

THE CLEVELAND

June, July, August 1998
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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

**Cover design: Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*)
by Kevin Metcalf, 1997.**

June, July, August 1998
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The Cleveland Bird Calendar

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JUNE: Temperatures averaged 68.5°, .9° above normal. The high was 94° on the 25th, and the low was 40° on the 6th. Lake Erie was 64° on June 1st and rose to 71° by the 30th. Sunshine occurred only 47% of the time. Rain occurred on 14 days and totaled 2.97 in., .73 in. below normal. The most rain in a 24hr. period was 1.80 in. on the 11-12th.

JULY: Temperatures averaged 71.4°, .5° below normal. The high was 92° on the 21st, and the low was 51° on the 12th. Rain occurred on 8 days, totaling 2.72 in., .8 in. below normal. The most rain in a 24 hr. period fell on the 21-22nd and amounted to 1.31 in. Sunshine prevailed 62% of the time. Lake Erie had risen to 77° by the 31st.

AUGUST: Temperatures aver-

aged 72.1°, 1.7° above normal. The high was 91° on the 8th, and the low was 46° on the 20th. Sunshine occurred 62% of the time. Rain fell on 8 days, totaling 3.02 in., .38 in. below normal. The most rain in a 24 hr. period was 1.62 in. on the 24-25th. Lake Erie waters remained at 77° through the month.



Common Loons were well-represented. A first-summer bird spent most of June and July at Landerbrook in Mayfield Heights (NB). A breeding plumaged bird was at HBSP on June 6 (RH, EB). An adult graced Acacia Country Club in Lyndhurst June 19-25 (NB). Another loon was at Indigo Lake in the CVNRA on June 21-29 (CW, SS, TMR). One summered at Lake Rockwell (LR). As expected, **Great Egrets** were widely reported in July and August. **Green Herons** continued their uncommon occurrence pat-

tern. **Black-crowned Night-Herons** were found only in Lorain (m.obs.).

All ten species of puddle ducks were reported for the season. A **Gadwall** was in Lorain on Aug. 9 (CH). Two **American Wigeons** were a surprising find at Lake Medina on July 16 (CW). The high count of **Blue-winged Teal** was 20 in Lorain on Aug. 21 (CH). A **Northern Shoveler** was unusual at North Chagrin on Aug. 22 (KM). A **Northern Pintail** was seen by many in Lorain in late July. At least 2 **Green-winged Teals** lingered in Lorain through July (CH, RHL, SW). A few migrants dashed by HBSP in early Aug. (RH). **Hooded Mergansers** nested as expected. A few **Red-breasted Mergansers** straggled at HBSP most of the summer. Two male **Ruddy Ducks** summered at LaFarge Lakes in Shalersville (CH, LR, VW). A female summered at Veterans Park (LR, RH).

Ospreys continued to nest in Portage Co. They were seen at expected times at many other lakes. More unusual was one in Lorain on Aug. 22 (PL, BF). **Bald Eagles** were widespread. One added to the excitement at Lake Medina on Aug. 9 (CW, SS). An immature was at HBSP on June 13 & 1 (RH, EB). One drifted over Shipman Pond on Aug. 30 (RH, KM). Nesting successes were reported at Lake Rockwell and Geauga Co. A **Northern Harrier** was spotted in Lorain Co. June 14 (RHL, SW). **Sharp-shinned Hawks** were found in higher than expected totals (Nesting reports are in Noteworthy Reports). Sharpies strayed to Kent (CH, LR), Wadsworth (RHL, SW), Chardon (DB), Russell Park (vide DB), and

SUMMER 1998



by Larry Rosche

Summer 1998 was most enjoyable for those of us who monitor breeding success of the local avifauna, as well as for those who seek the enjoyment of seeing shorebird migration. Lorain provided the glittering array of shorebirds, while various Metroparks and the CVNRA provided the outstanding opportunity to study local nesting success. I would have to say the highlight of my summer was finding an Ovenbird nest in Brecksville Reservation. To quote a dear departed friend, "What a thrill." I cannot thank Ann & Dwight Chasar and Jenny & Dave Brumfield enough for their help and companionship during my ongoing studies for Dr. Lisa Petit in the CVNRA. It had been 15 years since Bruce Peterjohn and I found Hermit Thrushes and Canada Warblers at Ritchie Ledges, but sure enough, they still cling to a foothold there.

I have done my best to provide the plentiful data from my point counts and the Akron Summer Bird Count in table form. The Field Notes section is particularly enjoyable. The enthusiasm of Norm Kotesovec and the Chasars is readily shown in their articles. I would also like to thank naturalists, Kevin Metcalf and Dan Best, for taking time from their busy schedules to report data from their respective areas. Unfortunately, no other local naturalists were so compelled. We received no data on nesting success from Lorain or Lake Counties this year. I ask readers to pass along their sightings at the various Metroparks. As long as naturalists do not share bird data with the birding public, we need to get it from you, the reader. Thanks again to all of you diligent field reporters. Good Birding.

Strongsville (TMR). **Red-shouldered Hawks** continue to thrive locally. **Broad-winged Hawks** were well-represented in the CVNRA.

Ruffed Grouse have all but disappeared in the region. **Northern Bobwhites** continue to frequent Augustine's feeder in West Farmington. **Common Moorhens** nested at the Ravenna Arsenal (LR).

