

The Ohio



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

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The Ohio Cardinal exists to provide a permanent and timely record of the abundance and distribution of birds in Ohio; to help document the occurrence of rare species in the state; to provide information on identification of birds; and to provide information on birding areas within Ohio.

The Ohio Cardinal invites readers to submit articles on unusual occurrences of birds, bird distribution within the state, birding areas in Ohio, identification tips, and other aspects of ornithology. Bird reports and photographs are welcome from any area in the state. Report forms are not a necessity but will be supplied on request. Unusual species should be documented--documentation forms are also available on request from the Editor, Publisher, and Records Committee Secretary.

In order to keep The Ohio Cardinal timely, seasonal reports are due by the following dates:

Winter--March 10
Spring--June 10
Summer--August 10
Autumn--December 10

Please send all reports to:

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Cover: Little Gull. Conneaut Harbor (Ashtabula Co.), 10/30/94.
Photo by Gary Meszaros.

A Northern Lapwing in Adams Co., Ohio by Bill Whan

"I've got an interesting bird for you..." my brother Pete's voice paused for dramatic effect. "How about a Northern Lapwing?" He was calling from Long Island, NY, and as he paused again I began frenzied speculation about how I could afford, and explain to non-birders, a spur-of-the-moment red-eye flight out east. Finally, he spoke again. "Chris has one down in Adams County."

"Adams County? OHIO?" I stammered. Pete went on to say the Chris Bedel, who had succeeded him as manager of the Nature Conservancy's Edge of Appalachia Preserve, had only minutes before called him with the news. Just that morning (December 29, 1994), Martin McAllister, an ODNR employee, had casually mentioned to Chris that he'd seen a lapwing along the road near West Union while driving to work. Disbelieving, Chris had rushed to the site, confirmed the identification, and excitedly called local birders, as well as my brother.

I thanked Pete and called Chris, who described the location, a winter wheat field near the hamlet of Panhandle, and told me that the bird had been there as late as nightfall. We discussed field marks, the necessity to contact hotlines, and even whether he should alert the sheriff about possible traffic problems along the narrow country road, should hundreds of observers converge there. Then I called local birders, who in turn called others, and then stayed up late fielding calls from all over Ohio and surrounding states. A friend, reminding me of the Brambling he'd once missed by deciding to sleep-in one morning, persuaded several carloads of us to make plans to depart Columbus before dawn to seek this improbable bird.

The morning of December 30, 1994 was crisp and sunny in southern Ohio. When we arrived shortly after 8:00 a.m., we saw three friends standing along the roadside, their eyes glued to telescopes. They gave us the "high-sign" as we passed by looking for a safe place to park. Incredibly enough, viewing conditions were perfect, with bright sunlight from the south, and the wheat field to the north.

The bird was there all right, unmistakable even 200 yards away with binoculars, ambling on the far side of the field near a flock of Rock Doves. About the same size as the pigeons, it showed a black breast and a wispy crest. It may have been the approach of a gaggle of barnyard geese that startled it into brief flight, revealing paddle-shaped wings with a striking black and white pattern underneath.

We were surprised to see so few others arriving. A few Cincinnati birders straggled in, as did one from Dayton and one from Canada. Shortly after another Columbus contingent lugged their scopes to our vantage point, bringing to 21 the number of observers thus far, the lapwing took wing again, landing only 75 yards away in the field. Now we could easily study its upperparts, metallic green edged with buff, its caramel-colored undertail coverts, and its facial markings.

The bird looked nervous now, though for no apparent reason. Once again it sprang into flight, wheeled once, and then passed directly over us, fifty feet up, as if to display any heretofore unnoticed field marks—its black-tipped white tail and the off-white tips to its outermost primaries—and then with floppy heron-like wing beats, it arrowed off to the

southwest. At that moment another lucky Columbus birder arrived, and emerged from his car just in time to see the lapwing pass overhead. We followed it with binoculars, thrilled but suddenly dismayed lest it flee forever. A quarter of a mile off, it encountered two Killdeer, who joined it in flight, whereupon they all disappeared in the distance.

Our elation was tempered by alarm now. We cruised the back roads, searching for the bird, but to no avail. One curious farmer told someone that he had seen a "green quail" in his field, and the property was duly scanned, but to my knowledge the bird was never relocated. Kentucky birders must have missed a chance to add the species to their state's list. As the day wore on, we met scores of frantic and disappointed observers, who disconsolately kept vigil at the wheat field or joined us, just as unsuccessfully, in our search among the rolling hills to the southwest.

The lapwing was new to Ohio's list, and as far as I know represented the species' deepest recorded penetration by far into the North American continent. The unprecedented nature of this occurrence, especially in an area of the state seemingly so unlikely for this European vagrant, probably contributed to the relatively small number of observers able to get to the site in time. In any event, Adams County is not just for Chuck-will's-widows anymore.

