

THE CLEVELAND

September, October,
November 1997
Volume 93 Number 4

BIRD CALENDAR



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and The Cleveland Museum of Natural History

The Cleveland Bird Calendar was founded in 1905 by Francis H. Herrick of The Western Reserve University. The purposes of the publication are to provide information on the movements of birds through the Cleveland region, to monitor population densities of resident birds, and to help in the establishment of patterns of vagrancy for rarely encountered species of the region.

The Cleveland region includes Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, Lorain, Medina, Portage, and Summit Counties.

The Cleveland Bird Calendar is published quarterly by The Kirtland Bird Club and The Cleveland Museum of Natural History.

Due dates for seasonal field reports are as follows:

March 5 - Winter Season

June 5 - Spring Season

September 5 - Summer Season

December 5 - Autumn Season

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by Kevin Metcalf, 1997.



September, October, November 1997

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The Cleveland Bird Calendar

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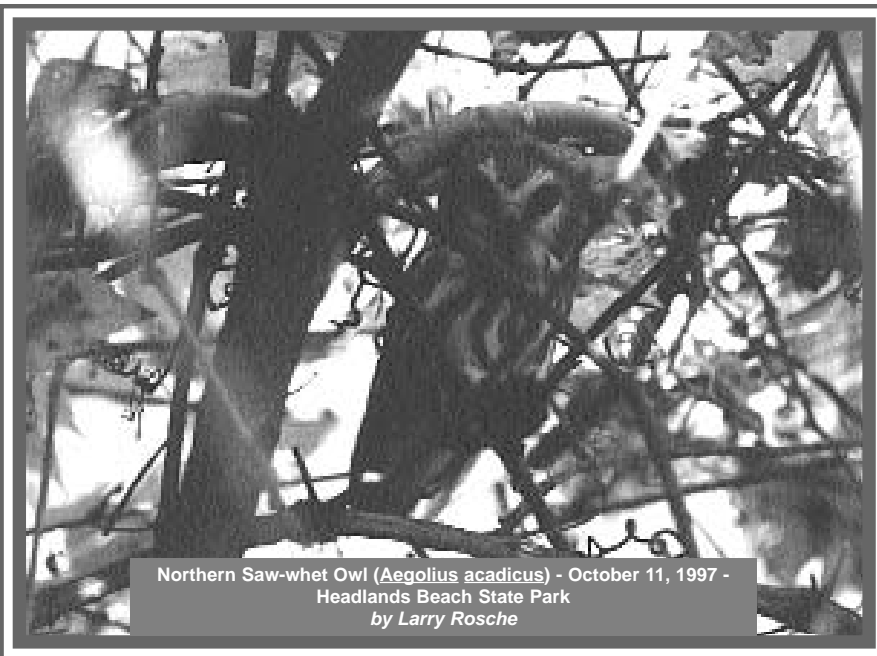
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THE WEATHER

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SEPTEMBER: Temperatures averaged 62.6°, 1.3° below normal. The high was 84° on the 2nd and the low, 42° on the 27th. Lake Erie was 71° on the 1st and eased down to 66° on the 30th. Sunshine occurred 67% of the time possible. Rain occurred over 11 days and totalled 4.25 in., .81 in. above normal. The greatest 24 hr. rainfall was 2.73 in. on the 19-20th.

OCTOBER: Temperatures averaged 53.1°, just .3° above normal. The highest was 81° on the 13th and the lowest, 32° on the 23rd. Sunshine prevailed 55% of the time possible. Rain occurred on only 9 days and totalled 1.63 in., a departure of .91 in. below normal. The greatest 24 hr. rainfall was .99 in. on the 26-27th. Lake Erie water

cooled to 60° by the 31st.

NOVEMBER: Temperatures averaged 39.0°, 3.6° below normal. The highest was 60° on the 1st and the lowest, 17° on the 18th. Sunshine was rare at a meager 20% of the time possible. Occurring over 19 days, rain totalled 2.58 in., .59 in. below normal. The greatest 24 hr. fall was .70 in. on the 27-28th. Snow amounted to 8.6 in., but never exceeded 2 in. on the ground. Lake Erie temperature dropped to 45° by the end of the month.

REFLECTIONS

THIRTY YEARS AGO: The year 1967 ended with a total of 253 species recorded in the Cleveland region. On Sep. 29, the Klamms found the first acceptable record of **Sabine's Gull** in the history of the region at White City. It or another was seen there off and on through Nov. 18. The Klamms found a

Buff-breasted Sandpiper on Sep. 16 and a **Whimbrel** on Sep. 30 at Burke Lakefront Airport. They found **Little** and **Franklin's Gulls**, and a **Black-legged Kittiwake** at Gordon Park on various dates. A group of 10+ **Red Crossbills** was in Waite Hill on Nov. 19 (Klamm, Flanigan). A **Prothonotary Warbler** was at Lower Shaker Lake on Sep. 17 (Peskin, Rickard).

TWENTY YEARS AGO: A total of 261 species was turned in for the the 1977 Bird Calendar year. **Hudsonian Godwits** were seen at White City on Sep. 9 (Hoffman); Muny Landfill, Sep. 11 (Klamm); and Burke Airport, on Sep. 23 (Hoffman). An immature **Laughing Gull** was at White City on Oct. 8 (Hoffman). A Red-necked Phalarope was at White City Oct. 9-12 (Hannikman, LePage, Hoffman). A **Long-billed Dowitcher** was at White City on Oct. 14 (Hoffman). A **Northern Parula** was tardy at Kuhlman Woods on Nov. 5 (Hannikman). Two **Red-throated Loons** were seen together on Nov. 6 at White City (Rickard, Herder).

TEN YEARS AGO: The yearly species total for 1987 was 277. A **Dickcissel** was at Gordon Park on Sep. 14 (Harlan, LePage). A **Western Kingbird** was at Headlands Beach on Sep. 20 (Hannikman). The first October Northern Rough-winged Swallows were at Headlands on Oct. 3 & 4 (Rosche). A **Whip-poor-will** was record-late at Donald Gray Gardens on Oct. 22 (Klamm). The latest Warbling Vireo ever was at Firestone MP on Oct. 31 (Pierce). The latest Bobolink ever was at Headlands Beach on Nov. 1 (Gustafson, Peterjohn). A **Rufous Hummingbird** visited a feeder in Parma Nov. 5-10 (Cohen). Three **Brant** were in Lorain on Nov. 21 (Harlan, LePage).



COMMENT on the SEASON

by Larry Rosche

Each Fall issue, as I tally the list for the year, I am always impressed with the skill and dedication of today's birder. The progress made in the number of species reported is quite noticeable. The species total for this year was an impressive 285 compared to the 250-260 species twenty years ago. The fall 1997 season was also interesting in other ways. Ray, Emil, and I noted that hunters did not do much killing during the long season at Headlands Beach State Park. It seems, however, only a matter of time until these sportsmen read the Waterbird Table results from Lakeshore Metropark. Will they then try to exert pressure on Lake County Metroparks to open that area to hunting?