Shorebirds provided fascinating study in Lorain. I tip my hat to Holt and LePage for their diligent field reporting, and their ability to contact others about the great birding in Lorain this summer. Small numbers of **Black-bellied Plovers** visited the Lorain mudflat regularly throughout

the period. Single **American Golden-Plovers** were noted in Lorain on Aug. 7 and 24 (TLP, KM). **Semi-palmated Plovers** peaked at 48 on Aug. 6 (TLP). **Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs** were as expected. **Ruddy Turnstones** were found in small numbers. **Red Knots** arrived in above average numbers at Lorain. Highs were 10 on July 23 (TLP) and 5 on Aug. 22 (TLP, LR). **Sanderlings** were as expected. Two late birds were at Sims Park on June 7 (RH). **Western Sandpipers** put in a fair showing at Lorain. One or two could be found amid the peeps in Aug. (m.obs.). **White-rumped Sandpipers** were found on two June and two August dates (CH, TLP, PL, m.obs.). The first juvenile **Baird's Sandpiper**

Jean Hoffman wrote "On June 11, 1998, we visited Eldon Russell Park (on Rapids Road north of US 422) for the first time in April and wanted to see the Prothonotary Warblers there and look for breeding birds in other parks in the county. We took the nature trail at Eldon Russell Park along the "ditch," cutting off a loop in the Cuyahoga River where there are apparent nest boxes for the warblers of which we saw and heard at least six. We are quite impressed with their success. The park has a good variety of habitat and the appropriate birds in them. We saw one of two Yellow-billed Cuckoos which we hope are not just late migrants and heard two Least Flycatchers and a third along Rapids Road outside the park. To the east, especially along Patch Road, the Amish farms have many pastures and hay meadows, where we found Bobolinks and Savannah Sparrows numerous and Purple Martins taking advantage of many martin houses."

was in Lorain on July 24 (JP). While Lorain held the lion's share of Baird's reports, one was a good find at Lake Rockwell on Aug 23. (LR, VW). A **Dunlin** in Lorain on July 4 was our latest Spring or the earliest Fall record ever (CH, m.obs.). **Short-billed Dowitchers** were in good supply. **Common Snipes** were seen in Lorain on 4 dates in July and Aug. (TLP).

Bonaparte's Gulls were in lower than expected tallies. What makes these birds show up one year and not the next is a mystery. No build-up of **Caspian Terns** was noted in Lorain. The high count was a mere 34 on Aug. 12 (TLP). **Common** and **Forster's Tern numbers** were equally depressed.

Black-billed Cuckoos were scarce. One was at Ira Road on June 1 & 9 (TMR, DAC). **Yellow-billed Cuckoos** were relatively common. On July 16, Scott Wright witnessed an adult male **Ruby-throated Hummingbird** attack and mortally wound a young hummingbird at his feeder in North Olmstead. Large groups of **Common Nighthawks** were evident in August (DAC, JW, CW). Nesting success of local

populations was not reported.

An adult and a juvenile, **Red-headed Woodpecker** were found in Mayfield Heights on Aug.21



Ruby-throated Hummingbird fledgling being attacked by an adult on July 16, 1998 by Scott Wright

(NB). **Red-headed**s nested successfully at traditional locales along the lake and inland.

A migrant **Olive-sided Flycatcher** was a good find at Station Road on Aug. 25 (DAC). A **Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** was late at North Chagrin on June 4 (RR). Another dawdler was at HBSP on June 13

Pat Haddad wrote "On July 27, while walking north on the tracks off Old Mill Road, Elinor Elder and I saw an adult Bald Eagle while walking north on the tracks off Old Mill Road sitting in one of the snags. On the way back, we saw an immature sitting in a different snag and the adult was gone. I also caught a glimpse of a possible prothonotary, phoebe, peewee, kingbird, waxwings etc."

(RH). One was early at Nathan Hale Park on Aug. 21 (RHL, SW). **Alder Flycatchers** summered at Oak Hill (DJB, DAC, LR). One was at Ira Road on June 22 (TMR). Two were at the traditional Streetsboro Bog site on June 18 (RR). Nesting **Least Flycatchers** continue to hold on in Geauga Co. (DJH, DB) and the CVNRA (DAC). **Eastern Kingbirds** were moving well in mid-August. A count of 10 at the Ira Road Beaver Pond was indicative (TMR).

White-eyed Vireos were noticeably absent in the CVNRA (DAC). **Blue-headed Vireos** were widespread and locally conspicuous. Happy Days and Hinckley MP hosted several pairs (m.obs.).

Two were noted at Hampton Hills on June 13 (RHL, SW). **Yellow-throated Vireos** were conspicuous at preferred locations. A tally of 3 at Strongsville Wildlife Area on June 29 was from a new site (TMR). Two **Philadelphia Vireos** at Nathan Hale Park on Aug. 31 were noteworthy (RHL, SW).

Brown Creepers nested in the CVNRA (DAC) and Russell Park (DB). Local **Carolina Wrens, House Wrens, and Marsh Wrens** are doing well. **Golden-crowned Kinglets** probably nested at Hinckley MP (RHL, SW, NK). **Blue-gray Gnatcatchers** were very common this summer. A count of 12 at Tinker's Creek SP in July 19 was typical (GB, EE).

