S Hiris**).

Green-winged Teal: Late birds in the southwest included 23 at MWW on 6 Dec (**M. Busam**) and 33 at Winton Woods, *Hamilton*, on 9 Dec (**J. Stenger**). A remarkable 260 were tallied by **V. Fazio** at Ottawa on 20 Dec. 16 birds were counted on the Magee census of 20 Dec (**H&S Hiris**). Two apparently overwintered at MWW, seen by **J. Stenger** on 18 Jan. Returning migrants included two at Kirtland, *Lake*, on 11 Feb (**J. Pogacnik**), four at Killdeer on 20 Feb (**J. Pogacnik**), and a well-documented bird of the "Eurasian" race that remained at a location near Sugarcreek, *Tuscarawas*, 5-27 Feb (**E. Schlabach**), this last record accepted by the OBRC.

American Black Duck: No extremely large groups of black ducks were reported, although the Gypsum CBC had 988 birds on 1 Jan, and upwards of 750 were estimated at Funk Bottoms WA on 6 Feb (**M. Gingerich**). Otherwise, the high count was 193 on the 21 Feb Magee census (**H&S Hiris**).

Mallard: The Gypsum CBC reported 13,598 on 1 Jan. The 21 Feb Magee count tallied 3345 birds (**H&S Hiris**), and 3000 were estimated at Funk during Feb according to *The Bobolink*.

Northern Pintail: Best spring migration numbers included 186 on the 21 Feb Magee census (**H&S Hiris**); 150 at Killdeer, *Wyandot*, on 20 Feb (**J. Burtt** *et al.*); and 70+ at Medusa Marsh, *Erie*, also on the 20th (**J. Pogacnik**).

Northern Shoveler: The Gypsum CBC counted 135 at Castalia, *Erie*, on 1 Jan. The 21 Feb Magee census tallied 44 spring migrants (**H&S Hiris**).

Gadwall: The Magee census reported 267 birds on 20 Dec (**H&S Hiris**), while 25 were at Lk Rockwell, *Portage*, on the 28th (**L. Rosche**).

American Wigeon: Early spring arrivals included 156 at Magee on 21 Feb (**H&S Hiris**); 43 at Cowan Lk, *Clinton*, on the 27th (**L. Gara**); and 30 at Killbuck Marsh WA, *Wayne*, on the 28th (**B. Glick**).

Canvasback: **B. Whan** estimated a count "in the four figures" of canvasbacks on Sandusky Bay, *Ottawa/Erie*, on 4 Feb. 1000 were tallied at Avon Lake PP on 17 Jan (**B. Finkelstein, T. Gilliland, D. Norris**), while on 5 Feb there were about 500 birds on Maumee Bay (**J. Hammond, D. Sanders**).

Redhead: The high count of 200 birds reported at Maumee Bay SP, *Lucas*, on 5 Feb (**J. Hammond, D. Sanders**) was matched at the Avon Lake PP on 9 Feb (**T. LePage**), and at Wellington Res, *Lorain*, on 28 Feb (**F. Greenland**). 150 were seen both at Avon Lake PP on 17 Jan (**B. Finkelstein, T. Gilliland, D. Norris**) and at Killbuck Marsh WA on 28 Feb (**B. Glick**).

Ring-necked Duck: A flock of 230 was reported in Deerfield Twp, *Hamilton*, on 23 Dec (**J. Lehman**). A strong movement toward the end of the period was manifested at a number of locations. 450 were at Killbuck Marsh WA on 28 Feb (**B. Glick**), and **D. Dister** saw 74 in *Muskingum* on the same day. Also, on the 28th, 30 were reported at Mosquito WA, *Trumbull* (**D&J Hochadel**), with another 10 at Killdeer (**B. Shively**). The previous day, 30 were found in *Clark* (**D. Overacker**).

Greater Scaup: 100 were at the Avon Lake PP on 4 Jan (**T. LePage**), while on 5 Feb, 200 were estimated at Maumee Bay SP, *Lucas* (**J. Hammond, D. Sanders**). Inland, four birds were at Shreve Lk WA on 6 Feb (**M. Gingerich**), and one was seen at Killbuck Marsh WA on 28 Feb (**B. Glick**).

Lesser Scaup: Maximum numbers were 5000 at East Harbor SP on 20 Dec (**V. Fazio**), and 2000 at Maumee Bay SP on 5 Feb (**J. Hammond, D. Sanders**). Away from the lake, 20 birds were seen in *Clark* on 27 Feb (**D. Overacker**), and another 10 at Cowan Lk SP, *Clinton*, on the same day (**L. Gara**).

Harlequin Duck: A banner year! The first appearance was of an immature off Kelley's Island 18 Dec (**J. Pogacnik**). **J. Hammond** and **D. Sanders** reported an immature male at Headlands Beach SP on 6 Jan, which remained for **J. Pogacnik** on the 7th and 9th. A first-winter male was seen on the Great Miami River in Sidney, *Shelby*, on 16 Jan (**C. Mathena, D. Overacker**), and stayed at least until the next day (**G. Stauffer**). On 18 Jan, **D&J Brumfield** reported another immature bird at the Avon Lake PP, *Lorain*. A female was discovered at Headlands Beach SP 3 Jan, and it and another bird were reported off the mouth of the Grand River until at least the middle of Feb (*The Cleveland Bird Calendar*).

Oldsquaw: **J. Pogacnik** saw three off Lakeshore MP on 11 Dec, and another five on 1 Jan. The only other sighting along the lake was an individual at Sims Park, *Cuyahoga*, on 17 Jan (**T. Kellerman** *et al.*). Inland, single birds were at East Fork Lk, *Clermont*, on 20 Jan (**A. Oliver, N. Keller, H. Armstrong**); State Line Pond, *Hamilton*, from 31 Jan until 14 Feb (**F. Renfrow, J&Jk Stenger,** *et al.*); and an adult male at Wellington Res, *Lorain*, on 10 Feb (**P. Jones**). A single bird at Greenlawn Dam, *Franklin*, on 15 Jan (**R. Evans**) was joined by another on the 18th (**C. Dusthimer**).

Black Scoter: The only sightings were of eight at Lakeshore MP on 5 Dec (**J. Pogacnik**), and a lone bird off Sims Park on the 18th (**T. LePage**).

Surf Scoter: Ten were sighted off Bay Village, *Cuyahoga*, on 27 Dec (**B. Finkelstein, T. LePage, P. Lozano**); six were spotted off Lakeshore MP 4 Dec (**J. Pogacnik**); and five were at Eastlake on 17 Jan (**L. Rosche**). Sightings inland included five at Riverside Marina, *Hamilton*, on 28 Dec (**F. Renfrow**); one on Rocky Fork Lk, *Highland*, on 22 Jan (**J. McMahon**); one at Clear Fork Res, *Richland*, on 24 Dec (**J. Herman**); and, interestingly, a lone bird at the Castalia Pond on 10 Jan (**R. Harlan, Sa. Wagner**).

White-winged Scoter: The total of white-winged scoter sightings bested those of the past several years by a comfortable margin. Five each were seen at Lakeshore MP on 4 Dec (**J. Pogacnik**), and at Headlands Beach SP on 20 Jan (**J. Hammond, D. Sanders**). Six others were reported from along the lake. Away from Lake Erie, one was at Buckeye Lk, *Licking*, on 14 Jan (**G. Buckey**); another was in southern *Holmes* 15-16 Jan (**B. Glick**); and a single stranded bird was turned in to the Ohio Wildlife Center, *Franklin*, on 15 Jan (**D. Burton,** *fide* **J. Hammond**). It is likely that these last three birds were brought down by the ice storm of 14-15 Jan.

Common Goldeneye: 3000+ was a good mid-winter count from S Bass Island on 30 Dec (**S. Wulkowicz**). Later in the season, **T. Bartlett** *et al.* estimated 1400 in the waters around Kelley's Island on 20 Feb. Inland, the high count was 20 at Hueston Woods SP, *Butler/Preble*, on 31 Jan (**O. Debre**).

Bufflehead: Kelley's Island led the way with 548 on 20 Feb (**T. Bartlett** *et al.*). No other lakefront report exceeded 25 birds. Inland highs were 40+ at The Wilds on 5 Dec (**J. Larson**), 10 at Camp Dennison, *Hamilton*, on 23 Jan (**R. Foppe**), and a like number at Buck Creek SP, *Clark*, on 14 Feb (**D. Overacker**).

Hooded Merganser: 88 were seen at Lakeshore MP on 5 Dec (**J. Pogacnik**); this was the only sizeable pre-CBC count. A good mid-winter total was the 30+ encountered at Greenlawn Dam, *Franklin*, on 22 Jan (**R. Cressman**); in addition, 22 were at Deer Creek Res, *Fayette/Pickaway*, on 4 Jan (**B. Morrison**).

Common Merganser: The 7 Feb Ottawa count tallied 3083 birds that had likely overwintered in the vicinity (**E. Pierce** *et al.*). 1332 were noted off Lakeshore MP 2 Jan (**J. Pogacnik**), while 900 were estimated at Fairport Harbor, *Lake*, on 27 Dec (**L. Rosche**). Inland, 38 were on Meander Res, *Mahoning/Trumbull*, 24 Feb (**C. Babyak**); 21 were at Pleasant Hill Lk on 30 Jan, growing to 30 on 27 Feb (**J. Herman**); and 18 were seen on Salt Fork Lk, *Guernsey*, on 6 Feb (**J. Larson**).

Red-breasted Merganser: 10,000 migrants were estimated at Eastlake on 2 Dec (**D. Burton, J. Hammond, D. Sanders**), while **J. Pogacnik** counted 19,386 two days later at Lakeshore MP. A mid-winter tally of 3,000 birds at Bay Village on 27 Dec was a good number for that date (**B. Berger, B. Finkelstein, T. LePage**).

Ruddy Duck: The aggregated CBC numbers showed a total of 784 ruddy ducks, while several recent years have resulted in numbers only in the double digits. This is probably due to the mild weather leading up to, and persisting through all but the last two days of, the CBC period. Migrants showed up in force in *Allen* in early Feb: **D. Dister** found 650 at Metzger Res on 12 Feb and 350 more at Bresler Res on the same date.

Hybrid duck: **R. Harlan** and **Sa. Wagner** reported an apparent common goldeneye X hooded merganser along the Cedar Point causeway, *Erie*, on 10 Jan.

Osprey: Interesting was a report of a lone bird at Cowan Lk, *Clinton*, on 14 Feb (**N. Cade**). No documentation was submitted to substantiate this sighting, which would be one of a very few for Ohio during the winter season; the OBRC did accept a 9 Feb report from last winter in *Lake* (**J. Pogacnik**), and there are four previous Feb records.

Bald Eagle: This season produced a number of multiple-eagle sightings at Ohio reservoirs. Five were spotted at Meander Res, *Mahoning/Trumbull*, 19 Dec (**C. Babyak**); **E. Schlabach** found four at Pleasant Hill Res, *Ashland/Richland*, on 22 Jan; five more were at Dillon Res, *Muskingum*, on 15 Feb (**D. St. John**); six were seen at Rocky Fork SP, *Highland*, on 21 Feb (**St. Wagner**); and eight had returned to the traditional location at Mosquito Creek Res, *Trumbull*, by 31 Jan (**D&J Hochadel**). Along Lake Erie, six turned up on the 20 Dec Magee census (**H&S Hiris**); five were tallied on the 7 Feb Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*); and 11 hung out at Old Woman Creek, *Erie*, on 20 Feb (**B. Finkelstein**).

Northern Harrier: There were a number of single-location sightings of goodly numbers of harriers this season. 31 were counted at The Wilds, *Muskingum*, on 28 Jan (**D. St. John**); **T. Bartlett** tallied 28 on the Fireside CRP lands, *Seneca*, on 23 Jan; 10 were at Rocky Fork SP 21 Feb (**S. Wharton**); and 12 graced the fields of Killdeer on 28 Feb (**B. Shively**).

Sharp-shinned Hawk: 87 were recorded on CBCs. [This species and the next are reported in this manner because I believe a statewide summary presents a more accurate picture of the status of these species in the winter months than would a listing of the relatively small number of sighting reports that are typically submitted.]

Cooper's Hawk: 267 were reported on CBCs.

Northern Goshawk: All reports follow. A lone bird was found at Magee on 5 Dec (**J. Pogacnik**). The same observer also reported a goshawk from Ottawa on 26 Dec, and **A. Blank** saw one at Route 2 and Stange Road on 31 Dec. It is likely that these last two sightings were of the same bird; it is possible that the one seen on 5 Dec was also the same individual. A goshawk that was discovered at Maumee Bay SP on 30 Jan and hung around there through the end of the period (**T. Kemp,** m obs) could, conceivably, have been the same bird. Another was seen flying into Mentor Marsh, *Lake*, on 28 Dec (**N. Barber**). **E. Nelson** reported a sighting at Grand Lk, *Mercer*, on 5 Jan.

Red-shouldered Hawk: **J. Pogacnik** stated that red-shouldered hawks wintered in above normal numbers in *Lake*, while **L. Rosche** reported seeing 21 individuals in *Geauga*, *Lake*, *Portage*, and *Summit* during the winter months. Nine were found in the CVNRA on 15 Feb (**C. Rieker**). Four or five reportedly overwintered in the Pleasant Hill Lk/Mohican SF area, *Ashland/Richland* (**M. Gingerich, J. Nisley, E. Schlabach**).

Red-tailed Hawk: In *Hancock* on 19 Dec, 26 birds were counted (**B. Hardesty**), while 25 were seen at Killdeer on 28 Feb (**B. Shively**).

Rough-legged Hawk: An amazing buildup of rough-legged hawks occurred at The Wilds, *Muskingum*, during the winter period. Five were present on 9 Dec (**J. Larson**); 12 were counted on 4 Jan (**N. Keller**). By 28 Jan, the number had swelled to 22 (**D. St. John**), and **J. Larson** tallied 31 on 5 Feb. A four-person effort on 17 Feb yielded a total census of 51 birds (**J&Jk Stenger, J. Bens, P. Wharton**). 30 additional birds were reported from around the state.

American Kestrel: In a 19 Dec census of *Hancock*, **B. Hardesty** reported a total of 47 kestrels.

Merlin: Two were present at the usual site in Bath, *Summit*, seen on 23 Jan (**L. Rosche**) and on 5 Feb (**J. Brumfield**). On 3 Dec, **T. LePage** observed one at Wildwood SP; another was discovered at Mosquito WA on 16 Jan (**D&J Hochadel**). On 20 Jan, **J. Pogacnik** found one at Painesville, *Lake*; on the same day, a single bird was at Sims Pk, *Cuyahoga* (**D. Sanders, D. Burton**). At Maumee Bay SP on 11 Feb, a lone merlin was sighted by **B. Morrison** *et al.* One was observed at Fairport Harbor on 21 Feb (**E. Bacik, R. Hannikman, H. Petruschke**). Well south of these sightings, one was found at The Wilds on 5 Feb (**B. Thompson**).

Peregrine Falcon: Eight birds were reported from five sites.

Ruffed Grouse: CBCs recorded 35 birds.

Wild Turkey: At least three flocks of more than 50 turkeys were reported from northeast Ohio. Both the Mansfield and Mohican SF CBCs reported upwards of 100 birds.

Northern Bobwhite: Ten were seen at MWW on 17 Jan (**M. Busam, L. Peyton**). CBCs accounted for 66 birds.

Virginia Rail: The Carey CBC turned up two birds at Springville Marsh SNP, *Seneca*, 31 Dec (*fide* **T. Bartlett**). **B. Glick** reported four on 1 Jan from the traditional site south of Holmesville, *Holmes*.