Filling out a rare bird report can be a chore, reminding one of the inadequacies of one's skills at observation and note-taking, one's imperfect knowledge of similar species and plumages, and the inevitable shortcomings of any given field encounter with a wild bird. Doubts and misgivings swarm still more as one imagines the skepticism such a report is bound to engender in those who judge it. Filling out the lapwing report, however, was a breeze, and even finding out later that I was the only one of the 21 people who saw the bird to send a report to the regional editor of National Audubon Society Field Notes (who, understandably enough, later called Ohio record keepers to inquire whether it might have been some sort of practical joke) failed to shake my confidence. The identity of the bird was so unmistakable, the conditions of its observation so nearly ideal, that my freedom from doubt was as unique as the bird's occurrence. At the same time it was disheartening to speculate about how many interesting sightings go unreported because the task of documentation seems too difficult, or even worse, intimidating.

My brother called me a couple of weeks later. Far from expressing envy at my luck, he told me that another lapwing had been discovered a few miles from his place in Sag Harbor, NY. This more cooperative bird stayed around until mid-April, gratifying him and a lot of other people who missed the Adams County two-day wonder. But of course the species is far more plausibly encountered, however rarely, in Long Island. Surely an Appalachian lapwing must rank as one of birding's most unlikely records; in the end, my only regret is that more of us were unable to share it.

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[Editor's note: Several individuals, including Mr. Whan, did submit documentations to the Ohio Bird Records Committee. This record is currently under review by the OBRC.]

**Book Review: Tom Thomson's Birding in Ohio, Second Edition
by Robert Hartan et al.**

Birding in Ohio, Second Edition. 1994. By Tom Thomson, with the assistance of regional contributors; with a foreword by Roger Tory Peterson; preface by Richard B. Pierce; and drawings by Charles W. Gambill. Includes bibliographical references and indexes. Indiana University Press. Paperback \$13.95. 268 pages.

Birders are a traveling lot. In our quest to find new or unusual species in unfamiliar territory, we often depend heavily on local contacts, or, in many cases, a trusty bird-finding guide book. The "Birder's Guide" series originated by James A. Lane easily offers the most recognized and authoritative bird-finding advice for "hot spots" scattered across North America. Unfortunately, Ohio has never been rewarded with a Lane Guide; presumably this can be attributed to the fact that Ohio has never achieved status as a national "hot spot". Even so, our state does offer many excellent birding sites, and is deserving of a site guide which does justice to Ohio's birding richness and diversity. Birding in Ohio partially fills this bill.

The format of the second edition of Birding in Ohio generally follows the first edition (1983). The state remains divided into three sections: the "Northern Tier of Counties" (94 primary sites described), the "West-Central Counties" (72 primary sites described), and the "Southern and Eastern Unglaciated Counties" (70 primary sites described). Descriptions of each site include directions to the site as well as pertinent birding information. The 71 page "expanded annotated checklist" of the birds of Ohio in the first edition is reduced to a 26 page "expanded checklist" in the second, providing a bare-bones synopsis of each species' current Ohio status. This action was taken to accommodate many newly described sites in the second edition. Victor Fazio will offer a detailed examination of this section in a future issue.

Four appendixes follow the checklist, namely: "Some Facts about Ohio", "The Introduction of Peregrine Falcons to Ohio" by Denis Case, "Birding and Natural History Organizations" in Ohio, and "Taped Rare Bird Alerts" in Ohio. Although any listing of addresses and phone numbers is quickly doomed to obsolescence, it should be noted that the correct Rare Bird Alert phone number for the Cleveland area (pages 249 & 250) is currently (216) 381-TEAL. The Bibliography features about 75 entries. A brief section entitled "About the Contributors" acknowledges the assistance of many cooperating birders across the state, and includes many well known names. Two indexes complete the book, an "Index to the Birds" and a "Site Index". Very regrettably, the "Index to the Birds" refers only to page numbers in the "expanded checklist", and not to the bird-finding sections. Thus, for instance, if one wanted advice on finding Black Vulture in Ohio, the index would prove almost useless, referring the reader only to the statement that the species is a local resident in the unglaciated counties. For specific site suggestions, one would have to read through the descriptions of every site in the unglaciated counties, searching for any Black Vulture listings. This oversight greatly reduces the book's utility.

The three regional bird-finding sections total 214 pages, as compared to 163 pages in the first edition. A total of 236 primary sites are described, as compared to 203 sites in the first edition. Twelve sites of marginal value included in the first edition are not included in the

second; however, these losses are more than adequately compensated by the many valuable additions to the second edition, including Avon Lake Power Plant, Conneaut Harbor, Mallard Club Marsh WA, Medusa Marsh, Big Island WA, Caesar Creek SP, E. Fork SP and Scioto Trail SF. In addition to the 236 primary sites, a new feature entitled "regional inserts" add 20 more secondary sites. The three regional inserts describe "Cleveland Waterfront Winter Birding", "Lake County Metropolitan Parks and Nature Preserves", and "Oak Openings". About 25 more tertiary sites, recognized by bold-faced print, are included within the descriptions of the primary sites. Thus, roughly 275 sites receive at least some attention.