HOLT'S SHOREBIRD CENSUS FOR LORAIN SUMMER 1998

SPECIES	6/7	6/30	7/4	7/12	7/15	7/18	7/22	7/26	7/29	8/4	8/9	8/16	8/21	8/23	8/30
Black-bellied Plover	1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1	3	•	•	•	3
Semipalmated Plover	14	•	•	•	•	2	3	5	30	33	15	15	20	20	25
American Avocet	•	2	•	•	•	•	3	•	•	•	1	•	16	•	1
Greater Yellowlegs	•	•	1	•	2	•	13	1	•	2	•	1	1	2	2
Lesser Yellowlegs	•	•	4	6	9	8	10	17	10	3	35	16	20	10	7
Willet	•	•	3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	3	•	5	•	•
Whimbrel	•	•	1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1
Marbled Godwit	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1	1	•	•	•
Ruddy Turnstone	•	•	•	•	•	•	1	1	•	•	1	1	6	1	•
Sanderling	•	•	1	•	•	2	15	10	12	1	7	3	10	6	18
Semipalmated Sandpiper	52	•	1	2	10	45	125	175	200	200	200	125	140	100	125
Western Sandpiper	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	2	1	•	•	1
Least Sandpiper	•	11	37	16	35	25	40	10	40	5	20	20	35	20	25
White-rumped Sandpiper	1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1	1
Pectoral Sandpiper	•	•	•	4	1	1	7	1	6	2	6	5	17	8	2
Dunlin	26	•	1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Stilt Sandpiper	•	•	•	2	•	1	•	•	1	1	23	4	2	1	10
Short-billed Dowitcher	•	•	49	3	11	12	19	7	20	20	50	40	40	90	35
Wilson's Phalarope	•	•	•	•	1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

Northern Mockingbirds were as expected along the lake. One was in Homerville on June 23 (GE). Another was in Cleveland Heights on Aug. 13 (NB). Three fledged from a nest at Brookside Reservation (TMR). **Brown Thrasher** numbers were about average. A gathering of 432 **Cedar Waxwings** at the Ira Road Beaver Pond was remarkable for Aug. 18 (TMR).

Nesting warblers were found in good supply and variety. As far as Fall migrants go, 15 species (mostly Blackpolls, Magnolias and American Redstarts) were found at HBSP the last two weeks of Aug. (RH, m.obs.). **Northern Parulas** continue to be found at Brecksville (DAC). One at Hinckley MP on June 22 was a surprise (DJB, LR). **Chestnut-sided Warblers** were found at expected locations. One at Hampton Hills on June 13 was from a new site (RHL, SW). **Magnolia Warblers** nested successfully at Happy Days (Chasar). Sixteen migrant 'Maggies' were at HBSP on Aug. 28 (RH). A count of 16 south-bound **Cape May Warblers** was made at HBSP on Aug. 30 (RH,

KM). **Black-throated Green Warblers** are flourishing locally. Numbers impressed even this seasoned summer bird surveyor. Nesting observations of **Blackburnian Warblers** went unreported. **Yellow-throated Warblers** continue to do well in the Cuyahoga River Valley. **Pine Warblers** summered at Lake Rockwell and Brecksville. Twenty **Blackpoll Warblers** were tallied at HBSP on Aug. 29 (RH). **Cerulean Warblers** put in a very strong showing throughout the areas receiving coverage. A territorial male **Black-and-white Warbler** was at Hinckley MP on June 2 (RHL, SW, NK). Two **Prothonotary Warbler** nests were successful at Station Road (DAC, GB). Best found seven nesting pairs along the Upper Cuyahoga. One male had two nesting attempts going on simultaneously, involving 2-3 females. He was not very successful in fending

off House Wrens and of his 5 attempts, 4 lost eggs to these pesky tyrants. **Ovenbirds** are doing quite well in the CVNRA. Reports from Hinckley and the CVNRA indicated populations of **Louisiana Waterthrushes** were stable. A **Mourning Warbler** was late at HBSP on June 13 (RH). **Wilson's Warblers** were moving well at the end of the period. **Canada Warblers** nested at Happy Days (DJB, DAC, LR). A strong showing of migrants was noted at the end of the period. **Yellow-breasted Chats** were in expected areas. While this species is always one of our more sought-after, one singing all



Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)
by Jenny Brumfield

POINT COUNT SURVEYS FOR HINCKLEY AND CVNRA

	Armington	Columbia	Hap. Days	Hinckley	Oak Hill	Riding Run	Riverview	Stanford	Wetmore
BW HAWK	•	•	•	•	•	3	•	•	•
BB CUCKOO	•	•	•	•	•	1	•	•	•
YB CUCKOO	4	5	4	4	1	4	7	7	6
RT HUMMINGBIRD	2	2	2	3	•	•	•	•	2
RED-BELLIED WP	4	4	6	10	4	7	5	9	10
DOWNY WP	8	4	7	7	5	6	6	11	5
HAIRY WP	4	5	4	3	2	2	3	1	4
N. FLICKER	2	•	•	1	•	•	•	2	2
PILEATED WP	1	2	3	3	2	1	3	•	1
E. WOOD-PEWEE	7	7	8	12	10	6	10	4	10
ACADIAN FL.	4	8	11	14	7	8	13	14	8
EASTERN PHOEBE	1	•	3	•	•	1	•	1	1
GREAT CRESTED FL.	3	2	5	3	2	2	3	•	1
YT VIREO	2	4	5	9	6	5	6	•	4
RED-EYED VIREO	14	32	17	30	20	16	14	17	22
BROWN CREEPER	1	•	•	•	•	•	•	1	•
CAROLINA WREN	•	•	4	1	•	•	•	•	1
HOUSE WREN	1	1	1	1	1	1	•	2	1
BG GNATCATCHER	3	2	3	3	3	4	•	6	4
E. BLUEBIRD	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	3	3
VEERY	2	3	3	12	4	9	12	2	11
WOOD THRUSH	11	4	15	12	6	7	5	•	6
AMERICAN ROBIN	20	20	10	13	10	10	20	15	30
GRAY CATBIRD	5	•	2	2	2	3	•	•	2
CEDAR WAXWING	4	•	3	6	2	10	•	•	1
BLUE-WINGED W.	2	•	•	•	3	•	•	•	3
YELLOW WARBLER	2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1
BT GREEN W.	1	•	3	1	8	3	•	•	•
CERULEAN W.	2	2	5	8	6	4	3	1	6
A. REDSTART	•	7	1	11	8	6	•	•	8
OVENBIRD	1	8	•	6	4	10	5	•	5
LA. WATERTHRUSH	1	1	2	3	•	1	•	•	•
C. YELLOWTHROAT	4	•	•	1	6	1	•	•	•
HOODED WARBLER	10	4	14	14	8	7	8	3	8
SCARLET TANAGER	7	10	7	11	10	7	6	2	7
EASTERN TOWHEE	2	•	•	•	2	1	•	5	2
CHIPPING SP.	2	•	3	1	•	•	3	1	•
FIELD SPARROW	13	•	•	•	•	•	•	1	1
SONG SPARROW	2	•	1	•	2	•	•	1	3
N. CARDINAL	20	20	10	20	8	14	10	1	30
RB GROSBEAK	1	•	3	6	1	2	1	10	2
INDIGO BUNTING	2	•	2	1	5	1	1	4	3
BH. COWBIRD	5	3	7	10	1	3	•	2	4
BALTIMORE ORIOLE	3	•	4	2	•	1	1	8	7
PURPLE FINCH	•	•	•	•	•	•	2	•	1

Data provided by Larry Rosche, Dave & Jenny Brumfield, Dwight & Ann Chasar

night in West Farmington on June 29 was quite a nuisance (JA).

Vesper Sparrows continue at traditional Portage Co. locales. A single **Grasshopper Sparrow** was in Fairport Harbor on June 28 (RH). A singing **White-throated Sparrow** was along the Zimmerman Trail into July (RH). **Dark-eyed Juncos** were out-of-place at HBSP on June 14 (RH) and Aug. 23 & 30 (RH, KM).

A nest containing five young **Orchard Orioles** at Jaite fledged on June 13 (DAC). Four were at Ira Road on June 29 (TMR).

Purple Finches were in much higher than expected numbers (m.ob.).

AMERICAN BITTERN - Two were at Jaite in the CVNRA on June 13 (Chasar).

LEAST BITTERN - A single bird was observed intermittently at a newly constructed wetland at Hidden Valley Resources Center in July (Pogacnik).

SNOWY EGRET - Two birds were also observed feeding in the water near the gulls in Lorain in the afternoon July 24 (Pogacnik).



1998 GREATER AKRON AUDUBON SUMMER BIRD COUNT

Common Loon	2	Red-bellied Woodpecker	193	Blue-headed Vireo	12
Pied-billed Grebe	2	Downy Woodpecker	278	Yellow-throated Vireo	48
Double-crested Cormorant	12	Hairy Woodpecker	66	Warbling Vireo	105
Great Blue Heron	228	Northern Flicker	101	Red-eyed Vireo	385
Green Heron	38	Pileated Woodpecker	26	Blue-winged Warbler	70
Mute Swan	5	Eastern Wood Pewee	165	Yellow Warbler	351
Canada Goose	1109	Acadian Flycatcher	124	Chestnut-sided Warbler	4
Wood Duck	158	Alder Flycatcher	5	Black-throated Green W	30
Mallard	583	Willow Flycatcher	117	Cerulean Warbler	57
American Wigeon	1	Least Flycatcher	3	Black & White Warbler	1
Ring-necked Duck	1	Eastern Phoebe	72	American Redstart	44
Ruddy Duck	12	Great Crested Flycatcher	79	Ovenbird	52
Turkey Vulture	112	Eastern Kingbird	60	Louisiana Waterthrush	8
Sharp-shinned Hawk	6	Horned Lark	8	Mourning Warbler	1
Cooper's Hawk	26	Purple Martin	19	Common Yellowthroat	325
Red-shouldered Hawk	19	Tree Swallow	189	Hooded Warbler	131
Broad-winged Hawk	9	N. Rough-winged Swallow	150	Canada Warbler	2
Red-tailed Hawk	71	Bank Swallow	683	Yellow-breasted Chat	4
American Kestrel	15	Barn Swallow	282	Scarlet Tanager	122
Wild Turkey	14	Blue Jay	683	Northern Cardinal	903
Ring-necked Pheasant	1	American Crow	702	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	115
Virginia Rail	1	Black-capped Chickadee	586	Indigo Bunting	267
Sora	1	Tufted Titmouse	470	Eastern Towhee	105
American Coot	2	White-breasted Nuthatch	234	Chipping Sparrow	333
Killdeer	187	Brown Creeper	8	Field Sparrow	205
Spotted Sandpiper	13	Carolina Wren	94	Savannah Sparrow	28
American Woodcock	3	House Wren	311	Grasshopper Sparrow	4
Ring-billed Gull	131	Winter Wren	1	Song Sparrow	810
Herring Gull	4	Marsh Wren	13	Swamp Sparrow	110
Laughing Gull	1	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	70	Bobolink	51
Rock Dove	263	Eastern Bluebird	94	Red-winged Blackbird	1217
Mourning Dove	852	Veery	59	Eastern Meadowlark	38
Black-billed Cuckoo	8	Hermit Thrush	3	Common Grackle	1369
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	42	Wood Thrush	194	Brown-headed Cowbird	277
Eastern Screech Owl	4	American Robin	1823	Orchard Oriole	14
Great Horned Owl	4	Gray Catbird	522	Baltimore Oriole	193
Barred Owl	10	Mockingbird	1	Purple Finch	17
Common Nighthawk	16	Brown Thrasher	21	House Finch	517
Chimney Swift	545	Cedar Waxwing	300	American Goldfinch	979
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	64	European Starling	2081	House Sparrow	1495
Belted Kingfisher	58	White-eyed Vireo	11		
Total Birds	26280	Total Species	123	Party Hours	297.5
				Participants	49