American Coot: The monthly census at Magee on 20 Dec turned up 1607 birds (**H&S Hiris**). 42 others were found along the Lake in late Dec. The peak inland count was 610 at Clear Fork Res, *Richland*, on 19 Dec (**J. Herman**); 200 were seen at Camp Dennison, *Hamilton*, on 31 Dec (**R. Foppe**).

Sandhill Crane: The southbound sandhill migration continued through December into early January. On 8 Dec, 56 were spotted over Findlay Res (**B. Hardesty**); the following day, **D. Dister** observed 27 flying over *Greene*. Between 22 Dec and 30 Dec, 383 migrants were reported throughout the state with the largest single count 110 in *Darke* (**R. Schieltz**). During this period 112 were observed from various sites near Cincinnati (**M. Busam, G. Daley, D. Morse, J. Rowe**), and **E. Tramer** reported 117 from *Lucas, Paulding,* and *Wood* on 27 Dec. January reports included a flock over Findlay on the 7th estimated at 15 (**D. Phillips**) or 17 (**K. Noblet**), and seven at Lakeshore MP on the 10th (**J. Pogacnik**). The northbound flight started tenuously, with only two reports: five birds from *Darke* on 19 and 22 Feb (**R. Schieltz**) and seven over Deerfield Twp, *Hamilton*, on the 26th (**E. Baumgardner**).

Black-bellied Plover: The sole bird reported was at Conneaut on 11 Dec (**J. Pogacnik**).

Killdeer: Numbers of killdeer were still hanging around into early December with 30 seen at Killdeer on 5 Dec (**D. Overacker**) and 50 at Buck Creek SP on the next day by the same observer. Later in the month, 55 were observed at Holmesville on 18 & 19 Dec (**J. P. Miller, R. Schlabach**). Surprising were 39 at Maumee Bay SP on 11 Feb (**V. Fazio**).

American Avocet: The first record of an American avocet for an Ohio CBC was established with the finding of a single bird at Cullen Park, *Lucas*, on 20 Dec (**T. Kemp, G. Links**).

Greater Yellowlegs: Lingering birds included one at Fostoria Res #4, *Hancock*, on 1 & 8 Dec (**B. Hardesty**); two at Ottawa on 4 Dec (**V. Fazio**) and 12 Dec (**B. Bell**); one at Sheldon Marsh SNP on 5 Dec (**V. Fazio**); and the latest in *Clark* on 19 Dec (**D. Overacker**).

Lesser Yellowlegs: Two late birds were found by **V. Fazio** at Sheldon Marsh SNP on 5 Dec. An even later one was discovered at Ottawa on 12 Dec (**B. Bell**).

Sanderling: The only sanderling reported for the period was from *Ashtabula* on 11 Dec by **J. Pogacnik**.

Peep sp.: A peep, unidentifiable as to species, was seen by **V. Fazio** along the old Cedar Point causeway, *Erie*, on 5 Dec.

Least Sandpiper: One was present at Sheldon Marsh SNP on 5 Dec (**V. Fazio**).

Baird's Sandpiper: A laggard was present at Sheldon Marsh SNP, *Erie*, 3 Dec (**V. Fazio**).

Pectoral Sandpiper: **V. Fazio** discovered a late migrant along the old Cedar Point causeway on 3 Dec.

Purple Sandpiper: Five were at Headlands Beach SP 26 Dec (**N. Barber, R. Hannikman,** *et al.*). On New Year's Day, **E. Schlabach** discovered one at Avon Lake PP, and another was found at Sims Park on 19 Jan (**B. Winger**).

Dunlin: 17 at Ottawa on 12 Dec were a good showing (**B. Bell**).

Common Snipe: 56 were reported on CBCs. Post-CBC records include: five in *Holmes* on 13 Jan (**At&Ad Burkholder**), one in *Montgomery* on 9 Jan, and one at Spring Valley WA on the 10th (both **D. Dister**), three more on 10 Jan in *Clark* (**D. Overacker**), one in *Holmes* 30 Jan (**E. Schlabach**), and two at Gilmore Ponds, *Butler*, on 26 Feb (**F. Frick**).

American Woodcock: A report of a woodcock in *Knox* on 14 Jan was intriguing (**H. Gratz**). Spring arrivals were early in northern Ohio, with the following areas recording single birds on 11 Feb: Girdled Rd MP, *Lake* (**J. Pogacnik**); Oak Openings MP (**M. Victoria**); Parkman, *Geauga* (**J. Augustine**); and *Hancock* (**W. Seiler**).

Wilson's Phalarope: A single, extremely late bird was present along the old Cedar Point causeway, *Erie*, 3-5 Dec (**V. Fazio**). This sighting may have established a new record late date for the occurrence of Wilson's phalarope in Ohio. The previous late date was of a bird discovered at Pickerington Ponds, *Franklin*, on 4 Dec 1981; the latest sighting along Lake Erie was on 20 Nov 1987 near Toledo (*The Birds of Ohio*).

Jaeger sp.: **J. Pogacnik** reported a flyby jaeger, unidentifiable as to species, at Lakeshore MP on 4 Dec.

Pomarine Jaeger: One bird was identified at Eastlake on the Cleveland CBC (**R. Hannikman, L. Rosche**).

Franklin's Gull: Stragglers from the fall invasion included one bird at Lorain on 5 Dec (**L. Yoder**), single birds at Lorain on 17 & 19 Dec (**J. Pogacnik**), and one at Lakeshore on 24 Dec (**J. Pogacnik**).

Little Gull: A veritable invasion of little gulls occurred toward the end of February. On 26 Feb, **J. Pogacnik** counted four passing Lakeshore MP; the next day he tallied 21 at the same location. Also on 27 Feb, 26 were tallied at the mouth of the Grand River, *Lake* (**E. Bacik, N. Barber, R. Hannikman**). Twenty remained in the Fairport Harbor area the next day (**L. Rosche**). An unusual inland sighting was reported from East Fork SP, *Clermont*, on 22 Jan (**V. Fazio**). This bird remained until 6 Feb, oftentimes in the same location as the western grebe (**H. Armstrong**).

Bonaparte's Gull: An estimated 40,000 graced Lorain on 23 Dec (**J. Hammond, D. Sanders**). Inland, the highest counts were about 100 at Clear Fork Res on 19 Dec (**J. Herman**), and the same number at East Fork SP on 20 Jan (**H. Armstrong, N. Keller**).

Ring-billed Gull: **J. Hammond** and **D. Sanders** estimated 40,000 of this species as well at Lorain on 23 Dec. On 1 Jan, an estimated 8850 passed by Lakeshore MP (**J. Pogacnik**). The best inland count was 750 at Clear Fork Res on 19 Dec (**J. Herman**), followed by 500 at Mosquito Res on 14 Feb (**D&J Hochadel**).

Herring Gull: About 3500 passed Lakeshore MP on 17 Jan (**J. Pogacnik**).

Thayer's Gull: At least nine were observed at seven locations along the lake.

Iceland Gull: **J. Pogacnik** reported single birds passing Lakeshore MP on 11 & 24 Dec and on 9 & 16 Feb. On 21 Dec he discovered a single bird at Ashtabula, and another at Conneaut on 7 Feb. On 18 Jan, **T. Kemp** picked one out at Farnsworth MP, *Lucas*. Two were at Fairport Harbor on 30 Jan (**N. Barber, L. Rosche**).

Lesser Black-backed Gull: The greatest concentration of this species was six birds at Farnsworth MP on the Maumee River on 19 Jan, *Lucas* (**B. Whan**). At least 20 other birds were reported from nine additional sites along the lake. Only two were recorded on CBCs.

Glaucous Gull: Three first-winter birds were spotted on the Great Miami River in Dayton on 16 Jan (**D. Dister**). Since this species rarely ventures inland even as far as the second tier of counties south of Lake Erie, this sighting is truly astonishing. It could be argued that their appearance was occasioned by the ice storm several days earlier. The only previous record of glaucous gull this far inland in Ohio was of a single bird seen in the Cincinnati area in mid-Feb 1979. Aside from 12 birds passing Lakeshore MP during the period (**J. Pogacnik**), only 11 others were recorded along the lake for a far-from-impressive showing.

Great Black-backed Gull: Several concentrations of great black-backs were reported: on 2 Dec, 125 were seen at the Avon Lake PP (**D. Burton, J. Hammond, D. Sanders**); on 7 Jan, **P. Lozano** observed about 160 at the entrance to Cleveland Harbor; on the 17th, 227 were counted flying past Lakeshore MP (**J. Pogacnik**); and on 13 Feb, 107 were around South Bass Isl (**S. Wulkowicz**). Rare this far inland, an adult was in the same location in Dayton, also on 16 Jan, as the three glaucous gulls mentioned above (**D. Dister**).

Black-legged Kittiwake: All sightings: One was seen at Eastlake PP on 24 Dec (**J. Brumfield**). Another was discovered by **J. Pogacnik** at Conneaut on 7 Feb.

Common Tern: A lone bird, discovered at Lorain on 2 Dec by **J. Hammond**, was still hanging around on the 19th (**J. Pogacnik**).

Barn Owl: Two birds at a site north of Berlin, *Holmes*, stayed for the winter (**E&M Yoder**), as did one near Sugarcreek, *Tuscarawas* (**R. Schlabach**).

Snowy Owl: The only report was of an immature bird at Conneaut on 17 Jan (**J. Pogacnik**).

Long-eared Owl: CBCs found only three birds. The usual area at Killdeer yielded a maximum of six birds on 5 Feb (**T. Chapman**). The only other site with a multiple-owl count was Grand River WA, *Lake*, with five owls on 21 Feb (**J. Pogacnik**). Single birds were discovered in Perry Twp, *Lake*, on 23 Dec (**J. Pogacnik**); at LaDue Res on 1 Jan (**D. Ferris, A. Fjeldstad**); at a site north of Berlin, *Holmes*, on 21-22 Jan (**E&M Yoder**); and at Englewood MP, *Montgomery*, on 4 Feb (**J. Krupka**).

Short-eared Owl: It was a bounteous year for these owls. Large numbers were in several locations. **E. Schlabach** had 12 in one field in eastern *Holmes* on 29 Dec. **V. Fazio** counted at least 12 at Killdeer on 3 Dec, a number that grew to about 20 on 14 Feb (**J. Brumfield**). In *Columbiana* on 24 Dec, **W. Sturgeon** estimated 20-30 birds. On 30 Dec, 50 were estimated at the Fireside CRP lands, *Seneca* (**T. Bartlett, V. Fazio**). But the prize goes to The Wilds, where a sweep of the area on 17 Feb yielded a total of 83 (**J. Bens, J&Jk Stenger, P. Wharton**); this gathering had built up from 26 on 4 Jan and 54 on 24 Jan (**J. Larson**).

Northern Saw-whet Owl: A lone bird stayed at Killdeer throughout a goodly portion of the season (**C. Dusthimer, P. Lozano,** m obs). **J. Pogacnik** found three other single birds: in *Lake* on 21 Jan, at Lakeshore MP on 17 Feb, and at Grand River WA on 21 Feb. Finally, one bird remained at Sheldon Marsh SNP 15-24 Feb (**B. Finkelstein, P. Lozano, M. Warren,** m obs).

Rufous Hummingbird: One bird, first recognized on 24 Nov, lingered at a feeder at Lakeshore MP until 2 Dec (**J. Pogacnik**). This sighting was accepted by the OBRC.

Belted Kingfisher: Reports from lakeside counties: One bird was on S Bass Isl, 15-18 Dec (**S. Wulkowicz**); two were tallied on the Magee Census on 20 Dec (**H&S Hiris**); and another was seen at Fairport on 30 Jan (**J. Pogacnik**).

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: A male lingered at Whitehouse, *Lucas*, from 23 Dec until 9 Jan (**E. Tramer**). Other post-CBC records include: one bird at Dawes Arboretum, *Licking*, on 5 Jan (**C. Dusthimer**); a single bird in the CVNRA on 15 Feb (**C.Rieker**); and a female at a feeder in Whitehouse, *Lucas*, on 21 Feb (**E. Tramer**).

Northern Flicker: Of interest was a report of a group of 24 birds in several small trees near the upground reservoir at Killdeer on 20 Feb (**V. Fazio**).

Eastern Phoebe: Late birds in the north included singles on 10 Dec in Veterans' Park, *Lake* (**J. Pogacnik**), 4 Dec on S Bass Isl (**S. Wulkowicz**), and 19 Dec at Tiffin (*fide* **V. Fazio**). Two were reported on the Cuyahoga Falls CBC (*fide* **B. Szabo**). Overall, CBCs totaled 19 birds, not an impressive sum considering the mildness of the fall and winter to that point.

Loggerhead Shrike: All reports follow. A bird that had been hanging around since mid-summer lingered in *Noble* until 18 Dec (**B. Morrison**). **W. Seiler** reported a bird in *Hancock* near the intersection of Twp Rd 89 and OH Rte 235 on 2 Feb.

Northern Shrike: It was a great year for this species. 12 were recorded on CBCs, and there was a plethora of additional reports. At least one bird was present at Killdeer from 5 Dec through the end of the period (**D. Overacker,** m obs), with three reported on 29 Jan (**D. St. John**). One was discovered at Sidecut MP, *Lucas*, on 7 Dec (**E. Tramer**). A bird discovered by **H. Petruschke** at Chesterland, *Geauga*, on 10 Dec remained well into Feb. On 12 Dec, a northern showed up at a site in *Holmes* near Mount Hope for the 4th year running (**L. Yoder**); it remained in the area through 30 Jan. On 17 Dec, a pair was observed in the Grand River WA (**J. Pogacnik**); on 17 Jan, **J. Pogacnik** found a 3rd shrike, and one remained as of 21 Feb. **N. Brundage** found one in Jackson Twp, *Mahoning*, on 21 Dec, and **J. Pogacnik** saw a single bird on the 23rd in Perry, *Lake*. In January, one bird was found in *Lucas* on the 3rd (*fide* **T. Kemp**); a single bird was tallied on the Magee census on the 17th (**H&S Hiris**); one remained in the Fairport Harbor area from the 24th through the end of the period (**R. Hannikman,** m obs); **L. Rosche, J. Haley,** and **V. Weingart** found one at the Burton Wetlands, *Geauga*, on the 25th; Eldon Russell Pk hosted a single bird from 26 Jan until 26 Feb (**B. Faber, D. Ferris, K. Metcalf**); one was found at Mosquito WA, *Trumbull*, on the 31st (**D&J Hochadel**). Late-appearing shrikes were discovered at Spencer Lk, *Medina*, on 3 Feb (**G. Demars**); in Leroy Twp, *Lake*, on the 5th (**J. Pogacnik**); at Jaite in the CVNRA on the 7th (**D&A Chasar**); **J. Heflich** discovered one along Rockhaven Rd, *Geauga*, which was photographed by **B. Finkelstein** on the 23rd; finally **F. Greenland** saw one at Camp Belden WA on the 28th.

American Crow: **D. Overacker** reported a high of 3000 birds from *Clark* on 19 Dec, while **F. Renfrow** estimated in excess of 60,000 crows going to roosts in the Eden Park area of Cincinnati on 12 Dec.