On the birding front, shorebirds continued to be the headliners in Lorain. Elsewhere, LaDue Reservoir and Lake Rockwell both provided safe haven for the rare Long-billed Dowitcher. Gulls were fairly unimpressive. The Sabine's Gulls reported were both seen only briefly. Merlins and Peregrines are becoming almost expected along the lake. Bald Eagles are too numerous to list. It wasn't that long ago when Ospreys far outpaced eagles during fall migration. Now, sites like Lake Rockwell, are lucky to support a single Osprey for a day. Landbird migration was very noticeable in September. Red-breasted Nuthatches and Brown Creepers were common along the lake. Warbler migration was (as lakefront standards go) a little better than expected. Some species like Northern Parula, Chestnut-sided, Magnolia, Bay-breasted, Blackpoll, and Wilson's Warblers were in good numbers. Sparrows were later than usual, but in solid numbers. As expected, Fall rarities were the highlights for most observers. Lorain hosted the skulking LeConte's Sparrows and Nelson's Sharp-tailed on several days. At least 3 Connecticut Warblers were found at Headlands.

As the year ends, I again extend many thanks to the observers and contributors. Recent sketches are especially helpful. The field identification and drawing skills shown by Kevin Metcalf and 15-year old Jennifer Brumfield are very commendable.

Good birding.



Many **Common Loons** could be found along the shoreline in early to mid-Nov. LePage noted 200 off Huntington Beach on Nov. 4. A tally of 200+ was off E. 55th St. on Nov. 5 (FG, PL). The high at HBSP was 127 on Nov. 8 (RH). Inland, the numbers were more subdued. **Horned Grebes** were seen in unprecedented numbers. As many as 600 gathered at the mouth of the Grand River in Nov. (m.ob.). Another 250 was noted off E. 55th St. on Nov. 11-17 (FG, PL).

Great Egrets were fairly common. Two lingered in the CVNRA until Oct. 12 (DAC). A bird dawdled along the Grand River in Fairport Harbor through Nov. 30 (LR, RH). The late **Green Herons** were in the CVNRA on Oct. 6 (DAC) and in Valley City on Oct. 10 (FG). **Black-crowned Night-Herons** lingered as expected. Best reported many **Tundra Swans** moved over and through Geauga County during a Nov. 6-16 time frame. Counts were in the hundreds. Along the lake, the high was 92 over Lakewood on Nov. 1 (TLP). **Snow Geese** put in a decent showing, but paled when compared to 1996.

Wood Ducks were very unimpressive. A maximum of 75 **Green-winged Teals** was at Lorain on Oct. 26 (CH). **American Black Ducks** received little mention. The high tally for **Northern Pintails** was 8 at LaDue on Oct. 21 (CH). **Blue-winged Teal** were nonexistent. The largest group noted (12) was at HBSP on Sep. 20 (RH). **Northern Shovelers** gathered in decent numbers at Berlin Reservoir (BDL). Another 7 shovelers were at Springfield Lake on Nov. 30 (CH). **Gadwalls** and **American Wigeons** were scarce.

Canvasbacks congregated in small numbers on inland lakes. The high was 75 at Wellington on Nov. 8 (FG, m.obs.). Wellington Reservoir again provided the high tally of **Redheads**. A total of 80 was there on Nov. 16 (FG, m.obs.). Geauga and Portage County continue to be the fall hotspots for **Ring-necked Ducks** to gather. As many as 350 rested at Lake Kelso on Oct. 27 and at Best Lake on Nov. 3 & 15 (fide DB). At the LaFarge Lakes in Shalersville Weingart counted 446 on Oct. 26. Two drake **Oldsquaws** were at HBSP on Nov. 22 (RH, NB). **Black Scoters** were seen in small numbers. Off the West Side, 2-5 could be found intermittently (TLP, m.ob). **Surf Scoters** went unreported, except from Lakeshore MP. As expected, numbers of **Hooded Merganser** grew to considerable size by the end of the period. **Red-breasted Mergansers** carpeted the

water off Eastlake in numbers so high that it provided inspiration for a Calculus problem. A flock of 230 **Ruddy Ducks** was at LaDue on Nov. 9 (fide DB). A gathering of 500+ was at Wellington on Nov. 16 (FG). Another 370 were at LaFarge Lakes on Nov. 23 (VW).

There were 7 reports of **Ospreys** from Geauga Co. The latest was Oct. 29 (fide DB). At HBSP, Ospreys were noted on 3 occasions (RH). **Bald Eagles** continue to show up at almost any lake or lakefront



Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*)
by Larry Rosche

locale. Small numbers of **Northern Harriers** were seen in all counties, but Summit and Portage. A **Broad-winged Hawk** was noted in Chardon Township on Sep. 11 (DB).

The only **Ring-necked Pheasants** were seen in Valley City and LaGrange (FG). John Augustine reported, what very few can say they have seen in recent decades, 10 **Northern Bobwhites** coming to his feeder in Geauga Co. A **Common Moorhen** spent most of September in Lorain (TLP). A flock of 1000+ **American Coots** at Wellington on

Nov. 2 provided a good indication of just how common the species is.

Small numbers of **Black-bellied Plovers** could be found in Lorain through the middle of Nov. The high count of **American Golden-Plovers** was 5 on Sep. 19 in Lorain (TLP). One was at West Branch SP on Sep. 21 (CH). The 23 **Semi-palmated Plovers** in Lorain on Sep. 14 was the high. A **Spotted Sandpiper** was late at HBSP on Oct. 25 (NB, RH). **Ruddy Turnstones** and **Sanderlings** were, for unknown reasons, unusually scarce. High tallies for Sanderlings were 25 at Lorain on Sep. 28 (CH) and a measly 8 at HBSP on Sep. 20 (RH). As many as 45 **Semipalmated Sandpipers** could be found in Lorain (TLP, CH). A juvenile **Western Sandpiper** was in Lorain on Oct. 19 (CH). **Least Sandpipers** received

little mention. **White-rumped Sandpipers** were intermittent in Lorain from Sep. 17 through Nov. 9 (RHL, SW, CH). **Baird's Sandpipers** were in Lorain on Sep. 10-17 (TLP, CH). **Dunlins** were as expected. **Stilt Sandpipers** were in fair supply. The high was 11 on Sep. 15 in Lorain (TLP). **Short-billed Dowitchers** were found only in Lorain. **Common Snipes** were scarce. **American Woodcocks** were found in better than expected fall numbers. The oddest occurrence was at Public Square on Oct. 23 (NB).