Data provided by Carol Tveekrem

BLACK SCOTER - An immature male was seen at Headlands Beach SP on the late date of June 1 (Metcalf).

SHARP-SHINNED HAWK - A nest was found about 30 feet up in a dense stand of Norway spruces in the old tree farm on Major Road in the CVNRA and

had at least one young (Berry). A second nest, with 5 young, was found in Brecksville (Chasar, Rosche).

PEREGRINE FALCON - One was seen at E 152nd St, on Aug. 19 (Barber). Lozano and others watched daily as one fledged from the Hilliard Road Bridge. It

landed in the middle of Interstate 90 on its first flight. Rescued by Rocky River Police, it was safely replaced at the nest site. Subsequent flights were more successful.

SANDHILL CRANE - Three flew over Russell Park on Aug. 18 (file Best).

AMERICAN AVOCET - Several were seen by many observers between June 29 and Aug. 30 in Lorain (Holt, LePage, Chasar, m.obs.).

WILLET - One to five were seen on many dates, spanning June 25 through Aug. 21 (LePage, Holt, m.obs.).

WHIMBREL - Holt found one at Lorain on July 4. LePage had 3 there on Aug. 5, and 2 on Aug. 18.

HUDSONIAN GODWIT - Three were seen in Lorain on July 21 (Barber). One stopped there on July 24 (Pogacnik). **Correction:** The May 17 report for this species in Lorain (Holt, Hannikman) was the second record for the Spring Season, not the region.

MARbled GODWIT - Several birds were seen in Lorain by many observers. Two were there on July 21, 4 on Aug. 8 (LePage). One was there on Aug. 13 (Rickard).

BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER - Lorain hosted several of these attractive shorebirds. On Aug. 17 one was spied briefly (Fazio). On Aug. 26 another was seen in the grassy edges there (Brumfield). LePage had one there on Aug. 29.

LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER - Several were identified by call at Lorain on Aug. 28 (Brumfield).

WILSON'S PHALAROPE - An early returnee was in Lorain on July 15 (Holt). On July 23, 2 were there (Hoffman). One was there on Aug. 7 (LePage).

LAUGHING GULL - One provided the first record for the Greater Akron Summer Bird Count in mid-June (fide Tveekrem). An adult was in Lorain on June 27

(LePage). A juvenile was there on Aug. 24 (Metcalf).

FRANKLIN'S GULL - One was in Lorain on June 18 (LePage).

BLACK TERN - An adult graced Lorain on Aug. 11 (LePage). Remarkably, this was the only report of this formerly abundant fall migrant.

YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER - Two were regular visitors to a Geauga Park District property in Montville during June and July (Best).

OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER - A singing bird was seen in Hiram Township on a Breeding Bird Survey June 14-15 (Rosche, Holt). This is the first multiple observer report for mid-June in the region.

SEDGE WREN - This species, was a one day wonder at Swine Creek on June 29 (Metcalf).

HERMIT THRUSH - Apparent nesting took place at Happy Days and Brecksville (Rosche, Brumfield, Chasar).

KENTUCKY WARBLER - The only report was from Hinckley MP on June 2 (RHL, SW).



Nesting Canada and Magnolia Warblers by Ann Chasar

Peterjohn and Rice in The Ohio Breeding Bird Atlas, indicated both Magnolia and Canada

Warblers, occupants of northern forests, are rare and local Ohio breeders. A quick review of The Cleveland Bird Calendar reveals that Canada and Magnolia Warblers are regularly found breeding in Lake County and occasionally found summering in other counties. In 1961 B.P. Bole Jr., commenting on the Magnolia Warbler in Lake County, said "throughout hemlocks in our region is the common breeding warbler." In Cuyahoga County, summering Magnolias have been observed in North Chagrin Reservation, most recently in July 1991. In 1994 Kotesovec found a Magnolia Warbler nest at Hinckley Reservation, Medina County, confirming breeding of a small territorial population noted there as early as 1992 by Rob Harlan. The population seems to be continuing with seven singing males reported by Kotesovec in 1990.