Horned Lark: Peak numbers were found in January at several locations: 220 birds near Salem, *Columbiana*, on 2 Jan (**C. Babyak**); 400+ north of Kidron, *Wayne*, on 4 Jan (**M. Gingerich**); 450 near Fredericksburg, *Wayne*, from 7-16 Jan (**A. Troyer**); upwards of 550 at Maysville, *Wayne*, on 14 Jan (**Lee Miller**); 225 in western *Hamilton* on 15 Jan (**P. Wharton**); 2000 on 16 Jan at Killdeer (**N. Keller**); 1000 in *Portage* and *Geauga* on 17 Jan (**L. Rosche**); and 100 at Buck Creek SP, *Clark*, on 17 Jan (**D. Overacker**).

Purple Martin: An extremely early female was found south of New Bedford, *Coshocton*, on 11 Feb (**M. Miller,** *fide* **O. Troyer**). The next day, a male appeared at a nest box south of Mount Hope, *Holmes*, according to *The Bobolink*.

Barn Swallow: Two stragglers were reported along Veler Rd, *Lucas*, by **M. Victoria** on 9 Dec.

Red-breasted Nuthatch: Only 66 were found on CBCs this season, among the lowest totals in recent years. Post-CBC highs included five in *Hancock* on 23 Feb (**B. Hardesty**), and four in the CVNRA on 15 Feb (**C. Rieker**).

Brown Creeper: The highest count recorded was 8 in *Hancock* on 19 Dec (**B. Hardesty**).

House Wren: One lingered at Mitchell Forest, *Hamilton*, and was spotted on 5 Dec (**N. Cade**); two were discovered on CBCs.

Winter Wren: Although 80 were reported on CBCs, the only post-CBC sighting was of a single bird near New Bedford, *Coshocton*, on 17 Jan (**O. Troyer**).

Marsh Wren: **T. Bartlett** recorded the only marsh wren sighting for the period with one, fittingly, at Magee Marsh WA on 29 Dec.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet: 46 were tallied on CBCs. Non-CBC sightings included: three on the 17 Jan Magee census with two remaining for the 21 Feb count (**H&S Hiris**); single birds on Kelley's Island on 18 Dec (**J. Pogacnik**); and in Kent, *Portage*, on 20 Dec (**L. Rosche**).

Swainson's Thrush: An extremely late bird was found at Long Branch Farm, *Hamilton*, on 11 Dec (**Y. Mohlman**), while two others were discovered on CBCs.

Hermit Thrush: CBCs counted 80, including 30 on the Lake Erie Islands count. The only post-CBC sightings were of single birds near Holmesville, *Holmes*, on 7 Jan (**H. N. Troyer**); near New Bedford, *Coshocton*, on the 9th (**O. Troyer**); and at Dawes Arboretum, *Licking*, on 11 Jan (**C. Dusthimer**).

American Robin: About 77,000 robins were tallied on CBCs. **B. Glick** stated that this was "the best year I can remember," while both **J. Pogacnik** and the **Dunakins** considered that wintering birds were well above normal.

Gray Catbird: Eleven catbirds were tallied on CBCs. The only post-CBC report was of a single bird at Nimisila Res, *Summit*, on 28 Feb (**C. Holt**).

Brown Thrasher: Six were discovered on CBCs, with no later sightings reported.

American Pipit: Pipits put on an excellent winter showing, with upwards of 1900 recorded on CBCs. Post-CBC sightings included eight groups of one to 10 birds seen between 3 Jan and the 19th, as reported in *The Bobolink*; one on East Miami River Rd, *Hamilton*, on 10 Jan (**J&Jk Stenger, P. Wharton**); one at Hamilton Riverside, *Hamilton*, on 16 Jan (**M. Busam**); and one in *Geauga* on 17 Jan (**L. Rosche**). Latest reports were of two at Pleasant Hill Res, *Richland*, on 30 Jan (**J. Herman**), and a single bird at Walnut Creek, *Holmes*, on 11 Feb (**T. Hochstetler**).

Cedar Waxwing: There were several CBC counts of over 400 birds. No significant numbers were reported after the CBC count period.

Yellow Warbler: A very late bird lingered at Lorain 9 Dec (**M. Victoria**).

Yellow-rumped Warbler: A healthy 1351 birds were tallied on the CBCs.

Pine Warbler: One bird stayed for the Millersburg CBC, *Holmes*, 19 Dec (**L. Yoder**). Another stayed a week in New Concord, *Muskingum*, 5-12 Jan (**J. Larson**).

Palm Warbler: A late migrant was found in Deerfield Twp, *Warren*, on 22 Dec (**J. Lehman**). The Millersburg CBC recorded yet another warbler species with a palm found on 19 Dec, which was the only one reported from all Ohio CBCs.

Black-and-white Warbler: One was seen on the Indian Lake CBC, *Logan*.

American Redstart: An immature male made an appearance at Lakeshore MP on 5 Dec (**J. Pogacnik**).

Common Yellowthroat: Five were recorded on CBCs.

Wilson's Warbler: One bird was reported at a thistle feeder in *Hancock* on 29 Dec by **G. Hutt**.

American Tree Sparrow: The wintering flock at Killdeer reached a peak estmated at 1000+ birds on 18 Jan (**R. Royse**), while 150 were seen near Walnut Creek, *Holmes*, on 6 Dec (**T. Hochstetler**).

Chipping Sparrow: 12 were recorded on CBCs, somewhat below the norm for recent years. The only post-CBC report was of a bird that frequented a feeder north of Mount Hope, *Holmes*, from 6 Jan through the end of the period (**P. Yoder**).

Field Sparrow: Appeared in average numbers for the CBCs. No other reports were received.

Vesper Sparrow: One was recorded on the Lake Erie Islands CBC.

Lark Sparrow: The bird that was first reported near New Bedford during the fall stayed through 26 Dec (**M. Barkman**).

Savannah Sparrow: The 20 found on CBCs constituted a good total. The only multiple post-CBC find was two in *Clark* on 14 Feb (**D. Overacker**). Single sparrows were seen near Fredericksburg, *Wayne*, 6-19 Jan (**M. Gingerich**); just west of Walnut Creek, *Holmes*, on the 14th (**J. Beechy, L. Schlabach**); and another on the 14th at Maysville, *Wayne* (**Lee Miller**).

Fox Sparrow: CBCs tallied 61 fox sparrows, reflective of the mild weather through the months leading up to the count period. Post-CBC numbers included four birds at East Miami River Rd, *Hamilton*, on 5

Jan (**P. Wharton**); three that lingered in *Delaware* until 13 Jan (**B. Shively**); two on the 21 Feb Magee census (**H&S Hiris**); and single birds at Ottawa on 10 Jan (**A. Blank**), and in *Trumbull* on 12 Feb (**D&J Hochadel**).

Lincoln's Sparrow: Outstanding were the discoveries of two Lincoln's sparrows on CBCs. The first, on the Millersburg count, was found on 19 Dec (**D. Kline**); the other, also identified by **D. Kline**, was on the Ragersville count of 29 Dec.

Harris's Sparrow: A single bird was present at a feeder south of Mount Hope, *Holmes*, from 22 Dec until the end of the period (**I. Miller**). OBRC review of this sighting is pending receipt of pertinent documentation.

White-crowned Sparrow: Two wintered at Lakeshore MP (**J. Pogacnik**). One was reported from *Geauga* on 17 Jan (**L. Rosche**).

Lapland Longspur: The flock that occupied a portion of Pond 27 at Killdeer through much of the winter had grown to an estimated 3000 birds by 16 Jan (**N. Keller**). This number is nearly an order of magnitude larger than the largest flocks usually seen in Ohio in the winter. These birds may have been attracted by the Japanese millet that had been sowed in this impoundment in the fall.

Snow Bunting: It was also a banner year for snow buntings. Prior to the CBCs, the largest estimates were of 50 at Pickerel Cr WA, *Erie*, on 4 Dec (**A. Blank**), and 240 in *Hancock* on the 29th (**B. Hardesty**). Activity picked up in mid-January, several days after the storm of the 13th & 14th. 50 were estimated in *Portage* on the 14th (**D&J Hochadel**); on the 15th, **S. Wulkowicz** sighted 60 on South Bass Isl, and 40 were seen by **P. Wharton** in western *Hamilton*. The 16th brought 250 to Killdeer (**N. Keller**). On 17 Jan, **J&Jk Stenger** found a flock estimated at 1200 birds in *Preble*. On the same day flocks of 400 in *Portage* and 200 in *Geauga* were seen by **L. Rosche**; 130 were observed in the vicinity of Clyde, *Sandusky* (**B. Heck**); 30 were at Sims Pk (**T. Gilliland, T. Kellerman**); and 20 were seen at Headlands Beach SP (**N. Barber**). Likely migrants were spotted on 11 Feb by **V. Fazio**: 105 at Park Colony Rd, *Lucas*, and 57 at Maumee Bay SP.

Red-winged Blackbird: An estimated 100,000 were present at Magee for the census of 20 Dec (**H&S Hiris**). Earliest arriving migrants were 273 birds at Maumee Bay SP on 7 Feb (**V. Fazio**).

Eastern Meadowlark: 49 were counted at Killdeer on 29 Dec (**J. Brumfield**), and 20 was a good number in *Seneca* on the 23rd (**T. Bartlett**).

Yellow-headed Blackbird: One bird was reported by **D. Sanders** at Ottawa on 1 Dec. Another was discovered at Killdeer on 10 Jan (**D. Burlett** *et al.*).

Rusty Blackbird: The largest number reported, by far, was 1200+ returnees at Funk Bottoms WA on 27 Feb (**M. Gingerich**). There were also 380 migrants at Gilmore Ponds Preserve, *Butler*, on the same day (**M. Busam**). Earlier migrants included 13 counted on the 7 Feb Ottawa census (**E. Pierce** *et al.*), and 38 at Magee on 11 Feb (**V. Fazio**).

Brewer's Blackbird: All reports follow. Ten were found at Killdeer on 1 Dec (**V. Fazio**); **D. Sanders** saw another in *Ottawa* the same day. One bird was discovered at Ross Lk, *Ross*, on 4 Dec (**B. Bosstic, J. McMahon**), another near Holmesville, *Holmes*, on 18 Jan (**D. Kline**), and yet another came to a feeder near Millersburg, *Holmes*, along with a flock of robins on 23 Jan (**B. Glick**).

Common Grackle: 2000 were estimated at Winchester, *Adams*, on 6 Jan (**B. Lund**), and another 2000+ raided a yard and feeders in Massillon on 21 Feb (**W. Sarno**).

Brown-headed Cowbird: 5000 were near Bunker Hill, *Holmes*, on 31 Jan (**M. Hershberger**); another flock of 5000 was spotted in *Lucas/Ottawa* on 11 Feb (**V. Fazio**).

Baltimore Oriole: All reports follow. One bird was found at Ottawa on 1 Dec (**B. Sponseller**). **C. Rieker** reported one in *Cuyahoga* on 9 Dec.

Purple Finch: Midwinter reports came from *Coshocton, Cuyahoga, Lake, Hancock, Holmes,* and *Perry.* **B. Lund** had 11 at Lynx, *Adams*, on 25 Feb. 105 were reported on CBCs. This total is somewhat below the average for the past five or six years.

Pine Siskin: Very scarce, like all winter finches during this season. All reports: A single bird was at Lorain 19 Dec (**J. Pogacnik**). Another was seen at Lakeshore MP 2 Jan, while three or four visited the feeders at Lakeshore 21 Jan through the end of the period (**J. Pogacnik**). Finally, **D. Sapienza** reported "several at the feeders" in Lk Alma SP, *Vinton* [no date(s) given]. Nine CBCs reported a total of 29 birds.

American Goldfinch: Wintering *maxima* included 75 at Mohican SF on 22 Jan (**E. Schlabach**); 152 in *Hancock* on 8 Dec (**B. Hardesty**); and "up to 100 on snow days" in Lynx, *Adams* (**B. Lund**).

Evening Grosbeak: Extremely scarce. All reports: One bird was reported at Paint Cr Lk., *Highland*, 22 Jan (**J. McMahon**); another was seen at Girdled Rd MP, *Lake*, 10 Feb (**J. Pogacnik**). None were seen on any CBC this year.

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Weather-related Waterbird Groundings

by Donald L. Burton, MS, DVM

An unprecedented number of strictly aquatic birds presented for care at the Ohio Wildlife Center (OWC) in Columbus, Ohio, 13-20 January 1999. The cluster of admissions began with a red-throated loon *Gavia stellata* admitted 13 January. The following day had the largest number of admissions with nine horned grebes *Podiceps auritus* and one white-winged scoter *Melanitta fusca*. One additional red-throated loon, three common loons *Gavia immer*, and five horned grebes were received at OWC from 15-20 January. Though the number of birds presented is inconsequential in terms of populations, it nonetheless exceeded in one week the numbers of such species normally admitted over a year's time at OWC.

This unusual group of admissions prompted the author to review admission records at other rehabilitation centers across Ohio. There were at least 55 horned grebes presented at other rehabilitation centers during this week, with 13-15 January identified as the peak days of admissions. The vast majority of grebes (45 of 55, or 81.8%) were reported in the Cleveland area by the Lake Erie Nature and Science Center (with 23) and the Lake Metro Parks Wildlife Center (with 22). In this paper, I theorize that weather was responsible for this downing of birds. I will describe a series of factors leading up to these events and advance hypotheses to explain this *en masse* downing of birds.

A review of the seasonal weather patterns for late 1998 and early 1999 reveals a prolonged period of above-normal temperatures and reduced precipitation. August averaged 5°F above normal, September 6°F, October 2°F, November 3°F, and December 6.5°F. Early December produced record warmth in Ohio; 6 December, for example, showed a record 73°F high and 62°F low in Columbus. Nearly 80 record high temperatures east of the Rocky Mountains were set that day. In Ohio, the period including 22-31 December 1998 and the first 15 days of January 1999 was contrastingly cold, leading to the freezing of most surface waters of inland lakes, ponds, and rivers. Exceptionally low nightly temperatures in combination with above-normal levels of precipitation led to snow accumulation reaching 13 inches in central Ohio on 11 January (Jym Ganahl, pers. comm.). Low temperatures recorded at night in central Ohio from 22 December to 15 January exceeded 22°F only twice during this 25-day period.

Because their feeding habits enable them to find fish prey as long as the water remains free of ice, the mild temperatures of late fall 1998 led many horned grebes and loons to linger longer than normal on the Great Lakes and other large bodies of water. The abrupt change of temperatures in late December did not quickly lead to the freezing of the Great Lakes, but after two weeks of daily sub-freezing temperatures, conditions there deteriorated even for these cold-resistant species. It was, however, certain very specific weather conditions on 13 January that stimulated these late migrants to a remarkable mass movement.

During the day on 11 January, a front passed through Ohio, leaving clear, dry conditions and a low of 3°F that night. On the following day an "Alberta Clipper," a large cold air mass originating in the Canadian Yukon and Northwest Territories, swept across the United States along a front extending from Montana to Buffalo, New York. The characteristic west-to-east jet stream carrying this frigid air passed north of Ohio, allowing warm Gulf air from the southwest to warm Ohio to a 43°F high and 37°F low for the day. On 13 January the front sagged south over Ohio due to the influence of a low-pressure area developing over Arkansas. Low-pressure areas have a tendency to travel along such a front, in this case causing it to stall above Ohio (Jym Ganahl, pers. comm.). Results of these atmospheric conditions were strong, cold, northeasterly

winds at the surface and warm, more moisture-saturated air from the Gulf of Mexico advancing above the cold air mass in the opposite or northeasterly direction.

When warm, saturated air travels above very cold air, freezing rain and ice is produced at the surface. During the early hours of 13 January, rain, drizzle, and periods of freezing rain dominated. Temperatures fell throughout the day, reaching freezing at 1016 h EST. The precipitation progressed to icy freezing rain by sunset. The clouds were very low, with a 400-foot cloud cover and only 800 feet of visibility by 0800 h. Cloud cover ended averaging only 600 feet for the entire day. Winds were stiff from the northeast at 10-13 knots (11-14 mph) daylong (Daily Weather Maps 1999).