Space allotted to each primary site varies greatly, ranging from three lines (three sites) to nearly three pages, with Magee Marsh WA, Ottawa NWR, and Cleveland Waterfront Winter Birding deservedly receiving this maximum treatment. Where Thomson has allotted himself enough room, his talented writing style shines through. Often, we are treated to botanical, geological and archaeological information as well as the expected ornithological fare. His Magee Marsh WA description is my personal favorite-- reading this account on a cold winter's day will make one wish for spring's rapid arrival. Most sites are not awarded the luxury of expanded treatment, however, as just over half of the primary sites receive coverage of a half-page or less. Consequently, the vast majority of the primary sites contain little internal site-specific bird-finding advice. Most sites merely contain a "cookie cutter" list of expected species; the reader is left to track down each desired species on his or her own. When birding time is limited, this factor can be discouraging, especially at a sizable birding locale.

Of Ohio's 88 counties, sites are described for all but 12. Counties featuring the most primary sites are Franklin (15 sites), Montgomery (14), Hamilton and Lucas (12 each), Greene (11), and Cuyahoga (9) counties. This distribution places a fairly heavy emphasis on the southwestern counties, due in no small part to the fine efforts of Thomson's Dayton area contributors, spearheaded by Dr. John Shrader.

Anyone familiar with the excellent maps often provided in other bird-finding guides may be somewhat disappointed by the maps included in Birding in Ohio. Most of the 47 "vicinity maps" are just that; they provide a view of the general vicinity of a given birding site. It appears that very few, if any, vicinity maps were created specifically for this book; instead, preexisting maps were provided by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, the Ohio Department of Transportation, etc. The vicinity map on page 188 was intended to apply to Ohio Brush Creek in Adams County; instead it applies to Brush Creek WA, across the state in Jefferson County. In addition to the vicinity maps, seven regional maps highlight the 236 primary birding sites with numbered open circles. Since placement of sites on these maps was apparently meant to be approximate, very few problems were noted. Potentially, the most troublesome concern would be that the indicators for Newell's Run/Leith Run Embayment and Ohio Power Recreation Area are switched on "Map F" (p. 153). Otherwise, these seven regional maps seem quite helpful in locating the general location of the listed birding sites.

Site Descriptions

The following portion of this review examines the treatments received by many of the birding sites included in Birding in Ohio. I personally

reviewed most of the text provided for the Northern Tier of Counties (excluding the Youngstown area, which was covered by David Hochadel of Youngstown). Cecelia Johnston (Columbus), Charlotte Mathena (Dayton) and Jay Stenger (Cincinnati) also provided valuable reviews for areas familiar to them.

Northern Tier sites-- In any guide book, accurate directions are of utmost concern. In reading through the 94 primary sites for the northern counties, it became obvious that the directions provided for many sites were either inadequate or erroneous. In order to create a standardized gauge of accuracy for the provided directions, I devised the following scale: "5" (directions are accurate and helpful in finding the site); "4" (directions are accurate as presented, but not especially helpful in finding the site); "3" (directions are accurate as to road access, but distances listed are incorrect); "2" (directions as to road access are unsatisfactory or inaccurate, because either: a) access is actually from a nearby road, not the road listed, or b) the directions lead the user in the wrong direction, but on the correct road, or c) the directions provided are incomplete; and "1" (the directions provided are not only inaccurate but impossible to follow; the situations described do not, in reality, exist). After carefully examining the directions for 54 Northern Tier sites, all of which I have personally visited, it was discovered that 22 sites would grade a "5", that 7 sites would grade a "4", that 8 sites would grade a "3", that 6 sites would grade a "2", and that 11 sites would grade a "1". Thus, 25 (or nearly half) of the 54 sites received less than satisfactory directions. Since any user of a bird-finding guide necessarily relies heavily on the directions provided, this "success ratio" of 46% seems unconscionable. Apparently, little on-site double-checking of directions was undertaken, at least in the north.

Also, one should be aware that many of the rarities listed are open to question. Many rarities were either reviewed but not accepted by Ohio bird records committees, or were never reviewed at all. Of course, this latter fact alone does not necessarily indicate that the rarities did not occur; it does, however, mean that they did not receive an acceptable, standardized peer review. Curiously, several rare species are listed within the site descriptions, but are not listed at all in the "expanded checklist" later in the book. While on the subject of listed species, several species are alternately referred to by their current names as well as by outdated names, with American Pipit (vs. Water Pipit) being especially common. Also, Black-and-white Warbler appears as a nesting species under at least seven northeastern Ohio sites; however, I am not aware of any unequivocal nestings in this area since 1931-- apparently, generalized published range maps alone were used to insert this species at these sites.

It also seems important to update or provide additional information regarding many listed sites. As listed, Aurora Pond and Bog (p. 7) seems to harbor a very impressive list of nesting species; unfortunately, the data presented was collected in the 1930's, and the bog has been a housing development for many years. The regular public bird walk at Cedar Point National Wildlife Refuge is said to take place on the first Sunday of each month (p. 12); actually these walks occur on the second Sunday. It is the public walk at Ottawa NWR that occurs on the first Sunday. Unfortunately, the continued existence of both of these walks is currently up in the air, as NWR management reevaluates public usage. Citing safety concerns, the hot water outlet at Eastlake (p. 18) has unfortunately been off-limits to all public admittance during much of the past two winters, greatly reducing the birding value of this site.

