

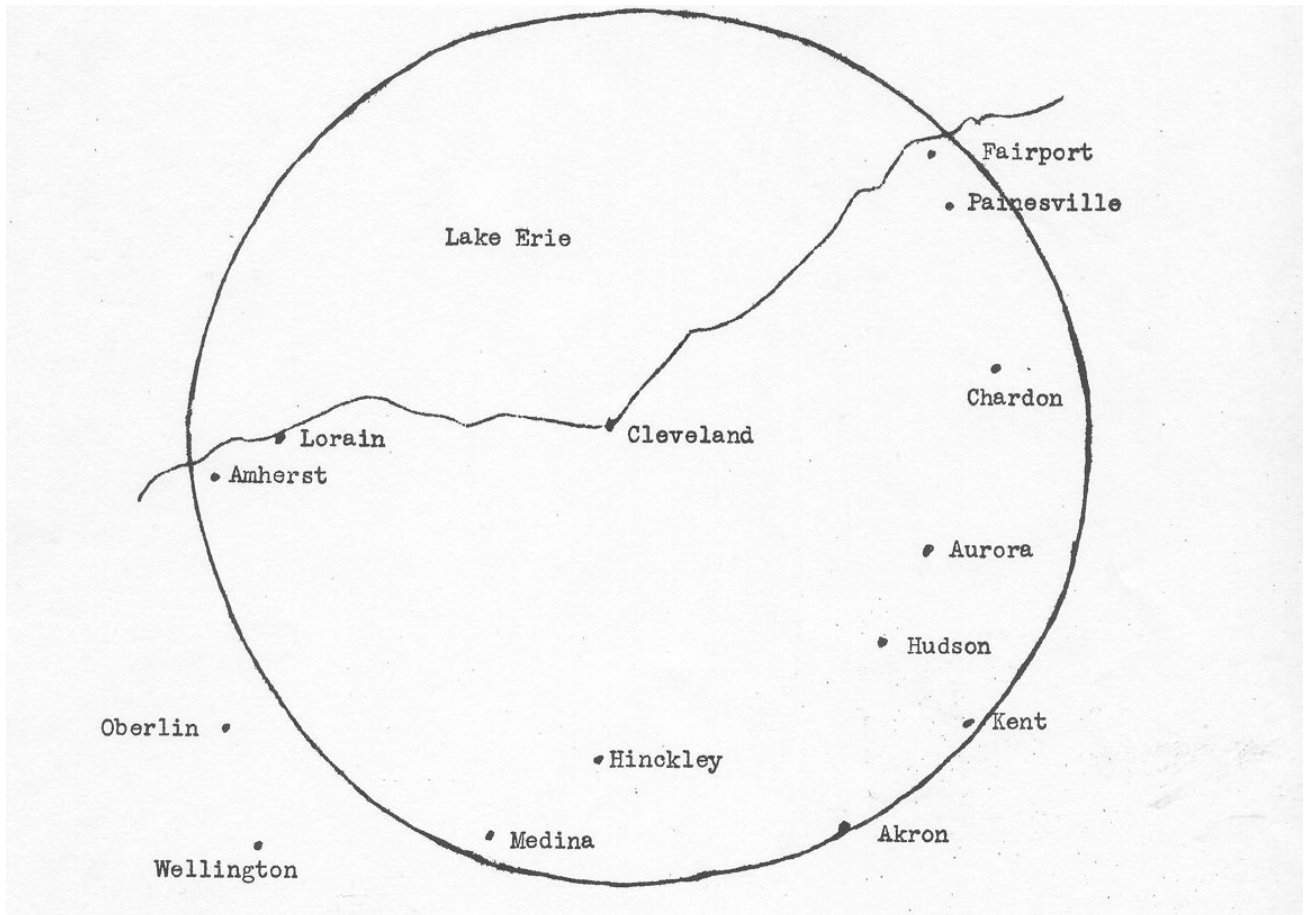
THE CLEVELAND BIRD CALENDAR

Founded by Francis H. Herrick
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THE KIRTLAND BIRD CLUB

In Cooperation With
The Cleveland Bird Club Inc.

The Cleveland Region
(For Bird Calendar Records)
(The circle has a thirty mile radius)



At
The Cleveland Museum of Natural History
2717 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland 15, Ohio

THE CLEVELAND BIRD CALENDAR

Summer Nesting Number

Issued October 2, 1948

Edited by Arthur B. Williams

Since our last issue (March-April-May) the following species, new to this year's list, have been added to the 1948 record – American Egret, Yellow-crowned Night Heron, Black-bellied Plover, Hudsonian Curlew, Baird's Sandpiper, Forster's Tern. This brings our total for the year to date to 228 species, taking into account a correction of the figure 223 reported in our last issue, making this figure 222. Last year at this time the count was 224, and strangely enough, this was the record for 1946 and 1945 at this time also!

As usual we are short on marsh bird records, having received no reports of the Least Bittern, Virginia Rail, Prairie Marsh Wren, or Short-billed Marsh Wren for the period covered by this issue. Nor were there any reports of the Migrant Shrike having been observed during the period. As to the marsh birds, we can fill out the picture somewhat by referring to the records from neighboring localities (See Interesting or Unusual Records, p. 3).

Four breeding bird population studies are presented herewith. We regret that Carl Hamann was unable, because of illness, to make his usual complete and interesting study of his swamp forest area near Aurora. On the other hand, we are glad to welcome a new worker in this field – Mrs. Lida H. Whittier – who has made a most interesting study of the nesting birds of a portion of Camp Julia Crowell – the campsite of the Cleveland Girl Scouts near West Richfield.