The strong northeasterly winds, cold temperatures and the nearly frozen Great Lakes stimulated a mass migratory movement of lingering horned grebes and loons on 13 January as an apparent effort to avoid frozen waters and severe weather. Birds' migratory movements are generally dictated by wind direction, with a strong tendency to move downwind from approaching poor weather (Kerlinger 1982, Elkins 1988). Unfortunately, movement dictated by wind direction on 13 January pushed the birds into even worse weather conditions involving freezing rain, 100% humidity, low cloud-cover and poor visibility.

Grebes, known as poor fliers, have wings with low aspect ratio (wing length to width), high wing loading (mass to wing surface), and lack a functional tail (Jehl 1998). These anatomical features prevent them from utilizing gliding flight and make it difficult for them to recover from flight deviations such as those undertaken to avoid obstacles. Once grebes become disoriented by weather conditions with poor visibility they are not easily able to alter or correct their course of flight, and they may strike objects or just plummet to the ground.

When grounded, grebes and loons become almost helpless; even their ability to stand upright is limited. Grebes and loons are strictly aquatic, and perfectly adapted for diving, with legs positioned caudally on their bodies. The legs and feet are anatomically positioned optimally for propulsion through the water, but become ineffective and counterproductive for terrestrial movement. On land they move awkwardly, lifting the body off the ground and dropping it forward with a thud. Sometimes wings assist as crutches in this unnatural-looking and minimally productive forward motion (Palmer 1962). To take flight from water, these species usually have to orient into the wind and then gain forward momentum by flapping and running along the surface. Only after a labored and awkward run are they able to take flight (Palmer 1962). Common loons have been reported as needing up to a quarter of a mile to take off from water under certain conditions (Palmer 1962). On the ground, these birds become victims of their anatomies and are unable to regain flight.

The number of horned grebes brought to Ohio rehabilitation centers from 13-20 January 1999 probably represents only a small percentage of those actually grounded during these weather conditions. Birds could have been grounded in remote areas, quickly preyed upon, or unnoticed. There is some evidence that grebes forced to ground tend to choose water, or terrain that resembles water, under such conditions. Many of those recovered during this incident were found on lighted roadways, lighted parking lots, atop large flat-roofed buildings, and in open fields near frozen water. If they came down on busy roadways, they could easily have been hit by cars or skirted into ditches where they went undetected.

Approximately 70 grebes were recovered and brought by the general public to Ohio's rehabilitation centers with 64.3% (45 of 70) reported from centers close to the southern shore of Lake Erie in the Cleveland area. The Ohio Wildlife Center in central Ohio received the third-highest number of downed horned grebes. Three common loons, two red-throated loons, and a white-winged scoter were the only loons or ducks

presented for care at OWC in this mass downing and were recorded only in central Ohio. Additionally, two pied-billed grebes *Podilymbus podiceps* presented to other Ohio rehabilitation centers during this period as a result of grounding. Although grounded by severe weather, the majority of these birds were not seriously injured. All 14 grebes presented at OWC were eventually released. Forty-five of 56 individuals (80.4%) presented to other rehabilitation centers across Ohio were also successfully released back into the wild. Those injuries noted on presentation which later prevented successful recoveries were traumatic wounds, with fractured wings and legs. These injuries may have resulted from flying into stationary objects such as utility wires or from the impact of hitting ice-covered ground. Head trauma was diagnosed in one horned grebe brought to OWC, with hemorrhage in the nares and oral cavity, but the bird recovered uneventfully and was later released.

The body weights of presenting grebes throughout Ohio varied dramatically depending on the date of presentation. Birds presenting on 13 and 14 January (N=14) weighed an average 425 grams, in marked contrast to grebes presenting between 16 and 18 January (N=4), which averaged only 277 grams. This suggests that all birds could have crash-landed on 13 and 14 January but were either not immediately found or were delayed in presenting to rehabilitation centers and therefore arrived in an advanced emaciated and dehydrated condition.

In the western United States, large-scale groundings of eared grebes *Podiceps nigricollis* have been reported as a result of snowstorms and severe weather conditions (Jehl 1993, 1996, 1998, Jehl *et al.* 1999). In 1928, Cottam (1929) documented a shower of grebes falling from the sky during a snowstorm. In January 1997, 35,000 eared grebes (3% of the population that stages at Great Salt Lake, Utah) were downed during a snowstorm, and in March 1997, 920 grebes were downed as a result of weather during the return northbound migration (Jehl *et al.* 1999). Populations of eared grebes in particular are thought to experience frequent mortality due to adverse weather conditions. Eared grebes stage in large numbers at Great Salt Lake and Mono Lake, California, in the fall, feeding primarily on brine shrimp. As the food source dwindles in the late fall or early winter, they migrate as large groups, predisposing a significant proportion of the population to the same migratory dangers (Jehl 1993).

Horned grebes do not stage during migration like eared grebes and are generally found singly or in small groups during migration. Occasionally, larger groups may amass during peak times of migration, as in Ohio during November when groups of 150-500 have been reported on Lake Erie (Peterjohn 1989). Weather-related downings of horned grebes as a large-scale phenomenon have to date gone unreported. The events leading up to and surrounding the grounding described here may be unique and thus unlikely to predispose the horned grebe population to catastrophes during migration similar to those suffered by eared grebes.

The Ohio Wildlife Center has received grebes and loons in previous years whose predicament was thought to be due to poor weather conditions, but usually only one or two individuals have been involved. One exception occurred during an ice storm on 9-12 February 1994. Three horned and three red-necked grebes *Podiceps grisegena* presented to OWC had been found in the lighted streets of metropolitan Columbus. These birds were shaken but not seriously injured, and were kept for two days until the severe weather passed, then released.

Examining this rare event suggests that wildlife rehabilitation centers can offer important data concerning the circumstances of birds' migrations, especially if precise records are kept. The two red-throated loons presented to OWC during this weather-related grounding in 1999 for example, offer documentation for this species in central Ohio in mid-January. Red-necked grebes presented 9-12 February 1994 may extend

the early migration dates northward of this species in Ohio. The presentation of even a single individual, such as a juvenile northern gannet *Sula bassana* presented to OWC in January 1993 and subsequently deposited in the OSU Museum, documented the first occurrence of this rare bird in central Ohio.

Admissions of multiple individuals of the same or related species sharing a particular habitat should be viewed as related, and will stimulate greater curiosity for investigating the cause or conditions surrounding such clustering admissions. Grouped admissions can also aid in documenting environmental hazards such as oil spills or pesticide/herbicide misapplications. The multiple admissions of horned grebes and other waterbirds to OWC in January 1999 was thought to be weather-related, and further research initiated by OWC led to the discovery of a statewide event, with suggestive consequences for others who seek to explain such phenomena.

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Birding Lake La Su An Wildlife Area

by Jeff Grabmeier

Williams County, in the far northwestern corner of the state, will never be a major destination for Ohio birders. Beyond its remoteness, fully 77 percent of the county is farmland, and less than inviting for wildlife. But in a way that's what makes Lake La Su An Wildlife Area such a productive and interesting spot for visiting birders. In contrast to its immediate surroundings, its 2,200-acres offer a variety of appealing habitats, including a riparian corridor along the St. Joseph River, 13 lakes and ponds, tracts of bottomland hardwoods and ridges forested in mature oaks and hickories, as well as upland fields. The result is an avian oasis in a mostly barren agricultural region.

A wide variety of birds can be found here in the proper season, some of them hard to find elsewhere in northwestern Ohio. During spring and fall, Lake La Su An acts as a migrant trap, sometimes attracting surprising birds for this area, such as American bittern and Virginia rail. Lake La Su An has also been home to some notable summering and breeding species. For the past two years, the site has hosted a breeding pair of brown creepers, the first confirmed nestings for the northwestern part of the state. Generally rare in this part of the state, prothonotary warblers, Henslow's sparrows, Louisiana waterthrushes, and hooded mergansers are among the other summer residents or breeders sometimes found here. Winter is probably the least productive time for birding at Lake La Su An; all the same, the upland fields attract a few northern harriers and, less commonly, short-eared owls. This past winter brought a northern shrike.

The best place to start birding Lake La Su An is at the fisherman's check station located at the south end of Lake La Su An itself. To get there, take State Route 20 west from Toledo to Williams County Road 7. Turn right (north) and follow it until it ends at County Road R. Turn left (west) and proceed less than a half-mile to the parking lot on the right side of the road. There are toilet facilities here and Wildlife personnel are available at the check station during open hours. One note of warning: because the wildlife area is open to hunting, birders should use caution when visiting during those seasons. The driving tour described below may be the best bet when hunters are around.

Once at the check station, be sure to walk out the pier. If you are visiting during spring or fall migration, scan the lake for waterfowl, including teal, shovelers, pintail, and diving ducks. The Division of Wildlife has introduced ospreys here, and they are usually easy to see during the summer. Bald eagles occasionally stop along the lake during migration.

One of the best ways to bird the wildlife area on foot is to hike the gravel service road that starts here at the check station and goes around Lake La Su An. This walk around the lake, a couple of miles in length, is particularly rewarding during spring migration and breeding season. From the parking lot, take the service road going clockwise around the lake. First you will pass some upland fields that feature the usual grassland and edge species, such as field sparrows, song sparrows, and blue-winged warblers. On the left, you will then see a small pine plantation that sometimes hosts nesting barred owls. The service road then passes into a wooded tract. A swamp with dead trees will be on the left. This is an excellent place to sit and watch during breeding season. The brown creepers have made this swamp their home for the past two years. A pair of prothonotary warblers occasionally nests here. Keep your eyes and ears alert for pileated and red-headed woodpeckers, green herons, wood ducks, and great-crested flycatchers. A Louisiana waterthrush can sometimes be seen and heard

along the small stream that feeds the swamp, and a Kentucky warbler has been heard nearby the past few summers. Hooded warblers also favor this area.

Continuing along the service road, you will pass through more wooded areas and past several ponds. On the east side of Lake La Su An is another wooded swamp to your left. Prothonotary warblers have nested here. This area is good for cerulean warblers, ovenbirds, yellow-throated vireos, and wood thrushes, among other woodland species. As you leave the woods, you will enter an area of upland fields, interspersed with ponds and small clumps of trees. Look for willow flycatchers, house wrens, and orchard and Baltimore orioles around the ponds, and tree and barn swallows over the fields. Yellow warblers are abundant along the way back to the parking lot.

There is a lot more to be seen at Lake La Su An, much of the rest of which can be birded by a 6.4-mile driving tour with frequent stops. The route goes through several different habitats, including upland fields and wooded areas, and offers the possibility of finding species not generally seen in the hike around Lake La Su An. To take the tour, turn right from the parking lot at the check station and head west on County Road R. After one mile, the road will become County Road 575. Just past the cemetery and church are large open fields. In the summer, you can find kestrels and red-tailed hawks nearby, and in the winter they are sometimes joined by northern harriers. In early spring, watch for woodcocks doing their display flights here. The road ends after 1.8 miles; turn right here onto County Road S. At the 2.1 mile mark, where the pavement ends, there's a small swamp on the right. Virginia rails have been found here during spring migration. Willow flycatchers, swamp sparrows, and common yellowthroats are easily found during the summer. Near the swamp and just past it, look for white-eyed vireos and yellow-breasted chats. As you continue along County Road S you are likely to find blue-gray gnatcatchers, American redstarts, blue-winged warblers, and a variety of other songbirds.

At the 3.0 mile mark of the tour, there is a parking lot on the right side of the road. If you have time, it is worthwhile to park your car here and continue walking for a while down County Road S. Much of the left (north) side of the road is lined with evergreens worth checking in the winter for the possibility of winter finches. It is good to remember that the property on the north side of the road is a boy scout camp and you need permission to enter. Everything on the south side of the road is part of the wildlife area. At the 3.1 mile mark, the road passes over the St. Joseph River. This is an excellent place to watch and listen. Eastern phoebes nest under the bridge and yellow-throated warblers can be seen and heard up high in the sycamores along the river, while spotted sandpipers are sometimes seen along the banks. This is also one of the best places for veeries. As you continue through this wooded area, look for both black-billed and yellow-billed cuckoos, Acadian flycatchers, and other woodland and second-growth species.

The entrance to the boy scout camp is at the 3.4 mile mark and just past it on the left is another small swamp, easily visible from the road, where an American bittern was found last spring. Both Lawrence's and Brewster's warblers have been seen in this area, as well. There is a small pond to the right at the 3.6 mile mark where prothonotary warblers and hooded mergansers have nested. A prairie warbler also spent a summer in this vicinity a few years ago.

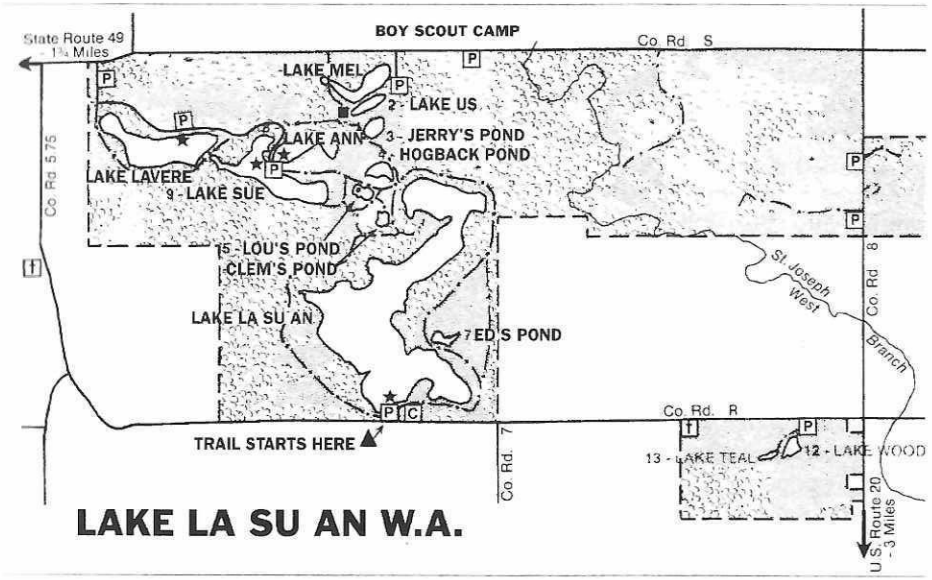
County Road S intersects with County Road 8 at the 3.6 mile mark. You will want to turn right onto County Road 8, but be sure to check out the field on the southeast corner of this intersection. In this field summering Henslow's sparrows have been found, and it is the best place to see bobolinks at Lake La Su An. After turning right onto County Road 8, continue to County Road R and turn right. You will pass more

open fields as you return to the parking lot at the fisherman's check station. In winter, check these fields for northern harriers and, occasionally, short-eared owls. At the 6.4 mile mark, you will be back at the check station.

While there is a lot more to see here, this hike and driving tour are a good way to become familiar with Lake La Su An WA and its birds. Because the area has been under-birded, there are quite possibly other rare birds to be found here. For example, the Ohio Breeding Bird Survey reported a probable nesting by a mourning warbler in Williams County, and Lake La Su An provides appropriate habitat for this species. A Lawrence's warbler was seen there one summer, and a golden-winged warbler would not be out of the question. And sandhill cranes nest just a few miles north in Michigan, so nesting attempts at Lake La Su An are an intriguing possibility. Given its varied habitats and position at the extreme western edge of the state, stragglers from the West such as Bell's vireo, western meadowlark, and others cannot be ruled out. Given the established birdlife and the interesting possibilities, birders will find Lake La Su An a rewarding place to explore.