The Cleveland Bird Calendar reported a Canada Warbler's nest with three young from Stebbins Gulch in 1958 and fledglings in 1969 from the same area in Lake County. Of 14 records in the Ohio Atlas Project (Peterjohn), 6 records were from the Grand and Chagrin river watersheds in Lake, Geauga, and Cuyahoga counties. Henderson noted 2-3 pairs of Canada Warblers in a hemlock ravine in Bedford Reservation, Cuyahoga County, during June and July of 1960.

In Summit County, Peterjohn reports that summering Canadas have been noted since the mid-1970s. Rosche regularly found Canada Warblers in June at Ritchie Ledges at Happy Days in the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area (CVNRA) in the early 1980s. Browsing through the last 20 years or so of the

Akron Audubon Summer Breeding Survey produced two Canada Warbler records: three birds in June 1981 and one in June 1996 (locations unknown). No summering Magnolia Warblers are reported for Summit County in Peterjohn's Atlas or in the Akron Audubon Breeding Bird Survey from 1985 to the present.

At Ritchie Ledges on June 6, 1998, both the Canada and Magnolia Warblers were seen during a CVNRA bird walk. In subsequent days, Rosche, Brumfield and Dinkelbach all encountered one or both of these warblers in the same area. Ritchie Ledges is an outcropping of Sharon Conglomerate, which harbors a cool, moist, hemlock area with some areas of dense shrubby undergrowth and several small streams. On July 2, Dwight and I saw and heard a male Canada Warbler and heard a Magnolia Warbler in the same area. Returning the following days, we made these observations:

Canada Warbler:

- July 5: A pair was seen foraging with one young, already quite mature, in the dense undergrowth.
- July 6: An adult male and female and two young were observed near the same area as July 5
- July 12: An adult male was seen.
- July 18: One male was seen in the area.
- Aug 9: Male heard singing in this same area.

Magnolia Warbler:

July 5: A pair of Magnolias was seen in the hemlocks. The male was singing a short song with a fast upward slurred ending (on Cornell tapes).

- July 6: A male sang once in about half in hour.
- July 12: A male was singing and an immature was seen foraging independently in the hemlocks.
- July 18: A male was singing the same song type as other times.



**A Sutton's Warbler?
by Dwight Chasar**

The Yellow-throated Warbler (YTWA, *Dendroica dominica*) has been a summer resident along the Chippewa Creek in the Brecksville Reservation for over 15 years (Chasar and Chasar 1995: LePage 1981). Then in 1995, because it began to increase in numbers, we counted at least 12 singing males this summer along the Chippewa Creek and Cuyahoga River in the Pinery Narrows area. We first found a nest in 1997 (Chasar 1997) and then two more this year. Finding adult YTWAs feeding young these past two summers became somewhat commonplace.

The Northern Parula NOPA, (*Parula americana*) is a more recent summer resident in the Brecksville Reservation. having arrived in 1994. A pair successfully nested at the Plateau picnic area, just a short distance from the Chippewa Creek that year (Chasar 1994) and in 1997 (Chasar and Chasar 1997). Nesting twice failed in 1995 (Chasar 1995) and I

found no nest in 1996. This summer two males seemingly claimed territory in the same relative vicinity, one just north of the Plateau near the Chippewa Creek and one southwest of the Plateau across Valley Parkway. I neither saw a female nor found a nest.

I suggested earlier the possibility of hybridization of the NOPA and YTWA in this locale (Chasar 1995). The resulting offspring, is known as Sutton's Warbler (*Dendroica potomac*). There are at least 4 early records--3 male and 1 female of Sutton's Warbler having occurred in West Virginia (Haller 1940; Brooks 1942; Hicks 1945), reports from 5 other states (Dunn 1997) and an observation in Cuyahoga Falls, OH (Hjelmquist 1963). A critical review of Sutton's Warbler has been published (Carlson 1981). These hybrids physically most resemble the YTWA, but the facial pattern is more subdued; sides and flanks are generally unstreaked; a yellow-olive patch resides on the center of the back; and the wings, tail, and beak are shorter. The male may have a tinge of sienna on the chest. The normal song is more like that of a NOPA but quickly doubled (zeeeeeeee-up, zeeeeeeee-up.



Ruddy Ducks (*Oxyura jamaicensis*)
Shalersville, July 9, 1998 by Larry Rosche

However, an alternate song has been described as "the normal Parula song with a 'freak' ending, stopping suddenly with a soft insect-like note which suggested that the bird had suffered a muscular collapse" (Hicks 1945). The Sutton's hybrid occurs in areas where NOPA is becoming rarer and the Yellow-throated more common, but neither parental species is common (Moldenhauer & Regelski 1990). The current situation in the Brecksville Reservation is not unlike that description.