CHECK LIST OF BIRDS OF THE CLEVELAND REGION

The "write ups" for all species of birds of which we have any record for the Cleveland Region have now been completed and mimeographed. Copies are now in the hands of Kirtland Bird Club members and others for criticism and emendation. They will be reviewed also by a special committee of the Club before final decisions are made as to what records may be admitted or rejected in preparing the copy for publication. Meanwhile it is important that we have the cooperation of everyone in making this list full, complete and as accurate as our combined present knowledge permits. Many very helpful suggestions and additions to the mimeographed records have already been received, and we shall hope for and welcome many more.

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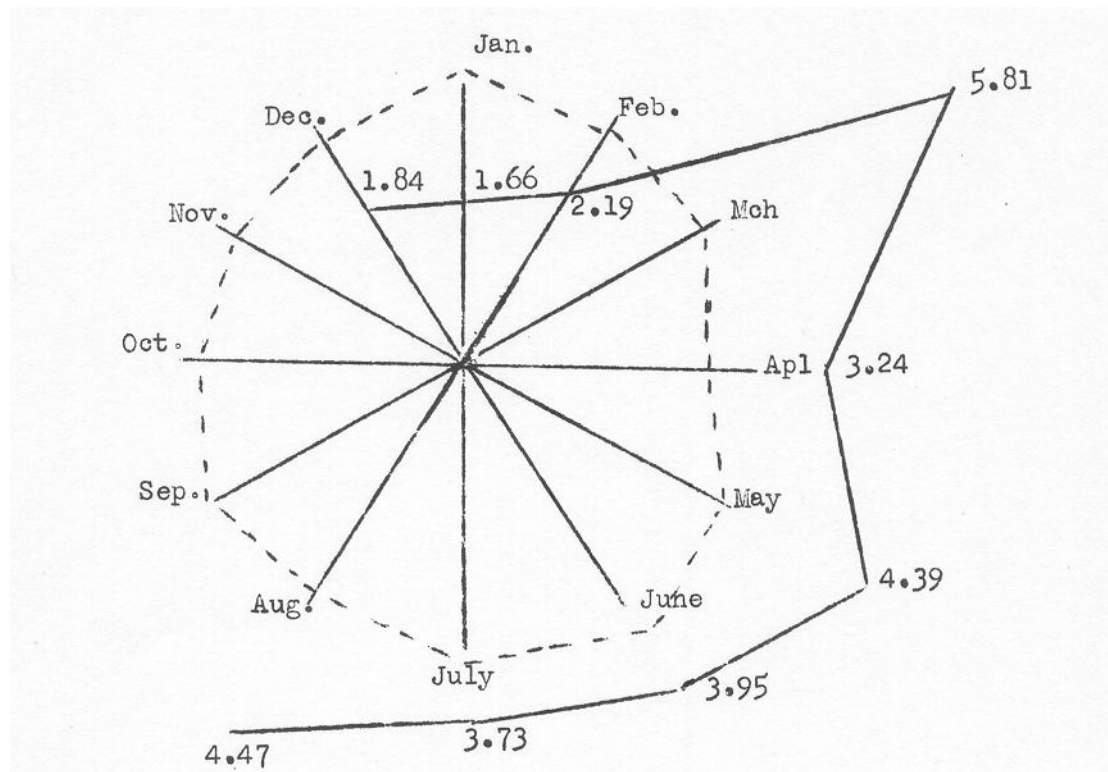
SUMMARY OF WEATHER CONDITIONS

June – Temperature near normal. Dry most of the month, but thundershowers in latter half produced an excess of moisture for the month.

July – Generally hot and humid, with a downpour (2.28 inches) of rain on the 26th which produced an excess of moisture for the month.

August – Rather cool during most of month, but developing a real heat wave from the 22nd to the 29th. On August 27 the official Weather Bureau temperature rose to 102° - an all time 78-year record for August. Precipitation above normal, though most of it fell on the 11th and 19th. There was a hail storm on the 12th.

Details of monthly precipitation are shown graphically on the chart below. Each spoke of the wheel, from center to circumference, represents 3 inches of water. The dotted line connects the points which show "normal" or average precipitation for each month. The solid line connects points showing the actual precipitation for the months of 1947-48 indicated. Figures are records of U. S. Weather Bureau located at the Cleveland Airport.



INTERESTING OR UNUSUAL RECORDS

Loon – Although no loons were reported from the Cleveland region, it is interesting to note one seen at Pymatuning July 26, and one at Sandusky Bay July 28.

Gannet – Two birds in adult plumage reported at Fairport Harbor August 29 by George King.

American Egret – Reported in small numbers (1 to 3) from the middle of July to the middle of August. Present throughout August in flocks of 20 to 36 at Wingfoot Lake, and at Pymatuning Reservoir as early as July 10 (27).

Little Blue Heron – Reported at Wingfoot Lake from July 27 to August 28 in groups of 4, 5 and 6. J. E. Lieftinck, R. W. Dexter, Mrs. L. R. Fulmer.

Snowy Egret – One bird reported at Wingfoot Lake August 4, 14, 21, 28 by John E. Lieftinck.

Yellow-crowned Night Heron – Two birds in immature plumage observed first by Richard Klein at the “Lily Pond” at east end of Lower Shaker Lake August 8, and were seen almost daily from that time throughout the remainder of the month and were studied closely by most of our local bird students. There were good opportunities for comparison with immature black-crowned night herons present at the same time and place. Two immature yellow-crowned night herons were also reported at Wingfoot Lake August 14 by J. E. Lieftinck.

Hudsonian Curlew – One reported seen near the Coast Guard Station, Richmond Beach, July 18, by George King.

White-rumped Sandpiper – One seen at Mosquito Creek August 19 by C. F. Hamann.

Stilt Sandpiper – Two seen at Mosquito Creek August 22 by Marjorie Ramisch.

Northern Phalarope – One seen at Mosquito Creek August 19 by C. F. Hamann.

Forster’s Tern – Two reported seen at Fairport Harbor August 29 by George King.