For those who want to extend their birding trip to Williams County, Beaver Creek Wildlife Area is a good choice and just a few miles south of Lake La Su An on State Route 15. Drive any of the county roads in Williams County during the winter for the opportunity to see flocks of snow buntings and possibly Lapland longspurs. Rough-legged hawks are another possibility. At least for the next year or so, it is worth stopping by Lake Seneca (on County Road 8 just south of County Road R) during shorebird migration. The dam that created Lake Seneca is under repair and thus the "lake" is now mostly swamp and mudflats and attracts shorebirds in fair numbers (at least by northwest Ohio standards). There is no word yet as to when the dam will be repaired. About a half-hour drive away in Fulton County is Goll Woods State Nature Preserve, a fascinating place to view one of the last remnants of the once-vast Black Swamp.

For maps or other information about Lake La Su An, contact the ODNR Public Information Center, 1952 Belcher Dr., Columbus, Ohio 43224.



Another Look at the Birds of Hocking Hills
by Frank Renfrow

The illustrious Cincinnati naturalist, Worth Randle, had a special passion for the Hocking Hills. Worth tracked the birds of Hocking during the second week of June for just about every year from 1961 to 1993. During the course of these years he documented the presence of many species of birds of northern affinities. These included:

Least Flycatcher—one record, 2 calling, Conkle's Hollow.
Blue-headed Vireo—increasing; nest at Old Man's Cave, 1961.
Brown Creeper—one record, 1977.
Winter Wren—one record, a nest at Conkle's Hollow, 1974.
Ruby-crowned Kinglet—1 singing, Old Man's Cave, 11 & 13 June 1974.
Veery—present some years, not others; nest at Old Man's Cave, late 1980s.
Hermit Thrush—increasing; nest at Conkle's Hollow, 1966.
Chestnut-sided Warbler—several singing, Cedar Falls area.
Magnolia Warbler—most years; breeding at Conkle's Hollow, 1966.
Black-throated Blue Warbler—one singing, Cedar Falls area.
Black-throated Green Warbler—common.
Blackburnian Warbler—at campground 1962: none noted after 1975.
Mourning Warbler—one singing, Cedar Falls area.
Canada Warbler—most years; one nest at Old Man's Cave, late 1980s.
Rose-breasted Grosbeak—one record.
Purple Finch—one record, Old Man's Cave.
Red Crossbill—2 records, Conkle's Hollow, Rock House.

During the late 1980s, Larry Gara began to accompany Worth on his avian explorations of the Hocking area. After Worth's death in 1993, Larry and Lenna Mae Gara continued to take summer trips to Hocking. At this time I was devoting much of my energy to the birds of the Red River Gorge in Kentucky. Intrigued by what the Garas were finding, I turned my attention to Hocking Hills in June of 1998.

My first walk through Conkle's Hollow was a revelation. With my wife Veronica at my side, we listened as the ethereal song of the hermit thrush echoed through the gorge. Also heard but not seen were a magnolia warbler and a brown creeper. Upon passing through a narrow passage between two huge slump blocks, we entered a magical world. Feathery ferns and thick mosses festooned the Blackhand cliffs of the narrow canyon. A lush, green understory of sweet birch saplings was overhung by tall, young tuliptrees and hemlocks. Here was the realm of the Canada warbler, not one but two, singing away, "chip-chupety, swee-ditchety." A lucky view through the green leaves revealed a glorious black necklace, bathed in dazzling yellow.

Searching elsewhere at Hocking, the Canada and magnolia were not so easy to come by, but I found blue-headed vireos and black-throated green warblers plentiful in most of the gorge areas. Hermit thrushes were surprisingly numerous. I found them at Ash Cave, Cedar Falls, Old Man's Cave, Conkle's Hollow and many areas in between, as well as in several sections of the Hocking State Forest.

Conversely, I could not find a hermit thrush or a blue-headed vireo at Cantwell Cliffs or Rock House, although I did find the black-throated green warbler at both locations. However, all three of these species were found once again just a few miles to the north at Clear Creek.

Being especially interested in nuthatches, I had listened in vain for a tell-tale "yna, yna" in the deep hemlock gorges. Imagine my surprise when after two nights at the campground, high on a ridge, we found a pair of red-breasted nuthatches excavating a hole just a short distance from our campsite. Another surprise was our second singing brown creeper, also found in the stand of red and white pines at the north end of the campground.

Larry Gara has also found many interesting birds at the campground, including a singing chestnut-sided warbler in 1993. Worth found his first Blackburnian near the campground water tower in 1962. Although deciduous woods now surrounds the watertower, a close look reveals many dead and dying pines, now shaded out by the broadleaf canopy.

The next year, we returned to the campground on 31 May 1999. We selected a site that was nestled in a grove of tall white pines. A Blackburnian warbler was singing directly above us as we set up camp. Veronica got an excellent view of this lively wood sprite's flaming, orange throat. The planted white pines proved to be a key to locating this species, and we soon found other Blackburnians along the rim of Conkle's Hollow and still more at the picnic area at Old Man's Cave. Another red-breasted nuthatch nest was located, this time in red pines by the cabins.

Canada and magnolia warblers were once again found at Conkle's Hollow. There was also a singing brown creeper whose mate disappeared under a loose slab of bark on a dead snag of a large tuliptree, probably a nest site. Three more magnolia warblers were located in two different areas of the Hocking State Forest.

I have now made eight trips to the Hocking area during the past two breeding seasons. I have noticed that some species can be very vocal on one trip and totally silent the next. One good example of this was the Blackburnian that was singing at the picnic area on 11 June 1999. I checked this area thoroughly on the mornings of the 14th, 15th, and 16th with no hint of the bird. If I had not returned on the 19th and found the colorful "Mr. Blackburn" singing away at this same spot, I could have easily dismissed it as an "unmated male" that had moved on. I now wonder about the many references to various species at Hocking being present one year and gone the next. I have yet to find Worth's veeries but I may not have been in just the right place at the right time, as they are still found at Clear Creek.

At Hocking Hills, there are many deep gorge areas outside the state park as well as many difficult to access areas within the park. There are also several nature preserves within the state forest area with restricted access and few trails. With this abundance of excellent habitat, I would be very surprised if Canada and magnolia warblers do not breed in the Hocking Hills area somewhere every year.

On visiting the state forest headquarters I was shown an aerial photo of Conkle's Hollow taken during the 1930s. Much of the area had been recently logged and was being planted in pine seedlings. It is amazing how this area has regenerated in such a short span of time. Considering how quickly their numbers have been able to rebound, these northern species may well have been more numerous before this area was cleared and settled.

The red-breasted nuthatches and Blackburnian warblers seem closely associated with the planted red and white pines. This limits their distribution here somewhat, although there are quite a few pine plantations in the state forest area. It is possible that these species may frequent some of the hemlock gorges. Scattered stands of Virginia, shortleaf, and pitch pines line many of the rim areas. These native pines may also attract these two pine-loving species.

The Hocking Hills is also an excellent area for several bird species of southern persuasion. These include black vulture, summer tanager, and worm-eating and Kentucky warblers. A red-cockaded woodpecker found by Eddie Bower on 22 April 1975 was located independently by Worth Randle a week later. This bird may not have been as out of place as one might think. A close examination of many of the upper slope areas at Hocking reveal the remains of many shortleaf pines that have been overtaken by a progession to deciduous woods.

Acadian flycatchers, eastern wood-pewees, eastern phoebes, wood thrushes, red-eyed vireos, ovenbirds, hooded warblers, pine warblers, yellow-throated warblers, northern parulas, Louisiana waterthrushes, and scarlet tanagers are all common throughout the Hocking area. On the other hand, cerulean warblers are decidedly scarce, probably due to a lack of old growth forest in the area.

Species which frequent the gorge rims include hairy woodpeckers, great-crested flycatchers, white-breasted nuthatches, and yellow-throated vireos. White-eyed vireos, prairie warblers, and yellow-breasted chats can be found in the cut-over areas. As night approaches, whip-poor-wills can sometimes be heard at the campground and barred owls can be found at Conkle's Hollow.

The hawks are well represented at Hocking. These include red-tailed, red-shouldered, Cooper's, and sharp-shinned. Cantwell Cliffs is a particularly good area to view these raptors as they soar on thermals above the cliff edges. The broad-winged hawk is more often heard than seen in the Upper Falls area of Old Man's Cave.

Perched upon a northern outlier of cliff section plateau that barely escaped being steam-rolled by the glaciers, the Hocking Hills contain a gumbo mix of northern and southern features. There are few places in Ohio where Canada yew drapes sheer rock cliffs crowned by shortleaf pine, where the worm-eating's rattling trill alternates with the Canada warbler's lilting serenade.

And what of Worth's red crossbills? And what of his winter wren, purple finch, and ruby-crowned kinglet? These are just a few of the unsolved mysteries that await future inquiring observers in the deep, lush gorges of the Hocking Hills.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Special thanks to Larry Gara for sharing much information on his trips to Hocking as well as his letters from Worth Randle.

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The 1998-99 Christmas Bird Counts

by Ned Keller

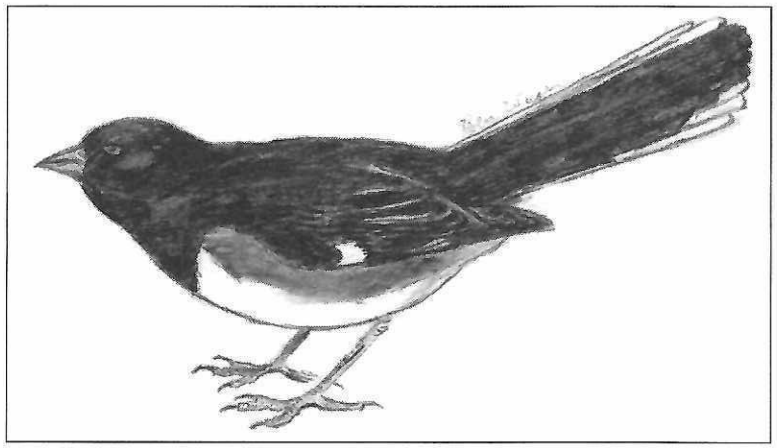
This year we present the results from 56 Christmas Count circles located entirely or partly within Ohio. At least two other counts, East Fork Lake and Greenville, were cancelled due to severe weather. Most of the results were reported directly to us, but a few were gleaned from reports published on the internet. Speaking of the internet, two web sites have interesting information about the Christmas Counts. Cornell University has the data from all 99 years of counts at http://www.birdsource.com/cbc/index.html and Patuxent Wildlife Research Center has a page from which you can generate maps of species abundance and population trends at http://www.mbr.nbs.gov/bbs/cbc.html.

We found 683,718 individuals of 151 species this year, plus two additional species, northern goshawk and Wilson's warbler, during count week. Both numbers were down from last year, when we saw 874,563 individuals of 153 species. Fourteen of this year's birds were represented by only a single individual: harlequin duck, white-winged scoter, oldsquaw, American avocet, greater yellowlegs, dunlin, pomarine jaeger, little gull, common tern, palm warbler, black-and-white warbler, a tanager not identified to species, vesper sparrow, and common redpoll.

As the above list and the charts indicate, there was an unusual variety of very late shorebirds and warblers. Conspicuously lacking this year, though, were winter finches. Besides the single common redpoll, there were only 29 pine siskins, and no evening grosbeaks or crossbills.

The Millersburg circle had by far the most species this year, with 91. The only other circles to reach 80 or above were Cuyahoga Falls and Cincinnati, with 83 each, and Portsmouth, with 80.

As always, we have printed all the reports as submitted to us (with the exception of a couple of obvious exotics), regardless of documentation. Records marked with an asterisk (*) in the charts were accompanied by written documentation. A plus sign (+) indicates that the bird was seen outside Ohio. Finally, the number in parentheses following the name of the count refers to the numbered circle on the accompanying map.



Eastern Towhee
by Ben Winger

Northwest Region

	Bucyrus 26 Dec. 1998 (14)	Firelands 19 Dec. 1998 (9)	Fremont 27 Dec. 1998 (8)	Grand Rapids-Waterville 2 Jan. 1999 (2)	Gypsum 1 Jan. 1999 (6)	Hancock Co. 19 Dec. 1998 (10)	Lake Erie Islands 18 Dec. 1998 (5)	Mansfield 19 Dec. 1998 (13)	Ottawa N.W.R. 3 Jan. 1999 (4)	Plymouth 27 Dec. 1998 (12)	Tiffin 19 Dec. 1998 (11)	Toledo 20 Dec. 1998 (3)
Common Loon	—	2	—	—	—	1	9	4	—	—	—	—
Pied-billed Grebe	—	1	—	CW	—	2	—	12	—	1	—	6
Horned Grebe	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—
Red-necked Grebe	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Double-crested Cormorant	—	2	—	CW	29	—	94	—	—	—	—	2
Great Blue Heron	CW	65	27	1	27	10	—	11	2	1	2	61
Great Egret	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black-crowned Night-Heron	—	—	—	—	—	—	CW	—	—	—	—	42
Turkey Vulture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Greater White-fronted Goose	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snow Goose	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	41	—	—	—
Canada Goose	193	1185	299	1265	546	421	206	1009	2644	88	588	649
Mute Swan	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trumpeter Swan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Tundra Swan	—	—	—	CW	20	—	7	—	91	—	—	—
Wood Duck	1	—	—	1	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	10
Gadwall	—	4	—	5	172	—	CW	—	—	—	—	201
American Wigeon	—	—	—	1	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Black Duck	—	54	—	25	988	—	21	CW	50	62	—	179
Mallard	191	910	192	1565	13598	124	421	213	1506	624	570	1385
American Black Duck X Mallard	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue-winged Teal	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Shoveler	—	—	—	CW	135	—	—	CW	3	—	—	286
Northern Pintail	—	—	—	CW	17	—	1	—	—	1	—	10
Green-winged Teal	—	CW	—	CW	7	—	—	2	—	—	—	64
Canvasback	—	—	—	CW	1	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Redhead	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	—	2	—	—	—
Ring-necked Duck	—	—	—	CW	1	—	—	CW	—	—	—	2
Greater Scaup	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Lesser Scaup	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	354
Scaup sp.	—	—	—	1	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	104
Harlequin Duck	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Surf Scoter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White-winged Scoter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black Scoter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bufflehead	—	1	—	—	20	10	884	19	—	4	—	13
Common Goldeneye	—	—	—	5	247	—	246	—	CW	—	—	23
Hooded Merganser	—	—	—	—	19	23	6	1	—	—	—	67
Common Merganser	—	2	—	2	947	—	115	—	CW	—	—	34
Red-breasted Merganser	—	22	—	—	331	—	2748	2	CW	3	—	2
Merganser sp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	8
Ruddy Duck	—	—	—	3	15	3	—	CW	2	3	—	41
Bald Eagle	—	9	1	1	20	—	3	—	2	—	9	4
Northern Harrier	4	1	—	—	6	1	—	2	1	13	22	2
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	4	—	CW	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	2
Cooper's Hawk	1	4	2	1	3	5	4	5	2	2	9	7
Northern Goshawk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CW	—	—	—
Accipiter sp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Red-shouldered Hawk	—	—	—	—	—	—	CW	1	—	—	—	—
Red-tailed Hawk	18	32	4	7	29	26	11	32	11	13	60	31