November 1997 Waterbird Survey for Lakeshore MP

	11/5	11/7	11/9	11/11	11/16	11/24
Red-throated Loon	6	•	•	2	1	•
Common Loon	783	71	276	177	172	5
Horned Grebe	296	42	82	32	95	9
Pied-billed Grebe	•	•	•	•	3	•
Double-crested Cormorant	3	•	•	•	•	1
Tundra Swan	15	7	•	•	289	•
Canada Goose	11	5	•	•	6	•
Brant	•	•	•	18	•	•
Mallard	4	83	18	39	64	14
American Black Duck	•	9	18	19	11	2
Gadwall	•	•	•	•	3	•
Northern Pintail	•	3	1	1	•	•
Green-winged Teal	•	•	•	•	1	•
American Wigeon	•	•	•	24	•	•
Northern Shoveler	•	•	1	•	•	•
Redhead	•	14	•	•	8	8
Canvasback	•	•	•	•	7	73
Greater Scaup	•	•	9	3	8	15
Lesser Scaup	2	63	35	88	69	129
Common Goldeneye	•	•	1	6	7	17
Bufflehead	2	3	2	119	96	12
Oldsquaw	5	•	•	•	•	•
Harlequin Duck	1	•	•	•	•	•
King Eider	•	•	•	•	1	•
White-winged Scoter	1	•	2	3	•	•
Surf Scoter	2	4	18	5	11	1
Black Scoter	2	16	2	•	1	•
Ruddy Duck	•	62	•	•	•	•
Hooded Merganser	2	•	•	•	4	13
Common Merganser	•	•	•	1	43	57
Red-breasted Merganser	18695	5140	1802	8425	4626	2488

Table 1

Caspian Terns were uncommon. The high count of **Common Terns** was 150 at HBSP on Oct. 26 (RH). The 103 **Forster's Terns** in Lorain on Oct. 21 made for an excellent tally for the time of year (TLP).

Yellow-billed Cuckoos were feeding a recently fledged youngster in the CVNRA on Sep. 20. This report sheds light on the nesting extremes for this secretive species (DAC). **Common Nighthawks** moved dramatically the first weekend of September. A flock of 200 was over Newbury on Labor Day (*fide* DB). A tally of

228 nighthawks flying east to west was made in Valley City on Sep. 1 (FG).

Red-headed Woodpeckers and **Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers** were reported in average numbers.

Pileated Woodpeckers continued to thrive in suitable habitats.

Olive-sided Flycatchers were in the CVNRA on Sep. 1 (DAC).

Lakeshore MP hosted one the next day (JP); HBSP, one on Sep. 7 (RH).

Eastern Wood-Pewees were gone by early October. A

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher was at

HBSP on Sep. 13 (RH). One dawked at Nathan Hale Park Sep. 17-19 (RHL). A **Willow Flycatcher** lingered at HBSP until Sep. 27 (RH). **Eastern Phoebes** moved as expected. The only one noted lingering was at Lakewood Park on Nov. 22 (RHL, SW). A **Great Crested Flycatcher** was at HBSP on Sep. 21 (RH).

Red-breasted Nuthatches were found just about everywhere. **Brown Creepers** put in a better than average showing. **Carolina Wrens** were numerous. **House and Winter Wrens** were very conspicuous along the lakefront. **Marsh Wrens** were widespread in small numbers. **Golden-crowned and Ruby-crowned Kinglets** put in an above-average showing.

Robins and waxwings gathered in uncountable numbers the last half of November in Geauga, Portage, and Summit counties. Fifteen **Eastern Bluebirds** were along Ira Road on Oct. 20 (TMR). **Gray-cheeked Thrushes** were spied at HBSP on 5 dates in September (RH). The high count for **Swainson's Thrushes** was 12 on the wave day of Sep. 14 (RH, LR). **Hermit Thrushes** were numerous. The last **Wood Thrush** was Oct. 4 at HBSP (RH). A **Gray Catbird** was tardy at Mentor Lagoons on Oct. 26 (PL, BF). **Northern Mockingbirds** were seen at the usual lakefront sites. **American Pipits** were widespread and in expected totals.

Blue-headed Vireos were found at Euclid Beach SP on 3 occasions (PL, BF). A bird was at HBSP on Oct. 10 (RH). A **White-eyed Vireo** was a good find at Kendall Lake on Nov. 8 (DAC, TMR). Birds were noted at HBSP on Sep. 21 & 29 (RH, LR). **Philadelphia Vireos** were the most often reported vireo

**Totals for Selected
Migrants
banded at Lakeshore MP
August - November 1997**

Golden-crowned Kinglet	67
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	88
Veery	48
Gray-cheeked Thrush	31
Swainson's Thrush	94
Hermit Thrush	90
Wood Thrush	11
Gray Catbird	69
White-eyed Vireo	1
Blue-headed Vireo	1
Warbling Vireo	1
Philadelphia Vireo	8
Red-eyed Vireo	48
Tennessee Warbler	3
Orange-crowned Warbler	3
Nashville Warbler	14
Yellow Warbler	77
Chestnut-sided Warbler	8
Magnolia Warbler	64
Cape May Warbler	1
Black-throated Blue Warbler	8
Yellow-rumped Warbler	68
Black-throated Green Warbler	1
Blackburnian Warbler	3
Palm Warbler	0
Bay-breasted Warbler	3
Blackpoll Warbler	2
Black-and-White Warbler	10
American Redstart	64
Ovenbird	25
Northern Waterthrush	2
Mourning Warbler	19
Common Yellowthroat	62
Hooded Warbler	19
Wilson's Warbler	21
Canada Warbler	9
Yellow-breasted Chat	1

Table 2
Data from J. V. Pogacnik's field report

species. At HBSP, counts reached as high as double digits.

Warblers were in decent numbers. The middle of September brought an exceptional number of birds to Headlands. The Chasars continuing studies in the CVNRA lead them to become one of the privileged few to have seen a Prothonotary Warbler in September. The only **Blue-winged Warbler reported** was from Lakeshore MP on Oct. 6 (JP). A **Tennessee Warbler** was rather late on Oct. 19 at HBSP (RH). **Orange-crowned Warblers** were found at HBSP on 6 dates (RH, KM). One was at

Gordon Park on Oct. 17 (KM). **Northern Parulas** were at HBSP on Sep. 14, Sep. 27, and Oct. 19 (RH, m.obs.). One was at Cleveland Lakefront SP on Sep. 21 (BF, PL, PP). One was in Lorain on Oct. 19 (CH, PL, BF). A **Yellow Warbler** was tardy at HBSP on Oct. 17 (KM). **Chestnut-sided Warblers** moved well in early to mid-Sep. **Magnolia Warblers** were the most common fall warbler (at least before the wave of Yellow-rumpeds arrived). **Cape May and Black-throated Blue Warblers** were as expected. A tremendous incursion of **Yellow-rumped Warblers** occurred in mid-October. Hundreds could be found at lakefront locales. Hannikman's high tally at HBSP was 200⁺ on Oct. 19. Inland, the same story held true into November. The 50 at Kendall Lake on Nov. 3 was indicative (TMR). **Black-throated Green Warblers** were common in mid-September. **Blackburnian Warblers** fared better than expected at HBSP. The Chasars continued to see the Brecksville's **Yellow-throated Warblers** well into September. **Palm Warblers** were not as numerous as expected.

Bay-breasted Warblers were as numerous as at any time in the past decade at HBSP. Thus, it was not too surprising that 2 lingered there on Oct. 3, the relatively late date for the species (RH, LR).