While we have no records within our regional boundaries for several species which regularly occur here, we can piece out the picture a bit with records from neighboring localities as follows:

Least Bittern – Reported at Wingfoot Lake July 27 (4), August 4 (3), 5 (2), 14 (2).

Virginia Rail – One reported at Mosquito Creek August 30.

Prairie Marsh Wren – One reported at Pymatuning July 26; one reported at Wingfoot Lake August 4.

Short-billed Marsh Wren – One reported at Pymatuning July 26.

Cliff Swallow – 95 reported at Pymatuning July 26; 2 at Mosquito Creek August 19, and 3 at same place August 28.

SPECIES OCCURRENCE RECORDS
(within 30 miles of Cleveland Public Square)

Breeding Species
(Permanent Resident Species are starred)

Pied-billed Grebe – June 11 (1), 12 (2), 19 (1), 26 (3); July 5 (1), 18 (1), 25 (5); August 5 (2), 13 (1).

Great Blue Heron – Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Eastern Green Heron – Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Black-crowned Night Heron – June 12 (2), 19 (1) 26 (2); July 2 (1), 5 (1), 18 (1), 19 (1), 24 (2), 25 (3); August 1 (6), 5 (2), 8 (2), 10 (1), 18 (2), 22 (2).

American Bittern – June 11 (1), 12 (2); July 7 (2), 17 (1), 18 (2), 25 (1); August 9 (2), 14 (2), 18 (1).

Common Mallard – June 11 (1), 12 (1); July 2 (1), 25 (6); August 9 (45), 13 (2).

Black Duck – June 27 (7); August 13 (4), 19 (5).

Blue-winged Teal – June 5 (1), 12 (1); July 10 (1); August 1 (1), 5 (1), 8 (1), 9 (4).

Wood Duck – Regularly recorded June-July-August.

- Eastern Turkey Vulture – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- *Sharp-shinned Hawk – June 13 (1).
- *Cooper's Hawk – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- *Eastern Red-tailed Hawk – August 9 (2), 10 (1).
- *Northern Red-shouldered Hawk – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- Northern Bald Eagle – August 15 (1).
- *Marsh Hawk – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- *Eastern Sparrow Hawk – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- *Appalachian Ruffed Grouse – August 8 (5).
- *Eastern Bobwhite – Regularly recorded June-July. August 5 (1).
- *Ring-necked Pheasant – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- Florida Gallinule – June 11 (1); July 2 (7).
- American Coot – June 11 (1), 12 (1).
- Killdeer – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- American Woodcock – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- Wilson's Snipe – June 19 (1); July 18 (1), 25 (1).
- Upland Plover – June 5 (2), 12 (1), 20 (2), 27 (1); July 4 (2).
- Spotted Sandpiper – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- *Rock Dove – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- *Eastern Mourning Dove – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo – June 12 (2); July 5 (1), 18 (1).
- Black-billed Cuckoo – June 13 (1); July 16 (1), 23 (1), 29 (1); August 10 (1).
- *American Barn Owl – June 12 (2); July 7 (3), 25 (1).
- *Eastern Screech Owl – June 6 (1); July 3 (1), 4 (2), 5 (4), 10 (4), 11 (1), 18 (1); August 22 (1).
- *Great Horned Owl – July 13 – August 31 (1) on lawn every evening, Waite Hill, Willoughby (Sherwin).
- *Northern Barred Owl – June 12 (1); July 4 (1), 16 (1), 18 (1); August 14 (1).
- Eastern Whip-poor-will – July 24 (1).
- Eastern Nighthawk – Regularly recorded June-July-August. August 21 (40).
- Chimney Swift – Regularly recorded June-July-August. August 24 (1000).
- Ruby-throated Hummingbird – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- Eastern Belted Kingfisher – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- Northern Flicker – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- *Northern Pileated Woodpecker – June 12 (1); July 1 (1), 25 (1).
- *Red-bellied Woodpecker – August 6 (1), 14 (1).
- Eastern Red-headed Woodpecker – Regularly recorded June. July 18 (1), 25 (6); August 22 (1).
- *Eastern Hairy Woodpecker – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- *Northern Downy Woodpecker – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- Eastern Kingbird – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- Northern Crested Flycatcher – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- Eastern Phoebe – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- Acadian Flycatcher – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- Alder Flycatcher – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- Eastern Wood Pewee – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- Prairie Horned Lark – July 11 (1).
- Tree Swallow – June 11 (18), 12 (8), 25 (2); July 25 (2).
- American Bank Swallow – June 25 (4); July 2 (50); August 1 (1).
- Eastern Rough-winged Swallow – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- Barn Swallow – June 5 (4), 12 (1); regularly recorded July; August 15 (2), 19 (10).
- Purple Martin – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- *Northern Blue Jay – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- Eastern Crow – Regularly recorded June-July-August.