Northeast Region

	Ashland 27 Dec. 1998 (30)	Ashtabula 12 Dec. 1998 (25)	Beaver Creek 26 Dec. 1998 (36)	Burton 1 Jan. 1999 (27)	Cleveland 19 Dec. 1998 (23)	Cuyahoga Falls 20 Dec. 1998 (29)	Elyria-Lorain 19 Dec. 1998 (20)	Lakewood 27 Dec. 1998 (21)	Mohican State Forest 1 Jan. 1999 (35)	Salem 2 Jan. 1999 (33)	Trumbull Co. 20 Dec. 1998 (28)	Wellington 2 Jan. 1999 (26)	Wilmot 18 Dec. 1998 (32)	Wooster 26 Dec. 1998 (31)	Youngstown 19 Dec. 1998 (34)
Common Loon	—	1	—	—	1	—	4	12	—	—	CW	—	—	—	1
Pied-billed Grebe	—	1	2	—	2	15	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	8	4
Horned Grebe	—	1	—	—	15	4	2	14	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Red-necked Grebe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Double-crested Cormorant	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	CW	—	—	—	—
Great Blue Heron	30	—	6	4	25	33	11	4	2	2	13	—	18	13	29
Great Egret	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black-crowned Night-Heron	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkey Vulture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CW	—	1
Greater White-fronted Goose	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snow Goose	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	CW	2	—	—	—
Canada Goose	204	1165	—	3014	2393	2768	1553	1321	717	1279	3281	1040	816	1817	2348
Mute Swan	—	—	—	4	—	10	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—
Trumpeter Swan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Tundra Swan	—	25	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	5	—
Wood Duck	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	24	—	15	—	—
Gadwall	—	—	—	2	16	1	—	—	8	—	27	—	—	12	14
American Wigeon	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
American Black Duck	13	57	39	18	24	32	8	72	21	63	42	1	18	282	29
Mallard	39	110	220	451	616	1435	562	1621	461	729	315	285	506	1088	586
American Black Duck X Mallard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue-winged Teal	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Shoveler	—	2	—	—	—	45	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	35
Northern Pintail	—	1	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	17	4
Green-winged Teal	—	—	—	—	CW	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	14
Canvasback	1	6	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redhead	—	1	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Ring-necked Duck	—	—	1	4	—	71	—	3	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Greater Scaup	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lesser Scaup	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scaup sp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harlequin Duck	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surf Scoter	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White-winged Scoter	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black Scoter	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bufflehead	—	18	—	3	30	13	27	46	—	—	CW	—	—	—	—
Common Goldeneye	—	3	1	—	40	2	3	88	—	—	CW	—	—	—	1
Hooded Merganser	—	37	13	—	4	16	14	10	CW	6	8	—	—	3	16
Common Merganser	—	89	—	—	—	3	8	88	CW	—	—	—	—	—	10
Red-breasted Merganser	—	190	—	—	7000	—	1087	22000	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Merganser sp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ruddy Duck	—	—	—	—	—	319	93	28	25	1	CW	1	—	1	2
Bald Eagle	—	—	CW	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	7
Northern Harrier	1	—	8	1	—	—	2	—	4	12	8	11	10	11	2
Sharp-shinned Hawk	3	1	3	6	2	10	—	—	4	—	1	1	1	2	1
Cooper's Hawk	—	2	6	7	13	14	7	1	5	2	2	3	14	4	3
Northern Goshawk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accipiter sp.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Red-shouldered Hawk	2	—	1	11	3	6	—	2	3	2	6	—	CW	—	6
Red-tailed Hawk	36	5	30	37	20	62	19	8	61	30	31	11	85	54	18

Northwest Region

	Bucyrus 26 Dec. 1998 (14)	Firelands 19 Dec. 1998 (9)	Fremont 27 Dec. 1998 (8)	Grand Rapids-Waterville 2 Jan. 1999 (2)	Gypsum 1 Jan. 1999 (6)	Hancock Co. 19 Dec. 1998 (10)	Lake Erie Islands 18 Dec. 1998 (5)	Mansfield 19 Dec. 1998 (13)	Ottawa N.W.R. 3 Jan. 1999 (4)	Plymouth 27 Dec. 1998 (12)	Tiffin 19 Dec. 1998 (11)	Toledo 20 Dec. 1998 (3)
Rough-legged Hawk	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	CW	—	2	—
Buteo sp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Large hawk sp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Kestrel	15	8	6	2	8	47	—	17	4	15	60	17
Merlin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peregrine Falcon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ring-necked Pheasant	—	—	1	—	—	—	19	4	—	—	—	3
Ruffed Grouse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wild Turkey	CW	—	—	—	—	—	—	117	—	—	7	—
American Coot	—	—	—	1	13	4	—	610	—	14	—	2
Sandhill Crane	—	—	—	CW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killdeer	—	14	—	CW	—	5	17	8	—	—	15	18
American Avocet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 *
Sanderling	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Dunlin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Common Snipe	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
American Woodcock	—	—	—	—	—	—	CW	—	—	—	1	—
Pomarine Jaeger	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin's Gull	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Little Gull	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonaparte's Gull	—	8	—	1	—	—	369	104	—	—	—	661
Ring-billed Gull	73	7162	2597	324	1476	983	779	750	1030	257	63	3879
Herring Gull	—	170	1	16	2647	4	684	13	65	4	8	1620
Thayer's Gull	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lesser Black-backed Gull	—	—	—	—	—	—	CW	—	—	—	—	1
Great Black-backed Gull	—	55	—	CW	85	—	47	—	4	—	—	71
Gull sp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common Tern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rock Dove	36	425	215	12	94	445	6	182	61	118	639	916
Mourning Dove	124	110	2	56	177	141	14	383	151	169	427	521
Eastern Screech-Owl	—	7	—	6	5	5	7	21	CW	—	9	4
Great Horned Owl	—	4	—	—	1	4	11	1	CW	1	4	5
Barred Owl	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Long-eared Owl	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Short-eared Owl	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Northern Saw-whet Owl	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belted Kingfisher	1	7	3	1	2	8	2	10	—	2	8	3
Red-headed Woodpecker	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—
Red-bellied Woodpecker	9	23	2	9	14	27	17	65	4	9	53	8
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	4
Downy Woodpecker	36	50	2	30	70	87	122	84	22	20	152	81
Hairy Woodpecker	—	6	—	11	6	17	1	7	4	1	11	6
Northern Flicker	3	18	1	3	15	27	74	11	CW	—	28	15
Pileated Woodpecker	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	5	—
Woodpecker sp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Phoebe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Northern Shrike	—	—	—	CW	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Blue Jay	35	37	6	48	34	67	130	206	13	25	135	73
American Crow	259	53	15	102	8	208	71	19000	2	178	7635	86
Horned Lark	12	15	—	404	189	15	75	12	194	1015	296	—

Northeast Region

	Ashland 27 Dec. 1998 (30)	Ashtabula 12 Dec. 1998 (25)	Beaver Creek 26 Dec. 1998 (36)	Burton 1 Jan. 1999 (27)	Cleveland 19 Dec. 1998 (23)	Cuyahoga Falls 20 Dec. 1998 (29)	Elyria-Lorain 19 Dec. 1998 (20)	Lakewood 27 Dec. 1998 (21)	Mohican State Forest 1 Jan. 1999 (35)	Salem 2 Jan. 1999 (33)	Trumbull Co. 20 Dec. 1998 (28)	Wellington 2 Jan. 1999 (26)	Wilmot 18 Dec. 1998 (32)	Wooster 26 Dec. 1998 (31)	Youngstown 19 Dec. 1998 (34)
Rough-legged Hawk	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	7	2	—
Buteo sp.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Large hawk sp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
American Kestrel	20	2	13	5	1	17	16	—	18	11	19	9	54	31	11
Merlin	1 *	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peregrine Falcon	—	—	—	1	—	CW	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ring-necked Pheasant	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	8	1	5	3	3	—
Ruffed Grouse	—	—	9	—	—	CW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wild Turkey	8	70	32	—	—	2	—	—	155	—	6	—	29	15	6
American Coot	—	7	16	—	3	569	49	10	—	10	19	200	—	3	2
Sandhill Crane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Killdeer	—	—	1	2	—	31	—	—	5	—	—	—	26	—	28
American Avocet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanderling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunlin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common Snipe	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	6	1	2
American Woodcock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pomarine Jaeger	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin's Gull	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Little Gull	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonaparte's Gull	—	56	—	—	614	—	4968	1183	CW	—	352	—	—	—	6
Ring-billed Gull	37	4650	211	40	1880	2096	17915	8646	7	10	1603	—	49	1	1647
Herring Gull	—	76	—	4	773	101	986	99	1	—	1	—	4	—	2
Thayer's Gull	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lesser Black-backed Gull	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Black-backed Gull	—	24	—	—	70	—	136	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gull sp.	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
Common Tern	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rock Dove	188	54	245	123	816	1568	483	357	92	183	122	26	810	67	340
Mourning Dove	453	167	201	367	173	1078	222	170	275	274	555	307	1370	128	408
Eastern Screech-Owl	—	—	7	1	1	11	—	—	8	3	—	—	4	—	—
Great Horned Owl	5	—	1	1	1	6	1	1	7	—	1	—	7	2	3
Barred Owl	1	—	2	5	2	6	—	2	—	—	—	1	5	1	2
Long-eared Owl	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Short-eared Owl	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	1
Northern Saw-whet Owl	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belted Kingfisher	6	3	13	2	10	21	3	7	6	4	2	—	19	3	5
Red-headed Woodpecker	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	14	2	2
Red-bellied Woodpecker	30	11	21	34	43	111	15	34	81	24	34	13	115	44	14
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Downy Woodpecker	41	27	39	66	100	343	65	63	120	49	90	20	228	68	38
Hairy Woodpecker	7	11	11	30	19	64	10	7	15	4	20	4	29	4	5
Northern Flicker	10	3	1	5	7	32	2	3	33	4	11	5	35	12	4
Pileated Woodpecker	3	2	9	9	11	20	1	5	18	3	6	—	22	3	6
Woodpecker sp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Eastern Phoebe	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Northern Shrike	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	1
Blue Jay	74	42	87	284	196	764	65	44	259	107	471	73	285	107	77
American Crow	517	124	489	427	973	1239	149	195	867	593	236	43	573	236	1319
Horned Lark	—	—	CW	120	—	2	—	—	97	1251	—	1349	47	51	6

Northwest Region

	Bucyrus 26 Dec. 1998 (14)	Firelands 19 Dec. 1998 (9)	Fremont 27 Dec. 1998 (8)	Grand Rapids-Waterville 2 Jan. 1999 (2)	Gypsum 1 Jan. 1999 (6)	Hancock Co. 19 Dec. 1998 (10)	Lake Erie Islands 18 Dec. 1998 (5)	Mansfield 19 Dec. 1998 (13)	Ottawa N.W.R. 3 Jan. 1999 (4)	Plymouth 27 Dec. 1998 (12)	Tiffin 19 Dec. 1998 (11)	Toledo 20 Dec. 1998 (3)
Carolina Chickadee	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	---	---	---	---
Black-capped Chickadee	15	37	---	77	51	92	463	3	3	12	114	111
Chickadee sp.	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	251	---	---	1	---
Tufted Titmouse	29	33	---	41	19	55	---	182	15	11	64	68
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1	---	---	CW	---	5	1	10	1	---	---	---
White-breasted Nuthatch	28	25	2	15	10	76	1	131	2	16	88	53
Brown Creeper	2	2	1	7	9	8	76	6	3	4	30	18
Carolina Wren	2	8	---	5	18	7	64	33	2	1	19	16
Winter Wren	---	1	---	2	3	---	4	---	---	---	---	8
Golden-crowned Kinglet	4	7	---	29	24	14	192	34	---	8	29	14
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	2	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
Eastern Bluebird	22	60	4	8	4	1	10	82	---	46	59	---
Hermit Thrush	---	---	---	2	---	---	30	---	---	---	2	---
American Robin	4	492	10	168	595	767	883	817	CW	---	1128	155
Gray Catbird	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Northern Mockingbird	---	---	---	CW	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---
European Starling	---	2598	939	118	1500	1181	2481	820	66	437	4422	3688
American Pipit	1543	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cedar Waxwing	---	140	---	9	60	109	133	3	---	---	6	---
Yellow-rumped Warbler	1	5	---	CW	6	---	129	5	---	4	22	---
Common Yellowthroat	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	CW	---	---	---
Eastern Towhee	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	3	---	---	---	---
American Tree Sparrow	9	317	14	340	713	102	263	163	171	55	625	269
Chipping Sparrow	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Field Sparrow	---	1	---	11	---	---	---	9	---	---	---	1
Vesper Sparrow	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
Savannah Sparrow	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fox Sparrow	2	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---
Song Sparrow	15	22	---	12	81	25	15	93	30	23	77	41
Swamp Sparrow	---	1	---	---	19	---	1	2	2	---	1	49
White-throated Sparrow	1	26	---	5	53	4	60	34	1	14	19	18
White-crowned Sparrow	1	6	2	14	53	---	1	14	1	3	106	3
Dark-eyed Junco	73	232	28	333	219	192	295	603	98	182	530	266
Lapland Longspur	---	---	---	17	4	---	1	---	3	8	---	---
Snow Bunting	---	---	---	36	34	125	427	---	37	62	---	2
Northern Cardinal	34	73	12	95	219	116	199	348	28	21	287	146
Red-winged Blackbird	---	6	---	---	53	---	46	21	9	---	4	118
Eastern Meadowlark	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1
Rusty Blackbird	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	42	121
Blackbird sp.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Common Grackle	1	42	2	---	8	---	---	---	4	---	6	22
Brown-headed Cowbird	---	---	11	CW	2619	---	9	6	8	3	42	790
Purple Finch	5	1	---	---	---	---	10	---	---	---	---	---
House Finch	85	358	1	178	22	188	40	291	15	75	415	205
Common Redpoll	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pine Siskin	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---
American Goldfinch	42	123	30	39	111	108	15	307	12	51	146	160
House Sparrow	215	199	186	314	1034	523	391	427	175	154	1194	731
total species	46	64	32	60	76	51	73	67	48	52	59	76
total individuals	3171	15290	4618	5792	29713	6428	13647	27643	6606	3842	20313	18681
observers	11	18	4	17	8	23	15	18	6	5	37	18
party hours	23.25	??	11.00	38.00	21.00	??	42.00	70.50	15.00	14.50	46.50	38.00