Blackpoll Warblers were in high numbers at HBSP. **Black-and-white Warblers** were as expected. **American Redstarts** were abundant. **Ovenbirds** were reported in small numbers. **Northern Waterthrushes** were very scarce. **Mourning Warblers** were fairly

**A tremendous
incursion of Yellow-
rumped Warblers...**

scarce. One was at HBSP on Sep. 1 (RH). One was at Shaker Lakes on Sep. 3 (RHL, SW). Another was at Nathan Hale Park on Sep. 19 (RHL). A **Hooded Warbler** was a good find at HBSP on Sep. 28 (RH). **Wilson's Warblers** were in good numbers. **Canada Warblers** were as expected.

Scarlet Tanagers and **Rose-breasted Grosbeaks** fared better than the last few falls. Late **Indigo Buntings** were in the CVNRA on Oct. 4 (DAC) and at HBSP on Oct. 19 (RH).

Sparrows were late in arriving, especially American Tree Sparrows. **Vesper Sparrows** were found only at Lake Medina (CW). **Fox Sparrows** were in good supply away from Lake Erie. The 7 in the CVNRA on Nov. 7 represented a good tally (DAC). Two were at North Chagrin Nov. 18-21 (KM). The Gordon Park Landfill hosted 300+ **White-crowned Sparrows** on Oct. 17 (KM). When it came to sheer numbers, **Dark-eyed Juncos** were the most impressive sparrow.

Snow Buntings were in average numbers along the lake. **Lapland Longspurs** put in sporadic showings at HBSP and Lorain. The high was 3 at Lorain on Oct. 19 (TLP, CH). Two **Bobolinks** at Gordon Park on Oct. 12 were noteworthy ((RHL, SW). **Baltimore Orioles** were not reported. **Purple Finch** were in decent numbers. **Common Redpolls** stirred early interest (Oct. 28 Huntington MP (KM), but this soon fizzled. **Evening Grosbeaks** were found in small numbers. The 14 in Newbury on Nov. 8 represented an average count (fide DB).

ADDENDUM: Please change the report of 3 Harlequin Ducks at HBSP on April 26 to 3 Oldsquaws.



RED-THROATED LOON - A bird flew over Headlands Beach SP on Oct. 18 (Hannikman).

RED-NECKED GREBE - The first bird was observed flying by Avon Lake on Nov. 9 (Holt). One was off Headlands Beach SP on Nov. 23-24 (Hannikman, Metcalf). An unverified but remarkable count of 5 was reported off Lakeshore Metropark on Nov. 5 (Pogacnik).

EARED GREBE - One was in Lorain on Nov. 15 (Yoder, Harlan, Wagner). A bird was in Fairport Harbor on Nov. 16 (Bacik, Hannikman). Another single was spotted off E. 55th St. on Nov. 22 (Brumfield).

AMERICAN BITTERN - A bird was in Lorain on Oct. 9 (LePage).

LITTLE BLUE HERON - An immature was at Walborn Reservoir on Sep. 2 (Lane).

SNOW GOOSE - A bird at North Chagrin on Sep. 20 was record-breaking early (Metcalf).

BRANT - One was reported by out-of-town birders at Avon Lake on Oct. 25 (fide Barber). One was at E. 55th St. Marina on Nov. 9-11 (Holt, Yoder, Lozano, m.obs.).

KING EIDER - A handsome adult male was at Headlands Beach SP on Nov. 27 (Hannikman). It was found again at Fairport Harbor on Nov. 30 (Rosche, Hannikman). An immature or female was documented by a single observer off Lakeshore Metropark on Nov. 16 (Pogacnik).

MERLIN - Birds were at Mentor

Marsh on Sep. 12 and at Headlands Beach SP on Oct. 17 (Metcalf). Hannikman noted birds at Headlands on Oct. 14 & 18. A male was a surprise visitor to urban Euclid on Oct. 20 (Hannikman). The Romitos found one at Kendall Lake on Nov. 8. Another was found at Headlands on Nov. 11 (Rosche, Weingart).

PEREGRINE FALCON - Peregrines were seen regularly by many observers in Akron, Cleveland, and Lorain. A single falcon coursed the breakwall off Fairport Harbor on Oct. 4 (Hannikman, Rosche). One was in the CVNRA on Nov. 16 (Chasar). One was reported from Penitentiary Glen on Oct. 7 (Pogacnik).

SANDHILL CRANE - Two birds remained and were seen many times in Troy and Auburn Townships most of the period (Best, Holt, Metcalf). Several birds were heard flying over Nathan Hale Park on Nov. 10 (Harlan).

WHIMBREL - A single was in Lorain on Sep. 5 (LePage).

HUDSONIAN GODWIT - Holt found a straggler at Lorain on Oct. 26.

MARbled GODWIT - One was at the Lorain mudflat on Oct. 13 (LePage).

RED KNOT - One to two birds frequented Lorain most of September (LePage, m.obs.).

WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER - The latest record ever for the region was on Nov. 9 in Lorain when two were observed together (Holt).

BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER - The only report for the year came

from Lorain on Sep. 19 (Pogacnik).

LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER - This fall provided more reports than usual for this locally rare species. Speculation was that the Western Basin resting areas were no longer available. Lorain hosted 1-2 Sep. 9-24 (LePage, m.obs.). Holt spied 2 at LaDue Reservoir on Oct. 7. The first Long-billed Dowitcher ever found at Lake Rockwell was present Oct. 25-26 (Rosche, m.obs.). Remarkably another showed up there on Nov. 7-8. Weingart, m.obs).

RED-NECKED PHALAROPE - One was in Lorain on Sep. 3 (Harlan, Wagner). A month later, another was in there on Oct. 3 (LePage).

RED PHALAROPE - Duane Ferris reported this species at LaDue Reservoir (no date received) (fide Best).

POMARINE JAEGER - A sub-adult was at Headlands Beach SP on Nov. 22 (Hannikman, Barber).

PARASITIC JAEGER - A distant bird was off Headlands Beach SP on Oct. 25 (Rosche). A striking adult was at Eastlake on Nov. 11 (Hannikman, Rosche, Weingart). Birds were documented from Lakeshore Metropark on Oct. 1 and Nov. 17 (Pogacnik).

FRANKLIN'S GULL - An adult (an age rarely seen locally) was in Lorain on Sep. 22 (Harlan, LePage). One was reported off Lakeshore Metropark on Oct. 26 (Pogacnik).

LITTLE GULL - At Headlands Beach SP, Hannikman found a first-winter bird on Oct. 18; an adult was there on Nov. 2; and two adults were seen on Nov. 22. An

first-winter bird on Oct. 18; an adult was there on Nov. 2; and two adults were seen on Nov. 22. An adult was at Eastlake on Nov. 1 (Rosche). Three sightings were made off Lakeshore Metropark (Pogacnik).

SABINE'S GULL - A juvenile was in Lorain just long enough to be ticked off for the Bird Calendar year on Sep. 7 (Holt, LePage). Pogacnik documented one from Lakeshore Metropark on Oct. 1.