Also, newly established means of power production have essentially eliminated the hot water outflows at the Lorain (p. 43) and Cleveland (p.27) power plants. The Headlands Beach SP description (p. 29) fails to mention that this site is a superior passerine migrant trap, on many days rivaling the productivity of the Magee Marsh WA bird trail. Readers also should be aware that public access is severely restricted at several listed sites, notably Stebbins Gulch (p. 31), Lake Rockwell (p. 41), Little Mountain (p. 42) and Waite Hill (p. 81). This fact is not acknowledged in the text, setting the stage for birder/property owner disputes. While on the subject of Little Mountain, the statement that Wilson's Warbler probably nests there is apparently based solely on a single bird reported there on July 4, 1938. There have been no subsequent similar sightings; the chances of this species ever nesting in Ohio are essentially nil. Birders investigating the Oak Openings area, and Maumee State Forest in particular, should be aware that Manore Road is thrice mistakenly listed as Monroe Road (p. 62). Despite these and other frustrating limitations, the vast majority of the data presented for the Northern Tier of Counties are accurate and useful.

The Youngstown Area-- by David Hochadel, 2150 Tibbetts-Wick Rd., Girard, OH 44420-1227. A review of Birding in Ohio's coverage for the Youngstown area reveals the need for some corrections and additions for the following areas: Kyle Woods (p. 36)-- Thomson provides a fairly good description of this State Nature Preserve, but his directions will not get you there. To reach the Preserve go south on Tippecanoe Rd. from US 224 in Canfield Twp. for 1/2 mile, then west on a turnpike access road (just south of the turnpike overpass) for a few hundred feet. The parking lot is on the south side of the road. Unfortunately, encroaching development has reduced the quality of this woodland as a breeding location for many species. Yellow-throated Vireo, Am. Redstart and Ovenbird should be deleted from the list. Mill Creek Park (p. 53)-- This Metropolitan Park is a magnet for area birders and has produced many excellent sightings over the years. Additional access can be had from US 224 in Boardman Twp. A map, available from the park office at 816 Glenwood Ave., or the Ford Nature Education Center at 840 Old Furnace Rd., would be very helpful in navigating the many roads (some one-way) in the park. The species list is still a fair representation of what can be found except for Henslow's Sparrow, which should be deleted. I would have included the fact that Lakes Glacier and Newport attract just about every species of waterfowl that migrate through Ohio. New Lyme WA (p. 56)-- This site should have been left out of the second edition. As the sign at the main entrance to this State Wildlife Area proudly proclaims, it is now an EPA Superfund Site (the New Lyme Landfill Project). Parts of the Area are closed, test wells have been dug for monitoring purposes, and drainage ditches have been excavated throughout the Area. As for the species list, with only two confirmed Ohio nestings this century, you will almost certainly not find Nashville Warbler nesting there. Mosquito Creek Reservoir (p. 55)-- Thomson's emphasis on waterfowl and shorebirds for this area merely serves to highlight a significant shortcoming in his coverage for this part of the state. The real beauty of this area lies in its patchwork of swamp forest and open marsh which covered large areas of northern Trumbull and southern Ashtabula counties. Nearby Shenango WA (4845 acres) and Grand River WA (6799 acres), neither of which is even mentioned (!), also contain a high proportion of such wetland habitat. The open marshes of these refuges support Pied-billed Grebe, Virginia Rail, Sora, and C. Moorhen, while the wooded swamps host healthy populations of such species as Red-headed Woodpecker, Brown Creeper and Prothonotary Warbler. Several pairs of Bald Eagles also nest within

these areas. Conclusions-- A comparison of the text for the four areas reviewed above reveals that they are identical in both editions. Although Thomson mentions two organizations in the Youngstown area (the Audubon Society of Mahoning Valley and the Grant M. Cook Bird Club), apparently neither was approached about providing input. Unfortunately, Thomson's second edition of Birding in Ohio is of limited usefulness to birders in this part of northeastern Ohio.

Central and South-central Ohio-- by Cecelia Johnston, 1780 Jewett Rd., Powell, OH 43065. The site descriptions I checked most closely were Shawnee SF, Scioto Trail SP, Green Lawn Cemetery, Kildeer Plains WA and the Clear Creek Valley; all are areas which I frequently bird. With the exception of Green Lawn Cemetery (p. 122), the descriptions are accurate. Unfortunately, a couple winters ago in an effort by the Cemetery to beautify the area, most of the bushes and shrubs surrounding "the Pit" were removed by chain saw, as were the overgrown *Taxus* sp., in which nearly all spring N. Saw-whet Owls were found roosting. On page 167, it is clearly stated that permission from Columbus Metro Parks is needed to enter the Neotoma area, as described in the Clear Creek Valley account. When I inquired whether permission would be granted to bird the Neotoma hollow, the reply of Metro Parks' personnel was "it's highly unlikely." The Clear Creek Valley is birded from the road only, as all wooded areas are posted. Clear Creek Valley sightings of Common Raven, Say's Phoebe and Great-tailed Grackle, significant state records to say the least, are first printed in this book-- why not in American Birds or The Ohio Cardinal? On other matters, I wonder if Thomson checked the directions to areas presented in the book. Directions to the upper end of Alum Creek Reservoir (p. 87) say to use OH 42 (which, by the way, is US 42), but the correct route should be US 36, as US 42 does not intersect Old State Rd. I also noted at least six more occasions where US Routes are incorrectly stated to be Ohio Routes. Following the directions to reach Gahanna Woods (p. 115) put me nowhere near the area; in fact, they sent me in the wrong direction. The directions need to include a turn from OH 317 east onto Havens Corners Rd. before turning right onto Taylor Station Rd. In southern Ohio, the Panorama-McBride-Shawnee roads of Shawnee SF (p. 201) do provide a good birding loop, but unless one has a specialized map one will not know the roads by name, as within the Forest roads are marked by number only. Any birder who also has an interest in the local flora will appreciate the many botanical references made in many of the accounts.