Northeast Region

	Ashland 27 Dec. 1998 (30)	Ashtabula 12 Dec. 1998 (25)	Beaver Creek 26 Dec. 1998 (36)	Burton 1 Jan. 1999 (27)	Cleveland 19 Dec. 1998 (23)	Cuyahoga Falls 20 Dec. 1998 (29)	Elyria-Lorain 19 Dec. 1998 (20)	Lakewood 27 Dec. 1998 (21)	Mohican State Forest 1 Jan. 1999 (35)	Salem 2 Jan. 1999 (33)	Trumbull Co. 20 Dec. 1998 (28)	Wellington 2 Jan. 1999 (26)	Wilmot 18 Dec. 1998 (32)	Wooster 26 Dec. 1998 (31)	Youngstown 19 Dec. 1998 (34)
Carolina Chickadee	---	---	65	---	---	---	---	---	10	---	---	---	101	51	---
Black-capped Chickadee	35	73	39	339	409	1127	153	263	16	88	276	58	57	7	226
Chickadee sp.	58	---	59	---	---	---	---	---	253	---	---	---	217	79	---
Tufted Titmouse	50	24	77	127	177	387	64	104	206	54	99	37	268	93	85
Red-breasted Nuthatch	---	2	3	---	3	6	---	1	3	1	---	---	5	2	3
White-breasted Nuthatch	57	14	39	75	89	221	25	76	153	27	61	28	150	71	83
Brown Creeper	3	2	8	1	7	11	2	2	10	---	7	---	8	5	5
Carolina Wren	16	2	14	3	15	85	11	16	31	4	1	2	46	21	6
Winter Wren	1	---	1	---	2	4	1	2	4	---	---	---	---	1	---
Golden-crowned Kinglet	18	---	29	3	14	27	6	20	65	7	5	---	46	9	10
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	---	---	---	---	3	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	3	---	---
Eastern Bluebird	62	31	22	72	65	30	66	2	236	46	54	6	238	58	16
Hermit Thrush	1	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
American Robin	62	178	155	139	211	611	235	288	163	9	20	5	384	66	111
Gray Catbird	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Northern Mockingbird	---	---	3	---	4	4	---	---	4	---	---	---	41	1	1
European Starling	932	566	612	164	1362	2278	1202	347	399	575	382	822	2399	988	721
American Pipit	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8	2	---	---	---	---	---
Cedar Waxwing	---	29	---	201	119	296	---	---	1	---	18	---	193	42	51
Yellow-rumped Warbler	8	---	---	---	33	5	1	---	8	---	2	---	16	6	---
Common Yellowthroat	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Eastern Towhee	---	---	---	---	1	2	5	---	4	1	---	CW	13	1	---
American Tree Sparrow	80	29	149	474	157	1345	170	97	457	569	851	662	727	192	88
Chipping Sparrow	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Field Sparrow	---	---	3	---	---	1	1	---	2	2	---	---	1	---	---
Vesper Sparrow	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Savannah Sparrow	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fox Sparrow	5	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	3	---
Song Sparrow	40	4	57	29	42	189	14	30	134	88	66	29	255	111	18
Swamp Sparrow	1	---	---	1	5	39	1	1	2	4	4	---	11	17	---
White-throated Sparrow	9	3	15	2	9	51	8	9	76	7	---	---	94	51	---
White-crowned Sparrow	1	---	2	---	---	13	6	1	48	23	4	51	284	9	1
Dark-eyed Junco	318	140	288	350	412	850	406	219	921	523	350	650	713	317	127
Lapland Longspur	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
Snow Bunting	---	1	---	53	---	1	1	---	---	---	4	10	---	---	---
Northern Cardinal	171	47	95	360	115	756	120	127	322	233	194	200	491	169	85
Red-winged Blackbird	---	---	---	---	6	23	---	2	202	10	139	---	4087	24	17
Eastern Meadowlark	---	---	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	5	1	2
Rusty Blackbird	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8	12	12	---	CW	12	---
Blackbird sp.	60	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	8	---	---	1220	---	---
Common Grackle	---	---	---	---	---	60	1	1	3737	1	---	---	1	6	---
Brown-headed Cowbird	1	---	---	---	18	4	---	---	441	4	---	2	488	22	6
Purple Finch	---	---	---	5	10	CW	1	---	---	---	---	12	---	---	---
House Finch	107	85	137	121	232	579	148	188	104	67	141	162	225	43	106
Common Redpoll	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pine Siskin	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
American Goldfinch	92	16	53	228	332	951	137	124	301	103	245	285	459	39	120
House Sparrow	346	141	189	361	410	1201	333	396	134	251	446	403	1434	498	275
total species	51	58	61	65	76	83	71	66	73	57	59	44	70	74	69
total individuals	4286	8440	3893	8215	20184	24140	31625	38678	11868	7391	10716	6853	19935	7173	9233
observers	16	7	11	21	53	92	26	27	21	17	9	19	42	9	16
party hours	49.50	22.00	??	55.00	92.00	201.00	??	??	79.00	??	50.00	48.50	127.50	37.25	50.50

	W. Central			Central Region									
	Clark Co. 19 Dec. 1998 (44)	Grand Lake St. Marys 20 Dec. 1998 (41)	Indian Lake 19 Dec. 1998 (42)	Buckeye Lake 19 Dec. 1998 (56)	Columbus 20 Dec. 1998 (55)	Delaware Reservoir 20 Dec. 1998 (52)	Hoover Reservoir 19 Dec. 1998 (53)	Killdeer Plains 27 Dec. 1998 (50)	Kingston 3 Jan. 1999 (58)	Lancaster 2 Jan. 1999 (57)	Mt. Gilead 2 Jan. 1999 (51)	O'Shaughnessy Reservoir 19 Dec. 1998 (54)
Common Loon	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Pied-billed Grebe	4	1	2	16	15	4	3	CW	—	—	—	—
Horned Grebe	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Red-necked Grebe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Double-crested Cormorant	—	—	—	7	43	—	3	—	—	—	—	1
Great Blue Heron	1	36	12	21	20	14	10	10	—	—	—	11
Black Vulture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Turkey Vulture	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	—
Greater White-fronted Goose	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CW	—	—	—	—
Snow Goose	—	—	CW	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada Goose	260	769	474	118	962	549	1168	1630	275	366	15	1554
Mute Swan	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Tundra Swan	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	CW	—	—	—	—
Wood Duck	1	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gadwall	6	—	—	—	—	2	1	CW	—	—	—	1
American Wigeon	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	4	—	—	—	—
American Black Duck	—	1	4	2	604	—	8	50	4	4	—	12
Mallard	207	220	399	190	897	71	999	500	58	190	—	178
American Black Duck X Mallard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue-winged Teal	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Northern Shoveler	2	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Pintail	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Green-winged Teal	—	—	—	5	2	9	4	—	—	—	—	—
Canvasback	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redhead	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	—
Ring-necked Duck	—	—	2	2	18	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Greater Scaup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lesser Scaup	—	—	—	3	—	1	2	—	—	3	—	—
Scaup sp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surf Scoter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black Scoter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oldsquaw	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bufflehead	—	7	—	8	16	9	10	—	—	1	—	—
Common Goldeneye	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hooded Merganser	5	25	1	12	30	5	177	—	—	—	—	9
Common Merganser	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Red-breasted Merganser	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Ruddy Duck	—	—	13	62	—	—	21	—	—	1	—	—
Bald Eagle	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Northern Harrier	1	—	4	3	—	3	—	48	4	—	—	1
Sharp-shinned Hawk	3	—	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	1
Cooper's Hawk	2	2	4	5	7	4	2	3	1	—	—	3
Accipiter sp.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Red-shouldered Hawk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Red-tailed Hawk	1	6	21	19	27	24	19	42	13	7	2	5
Rough-legged Hawk	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buteo sp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Kestrel	6	2	25	22	20	18	5	56	3	3	1	21
Merlin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peregrine Falcon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

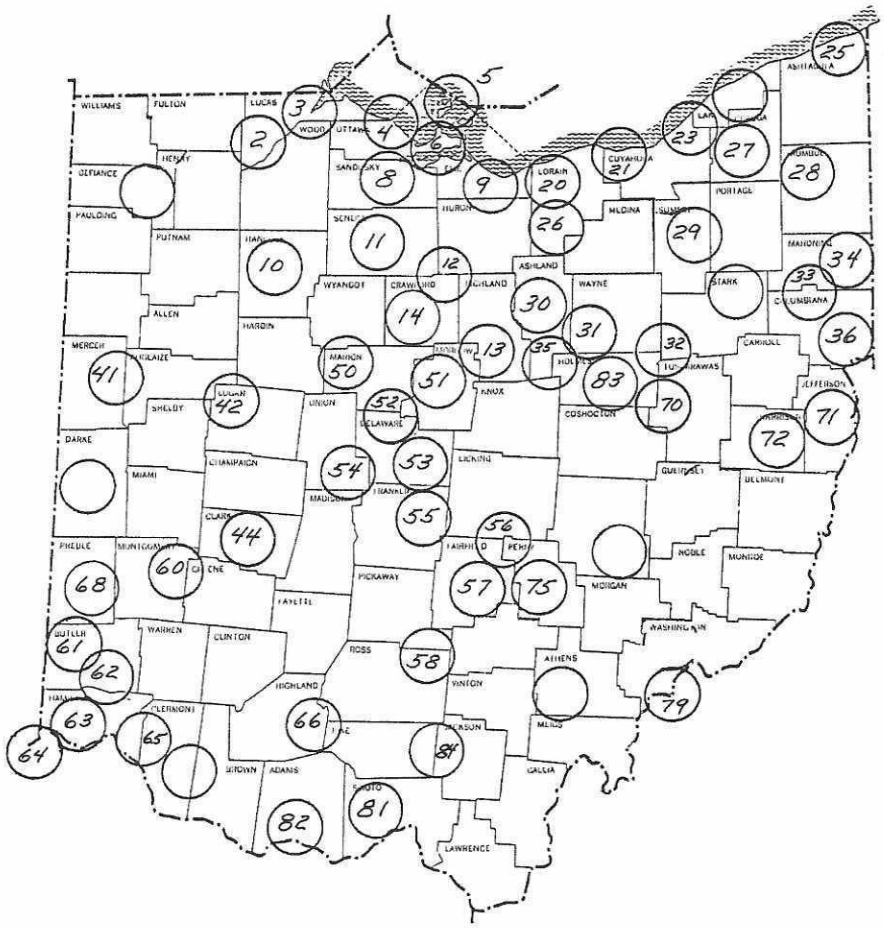
	Southwest Region								Unglaciated Region							
	Cincinnati 12 Dec. 1998 (65)	Dayton 3 Jan. 1999 (60)	Hamilton-Fairfield 19 Dec. 1998 (62)	Ohio River (IN-OH-KY) 19 Dec. 1998 (64)	Oxford 19 Dec. 1998 (61)	Paint Creek Area 20 Dec. 1998 (66)	Preble Co. 18 Dec. 1998 (68)	Western Hamilton Co. 20 Dec. 1998 (63)	Adams Co. 19 Dec. 1998 (82)	Beaver Valley 19 Dec. 1998 (84)	Cadiz 1 Jan. 1999 (72)	Millersburg 19 Dec. 1998 (83)	New Lexington 20 Dec. 1998 (75)	Parkersburg 2 Jan. 1999 (79)	Portsmouth 26 Dec. 1998 (81)	Ragersville 29 Dec. 1998 (70)	Steubenville 19 Dec. 1998 (71)
Common Loon	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pied-billed Grebe	55	16	8	2	6	18	5	4	—	8	5	—	2	3	4	—	3
Horned Grebe	1	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 *+	—	—	—
Red-necked Grebe	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Double-crested Cormorant	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CW	—	—	—
Great Blue Heron	58	34	35	63	13	23	1	54	11	—	1	28	3	18	48	12	2
Black Vulture	—	—	—	—	—	112	—	10	47	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
Turkey Vulture	4	—	—	1	—	22	—	5	—	1	—	115	CW	CW	2	43	—
Greater White-fronted Goose	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snow Goose	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CW	—	—	—
Canada Goose	778	857	510	74	47	—	124	1135	332	31	41	1946	182	233	50	181	218
Mute Swan	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tundra Swan	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CW *+	—	CW	—
Wood Duck	1	CW	5	—	2	2	1	CW	7	1	—	5	—	1	1	—	—
Gadwall	158	7	—	34	—	8	17	4	—	2	—	—	—	CW	—	—	—
American Wigeon	92	2	—	—	11	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
American Black Duck	26	31	13	14	2	2	65	48	17	8	—	19	—	41	4	2	—
Mallard	747	682	601	195	264	320	484	989	37	21	27	1235	8	86	368	242	—
American Black Duck X Mallard	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue-winged Teal	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Northern Shoveler	24	1	—	9	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Pintail	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	9	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Green-winged Teal	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	57	8	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—
Canvasback	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	CW	6	—	—
Redhead	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ring-necked Duck	503	1	—	35	—	—	11	34	38	—	—	5	10	1	68	—	—
Greater Scaup	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lesser Scaup	2	1	—	—	—	—	12	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scaup sp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CW	—	—	—
Surf Scoter	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black Scoter	—	—	—	—	—	1 *	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oldsquaw	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bufflehead	50	—	—	9	4	—	—	—	11	—	1	—	—	CW	—	—	—
Common Goldeneye	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CW	—	—	—
Hooded Merganser	119	58	2	5	3	83	13	13	4	—	1	2	—	11	7	—	—
Common Merganser	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	5	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Red-breasted Merganser	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ruddy Duck	107	7	—	—	—	—	34	1	—	—	—	1	—	CW	—	—	—
Bald Eagle	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	CW	2	—	—
Northern Harrier	1	1	—	—	5	12	—	—	6	6	2	5	1	—	6	27	11
Sharp-shinned Hawk	3	1	1	—	2	1	1	2	2	—	1	5	1	3	3	1	1
Cooper's Hawk	13	6	7	8	1	4	1	4	2	4	3	21	1	4	6	20	1
Accipiter sp.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
Red-shouldered Hawk	5	—	3	1	—	2	—	CW	1	3	—	—	—	2	3	—	—
Red-tailed Hawk	50	23	15	33	9	30	4	27	62	15	18	189	15	11	30	168	14
Rough-legged Hawk	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	CW	1	4	3	—	—	1	21	1
Buteo sp.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Kestrel	24	7	22	14	12	33	14	18	38	32	7	59	15	14	16	72	12
Merlin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CW *	—
Peregrine Falcon	—	CW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	W. Central			Central Region									
	Clark Co. 19 Dec. 1998 (44)	Grand Lake St. Marys 20 Dec. 1998 (41)	Indian Lake 19 Dec. 1998 (42)	Buckeye Lake 19 Dec. 1998 (56)	Columbus 20 Dec. 1998 (55)	Delaware Reservoir 20 Dec. 1998 (52)	Hoover Reservoir 19 Dec. 1998 (53)	Killdeer Plains 27 Dec. 1998 (50)	Kingston 3 Jan. 1999 (58)	Lancaster 2 Jan. 1999 (57)	Mt. Gilead 2 Jan. 1999 (51)	O'Shaughnessy Reservoir 19 Dec. 1998 (54)
Ring-necked Pheasant	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	3	---
Ruffed Grouse	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wild Turkey	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	47	---
Northern Bobwhite	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Virginia Rail	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
American Coot	30	40	267	1	6	---	109	140	1	15	---	---
Sandhill Crane	2	---	CW	---	---	---	---	CW	---	---	---	---
Killdeer	28	3	9	21	3	14	8	3	1	---	---	4
Greater Yellowlegs	1 *	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Common Snipe	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
American Woodcock	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Franklin's Gull	---	---	CW *	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bonaparte's Gull	1	---	---	---	---	7	130	---	---	---	---	---
Ring-billed Gull	400	46	212	1626	287	36	516	9	1	1	---	129
Herring Gull	5	88	1	---	2	---	20	---	---	---	---	---
Great Black-backed Gull	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gull sp.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rock Dove	175	45	18	86	3039	257	104	154	42	32	---	168
Mourning Dove	94	166	265	610	704	219	128	322	302	220	20	96
Barn Owl	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Eastern Screech-Owl	5	---	---	1	---	2	---	24	---	4	---	---
Great Horned Owl	5	---	3	---	4	9	2	9	1	2	---	1
Barred Owl	---	---	CW	---	---	1	1	1	---	---	---	---
Long-eared Owl	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---
Short-eared Owl	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	3	---	---	---
Northern Saw-whet Owl	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---
Belted Kingfisher	6	2	4	6	24	13	3	---	---	2	---	3
Red-headed Woodpecker	2	---	7	---	---	---	---	3	---	1	1	---
Red-bellied Woodpecker	16	7	11	39	45	27	26	24	1	27	4	6
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	1	---	---	1	4	1	1	---	---	---	---	---
Downy Woodpecker	46	48	37	27	131	71	47	70	2	43	10	27
Hairy Woodpecker	8	2	7	5	14	12	4	5	---	5	---	4
Northern Flicker	21	2	6	11	26	28	18	24	---	5	---	3
Pileated Woodpecker	1	---	---	1	2	5	3	2	---	3	---	---
Woodpecker sp.	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Eastern Phoebe	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Northern Shrike	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	CW	---	---	---	---
shrike sp.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Blue Jay	49	28	19	54	181	63	54	47	4	58	14	17
American Crow	20000	6	62	143	1657	94	230	149	111	67	3	64
Horned Lark	---	1	64	46	---	180	---	194	386	---	19	6
Carolina Chickadee	68	41	25	65	457	3	144	---	17	66	---	56
Black-capped Chickadee	---	6	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chickadee sp.	---	---	3	---	---	111	---	51	---	---	8	---
Tufted Titmouse	19	10	26	14	141	42	82	51	1	48	11	16
Red-breasted Nuthatch	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	CW	---	---	---	---
White-breasted Nuthatch	35	17	23	23	74	52	26	58	---	29	7	19
Brown Creeper	14	7	6	5	22	13	4	2	1	2	1	5
Carolina Wren	20	4	9	15	108	18	16	2	3	27	1	16
House Wren	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