- *Northern Black-capped Chickadee – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- *Tufted Titmouse – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- *White-breasted Nuthatch – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- Ohio House Wren – Regularly recorded June-July to August 22 (3).
- *Carolina Wren – June 5 (2), 19 (1); July 5 (1), 18 (2), 25 (1); August 1 (1), 5 (2), 22 (1).
- Catbird – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- Eastern Brown Thrasher – Regularly recorded June-July to August 8 (2).
- Eastern Robin – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- Wood Thrush – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- Veery – June 2 (1), 12 (1), 25 (4), 26 (2), 27 (3); July 5 (1), 25 (1), 29 (2).
- Eastern Bluebird – Regularly recorded June-July to August 22 (3).
- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher – June 11 (1); July 25 (1); August 10 (1), 16 (1).
- Cedar Waxwing – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- *Starling – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- Yellow-throated Vireo – June 5 (1), 11 (2), 12 (1); July 2 (1), 16 (1), 29 (1).
- Red-eyed Vireo – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- Eastern Warbling Vireo – June 11 (3), 12 (5), 25 (2); July 2 (1), 3 (1); August 19 (1).
- Prothonotary Warbler – June 11 (5), 12 (2); July 25 (1); August 1 (2), 8 (4), 15 (6).
- Blue-winged Warbler – June 2 (1), 5 (1), 25 (2), 26 (1), 27 (5); July 5 (2), 18 (2), 24 (1), 25 (2), 29 (3); August 14 (2), 23 (1).
- Eastern Yellow Warbler – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- Black-throated Green Warbler – June 27 (1); July 1 (1), 2 (1), 18 (3); August 15 (3).
- Cerulean Warbler – Regularly recorded June-July to August 15 (2).
- Ovenbird – Regularly recorded June-July. August 15 (2).
- Louisiana Waterthrush – June 5 (1), 25 (1), 27 (1); August 18 (2).
- Northern Yellowthroat – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- Yellow-breasted Chat – June 11 (1); August 1 (1).
- Hooded Warbler – June 27 (8); July 1 (3), 17 (1), 18 (3); August 15 (12), 22 (1).
- American Redstart – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- *English Sparrow – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- Bobolink – Regularly recorded June-July. August 22 (4).
- Eastern Meadowlark – Regularly recorded June-July. August 15 (1), 22 (4).
- Eastern Red-winged Blackbird – Regularly recorded June-July to August 22 (301).
- Baltimore Oriole – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- Bronzed Grackle – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- Eastern Cowbird – Regularly recorded June-July to August 23 (1).
- Scarlet Tanager – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- *Eastern Cardinal – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- Rose-breasted Grosbeak – Regularly recorded June-July to August 23 (2).
- Indigo Bunting – Regularly recorded June-July to August 19 (1).
- *Eastern Goldfinch – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- Red-eyed Towhee – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- Southern Savannah Sparrow – Regularly recorded June-July.
- Eastern Grasshopper Sparrow – Regularly recorded June-July.
- Western Henslow's Sparrow – Regularly recorded June 25 through July. August 1 (6), 8 (4), 22 (6).
- Eastern Vesper Sparrow – June 5 (2), 13 (1), 19 (1); July 5 (1), 25 (1); August 15 (1).
- Eastern Chipping Sparrow – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- Eastern Field Sparrow – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
- Eastern Swamp Sparrow – June 11 (3), 25 (2); July 16 (3), 29 (6); August 10 (2).
- Mississippi Song Sparrow – Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Migrant and Vagrant Species

Gannet – August 29 (2) (King).

American Egret – July 17 (2), 18 (3), 19 (1), 20 (1), 25 (2), 31 (1); August 14 (1).

Yellow-crowned Night Heron – Two immature birds first noted August 8 and continuously present through August thereafter.

American Pintail – August 14 (1).

Red-breasted Merganser – June 1-5 (1) (Bird released at North Chagrin Pond).

American Osprey – June 17 (1).

Semipalmated Plover – August 13 (2), 15 (14), 22 (7), 29 (5).

Black-bellied Plover – August 15 (1).

Ruddy Turnstone – August 13 (2), 29 (1).

Hudsonian Curlew – July 18 (1) (King).

Eastern Solitary Sandpiper – July 24 (3); August 1 (5), 5 (3), 8 (1), 9 (2), 18 (2), 22 (1), 29 (1).

Greater Yellowlegs – June 5 (1).

Lesser Yellowlegs – June 12 (1); July 18 (2), 25 (1); August 8 (1), 15 (1), 22 (1), 29 (1).

Baird's Sandpiper – August 22 (2) (Newman).

Least Sandpiper – June 12 (1), 26 (1); July 5 (1), 24 (1); August 1 (1), 15 (9), 22 (2), 29 (1).

Semipalmated Sandpiper – August 13 (1), 15 (2), 22 (4), 29 (2).

Sanderling – July 18 (7); August 15 (12).

American Herring Gull – June 5 (4); July 19 (4); August 8 (11), 13 (16), 15 (2), 22 (2), 29 (4).

Ring-billed Gull – July 18 (4); August 4 (6), 6 (7), 8 (7), 13 (14), 15 (56), 20 (10), 22 (2).

Bonaparte's Gull – August 3 (1), 4 (3), 6 (8), 8 (96), 13 (1), 15 (166), 20 (10), 22 (200), 29 (133).

Forster's Tern – August 29 (2) (King).

Common Tern – August 8 (8), 15 (11), 20 (5), 22 (3), 29 (5).

Least Flycatcher – July 25 (1) (Davies).

Eastern Olive-sided Flycatcher – August 1 (1) (Lieftinck).

Red-breasted Nuthatch – August 22 (1), 23 (1).

Eastern Winter Wren – June 24 (2) (Dexter).

Olive-backed Thrush – August 29 (1), 30 (1).

Black and White Warbler – June 11 (4); August 29 (1).

Tennessee Warbler – August 30 (1).

Magnolia Warbler – August 29 (1).

Black-throated Blue Warbler – August 30 (1).

Bay-breasted Warbler – August 30 (5).

Black-poll'd Warbler – August 29 (1).

Western Palm Warbler – August 30 (1).

Wilson's Warbler – August 30 (1).

Canada Warbler – August 20 (1), 22 (1).

Eastern Purple Finch – July 28 (1); August 3 (3) (See Field Notes, p. 14).

Slate-colored Junco – June 3 (1).

White-throated Sparrow – August 22 (2).

Eastern Fox Sparrow – August 22 (1).

BREEDING BIRD POPULATION STUDIES

I.

Small pond and border. Total area 15.3 acres (with 4½ acres of water, ½ acre of cattails)

Location: Southwest corner of North Chagrin Reservation of Cleveland Metropolitan Parks.