The Dayton area-- by Charlotte Mathena, 2001 Fox Run Rd., Dayton, OH 45459. The write-ups of Dayton birding areas are fairly good and certainly would be useful to people who have not visited the area previously. The write-ups I reviewed included Englewood Reserve, Germantown Reserve, Huffman Reserve, Spring Valley WA and Sugarcreek Reserve. The directions to all these sites were accurate and would provide the easiest to follow access for someone not familiar with the area. The descriptions of the areas ranged from adequate to very good. For Huffman Reserve (p. 132) I would take exception to the mention of a remnant prairie and of sailing on the 30 acre lake. The descriptions of Spring Valley WA and Sugarcreek Reserve were particularly good. The birding material was generally well presented. Those birds which would be rare or of casual occurrence were so annotated. The mention of Sandhill Cranes at Sugarcreek would certainly have to refer to fly-over sightings. One should note that the write-ups for birding areas in the Dayton vicinity received multiple reviews by area birders before being sent to Tom Thomson. Dr. John

Shrader coordinated this effort and provided the initial write-ups. He then sent them out to local birders seeking additions, corrections and comments. He then incorporated those inputs before sending them to Thomson. I don't know that all areas of the state had the opportunity to offer similar comments on the text.

The Cincinnati area-- by Jay Stenger, 9761 Winton Rd., Cincinnati, OH 45231. The portion of Birding in Ohio covering the Cincinnati area generally serves its purpose, but falls short of being a complete bird-finding guide to southwestern Ohio. It should still be useful if taken with precautionary measures in mind. For many of the site descriptions I examined, the directions to the sites were found to be generally inaccurate. Some details follow. Burnet Woods (p. 158)-- Contrary to the listed directions, turn left (east) onto Hopple St., not right. The rotunda is a good place to park. In April and May, this heavily wooded park may have the highest density of migrant passerines per acre in the greater Cincinnati area. Gilmore Ponds (p. 176)-- Due to a change in management practices, the type of bird habitats reported are probably a thing of the past. Only in years of heavy rainfall will there be the possibility of good wetland habitat, and even then it will probably be transient, not allowing most wetland breeding birds to get a foothold. Lunken Airport (p. 182)-- Approached from I-71, not I-75, as listed. Miami Whitewater Forest (p. 184)-- The listed directions are incomplete; they should be continued as follows "Turn right at West Rd. and go about 1/4 mile to park entrances. Follow park signs to the visitor center where maps are available." In addition, north of the original park is a newly acquired wetland/grassland complex of about 1000 acres. The area lies north of New Haven Rd., west of Oxford Rd., and is bisected by Baughman Rd. There is no designated parking at this time. However, a 7.8 mile bike/hike trail, beginning and ending at the visitor center, crosses the area. This new area presently offers an exceptional variety of birds; we hope to examine this area more closely in a future issue of The Ohio Cardinal. Shawnee Lookout County Park (p. 199)-- The listed directions need help. Try these: Located in extreme southwest Hamilton Co. From I-275 take the Kilby Rd. exit #21, and go south 1 mile to US 50. Turn left and go east about 1 and a half miles into Cleves. Look for park signs. At the light (Mt. Nebo Rd.), turn right. At the first stop sign turn right onto River Rd. Follow River Rd. south along the east bank of the Great Miami River for about 3 miles to the park entrance. The Oxbow (p. 200)-- The Oxbow is actually in Indiana and is difficult to access. It is best to call a local birder for directions to this productive site. I must also question the inclusion of certain areas, such as the Little Miami River Overlook (p. 181) and the exclusion of another excellent site, Rocky Fork Lk., in Highland Co. We hope to offer more details of this site in a future issue as well.

Conclusions

The second edition of Birding in Ohio does contain numerous shortcomings. Of course, in any work of this scale, errors are almost unavoidable. Most distressing in this book is the overall lack of attention paid to accuracy in the directions provided. While the directions for many sites are adequate, anyone using this book should be aware that the directions must always be viewed as suspect. In order to rectify this situation, I would strongly recommend the additional purchase of the current Ohio Atlas & Gazetteer by the DeLorme Mapping Company (almost a prerequisite for any travelling birder anyway) and Natural Areas of Ohio by Stephen Ostrander (1994). This latter book describes nearly 70 sites also described in Birding in Ohio, but includes explicit and

accurate route directions. It also provides a wide range of site-specific natural history information. The book Ohio State Parks by Art Weber (1993) also contains detailed information and maps pertaining to all Ohio State Parks.