BLACK-LEGGED KITTIWAKE - The only report was off Lakeshore Metropark on Nov. 9 (Pogacnik).

NORTHERN SAW-WHET OWL - A bird was found along the Coast Guard Road near Headlands Beach SP on Oct. 11 (Bacik, Hannikman, Rosche).

SEDGE WREN - A male was in Lorain on Sep. 22 (Harlan, LePage). One was there on Sep. 29 (LePage).

GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER - One was reported from Lakeshore Metropark on Sep. 13 (Pogacnik). A cooperative female was at Headlands on Sep. 14 (Missig, Metcalf, Rosche).

CONNECTICUT WARBLER - A female was mist-netted and banded by Tami Locher at Headlands Beach SP on Sep. 13. An unbanded female was at Headlands on Sep. 14 (Rosche, m.ob.). Pogacnik reported one at Lakeshore Metropark on Sep. 6.

DICKCISSEL - An immature was studied thoroughly at Gordon Park on Oct. 17 (Metcalf).

LE CONTE'S SPARROW - Lorain hosted 2 on Oct. 8 (LePage, Rickard). One was there on Oct. 9 (LePage). Two were found there on Oct. 11 (Harlan, Wagner). One was at Gordon Park on Oct. 12 (Harlan, Wagner).

NELSON'S SHARP-TAILED SPARROW - It was a good year for this species. One or more were seen in Lorain on 6 dates from Oct. 6 through Oct. 15 (LePage, m.ob.). Metcalf photographed one at Gordon Park on Oct. 17.

WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL - Our only verified report was of two birds at Lakewood Park Cemetery on Nov. 16 (Finkelstein, Lozano, m.obs.).



A Late Blackpoll Warbler (*Dendroica striata*)
by Jenny Brumfield

Date: November 1, 1997 (fairly late sighting for this particular species)
Site: Headlands Beach State Park at the most northeastern location in park.
Weather - Fairly constant yet not strong rain. Wind out of northwest. Temperature in low 50's.
Lighting condition - overcast; bird was first observed as being backlit, but was soon after observed in fairly good lighting.
Time and length of observation - around 12:20 pm to 12:30 pm.

While birding at Headlands State Park on November 1, 1997, my dad and I came upon a small mixed flock of several species of birds that were working the narrow line of trees and shrubs along the dike out towards the lighthouse. Among the flock of juncos, sparrows, cardinals, a Carolina Wren, and a Golden-crowned Kinglet was a warbler we identi-

fied as an immature male Blackpoll Warbler in non-breeding plumage. As we reviewed field marks on our bird, we had to take into consideration that the Bay-breasted Warbler can look very similar to the Blackpoll Warbler in fall plumage. Overall impressions were followed by reviewing specific field marks were used in our bird's ID. Below is an account of our bird's field marks and identification.

Identification

•Behavior: The Blackpoll was particularly active, fluttering and flitting around in some low shrubby willows and into some medium-height stands of cottonwoods. In one instance, the warbler flew up from a low shrubby willow and performed a spectacular fly-catching dance in mid-air. Eventually, as the flock moved further out along the dike, tree height and abundance lessened; and our bird had to resort to feeding on the ground under cover of more small shrubby willows. While feeding in the willows, it sneaked around in the lower branches, gleaning periodically from them as it fed. When it flew from shrub to shrub, it would flick and spread its tail out, making the presence of its tail spots much more visible.

•Description:

Overall size: A medium-sized warbler, smaller than a Yellow-rumped; tail not long, creating a bit of a shorter, stubbier-tailed appearance.

Overall color: The bird was a fairly bright individual, being noticeably olive-brownish above and washed pale greenish-yellow below on the breast, throat, and face. Lower belly and undertail coverts were much paler, almost whitish. Wings were dark gray, contrasting well against two obvi-

ous white wing bars. Streaking wasn't especially distinct in plumage, though streaking on sides of breast and on the back was apparent.

Back pattern and color of upper parts: Back streaked in dusky gray, overall a distinct olive-brownish tone of color, contrasting against darker wings. Back greener than cap, which was a slightly darker olive-brown color.

Color of underparts and pattern: pale yellow wash on underparts, more limited to upper belly, breast and throat, and extending up onto lower sides of the neck. Streaking on sides and breast was dull but was apparent. Lower belly and undertail coverts were much paler, whitish.

Flank color: An absence of any distinct bun or bay color here on our bird was a good mark in our ID, as many (but not all) Bay-breasted Warblers (the species which we were most concerned about comparing our bird to) will show this.

Head pattern: Darkish gray eye line contrasted with a paler, washed out yellowish supercilium. Face was an overall greenish-yellow, extending up onto sides of the lower neck area.

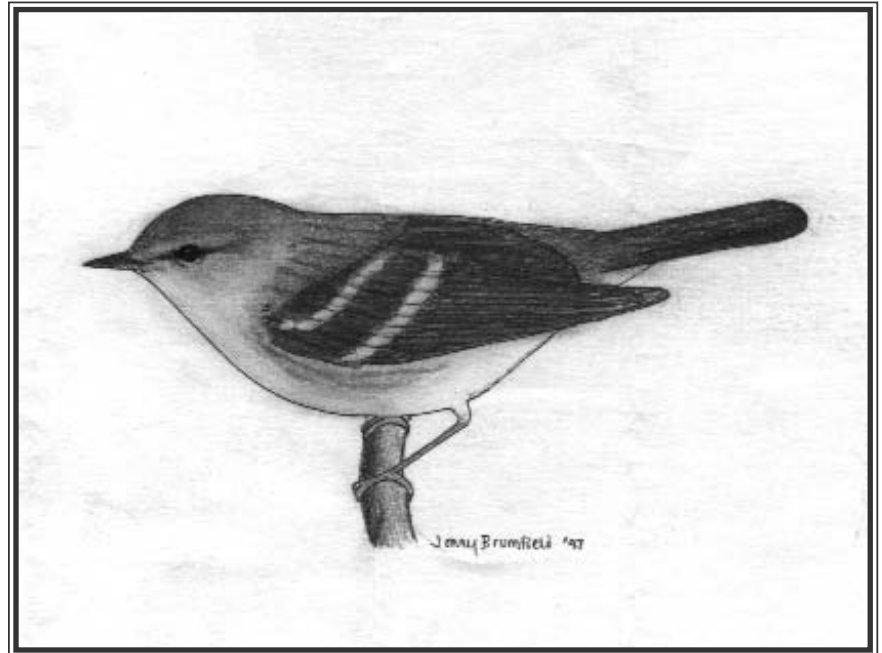
Wing pattern and color: Wings were a dark gray color, two distinct white wing bars almost ashy in appearance.

Tail pattern and shape: The tail wasn't especially long, appearing a bit blunt-shaped as the bird perched. Tail was a very dark, almost blackish gray, and in flight white outer tail spots were noticeable.

Leg color: Pale grayish (color not very noticeable here, yet we could see the legs were not black).