	Southwest Region								Unglaciated Region								
	Cincinnati 12 Dec. 1998 (65)	Dayton 3 Jan. 1999 (60)	Hamilton-Fairfield 19 Dec. 1998 (62)	Ohio River (IN-OH-KY) 19 Dec. 1998 (64)	Oxford 19 Dec. 1998 (61)	Paint Creek Area 20 Dec. 1998 (66)	Preble Co. 18 Dec. 1998 (68)	Western Hamilton Co. 20 Dec. 1998 (63)	Adams Co. 19 Dec. 1998 (82)	Beaver Valley 19 Dec. 1998 (84)	Cadiz 1 Jan. 1999 (72)	Millersburg 19 Dec. 1998 (83)	New Lexington 20 Dec. 1998 (75)	Parkersburg 2 Jan. 1999 (79)	Portsmouth 26 Dec. 1998 (81)	Ragersville 29 Dec. 1998 (70)	Steubenville 19 Dec. 1998 (71)
Ring-necked Pheasant	---	3	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	11	---	---	---	---	---
Ruffed Grouse	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	3	3	---	---	4	14	---
Wild Turkey	4	---	---	12	9	---	8	---	22	---	15	64	5	14	2	48	10
Northern Bobwhite	---	---	---	12	28	---	---	---	3	8	---	15	---	---	---	---	---
Virginia Rail	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---
American Coot	835	57	31	19	10	18	1	5	---	---	---	2	---	CW	---	---	---
Sandhill Crane	---	---	CW	---	---	---	51	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Killdeer	47	1	25	14	1	193	4	9	23	37	---	81	---	7	43	56	---
Greater Yellowlegs	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Common Snipe	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	20	---	CW	---	5	---
American Woodcock	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	1 *	---	---
Franklin's Gull	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bonaparte's Gull	---	22	---	---	---	171	---	---	CW	---	---	---	---	CW	---	---	---
Ring-billed Gull	541	854	498	42	352	831	7	72	6	---	232	CW	---	35	44	680	---
Herring Gull	1	30	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	15	---
Great Black-backed Gull	---	1 *	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gull sp.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7	---	---	---
Rock Dove	631	166	127	441	86	92	134	442	303	113	55	995	63	122	275	984	139
Mourning Dove	744	212	742	803	87	967	303	636	1115	308	53	1968	411	491	636	2708	122
Barn Owl	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	2 *	---
Eastern Screech-Owl	2	---	1	---	2	2	---	1	4	3	CW	10	---	4	1	21	---
Great Horned Owl	8	1	4	---	2	1	2	5	7	---	---	12	---	1	---	9	---
Barred Owl	8	2	---	---	3	---	1	3	2	---	---	10	1	---	1	5	---
Long-eared Owl	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
Short-eared Owl	---	---	---	---	---	6	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	13	CW
Northern Saw-whet Owl	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Belted Kingfisher	29	10	14	13	13	16	2	19	15	2	CW	33	3	5	15	15	---
Red-headed Woodpecker	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	---	11	2	---	12	2	2	5	6	---
Red-bellied Woodpecker	236	28	15	33	52	27	11	74	41	11	9	330	17	49	83	213	10
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	10	1	11	3	3	1	---	8	2	1	---	3	1	4	---	2	---
Downy Woodpecker	269	52	37	48	72	27	16	127	36	23	12	453	20	72	52	339	28
Hairy Woodpecker	26	4	1	6	11	2	8	12	19	1	1	134	8	15	12	87	2
Northern Flicker	110	9	27	30	38	42	2	63	58	22	---	144	6	11	22	90	4
Pileated Woodpecker	28	5	3	6	12	7	4	10	15	5	1	72	8	3	27	63	7
Woodpecker sp.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Eastern Phoebe	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	4	CW	---	3 *	---	1	3	1	---
Northern Shrike	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
shrike sp.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Blue Jay	227	17	61	27	70	31	14	120	205	116	21	746	45	165	288	402	16
American Crow	3802	109	235	270	295	163	136	10023	492	575	126	972	188	154	753	1834	122
Horned Lark	---	872	CW	---	---	2	2	45	---	---	46	296	---	---	200	289	7
Carolina Chickadee	1180	167	223	145	261	68	38	796	106	86	26	778	30	103	180	479	78
Black-capped Chickadee	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12	27	1	3	10	---
Chickadee sp.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	28	---	133	---	121	---
Tufted Titmouse	492	45	59	30	75	46	24	179	74	35	13	686	20	204	153	384	24
Red-breasted Nuthatch	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	1	11	2	---
White-breasted Nuthatch	80	24	15	18	43	20	27	37	29	13	4	428	26	51	101	250	37
Brown Creeper	51	12	9	4	6	7	7	23	5	15	1	51	---	3	7	34	2
Carolina Wren	458	28	48	63	28	71	4	275	68	34	CW	275	12	106	86	189	5
House Wren	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

	W. Central			Central Region								
	Clark Co. 19 Dec. 1998 (44)	Grand Lake St. Marys 20 Dec. 1998 (41)	Indian Lake 19 Dec. 1998 (42)	Buckeye Lake 19 Dec. 1998 (56)	Columbus 20 Dec. 1998 (55)	Delaware Reservoir 20 Dec. 1998 (52)	Hoover Reservoir 19 Dec. 1998 (53)	Killdeer Plains 27 Dec. 1998 (50)	Kingston 3 Jan. 1999 (58)	Lancaster 2 Jan. 1999 (57)	Mt. Gilead 2 Jan. 1999 (51)	O'Shaughnessy Reservoir 19 Dec. 1998 (54)
Winter Wren	---	2	2	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---
Golden-crowned Kinglet	15	9	10	3	43	1	3	2	5	5	---	3
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	---	---	---	---	CW	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Eastern Bluebird	5	---	2	22	40	57	29	12	---	6	---	23
Swainson's Thrush	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hermit Thrush	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---
American Robin	761	8	70	344	1343	1229	350	93	2	56	1	385
Gray Catbird	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Northern Mockingbird	8	---	---	11	51	4	7	5	1	2	---	13
Brown Thrasher	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
European Starling	2341	193	1694	5765	2578	3379	801	1297	361	250	9	840
American Pipit	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---
Cedar Waxwing	---	---	CW	6	42	321	---	1	---	---	---	18
Yellow-rumped Warbler	---	---	---	2	8	13	4	---	---	7	---	2
Pine Warbler	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Palm Warbler	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Black-and-white Warbler	---	---	1 *	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Common Yellowthroat	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wilson's Warbler	---	---	CW *	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Tanager sp.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Eastern Towhee	6	---	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	---
American Tree Sparrow	49	6	241	63	79	321	11	311	60	1	14	12
Chipping Sparrow	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Field Sparrow	1	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---
Savannah Sparrow	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	2	---	---	---
Fox Sparrow	---	---	---	---	3	1	---	---	---	1	---	---
Song Sparrow	44	37	102	86	226	96	35	29	24	24	6	21
Lincoln's Sparrow	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Swamp Sparrow	1	---	---	---	9	4	---	2	2	---	---	---
White-throated Sparrow	57	1	---	12	255	3	4	2	3	44	2	9
White-crowned Sparrow	---	---	---	36	4	6	1	6	7	6	3	---
Sparrow sp.	---	---	375	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dark-eyed Junco	99	42	80	74	536	227	115	114	43	332	75	71
Dark-eyed (Oregon) Junco	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Lapland Longspur	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	CW	---	---	---	---
Northern Cardinal	94	55	68	134	733	210	136	44	22	136	44	117
Red-winged Blackbird	---	---	1	97	---	---	---	300	450	---	2	---
Eastern Meadowlark	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	4	38	---	---	---
Rusty Blackbird	---	---	---	2	2	2	CW	---	26	---	---	---
Blackbird sp.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Common Grackle	1	---	---	1502	---	2	CW	---	72	12	1	---
Brown-headed Cowbird	1	1	---	3	---	30	CW	1	33	13	9	---
Purple Finch	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---
House Finch	35	14	17	140	314	190	138	205	---	200	73	96
Pine Siskin	---	---	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
American Goldfinch	65	13	20	36	403	203	225	160	9	65	59	190
House Sparrow	231	312	1000	227	1865	1253	300	417	96	146	23	522
total species	61	48	55	62	57	65	62	59	43	57	33	45
total individuals	25370	2341	5751	11896	18133	9554	6347	6708	2494	2567	491	4759
observers	14	9	15	17	43	17	20	14	2	14	1	6
party hours	33.50	20.50	39.50	27.00	90.75	62.00	38.75	48.25	??	25.50	4.00	18.00

	Southwest Region								Unglaciated Region								
	Cincinnati 12 Dec. 1998 (65)	Dayton 3 Jan. 1999 (60)	Hamilton-Fairfield 19 Dec. 1998 (62)	Ohio River (IN-OH-KY) 19 Dec. 1998 (64)	Oxford 19 Dec. 1998 (61)	Paint Creek Area 20 Dec. 1998 (66)	Preble Co. 18 Dec. 1998 (68)	Western Hamilton Co. 20 Dec. 1998 (63)	Adams Co. 19 Dec. 1998 (82)	Beaver Valley 19 Dec. 1998 (84)	Cadiz 1 Jan. 1999 (72)	Millersburg 19 Dec. 1998 (83)	New Lexington 20 Dec. 1998 (75)	Parkersburg 2 Jan. 1999 (79)	Portsmouth 26 Dec. 1998 (81)	Ragersville 29 Dec. 1998 (70)	Steubenville 19 Dec. 1998 (71)
Winter Wren	7	2	---	---	1	2	---	2	---	6	---	10	---	2	6	2	---
Golden-crowned Kinglet	210	6	22	12	12	34	3	78	77	119	2	209	3	9	19	180	2
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	4	---	1	1	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	6 *	---	2	15	---	2
Eastern Bluebird	150	23	32	55	59	110	13	39	177	49	38	567	70	51	155	484	6
Swainson's Thrush	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---
Hermit Thrush	7	2	---	---	5	---	---	6	4	1	---	3	---	---	2	7	---
American Robin	2228	292	134	398	379	114	85	1700	10232	51	52	3852	12	488	293	2146	1
Gray Catbird	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2 *	---	1	---	4	---
Northern Mockingbird	49	6	9	24	16	3	1	45	32	11	1	85	8	25	47	97	---
Brown Thrasher	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	2	1	---
European Starling	7771	932	1224	921	1076	4672	1416	10883	3872	1220	525	1100	170	573	1793	11644	198
American Pipit	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	54	36	---	---	259*	---
Cedar Waxwing	11	40	---	11	20	1	---	4	542	---	---	451	---	30	36	100	---
Yellow-rumped Warbler	127	---	---	23	14	33	1	141	538	4	---	73	18	35	11	46	---
Pine Warbler	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 *	---	---	---	---	---
Palm Warbler	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 *	---	---	---	---	---
Black-and-white Warbler	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Common Yellowthroat	---	---	---	1 *+	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 *	---	---	---	2 *	---
Wilson's Warbler	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tanager sp.	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Eastern Towhee	39	1	3	15	10	4	1	15	6	14	---	93	3	40	52	48	---
American Tree Sparrow	290	307	176	182	85	77	3	217	33	52	36	2531	21	14	4	1654	94
Chipping Sparrow	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	3	---	---
Field Sparrow	26	2	6	19	3	4	---	18	14	4	---	43	6	7	15	54	7
Savannah Sparrow	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	12	---
Fox Sparrow	8	3	---	1	4	1	1	3	2	---	---	7	---	6	2	2	---
Song Sparrow	702	166	128	382	6	99	15	818	135	111	2	1062	39	379	122	1036	26
Lincoln's Sparrow	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 *	---	1 *+	---	1 *	---
Swamp Sparrow	49	---	9	79	---	6	2	172	1	18	---	32	1	16	7	26	---
White-throated Sparrow	692	153	115	185	96	18	4	625	77	96	2	400	7	154	114	329	1
White-crowned Sparrow	28	1	5	191	6	36	10	184	108	47	2	1071	10	18	20	783	1
Sparrow sp.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dark-eyed Junco	485	321	51	115	303	355	114	248	619	269	214	2274	79	768	492	1806	49
Dark-eyed (Oregon) Junco	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lapland Longspur	---	21	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Northern Cardinal	1131	242	184	297	236	185	36	804	255	108	41	1945	95	514	272	1441	54
Red-winged Blackbird	436	1	239	116	---	---	---	82	8	155	---	236	1	CW	2	18	---
Eastern Meadowlark	11	5	---	---	---	21	---	---	74	14	---	6	4	---	31	50	CW
Rusty Blackbird	1	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	CW	3	50	---
Blackbird sp.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	550	---	---	---	348	---
Common Grackle	4	7	30	---	---	75	186	4203	66	1950	2	5	---	3	11	CW	---
Brown-headed Cowbird	25	23	97	124	---	---	20	231	254	1	---	573	5	6	---	101	---
Purple Finch	3	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	4	---	---	1	---	4	42	---	---
House Finch	240	186	55	12	97	21	28	66	93	59	4	349	41	268	208	440	3
Pine Siskin	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	2	---	---	2	8	1	---
American Goldfinch	739	141	115	130	82	98	12	715	1410	24	10	629	11	215	111	499	40
House Sparrow	686	345	163	115	143	143	156	560	426	36	78	1961	50	220	270	1419	112
total species	83	76	58	61	62	74	63	70	77	61	46	91	52	70	80	78	40
total individuals	28830	7708	6210	5947	4605	9621	3721	37293	22370	5967	1753	32507	1822	6048	7806	35253	1472
observers	76	31	12	10	50	6	19	21	25	10	8	80	9	18	23	56	11
party hours	??	61.00	??	27.50	150.00	34.50	27.25	??	??	36.75	22.50	278.00	25.75	30.25	86.50	214.25	40.00



The 1998-99 Christmas Bird Count areas. Numbers within circles correspond to count numbers in the preceding article. Circles without numbers indicate those counts which were not conducted during the 1998-99 season, but were conducted during the 1997-98 season.

These blue-morph Snow Geese were photographed on 26 February 1999 along the old Cedar Point causeway, Erie Co. Photo by Gary Meszaros.

☐ ***A friendly reminder...***

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