Census by Vera Carrothers

Breeding Bird Population

<u>Species</u>	<u>Pairs</u>
Red-winged Blackbird	19
Alder Flycatcher	7
Catbird	7
Yellow Warbler	6
Towhee	6
Song Sparrow	6
Robin	5
Field Sparrow	5
Northern Yellowthroat	3
Cedar Waxwing	2
Blue-winged Warbler	2
Black Duck	1
Virginian Rail	1
Mourning Dove	1
Black-billed Cuckoo	1
Phoebe	1
Brown Thrasher	1
Cowbird	<u>1</u>
Total pairs	75
Number of species	18
Density (pairs per 100 acres)	490

Comment

The proportion of red-wing nests destroyed is about the same as in the last two years, 25 out of 37. I still don't know any more about the predator than I did 6 years ago.

The Virginia Rail's nest was torn down on one side on May 22 in just the way most of the red-wing nests are destroyed. I think the rails left the pond instead of building again.

The Long-billed Marsh Wren stayed from May 11 to 20. He built two dummy nests and then left.

A bird not previously found in the area was the Blue-winged Warbler.

This is the first year there were no goldfinches.

II.

Oak-hickory forest. Total area approximately 50 acres.

Location – Brecksville Reservation of Cleveland Metropolitan Parks.

Coverage – April 21, May 12, 19, June 14, 26, July 3. Total hours – 30,

Census by Harold E. Wallin

Breeding Bird Population

<u>Species</u>	<u>Pairs</u>
Redstart	20
Ovenbird	16
Cerulean Warbler	14
Wood Thrush	11
Red-eyed Vireo	11
Scarlet Tanager	8
Chickadee	7
Acadian Flycatcher	4
White-breasted Nuthatch	4
Hooded Warbler	4
Tufted Titmouse	3
Louisiana Waterthrush	3
Wood Pewee	2
Yellow-throated Vireo	2
Cardinal	1
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	1
Indigo Bunting	<u>1</u>
Total pairs	112
Number of species	17
Density (pairs per 100 acres)	224

Visitors

Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Great Horned Owl (1 young), Black-billed Cuckoo, Crested Flycatcher, Cowbird, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.

Comment

Due to presence of a park boulevard cutting through the area certain woods edge birds have been included from time to time. This is the case with the Indigo Bunting in this report.

III.

Wooded Ravine and Lake, part of Girl Scout Camp, located one mile west of West Richfield, Ohio, 18 miles south of Cleveland Public Square. Approximately 45 acres. Area lies on west-facing slope of the valley of the East Branch of Rocky River, at an elevation of from 1100 to 1250 feet above sea level, and consists of two streams and small lake surrounded by hills occupied by beech-maple forest, while in the valleys and along the stream are willows, sassafras, tulip, red maple, American hornbeam, American elm, black walnut and butternut. Includes house and lodge with small landscaped area, but not forest edge. Very little disturbance of natural conditions has occurred.

Coverage – April 25, May 2, 9, 16, 23, June 1, 7. Total hours – 23.

Census by Lida H. Whittier

Breeding Bird Population

<u>Species</u>	<u>Pairs</u>
Red-eyed Vireo	10
Ovenbird	9
Wood Thrush	6
Phoebe	4
Wood Pewee	4
Redstart	4
Scarlet Tanager	4
Crested Flycatcher	3
Catbird	3
Cardinal	3
Towhee	3
Acadian Flycatcher	2
Blue-winged Warbler	2
Cerulean Warbler	2
Louisiana Waterthrush	2
Northern Yellowthroat	2
Hooded Warbler	2
Song Sparrow	2
Downy Woodpecker	1
Kingbird	1
Chickadee	1
Tufted Titmouse	1
House Wren	1
Robin	1
Yellow Warbler	1
Baltimore Oriole	1
Cowbird	1
Chipping Sparrow	<u>1</u>
Total pairs	<u>77</u>
Number of species	28
Density (pairs per 100 acres)	170

Visitors

Green Heron, Turkey Vulture, Cooper's Hawk, Ruffed Grouse, Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Hairy Woodpecker, Crow, White-breasted Nuthatch, Yellow-throated Vireo, Warbling Vireo

IV.

Climax Beech-Maple-Hemlock forest. A tract of approximately 65 acres, located in the North Chagrin Reservation of the Cleveland Metropolitan Park System 16 miles east of Cleveland, Ohio. Study began in 1932. Area fully described in previous reports.

Coverage – May 13, 19, 22, June 3, 13, 15, 28. Total hours – 27.

Census by Arthur B. Williams

Breeding Bird Population

<u>Species</u>	<u>Pairs</u>
Red-eyed Vireo	20
Ovenbird	19
Hooded Warbler	14
Wood Thrush	11
Redstart	10
Scarlet Tanager	6
Wood Pewee	4
Cerulean Warbler	4
White-breasted Nuthatch	4
Downy Woodpecker	3
Crested Flycatcher	3
Acadian Flycatcher	3
Chickadee	3
Louisiana Waterthrush	3
Hairy Woodpecker	2
Black-throated Green Warbler	2
Cowbird	2
Cardinal	2
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	2
Red-bellied Woodpecker	1
Phoebe	1
Tufted Titmouse	<u>1</u>
Total pairs	120
Number of species	22
Density (pairs per 100 acres)	185

Comment

The barred owl, pileated woodpecker, and blue jay apparently nested outside the area this year, but were occasional visitors to it throughout the season. I have no explanation for the spectacular decrease in tufted titmouse numbers. Over the past 15 years there have been an average of 5.8 pairs of titmice nesting in the area.

INTERESTING RECORDS FROM NEIGHBORING LOCALITIES

Sandusky

July 28 – Loon 1, Pied-billed Grebe 7, Great Blue Heron 2, Green Heron 1, Black-crowned Night Heron 1, American Bittern 1, Black Duck 3, Turkey Vulture 3, Sharp-shinned Hawk 1, Red-shouldered Hawk 1, Bald Eagle 2, Marsh Hawk 1, Sparrow Hawk 2, Bobwhite 1, Florida Gallinule 12, Coot 7, Solitary Sandpiper 3, Red-bellied Woodpecker 1, Red-headed Woodpecker 1, Carolina Wren 2, Cerulean Warbler 1, Savannah Sparrow 1 – F. J. Ackermann.