Bill color: Small dark bill.

Voice: No calls were heard.



Identification of "Blackpoll Warbler" was made after watching the bird very closely, observing overall color, amount of streaking above and below, and a few smaller details in ID. Our bird obviously stood out in the flock of darker brown sparrows and dark gray juncos and therefore appeared fairly bright greenish-yellow at first glance. Closer inspections revealed the marks I've reviewed above.

I believe our bird was not a Bay-breasted because there was a distinction that could be made between the yellowish breast, throat, and upper belly and the more white lower belly and undertail coverts. In addition, a fairly obvious paler yellowish supercilium was present contrasting against a darker greyish eye line. The bird also showed obvious streaking along its sides and back, though it was dull; and it had paler legs. Finally, the overall color characteristic of Blackpoll (Bay-breast would be greener above).

Nesting Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers (*Sphyrapicus varius*) in Ashtabula county

by Thomas Leiden

The First Nest - YB97A

June 12, 1997

The call came into work: Jean and Dick Hoffman reported on their Web site (1) that Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers (*Sphyrapicus varius*) were nesting in Ashtabula County. I was ecstatic, for this woodpecker rarely breeds in Ohio and I'd tried for several years to locate a nest. I contacted Jean who enthusiastically shared their observations and the nest location they discovered Sunday, June 8.

June 13, 1997

The site was exactly as Jean described--a meandering creek tucked below a cemetery as part of a small wetland, hosting several mature willow trees. As I gazed at the willows, a Yellow-bellied Sapsucker flew to one of these trees and disappeared from sight.

tucked below a cemetery as part of a small wetland, hosting several mature willow trees. As I gazed at the willows, a Yellow-bellied Sapsucker flew to one of these trees and disappeared from sight.

Scrambling down the bank, I located the male going halfway inside a cavity near the severed top of a 15' high willow trunk. After feeding the nestlings, the bird quickly yielded to the female sapsucker who also fed the young. Observing the sapsuckers for almost an hour, I noted similar observations made by Jean - the constant use of the sap wells by the adults birds prior to visiting the nest, even after flycatching, and the removal of brown fecal sacs.

June 15, 1997

Obtained permission from owner to access nesting area. Adult sapsuckers were very active in feeding the young and keeping the sap wells open. These were visible on several willow trees. Adults foraged quietly, but the cries of the nestling(s) could be heard.

June 22, 1997

Hearing an "owegee" call of a sapsucker, I discovered an adult male feeding a fledgling on a small willow tree by the creek. A few minutes later, I heard a begging call nearby and located another fledgling. I was able to confirm two young had fledged. The plumage of the young bird was basically brownish gray with white mottling on the wing and back; the white wing stripe was prominent. This bird blended in so well with the mature willow tree that I had trouble locating it from 20' away without binoculars.

June 24, 1997

Joined by Paula Lozano and Bob Finkelstein for an uneventful evening of observations. Sapsuckers were quiet; with diffi-

culty, we located both adults and one young bird.

August 10, 1997

Surveyed nesting area and I was not able to locate any of the sapsuckers.

The Second Nest - YB97B

June 14, 1997

Feeling energized from yesterday's findings (Nest 1), I decided to survey several other locations known



for past sapsucker nesting activity. The first site was the Grand River Terraces Preserve (2), owned by The Cleveland Museum of Natural History. After two hours with no success, I left the area and proceeded east on Sweitzer Road. I stopped the car nearby at the bottom of a small ravine, getting out to survey the several large willow trees occupying the bottomland habitat. As I pondered the similarity between this site and the first nesting habitat, I heard a "yip yip" call and saw a Yellow-bellied Sapsucker flying east along the south side of the road. The bird, a male, stopped briefly by a row of sap wells in one of the willows before flying north across the road along the ravine. After watching the behavior of both sapsuckers, I was convinced the nest site was north of the willow trees. I followed the flight patterns of these birds by skirting the eastern edge of the ravine, which was completely logged within the last few years. This property abuts the

Museum's Grand Terraces. I found the nest in a snag on the eastern slope of the ravine with the cavity facing westerly. After the sapsucker left the nest tree, I scrambled past it to get a vantage point on the other side of the ravine. I did pause to obtain a GPS reading, and I did not hear any sounds emanating from the nest. During the next twenty-two minutes, I observed that the young were fed six times by both adults. The adults went all the way into the cavity to do the feeding. On one feeding trip, the male brought out a yellowish-brown fecal sac and deposited it on a tree near my location.

Back at the road, I discovered two willow trees with sap wells. These trees were approximately 0.2 miles from the nest site. Obtained permission from the owner to gain access to the nest.

June 22, 1997

Arriving at my monitoring site, I could hear the soft cries of the nestlings, which increased in intensity whenever they were fed. During one ten-minute period, I observed that the young were fed seven times, with the majority of the feedings done by the female. The adults now went in halfway to do their feeding. The adult male flew several times to a maple tree near my location. Twice, he disposed of the fecal sacs from the nest, wiping his beak on the bark when through. I also discovered that several sap wells were started on the far side facing the nest.

June 24, 1997

With the aid of a scope brought by Paula and Bob, we were able to verify that two nestlings were visible within the cavity opening. The young were very raucous and appeared never to cease calling. The female responded by

by increasing her feeding visits; in one thirteen-minute period, she fed the young five times. The adults were able to feed the young by clinging to the tree just outside the cavity.

As we were leaving, we noticed the male sapsucker chasing a male Hairy Woodpecker from the sap wells on the willow trees.

June 29, 1997

Panic set in when I could not see the nest tree from my monitoring position. I investigated, discovering that the tree fell into the ravine, killing both nestlings. Both adult sapsuckers were observed feeding at the sap wells on the willow trees.

August 10, 1997

Surveying the willow trees by the road, I was not able to locate or hear any sapsuckers in the vicinity.

Summary

These Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers nests confirm that a small nesting population still exists in northeast Ohio. Estimated range of the start of incubation for YB97A is from May 5 to May 16, 1997, representing early nesting by these woodpeckers (3). The sapsuckers' quiet nesting behavior, coupled with the out-of-the-way breeding locations, increases the difficulty in confirming nest sites. The coincidence this year of the similar habitat of the willow (sap wells) trees is amazing. I'm looking forward to doing additional studies on these birds next year. I would appreciate being kept informed of any sightings of Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers past May 1st.

Literature

(1) Hoffman, Dick and Jean.
<http://pw1.netcom.com/djhoff/home.html>, June 8, 1997

(2) Matson, Timothy O. 1985
Kirtlandia 41:15-21

(3) Peterjohn, Bruce G. and Daniel L. Rice, 1991, *The Ohio Breeding Bird Atlas*, 166-167



BOOK REVIEW

by Robert Harlan

A Field Guide to Warblers of N. America By Jon L. Dunn and Kimball L. Garrett.

Illustrations by Thomas R. Schultz and Cindy House. Maps by Sue A. Tackett and Larry O. Rosche. Published by the Houghton-Mifflin Co., 1997. 656 pages, \$20.00 paperback.