Although one could quibble with a few site omissions in Birding in Ohio (such as Shaker Lakes, Woodbury WA for its grassland nesters, Rocky Fork Lk., E. Harbor SP and Little Portage WA), the state is very well covered overall. While one would certainly desire in depth, site-specific birding advice within every account, the book does serve as an effective compilation of important Ohio birding areas. The fact that many obscure birding locales are brought to light in this book is a real strength; although the state might have been better served by placing more emphasis on the relatively few premier sites, and less (or no) emphasis on seldom birded locales of limited birding value.

Should one purchase this book? My answer would be yes, primarily by virtue of much new and valuable information, particularly in the Dayton area. A final thought— Birding in Ohio is available at many major book stores throughout the state. Purchase of Birding in Ohio will help book store owners (and publishers) to see that the general public is indeed interested in Ohio birding books, and this factor may open the door for even more Ohio birding literature in the future. With more birding books on book store shelves, chances increase that patrons with a casual interest will take note, and possibly develop a serious, long-lasting interest in our avocation of choice. Acknowledgements: I would like to thank all those who offered advice during the preparation of this review, including Dan Best, Vic Fazio, Adam Goloda, John Herman, Tom Kemp, Ed Pierce, John Pogacnik, Ed Schlabach, Gildo Tori and especially those who contributed the regional accounts included above.



Am. Black Ducks. Castalia Pond (Erie Co.), Winter 1994-95.
Photo by Victor Fazio.

Winter 1994-95 Overview by Robert Harlan

One of the most unlikely events in Ohio birding history took place this season, when a Northern Lapwing was discovered by Martin McAllister in an Adams County winter wheat field December 29. This bird, which remained the next morning, allowed about 20 observers to add this Eurasian species to their lists-- a most spectacular "tick", indeed. No other N. Lapwing has ever been known to reach this far inland in North America, and of course this bird would represent a first record for Ohio, once formally accepted by the Ohio Bird Records Committee. Although this acceptance seems likely, we must note that the OBRC has yet to review this record, and therefore we take some liberty in publishing it in this issue-- but, we know you will enjoy reading about it regardless.

While on the subject of shorebirds, an amazing array of laggards remained into the winter season, including Am. Golden-Plover, Lesser Yellowlegs, Spotted Sandpiper, Marbled Godwit and Pectoral Sandpiper. Perhaps the shorebirds made up for an almost total lack of "winter finches"; then again, perhaps not. An adult Mew Gull graced the Maumee River Rapids from December 31 through January 3. While the exact number of previous Ohio Mew Gull records is somewhat muddled, the rarity of this species is crystal clear. Uncommon gulls are being found more frequently at inland sites, with Lake Rockwell in Portage Co. hosting single Iceland and Glaucous Gulls and at least four Great Black-backed Gulls. The Maumee River in Toledo is a natural corridor for gulls leaving Maumee Bay, accounting for unusual gulls being found many miles upstream at this site. We refrain from comment on other rarities found this season until the OBRC Winter 1994-95 report is complete; hopefully, this will be so by the next issue. For comments on OBRC decisions from prior periods (mostly Autumn 1994), see the OBRC report elsewhere in this issue.

The winter weather was generally normal, with the exception of a mild December. This is in sharp contrast to last winter, when severe weather was the norm. One look at the comments regarding Carolina Wren should quickly elucidate the effects of severe winter weather on this species.

In order to conserve space, Christmas Bird Count (CBC) data were seldom used in the following accounts. All submitted CBC data are published in their entirety elsewhere in this issue. In the following accounts, an asterisk (*) signifies that a documentation has been submitted by the person indicated, and that this record has been accepted by the OBRC.

"The Reports" section is intended to be read in phylogenetic order. The specific county location of most sites is listed in the accounts the first time each site receives mention. County names are often abbreviated by using their first four letters-- "Paul" representing Paulding County, for instance. Other place name abbreviations found in this issue are: BuCr (Buck Creek State Park, a.k.a. C.J. Brown Reservoir, Clark Co.); CPNWRC (Cedar Point National Wildlife Refuge Count, Lucas Co., as compiled by Joe Komorowski); FRes (Findlay Reservoirs, Hancock Co.); HBSP (Headlands Beach State Park, Lake Co.); Lksh (Lakeshore Metropark, Lake Co.); MWF (Miami Whitewater Forest, Hamilton Co.); ONWR (Ottawa NWR, Ottawa/Lucas Cos.); ONWRC (Ottawa NWR Count, Ottawa/Lucas Cos., as compiled by Ed Pierce); and SVWA (Spring Valley Wildlife Area, Greene/Warren Cos.).

THE REPORTS- WINTER 1994-95
by Robert Harlan

Loons through Herons

Common Loon-- Post Christmas Bird Count (hereafter CBC) records include 3 at Caesar Creek Lk. (Warr) through 1/14 (LG, JD, ST), with 1 still there 1/21 (K. McDonald), and 1 at the Findlay Reservoirs (hereafter FRes) (Hanc) 2/24 (BH). 37 were recorded on CBC's throughout the state.