Wingfoot Lake

Great Blue Heron, July 27 (8), August 5 (10), American Egret, July 27 (20), August 4 (22), 5 (24), 14 (24), 28 (36); Little Blue Heron, July 27 (4), August 4 (5), 5 (4), 14 (5), 21 (6), 28 (4); Snowy Egret, August 4 (1), 14 (1), 21 (1), 28 (1) (Liefstinck); Black-crowned Night Heron July 27 (10), August 4 (100), 5 (8), 14 (150), 21 (80), 28 (40); Yellow-crowned Night Heron, August 14 (2) (Liefstinck); Least Bittern, July 27 (4), August 4 (3), 5 (2), 14 (2); Green-winged Teal, August 21 (1); Wood Duck, August 4 (2), 14 (3), 21 (2); Red-shouldered Hawk, August 5 (2); Marsh Hawk, July 27 (1); Sora, August 4 (1), 14 (2), 21 (3); Florida Gallinule, July 27 (6), August 5 (4); Wilson's Snipe, July 27 (1), August 5 (1); Solitary Sandpiper, July 27 (6), August 5 (4); Pectoral Sandpiper, July 27 (6), August 5 (4); Least Sandpiper, July 27 (8), August 5 (6); Semipalmated Sandpiper, July 27 (4); Western Sandpiper, August 4 (2); Sanderling, August 14 (1); Prairie Marsh Wren, August 4 (1) – J. E. Liefstinck, Mrs. L. R. Fulmer, R. W. Dexter.

Mosquito Creek

Great Blue Heron, July 31 (4), August 3 (30), 19 (22), 30 (10); American Bittern, August 30 (2); Green-winged Teal, August 3 (1); Cooper's Hawk, August 22 (1); Bald Eagle, August 3 (2), 19 (1), 22 (1), 28 (1); Marsh Hawk, August 3 (1), 22 (1), 30 (1); Virginia Rail, August 30 (1); Semipalmated Plover, July 31 (4), August 3 (10), 19 (10), 22 (15), 30 (3); Black-bellied Plover, August 30 (1) (Hamann); Wilson's Snipe, August 28 (1); Upland Plover, August 28 (1); Solitary Sandpiper, July 31 (4), August 3 (2), 19 (4), 22 (1), 30 (2); Greater Yellowlegs, August 30 (1); Lesser Yellowlegs, July 31 (3), August 3 (10), 19 (8), 22 (12), 30 (6); Pectoral Sandpiper, July 31 (4), August 3 (6), 19 (30), 22 (40), 30 (12); White-rumped Sandpiper, August 19 (1) (Hamann); Stilt Sandpiper, August 22 (2) (Ramisch); Least Sandpiper, August 19 (2), 22 (20); Dowitcher, August 3 (1), 19 (6), 22 (20), 28 (2); Semipalmated Sandpiper, July 31 (3), August 3 (16), 19 (25), 22 (50), 30 (1); Sanderling, August 28 (1); Northern Phalarope, August 19 (1) (Hamann); Ring-billed Gull, August 22 (9); Bank Swallow, August 19 (1000); Cliff Swallow, August 19 (2), 28 (3); Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, August 22 (4); Red-winged Blackbird, August 19 (2000), 22 (200); Savannah Sparrow, August 19 (25), 22 (15) – Marjorie Ramisch, Carl F. Hamann, John E. Liefstinck.

Pymatuning Reservoir

July 10 – 27 American Egrets (reported to Owen Davies by naturalist)

July 26 – Loon 1, Great Blue Heron 7, Green Heron 1, Blue-winged Teal 6, Red-tailed Hawk 3, Marsh Hawk 3, Bobwhite 1, Florida Gallinule 1, Semipalmated Plover 2, Solitary Sandpiper 3, Pectoral Sandpiper 20, Least Sandpiper 25, Semipalmated Sandpiper 2, Bank Swallow 20, Rough-winged Swallow 52, Barn Swallow 30, Cliff Swallow 95, Purple Martin 2, Prairie Marsh Wren 1, Short-billed Marsh Wren 1, Bobolink 12, Red-winged Blackbird 200, Vesper Sparrow 5, Swamp Sparrow 4 – Margaret E. Perner.

August 23 – American Egret 3, Great Blue Heron 8 – F. N. Shankland.