We've all heard the expression "You should have seen it--the warblers were dripping off the trees!" Hopefully, we have all witnessed this sort of incredible avian display at one time or another; indeed, I can't think of a better introduction

to the delights of birding than a tree full of spring warblers. And fortunately, Jon Dunn and Kimball Garrett's new book, *A Field Guide to Warblers of North America* is sure to increase our understanding and appreciation of this engaging group.

But do not be deceived by the words "Field Guide" in the title--this tome could have just as easily been titled "An Encyclopedia to Warblers of North America". A wealth of valuable information almost bursts forth from this book's 656 pages, 32 color plates, 61 range maps and 115 color photos; yet somehow, Houghton-Mifflin has managed to condense all of these facets into an appealing, pocket-sized format.

Dunn and Garrett thoroughly cover 60 species of warblers, primarily species "that have been recorded in North America north of the United States/Mexico border, exclusive of the West Indies" as well as two species (Belding's Yellowthroat and Bahama Yellowthroat) that have never been fully substantiated as occurring in



Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*) -
Headlands Beach State Park
by Larry Rosche

the United States. Each species receives treatment broken down into twelve categories: an Introduction, Description, Similar Species, Voice, Behavior, Habitat, Distribution (very detailed), Status and Conservation, Subspecies, Taxonomic Relationship, Plumage and Molts (very detailed), and References. Each species is also treated to full coverage in the color plates, plus each receives at least one color photo and color range map.

Speaking of the range maps, a reader might be surprised at the amount of detail used in this feature. Typically, range maps "have generally shaded in vast areas... not taking into account distributional complexity on a smaller scale." In contrast, *Warblers* incorporates data gleaned from numerous state, provincial and regional works, including breeding bird atlases, to allow "detailed mapping of occupied areas and range gaps alike". The intricacies of this mapping method certainly provide a more detailed picture than what one would normally expect from a range map.

As an example the depth of coverage presented in the text, I examined two species in particular, Northern Waterthrush and Louisiana Waterthrush. One might think that these species, being rather nondescript, might warrant less attention than species with many plumage variations. Yet this is not the case--most species in this book average about nine or ten pages of treatment, while Northern and Louisiana Waterthrush receive 10.5 and 7.5 pages, respectively. Regarding the 12 categories listed above, I took the time to count the number of



Kirtland's Warbler (*Dendroica kirtlandia*)- Magee Marsh 1997
by Gary Mesaros

lines of text for selected entries. This effort revealed: "Similar Species"--Northern Waterthrush 77 lines, Louisiana Waterthrush 14 lines; "Voice"-- 16 lines, 27 lines; "Behavior"-- 33, 31; "Habitat"-- 24, 20; "Distribution"-- 78, 71; and "Plumages and Molts"-- 51, 44. If anyone happens to have a question about waterthrushes, they need only to look at these sections; chances are, the answer lies within.

Some interesting statements are made in the waterthrush accounts. I found one identification tip particularly useful for separating these two "confounding" species--namely, that "Northerns bob the tail almost continually in an up-and-down motion; this bobbing appears to include only [the] rear of the body," whereas Louisiana's "tail bobbing is more

circular and involves more body motion than in the Northern." Recollecting on my observations of these two species, I would have to agree. This could serve as a valuable tip when foliage obscures these species' subtle plumage differences. Regarding the timing of waterthrush migrations, I found the statement that "after about 20 August nearly all water-thrushes recorded in the U.S. are Northerns" to be a real eye-opener. So would be the apparent hybrid Northern Waterthrush and Blackpoll Warbler (wow!) listed on page 465. However, if the statement made on page 468 regarding Louisiana Waterthrush is correct ("the sexes are identical..."), then I predict a sudden (and permanent) population crash for this species in the very near future.

Levity aside, this is a wonderful book. The attention to detail Dunn and Garrett have paid to their subject is clearly evident throughout this work, more so than in just about any other bird book that comes to mind. I highly recommend it.

**Dunn and Garrett
thoroughly cover 60
species of warblers,
...**

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: Special thanks are given to William and Nancy Klamm, Richard and Jean Hoffman, Anthony Hess, Mr. and Mrs. E. William Haley, William and Ann Toneff, and Bertalan Szabo for their generosity towards the publication of Volume 94.

NOTICE: All reports to The Cleveland Bird Calendar are archived in the The Cleveland Museum of Natural History.

RARE BIRD HOTLINE: (216) 526-2473 (BIRD) The hotline is sponsored by the Kirtland Bird Club. In cases of extreme rarities, (i.e. Western Grebe, Mew Gull, Varied Thrush, Harris Sparrow, etc.), please contact the editors as soon as possible.

INVITATION: The Kirtland Bird Club meets the first Wednesday of the month, except July and August, at 7:45 P.M. in The Cleveland Museum of Natural History.

FIELD STUDY: On the first Sunday of each month a census is conducted at Headlands Beach State Park. The purpose is to study the long term occurrence patterns of migrant and resident birds of the Grand River and Fairport Harbor section of the region. For more information call Larry Rosche at (330) 678-9408 or Ray Hannikman at (216) 261-9552.

INQUIRIES REGARDING SUBSCRIPTION to The Cleveland Bird Calendar should be addressed to Joan M. Palmer, The Cleveland Museum of Natural History, 1 Wade Oval, University Circle, Cleveland, Ohio 44106. The annual subscription rate is \$7.50.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS: Contact Shannon Spyker at The Cleveland Museum of Natural History, (216) 231-4600 ext. 309

FIELD REPORTS, ARTWORK, PAPERS, AND PHOTOGRAPHS should be sent to Larry Rosche, 7473 Sylvan Drive, Kent, Ohio 44240.
e-mail: lorofs@aol.com



CLEVELAND REGION BIRD CHECKLIST

Red-throated Loon
Pacific Loon
Common Loon
Pied-billed Grebe
Horned Grebe
Red-necked Grebe
Eared Grebe
Western Grebe
Northern Gannet
American White Pelican
Brown Pelican
Double-crested Cormorant
American Bittern
Least Bittern
Great Blue Heron
Great Egret
Snowy Egret
Little Blue Heron
Tricolored Heron
Cattle Egret
Green Heron
Black-crowned NH
Yellow-crowned NH
White Ibis
Glossy Ibis
White-faced Ibis
Wood Stork
Black Vulture
Turkey Vulture
Fulvous Whistling Duck
G. White-fronted Goose
Snow Goose
Ross's Goose
Brant
Canada Goose
Mute Swan
Trumpeter Swan
Tundra Swan
Wood Duck
Gadwall
Eurasian Wigeon
American Wigeon
American Black Duck
Mallard
Blue-winged Teal
Northern Shoveler
Northern Pintail
Green-winged Teal
Canvasback
Redhead
Ring-necked Duck
Tufted Duck
Greater Scaup
Lesser Scaup
King Eider
Common Eider
Harlequin Duck
Surf Scoter
White-winged Scoter
Black Scoter
Oldsquaw
Bufflehead
Common Goldeneye
Barrow's Goldeneye
Hooded Merganser
Red-breasted Merganser
Common Merganser
Ruddy Duck
Osprey