In mid to late June, I began to hear an unusual song at the Plateau, where I listened for the Parula many mornings before going to work. Initially I dismissed the song as freakish. But day after day, between 7-8 am, this bird would sing from high and deep in the tree canopy and almost always from the same trees. The fullest variation is best described as the first four notes of a YTWA followed by three buzzes of somewhat even pitch, to wit: tew--tew--tew--tew--buzz--buzz--buzz. Variations also included 3-4 "tews" with any combination of 1-3 buzzes. I have listened to YTWA and NOPA for over five years in this area and never heard such a song. The YTWA at times will shorten its song, leaving off the last few "tews" or not completing the upward note at the end. The NOPA has sung variations, particularly around the female, but these variations have been stuttered "zees" in its typical zeeee-up song. The buzzes are not like those of the Blue-winged, Golden-winged, Black-throated Blue, or Cerulean Warblers. I have listened to tapes and records on variations of these two warblers, including the songs of the Louisiana Waterthrush, and nothing comes close. I finally got

several brief glimpses of this bird singing, from the top of a spruce tree; and it had the basic physical characteristics of a male NOPA, a yellowish throat with a darkish band across it, no marked facial patterns as on a YTWA, and a shorter tail and beak than those of the YTWA. When it moved out of sight to another tree, both the unusual song and a typical NOPA song came from that tree, but not simultaneously. This bird seemed to be singing both songs. This singing behavior was witnessed by Rick Morales, a Cornell ornithology major, on July 11th. During a subsequent observation, my wife Ann also agreed that the physical characteristics were those of a NOPA and that the song was that which I described above. I have a very poor tape recording of the songs of those few days. I also observed a YTWA singing its normal song from the same area and supposedly a NOPA persistently singing its normal song from time to time. I last heard the bird for just a few minutes on July 12 at 7 am.

Both birds prefer to build their nests in hanging Spanish or Usnea moss when it is available, which is not the case in Cleveland. Here, we have shown that the NOPA prefers to nest in the hanging boughs of Norway spruce (3 examples) and the YTWA prefers sycamore trees (3 examples). If a Sutton's were a cross between a female YTWA and a male NOPA, I would guess that the nest preference would be in a sycamore. Interestingly, the two years (96, 98) that we could not find the NOPA nest in the spruces, a male NOPA spent much of its time singing from the sycamore stands along the Chippewa. This then raises the

idea that maybe in those two years a male NOPA could have bred with a female YTWA. thus the selection for sycamore areas. Could the possible Sutton's of '98 be an offspring from '96? Since this bird may have resulted from the male NOPA/female YTWA, could this account for the mystery bird looking more like a NOPA than a YTWA? According to Hutton in Carlson (1981), a Sutton's Warbler would look like a NOPA and sing a YTWA type song when the combined genes of the two parental birds are all recessive in the hybrid. Concerning Sutton's Warbler, Carlson says "...it seems probable (at least theoretically) that sooner or later someone will hear a modified yellow-throated warbler song." Bent (1953) indicates that in the case of a hybrid warbler, the song may be like the song of either parent...or a mixture of the two. In spite of any published support or logic that may have occurred above, it could be that this mystery bird is a pure NOPA that has modified a song phrase from a YTWA. Stranger things have happened.

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1998 Status of the Black-throated Green Warbler and Other Spruce-Woods Species at Hinckley Metropark

by Norman Kotesovec, Jr.

While the emphasis of my study at Hinckley Metropark (Medina Co.) continues to center upon the Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens*), recent papers in the CBC that offer much greater breadth in the reportage of numbers of breeding birds in other portions of Northeast Ohio (Pogacnik 1996, Romito 1996, Chasar 1997) have so interested me that, in addition to the Black-throated Green, I include some notes on other less common spruce-woods species and end with the number of singing males of some more common breeders encountered over the course of my censusing at Hinckley Hills Road.

At one time or another, as many as 33 singing male Black-throated Green Warblers (hereafter BTGN) were found along bridle paths at Hinckley Hills Road and Judge's Lake. However, as stated in an earlier paper (Kotesovec and Zadar 1997), all may not have remained to breed and some may best be classed as "floaters" -- unmated males that maintain a home range on less than optimal breeding sites. These "floaters" numbered five and were confined to deciduous wood along the fringe of spruce stands. As in 1997, no BTGN's were located in spruce plantings along West Drive (see Kotesovec and Zadar 1997).

BTGN's first arrived on territory at Hinckley Hills Road on April 21, 1998 and their song was last heard at Judge's Lake on August 1. From April through August, I visited the BTGN breeding sites on 20 dates: 15 trips to Hinckley Hills and ten trips to Judge's Lake. As such, I can account for a total of 22 BTGN's (15 males at Hinckley Hills and seven at Judge's Lake) that were encountered over a minimum of 31 days (the length of the BTGN's breeding cycle). The average number of days that a particular bird was censused was 4.2 over an average of 48.6 days. Eighteen birds were censused on five to nine dates over a 42-102 day period. The greatest single count in one day was 20 singing males at Hinckley Hills on July 9.

In addition to territorial males, a total of six female BTGN's were found: five at the Judge's Lake site and one at Hinckley Hills. Three females were located with ease on May 7, each foraging with a male. Perhaps their conspicuousness was an indication that they had only just recently arrived on their mate's territories. A female gathering nesting material was observed at Judge's Lake on May 29, while yet another female readily responded to my "pish-notes" at Hinckley Hills on June 29.