NESTING RECORDS

- American Bittern – Waite Hill, Willoughby, July 7, 2 young birds – Margaret H. Sherwin.
- Mallard – Aurora Pond, July 25, 6 young about three-quarters grown – R. W. Hill.
- Black Duck – North Chagrin, normal female with male with considerable green on head and curly tail feathers, June 27, female appeared with 6 young – Vera Carrothers.
- Mentor Marsh, May 23, 4 eggs; June 5, nest broken up, 1 whole egg and 5 broken shells, one with damp yolk clinging to it – Kay F. Booth.
- Wood Duck – Four miles south of Elyria, June 2, female and 8 young not more than 2 days old, on woodland pond – Frank M. Phelps.
- Waite Hill, Willoughby July 7 (62) August 9 (60), about 4 families, mothers and small ducks – Margaret H. Sherwin.
- Turkey Vulture – Hinckley Lake, June 3, nest with 2 well-incubated eggs in hollow log in heavy woods; June 13, eggs still unhatched – F. M. Phelps, W. E. Scheele, R. J. Kula.
- Florida Gallinule – Aurora Pond, July 2, female with 6 young – Margaret Perner.
- Killdeer – Rocky River, June 6, 3 downy young following parents in garden; June 13, young still in same area – Owen Davies, Jr.
- Mourning Dove – Aurora, June 28, adult on nest in spruce tree 5' up, second nesting; July 8, 2 eggs; July 13, 2 young 5-6 days old – C. F. Hamann.
- Black-billed Cuckoo – North Chagrin, July 23, 29, incubating 2 eggs; nest later deserted – Vera Carrothers.
- Screech Owl – Lakewood, July 10, nest in hollow tree containing 4 young – Fred J. Ackerman.
- Great Horned Owl – Willoughby, February, eggs laid; May 15, young left nest – Frank N. Shankland.
- Nighthawk – Kent, July 15, fledgling banded on roof of college building; rested in direct sunlight on roof during daytime for about 10 days – Ralph W. Dexter.
- Cleveland Heights, July 17, fledgling on basement window sill of apartment house, gray down still on forehead – Donald L. Newman.
- Ruby-throated Hummingbird – Willoughby, August 2, nest on maple branch 20' up; August 4, young birds had flown – Frank N. Shankland.
- Flicker – Aurora Pond, June 11, nest 20' up in dead tree 100' from shore, adult feeding young – Adela Gaede.
- Hairy Woodpecker – Aurora Pond, June 11, nest in new hole in stub at top of beech tree 45' up – C. F. Hamann.
- Downy Woodpecker – Shaker Lakes, May 11, male carrying food to young in hole in dead stub of beech tree about 30' up, female nearby; May 12, 13, 14, 15, young heard – Donald L. Newman.
- Kingbird – Aurora Pond, June 11, nest in dead shrub 200' from shore, adult feeding young – Adela Gaede.
- Phoebe – North Chagrin, June 6, 9 eggs; July 5, young – Vera Carrothers.
- Acadian Flycatcher – Hinckley Lake, June 3, nest with 1 egg on horizontal limb of small beech overhanging brook – Frank M. Phelps.
- Alder Flycatcher – Aurora, July 16 nest in hawthorn 5' up, 3 young left nest as it was approached, adults present. Two other nests found with 3 young each, one set recently hatched, the other half grown – C. F. Hamann.
- Bank Swallow – Between Painesville and North Madison on Route 30, colony of 100 birds nesting in sand bank at side of road – Owen Davies, Jr.
- Rough-winged Swallow – Shaker Lakes, July 10, parents feeding 5 fledglings perched on telephone wires – Donald L. Newman.
- Wood Thrush – Aurora Pond, June 11, nest in maple sapling 8' up containing one cold thrush egg and 2 cold cowbird eggs – Carl F. Hamann.

Bluebird – Avon, July 3, adults feeding 3 young in box 7' up – Owen Davies.

Cedar Waxwing – Aurora, August 10, nest in hawthorn 8' up, female (?) incubating 1 egg – Carl F. Hamann.

- Avon, July 3, adults building nest 15' up in silver maple – Owen Davies.
- Elyria, June 17, 3 nests, one 7' up in wild crab, 4 eggs; two far out on horizontal limbs of trees, 12-15' up, birds sitting on both – Frank M. Phelps.

Prothonotary Warbler – Aurora Pond, June 11, nest in top of yellow birch stub 8' above water, parents carrying food to hole and apparently feeding young – Carl F. Hamann.

- Aurora Pond, June 12, adults feeding young in nest reported May 29 (Bird Calendar 44-2, p. 11) – Adela Gaede.
- Black Brook, female feeding 4 young all on same twig – George King.

Blue-winged Warbler – Elyria, May 24, nest under construction 3" off ground in base of thick clump of elm sprouts at edge of woods; June 2, nest with 5 fresh eggs – Frank M. Phelps.

Yellow Warbler – Aurora Pond, June 11, nest in wild apple tree 8' up, 3 young, male and female present – C. F. Hamann.

Hooded Warbler – North Chagrin, August 15, male feeding young – Margaret Perner.

Redstart – Willoughby, July 10, nest in sapling – Frank N. Shankland.

English Sparrow – Rocky River Metropolitan Park, June 26, 10 nests on rafters of picnic shelter house near Trailside Museum, young just about ready to emerge from eggs; July 23, 14 nests with eggs in shelter house – David G. Mobberley.

- Kent, July 1, female feeding 2 young cowbirds perched in wild cherry saplings – R. W. Dexter (See Field Notes, P. 15).

Bobolink – Sulgrave Road, Beachwood, July 11, parents carrying green caterpillars to one young bird just ready to leave nest, which also contained 1 unhatched egg – Donald L. Newman.

- Sulgrave Road, Beachwood, July 18, adults carrying food to fledgling – Donald L. Newman.

Meadowlark – Sulgrave Road, Beachwood, June 27, adult taking food to fledgling – Donald L. Newman.

Indigo Bunting – Westlake, August 9, nest 16" above ground in sassafras sapling, 3 young; August 16, young and parents seen about nesting site – R. J. Kula.

Goldfinch – Aurora, July 29, female incubating one egg in nest in fork of branch of red maple 10' up; August 8, 5 eggs, female incubation – C. F. Hamann.

Savannah Sparrow – Sulgrave Road, Beachwood, June 6, nest of dead grass in slight depression in ground with 3 fully feathered young and 1 unhatched egg; June 9, nest empty – Donald L. Newman.

- Sulgrave Road, Beachwood, June 20, nest in cup-like cavity on small hummock of earth, 5 eggs; June 29, 2 eggs had hatched; June 30, third egg had hatched; July 1, remaining 2 eggs had hatched; July 4, 5 young, eyes open; July 6, nest empty – Donald L. Newman (See Field Notes, p. 14).

Chipping Sparrow – Cleveland Heights, May 26, 2 eggs in nest 7' up in honeysuckle vine on trellis on front porch; June 7, eggs hatched; June 17, young left the nest – Donald L. Newman.

Field Sparrow – Aurora, July 16, nest in small hawthorn 8" from ground, 3 young 3-4 days old – C. F. Hamann.