Swallow-tailed Kite
Bald Eagle
Northern Harrier
Sharp-shinned Hawk
Cooper's Hawk
Northern Goshawk
Red-shouldered Hawk
Broad-winged Hawk
Red-tailed Hawk
Rough-legged Hawk
Golden Eagle
American Kestrel
Merlin
Peregrine Falcon
Gyr Falcon
Ring-necked Pheasant
Ruffed Grouse
Wild Turkey
Northern Bobwhite
Yellow Rail
Black Rail
King Rail
Virginia Rail
Sora
Purple Gallinule
Common Moorhen
American Coot
American Golden Plover
American Golden Plover
Snowy Plover
Semipalmated Plover
Piping Plover
Killdeer
American Avocet
Greater Yellowlegs
Lesser Yellowlegs
Solitary Tattler
Willet
Spotted Sandpiper
Upland Sandpiper
Eskimo Curlew
Whimbrel
Long-billed Curlew
Hudsonian Godwit
Marbled Godwit
Ruddy Turnstone
Red Knot
Sanderling
Semipalmated Sandpiper
Western Sandpiper
Least Sandpiper
White-rumped Sandpiper
Baird's Sandpiper
Pectoral Sandpiper
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
Purple Sandpiper
Dunlin
Curlew Sandpiper
Sant Sandpiper
Buff-breasted Sandpiper
Ruff
Short-billed Dowitcher
Long-billed Dowitcher
Common Snipe
Eurasian Woodcock
American Woodcock
Wilson's Phalarope
Red-necked Phalarope
Red Phalarope
Pomarine Skuas
Parasitic Jaeger
Long-tailed Jaeger

Laughing Gull
Franklin's Gull
Little Gull
Black-headed Gull
Bonaparte's Gull
Heermann's Gull
Mew Gull
Ring-billed Gull
California Gull
Herring Gull
Thayer's Gull
Iceland Gull
Lesser Black-backed Gull
Glaucous Gull
Great Black-backed Gull
Black-legged Kittiwake
Sabine's Gull
Ivory Gull
Caspian Tern
Royal Tern
Common Tern
Forster's Tern
Least Tern
Black Tern
Thick-billed Murre
Black Guillemot
Rock Dove
Pouter Dove
Rock Pigeon
Carolina Parakeet
Black-billed Cuckoo
Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Smooth-billed Ani
Barn Owl
American Screech-Owl
Great Horned Owl
Snowy Owl
Northern Hawk Owl
Barred Owl
Long-eared Owl
Short-eared Owl
Boreal Owl
Whip-poor-will
Chimney Swift
Ruby-throated Hummingbird
Rufous Hummingbird
Belted Kingfisher
Red-headed Woodpecker
Red-bellied Woodpecker
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Downy Woodpecker
Hairy Woodpecker
Black-backed Woodpecker
Northern Flicker
Pileated Woodpecker
Olive-sided Flycatcher
Eastern Wood Pewee
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
Acadian Flycatcher
Alder Flycatcher
Willow Flycatcher
Least Flycatcher
Eastern Phoebe
Great Crested Flycatcher
Western Kingbird
Eastern Kingbird
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher
Northern Shrike
Loggerhead Shrike
European Starling
White-eyed Vireo
Bell's Vireo

Blue-headed Vireo
Yellow-throated Vireo
Warbling Vireo
Philadelphia Vireo
Red-eyed Vireo
Blue Jay
American Crow
Horned Lark
Purple Martin
Tree Swallow
N. Rough-winged Swallow
Bank Swallow
Barn Swallow
Cliff Swallow
Carolina Chickadee
Black-capped Chickadee
Boreal Chickadee
Tufted Titmouse
Red-breasted Nuthatch
White-breasted Nuthatch
Brown Creeper
Rock Wren
Carolina Wren
Bewick's Wren
House Wren
Winter Wren
Sedge Wren
Marsh Wren
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
Golden-crowned Kinglet
Ruby-crowned Kinglet
Eastern Bluebird
Townsend's Solitaire
Veery
Gray-cheeked Thrush
Swainson's Thrush
Hermit Thrush
Wood Thrush
American Robin
Varied Thrush
Gray Catbird
Northern Mockingbird
Town Thrasher
Nighthawk (sp.)
American Pipit
Sprague's Pipit
Bohemian Waxwing
Cedar Waxwing
Blue-winged Warbler
Golden-winged Warbler
Tennessee Warbler
Orange-crowned Warbler
Nashville Warbler
Northern Parula
Yellow Warbler
Chestnut-sided Warbler
Magnolia Warbler
Cape May Warbler
Black-throated Blue Warbler
Yellow-rumped Warbler
Black-throated Gray Warb.
Black-throated Green Warb.
Blackburnian Warbler
Yellow-throated Warbler
Pine Warbler
Kirtland's Warbler
Prairie Warbler
Palm Warbler
Bay-breasted Warbler
Blackpoll Warbler
Cerulean Warbler
Black-and-white Warbler
American Redstart
Prothonotary Warbler
American Redstart
Prothonotary Warbler
Worm-eating Warbler

Swainson's Warbler
Ovenbird
Northern Waterthrush
Louisiana Waterthrush
Kentucky Warbler
Connecticut Warbler
Mourning Warbler
Common Yellowthroat
Hooded Warbler
Wilson's Warbler
Canada Warbler
Painted Redstart
Yellow-breasted Chat
Summer Tanager
Scarlet Tanager
Western Tanager
Green-backed Towhee
Eastern Towhee
Spotted Towhee
Bachman's Sparrow
American Tree Sparrow
Chipping Sparrow
Clay-colored Sparrow
Field Sparrow
Vesper Sparrow
Lark Sparrow
Black-throated Sparrow
Lark Bunting
Savannah Sparrow
Grasshopper Sparrow
Henslow's Sparrow
LeConte's Sparrow
Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow
Fox Sparrow
Song Sparrow
Lincoln's Sparrow
Swamp Sparrow
White-throated Sparrow
Harris's Sparrow
White-crowned Sparrow
Dark-eyed Junco
Lapland Longspur
Smith's Longspur
Snow Bunting
Northern Cardinal
Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Black-headed Grosbeak
Blue Grosbeak
Indigo Bunting
Dickcissel
Bobolink
Red-winged Blackbird
Eastern Meadowlark
Western Meadowlark
Yellow-headed Blackbird
Rusty Blackbird
Brewer's Blackbird
Common Grackle
Brown-headed Cowbird
Orchard Oriole
Baltimore Oriole
Bullock's Oriole
Brambling
Pine Grosbeak
Purple Finch
House Finch
Red Crossbill
White-winged Crossbill
Common Redpoll
Hoary Redpoll
Pine Siskin
American Goldfinch
Evening Grosbeak
House Sparrow

LAKE ERIE

GEAUGA

CUYAHOGA

LORAIN

PORTAGE

MEDINA

SUMMIT