On July 2, a nest was discovered at the Judge's Lake site some 50-60 feet high in a White Pine (*Pinus strobus*). Unfortunately, the sole occupant of the nest was a ready-to-fledge cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) which was fed 28 times in two hours (19:00-21:00): 15 times by the male BTGN, seven times by the female and six times in which sex could not be determined. Apparently the cowbird left the nest before

my arrival on the morning of July 3; however, the male was seen to revisit the vacant nest.

In the Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*) and White Pine plantings where the BTGN occurs, other spruce-woods species are also regularly encountered. Magnolia Warblers (*D. magnolia*) were located on eight dates from May 1-July 31. Four male "Maggies" consistently held territories at Hinckley Hills and two were present at the Judge's Lake site. A frustrated and very vocal pair was at Hinckley Hills on July 30. As with the BTGN, Magnolia Warblers also seem to have forsaken the West Drive spruce stand, where breeding was confirmed in 1992, 1994 and 1995 (Harlan 1992, Kotesovec 1994, 1995).

The Blue-headed "Solitary" Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*) was found on 15 dates from April 20-August 3. Three pairs were in residence at Hinckley Hills and one pair at Judge's Lake. Of the spruce-woods species, "Solitarius" was the most conspicuous. Pairs were often seen foraging together low in the spruces and song was constant and ringing. On June 20, at Hinckley Hills, adult "Solitaries" were found attending a fledged cowbird that was capable of pursuing its foster parents.

Red-breasted Nuthatches (*Sitta canadensis*) were encountered on 14 dates from March 30-August 5. Two pairs were regularly located at the Hinckley Hills site, and "Red-breasts" were also heard calling from spruce stands at two separate locations along East Drive.

Golden-crowned Kinglets (*Regulus satrapa*) nested and fledged at least one young by

May 29 at the spruce stand along West Drive (Kotesovec 1998). While a pair of kinglets continued to be found at this same location on three dates from June 20-July 13, no evidence of renesting was produced. Pairs of kinglets were also found at two sites at Hinckley Hills and at Judge's Lake and in the spruce plantings at Indian Head Picnic Area on East Drive. The number of days upon which kinglets were censused was 14; from March 30-July 30, a total of five pairs were encountered.

While not regarded as spruce-woods nesters, two other species seem worthy of inclusion herein as they both were found at the Judge's Lake site. A pair of Brown Creepers (*Certhia americana*) was encountered on four dates from May 7-August 1. The creepers were seen to forage in close proximity upon the conifers and the male was given to full song.

A male Black-and-white Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*) was a welcome summer resident readily located on six dates from May 19-July 3. A female was seen but once on May 19. Her agitated reaction to the "pish-notes" directed at an uncaring male "Maggie" raised sufficient speculation of a possible nest so that on five of the six dates referred above I spent an hour searching through the shrubby tangle of branches that grow on either side of the winding creek between the spruce-clad hillsides. Despite my efforts, no sign of nesting was uncovered. While not as constant a songster as the BTGN or "Solitary" vireo, the Black-and-white Warbler's wheezy song was heard at regular intervals throughout his stay.

The Hinckley Hills site was given

most of my attention so that on the 15 census dates that I tramped along the trails that travel through both coniferous and deciduous woods I was able to "spot" on a hand-drawn map the location of many singing males of various species. The area of study is approximately 50 acres in size and is but a small portion of an estimated 975 acres of forest and field (calculated using tools in DeLorme Street Atlas USA) that is bordered on all sides by Hinckley Hills Road; Bellus Road; West Drive; State Road; Ledge Road and Kellogg Road. As such, some numbers of birds regularly noted on this tract may be of some interest: 1 Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*); 4 Eastern Wood Pewee (*Contopus virens*); 9 Acadian Flycatcher (*Empidonax virens*); 1 Great Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*); 2 Veery (*Catharus fuscescens*); 8 Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*); 2 Yellow-throated Vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*); 11 Red-eyed Vireo (*V. olivaceus*); 6 American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*); 8 Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*); 16 Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*); 6 Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga olivacea*). Also of note was the pair of Carolina Wrens (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) that probably nested in a ramshackle shed on Kellogg Road. They were located on four dates from July 9-August 5. Lastly, four male Louisiana Waterthrushes (*Seiurus motacilla*) were found on six dates from April 12-June 22; two at Hinckley Hills and two at Judge's Lake. Perhaps an indication that



Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*) nest with young - July 1998 - Brecksville by Larry Rosche

the fall migration had begun were the three waterthrushes that were heard singing along creeks, where none had been previously recorded on July 30 and 31 at Hinckley Hills.

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ANNOUNCEMENT: Once again, the Calendar has lost a dear friend and supporter. On June 14, Bill Haley passed away. Bill was one of the most respected businessmen and lawyers in Akron. He found precious little time for birding trips, but when he did, he was always able to "leave his worries at the doorstep."

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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.

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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
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
Mourning Dove
Pouter Pigeon
Carolina Parakeet
Black-billed Cuckoo
Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Smooth-billed Ani
Barn Owl
Eastern 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
Crown 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
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

LAKE

GEAUGA

CUYAHOGA

LORAIN

PORTAGE

MEDINA

SUMMIT