- Aurora, August 10, nest in small hawthorn 2' up, 3 eggs – C. F. Hamann.

Song Sparrow – Aurora, July 16, nest in hawthorn 1' up, 3 young 4-5 days old, 1 unhatched egg – C. F. Hamann.

- Aurora, July 29, nest in wild rose bush 2' up near water, 4 eggs, male and female present – C. F. Hamann.
- Shaker Lakes, May 1, nest on ground under cover of dead grass, 4 eggs; May 2, 5 eggs; May 14, 1 egg had hatched; May 15, 3 more eggs had hatched at 9:15 A.M., 5 egg hatched by 4:00 P.M.; May 16, young dead in nest, parents absent – Donald L. Newman.

FIELD NOTES

Gannet Theory – “This June (1948) we had the opportunity of seeing the gannets nesting on Bonaventure Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. We told our guide of the gannets seen in Cleveland last winter. He was very much interested. He said that late last fall he and his brother crossed to the island, and visited the nesting site of these birds. They were surprised to find there some immature gannets that evidently had not been ready to fly when the others had migrated. Later, gannets had been reported at Montreal. He suggested that the gannets seen at Cleveland might be such immature birds, left behind by the migrating flocks and inadvertently following the St. Lawrence Rive instead of the Atlantic coast when they left the island.” Adela Gaede.

Nesting of Savannah Sparrow – “Sulgrave Road, Beachwood Village. Nest discovered on June 20, 1948, when it contained five eggs. (With the exception – unhappily! – of July 5, I visited the nest daily from the day of discovery until July 6.) On the evening of June 29, two eggs had hatched, and when I returned at 7:10 A.M. on June 30, a third egg had hatched; at 7:35 P.M. of the same day, there were still three young and two unhatched eggs. By 7:15 P.M. of July 1, the remaining two eggs had hatched, so that the nest was filled almost to overflowing with the five naked young. At 10:00 A.M. July 4 the nest still contained all five young, their eyes open, and with grey down on the crown and the median line of the back. Regrettably, I failed to visit the nest on July 5, and when I did return on July 6, at 7:15 P.M., the nest was empty; but the anxious alarm notes of nearby adult Savannah Sparrows made me believe the young were concealed in the dense vegetation of the field. The nest, which measured 3” at the widest point and was about 1 3/8” deep, was made entirely of grasses – coarse and heavy on the outside, finer on the inside. It was placed in a perfect cup-like cavity on a small hummock of earth, perhaps 12 to 14 inches wide and about six inches above the general level of the field. Short over-arching grass and a narrow border of strawberry vines served to shade and to conceal the nest. It is my conjectural opinion that, though scarcely a week old, the young were literally forced out of the nest as a consequence of its small size and resultant inability to contain 5 growing birds. Perhaps further observation of the nesting of this species will show that the young customarily leave the nest when they are only partly fledged.”

“Another nest of the Savannah Sparrow at Sulgrave Road, Beachwood, contained three young, fully feathered, possibly seven days old, and one unhatched egg, when the nest was discovered June 6, 1948. Revisited on June 9, the nest was empty. This nest, which was constructed of coarse dead grass with a somewhat finer grass lining, was located in a slight depression or pocket of ground and was well concealed by the surrounding vegetation, consisting chiefly of cinquefoil, daisies, and coarse grasses.” Donald L. Newman.

Purple Finch – “On July 28, 1948, I saw and heard a male purple finch sing from the tip of a spruce tree, and subsequently saw him again against the light of the setting sun, which showed off his strawberry red head feathers. On August 3, a male in company with two plain colored birds of the same species was observed in a brush pile at close range. The birds visited this same spot morning and evening for about a week. One of the plain colored birds gave forth a plaintive call and half spread its wings, as a young bird does when hoping or expecting to be fed. Possibly this was a small family of purple finches, and if so, they may have been reared somewhere in this region.” Carl F. Hamann.

Two Robins with Many Families – The following account of the nesting records of two male robins is taken from notes furnished by Mrs. Mabel Meaker, who lives on Concordia Drive in the City of Euclid. These two birds happened to be so marked, as the result of injuries, as to be readily recognizable as individuals. Mrs. Meaker operates a feeding station supplied with a mixture of peanut butter and oatmeal which the robins seem to like, and which she calls “pudding”.

Robin No. 1

- Early May – Male robin taking “pudding” from feeding station to feed young in nest.
- May 26 – Male brought 3 young to yard where they were left to take care of themselves.
- June 10 – Male taking “pudding” away for second brood.
- June 20 – Young of second brood heard calling from vicinity of mulberry tree.
- July 12 – Male taking “pudding” away for third brood.
- July 17 – Third family of young brought to yard.
 - Female starting fourth nest in front yard.
- July 28 – Young of third family still being fed by male though they are as big as he is. Female still on nest. Sometimes some of the third brood sit near coaxing her for food.

Robin No. 2

- May 20 – Male carrying “pudding” to nest.
- June 2 – Male brings 2 young of first brood to yard.
- June 13 – Male now carrying “pudding” away for second family in nest.
- July 12 – Male now carrying “pudding” away for third family in new nest.
- July 25 – Female now starting new nest for fourth family.
- July 26 – One of No. 2’s third family came over to nest of No. 1 begging for food.
- July 30 – Male still very busy feeding 3 or 4 young.

English Sparrow Raises Two Cowbirds – “On July 1, 1948, my class in ornithology and I observed for some time a female English Sparrow feeding two juvenile Cowbirds. The Cowbirds were perched in wild cherry saplings and young trees along the banks of the Cuyahoga River at Fred Fuller Park in Kent. They repeatedly called for food while the English Sparrow scuttled back and forth between them and the flood plain of the Cuyahoga from which insects were collected to feed the young birds.” Ralph W. Dexter, Kent State University.