Pied-billed Grebe-- Mid-winter numbers were up, including a whopping 18 at Summit Lk. (Summ) 1/28 (B. Osborne, LR). From 3 to 5 birds each were found at 4 additional sites during the mid-winter period of 1/10-2/10.

Horned Grebe-- Mid-winter records totalled only 2 birds. 51 fall lakefront migrants were counted at Bay Village (Cuya) 12/18 (FMG). 30 inland migrants were at Rocky Fork Lk. (High) 12/1 (YM).

Pied-necked Grebe-- An imm. was identified at the Avon Lake Power Plant (Lora) 1/11 (TLP) and 1/16 (JP). 3 spring migrants were reported at Summit Lk. 2/27 (GK). What an incredible difference from last year at this time.

Eared Grebe-- One associated with a flock of Horned Grebes at Lorain (Lora) for the Elyria-Lorain CBC 12/17 (JD, ST, JP et al.).

Double-crested Cormorant-- Peak wintering counts include: at least 17 along the Cleveland (Cuya) lakefront (PL, CH, m. obs.); 12 at Greenlawn Dam (Fran) 1/19 (AG); & 10 at Cedar Point Amusement Pk. [hereafter CPAP] (Erie) 2/18 (RHr, EP).

Great Blue Heron-- 30 congregated at CPAP 2/18 (EP, RHr), while 26 spent 1/9-10 at Greenlawn Dam (AG).

Black-crowned Night-Heron-- Post-CBC reports include: 1-2 Ashtabula Power Plant (Asht) through 1/13 (JP); 1 Lorain 1/27 (ETH); 2 Port Clinton (Otta) 1/30 (JP); & 1 along the Cuyahoga River in Cleveland 2/18-25 (RHr, EP, et al.). 76 were reported on CBC's.

Waterfowl

Tundra Swan-- A good-sized movement was detected through much of the state 12/10-19, with the peak coming 12/11-12. Highest counts during this 2-day period include: 150 Clearfork Res. (Rich/Morr) 12/11 (JH); 126 Cedar Point National Wildlife Refuge Count [hereafter CPNWRC] (Luca) 12/11; & 125 over s. Akron (Summ) 12/12 (H. Mock, fide KMo). Good numbers were also noted during January, including: about 200 over E. Branch Res. (Geau) 1/6 (J. Bradt-Barnhart, fide DB); 79 Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge Count [hereafter ONWRC] (Otta/Luca) 1/1; 40 L. Rockwell (Port) 1/3 (CH); & 35 Mosquito Lk. (Trum) 1/27 (D. Ferris, fide DB).

Mute Swan-- Down considerably from last winter, but still plentiful, including: 12 Clearfork Res. 1/10-11 (JH); 8 Erie Co. 2/12 (DO); 5 Lorain 1/17 (RHr, TLP, EP); & at least 2 pair wintering along the Maumee River rapids (Luca/Wood) (ETR).

Greater White-fronted Goose-- Single adults were at the Painesville dump (Lake) 1/10-12 (JP) and at Mason (Warr) 1/27 (BS). An adult and an imm. were described from Adams Lk. SP (Adam) 2/18 (DD, C. Gardner).

Snow Goose-- A flock ranging from 60 to 100 birds (roughly one-third white-phase) wintered at Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge [hereafter ONWR] (Otta/Luca) (m. obs.). 75 spring migrants, strangely all white-phase birds, flew over s. Akron 2/10 (H. Mock, fide KMo). About 10 spring migrants were found statewide 2/18-25, while 6 more birds were reported from 4 counties during the mid-winter period of 1/10-2/10.

Brant-- Bill & Nancy Klammer found 1 at Wildwood SP (Cuya) 12/17 for the Cleveland CBC. Another was at Conneaut (Asht) 12/2 (JP).

Canada Goose-- Post-CBC highs include: 6400+ ONWR 1/13 (VF); 1500 Summit Lk. 2/5 (CH); & 1200 Killdeer Plains WA (Wyan) 2/11 (m. obs.).

Wood Duck-- A count of 5 was good for Hancock Co. 1/10 (BH et al.). 2

pair spent 1/25-2/7 at Castalia Pond (Erle) (VF).

Am. Black Duck-- Post-CBC highs include 2000 on Maumee Bay (Luca) 2/18 (MAN) & 1750 at Castalia 1/9 (VF). 70 were inland at the Berlin Yacht Club (Port) 2/25 (BDL).

Mallard-- Castalia Pond overflowed with 6000 Mallards 1/9 (VF), and were 5000 there on both 1/28 & 2/11 (EP, RHr). The Huron (Erle) lakefront held 2000 birds 1/28 (EP, RHr), while Maumee Bay attracted 3000 more 2/18 (MAN).

N. Pintail-- Fazio counted a high of 13 males and 3 females at Castalia 1/9-2/13. 10 spring migrants returned to Funk Bottoms WA (Wayn) 2/25 (JH).

Blue-winged Teal-- Very rare in mid-winter, a female was closely scrutinized and photographed at Castalia 1/8-2/7 (VF, RHr, EP, m. obs.). 2 migrants arrived at Gilmore Ponds (Butl) by 2/25 (T. Ellis).

N. Shoveler-- This species continues to increase in winter, this season providing an incomprehensible 130-140 at Castalia 1/9-2/13 (VF, m. obs.).

Gadwall-- A nice-sized flock of 20 remained at Pine Lk. (Maho) as late as 1/16 (DJH). 34 were at Castalia 1/9 (VF).

Am. Wigeon-- Castalia has long been a favored wintering site of this species. This season, up to 136 were there through January. Courtship was noted by 1/29 (VF). 15 were at Buck Creek SP [a.k.a. C.J. Brown Res., hereafter BuCr] (Clar) 2/26 (DO).

Canvasback-- Three counts on 2/18 recorded 4000 birds on Maumee Bay (MAN), 1650 on Sandusky Bay (Otta/Erle) (EP, RHr), & 1500 at CPAP (EP, RHr). 1240 at Lakeshore MP [hereafter Lksh] (Lake) 1/4 provided a good Cleveland area count (JP).

Redhead-- The 1000 at CPAP 2/18 far surpassed other lakefront totals (RHr, EP). 52 fall migrants were tallied at Clearfork Res. 12/8 (JH). Numbers of inland spring migrants were

favorable, including: 193 FRes/Fostoria Res. (Hanc) 2/28 (BH); 70 along the Maumee River east of the city of Defiance (Defi) 2/28 (DMD); & 40 each at Greenlawr Dam 2/23 (AG) and at BuCr 2/25 (DO).

Ring-necked Duck-- 12 males were at Spring Valley WA [hereafter SVWA] (Gree/Warr) 1/8 (JD, ST). 100+ spring migrants were found along the Portage River (Otta) 2/28 (NB).

Greater Scaup-- Peak count came 1/12 when 2000 were estimated at Rocky River City Pk. (Cuya) (TLP). 3 inland sites harbored this species, topped by 12 at Summit Lk. 2/26 (BDL).

Lesser Scaup-- Curiously, the high for this species also came from Rocky River City Pk. 1/12, when 2500 were estimated (RHr). 1000 were there 1/5 (TLP). Waterfowl numbers fluctuate rapidly at this site. 1000 congregated at the Sandusky Bay Bridge 2/18 (EP, RHr), and 750 more were on Maumee Bay the same day (MAN). Inland spring migrants include 70 at FRes/Fostoria Res. 2/28 (BH) and 50 Caesar Creek Lk. 2/27 (LG).

Harlequin Duck-- FMG found a drably plumaged imm. male at Avon Lake 12/17. This cooperative bird remained at least until 1/29, by which time it had taken on mostly adult plumage (m. obs.). Other adult males were noted at Gordon Pk. (Cuya) (J. & D. Hoffman) and at Headlands Beach SP [hereafter HBSP] (Lake) 2/4-5 (RHn, LR, et al.).

Oldsquaw-- Post-CBC lakefront reports include up to 3 at Cleveland 1/12-14 (BC et al.); 1-2 wintering at Rocky River City Pk. 1/5-2/11 (m. obs.); & 1-2 at Avon Lake 2/11-12 (m. obs.). On 1/8, 2 females were found at Caesar Creek Lk. (JD, ST), and another bird was at BuCr (DO).

Black Scoter-- 11 were noted at Lksh 12/8 (JP). At least 2 were found intermittently at Rocky River City Pk. 12/21-1/7 (m. obs.).

Surf Scoter-- A very large flock developed at Rocky River City Pk. 1/5-22 (m. obs.). The high there came 1/8, when 57 were counted (TLP). Other lakefront sightings

include 4 at HBSP 2/5 (LR et al.) and 4-5 at Avon Lake 2/19-25 (m. obs.). Inland, 4 non-CBC reports include: 1 Paulding Co. 12/1 (DMD); 3 Clearfork Res. 12/11 (JH); 1 O'Shaughnessy Res. (Dela) 2/3 (KA); & 1 Mosquito Lk. 12/27-28 (DJH, CB).

White-winged Scoter-- Up to 9 spent 1/5-16 at Rocky River City Pk. (LR, m. obs.).

Common Goldeneye-- January highs include 700 at Rocky River City Pk. 1/7 and 450 in Cleveland 1/12 (both RHR). February highs, augmented by spring migrants, include 1500 at CPAP 2/18 (EP, RHR) & 1250 on Maumee Bay the same day (MAN).

Bufflehead-- Post-CBC maxima were 150 at Avon Lake 1/29 (CH) & 100 at CPAP 2/18 (EP, RHR). Up to 10 were at Greenlawn Dam during the 1/10-2/10 period (AG).

Hooded Merganser-- The 63 at Greenlawn Dam 1/10-2/10 provided an excellent mid-winter count (AG). Highest pre-CBC count was of 260-280 birds at LaDue Res. (Geau) 12/11-13 (AF).

Common Merganser-- 3500 concentrated on Maumee Bay 2/18 (MAN). 25 were inland at BuCr 2/25 (DO).

Red-breasted Merganser-- The Eastlake Power Plant (Lake) retained many fall migrants well into December, including 16,000 birds 12/1 (TLP). 750 mid-winter birds were at Cleveland 1/29 (CH).

Ruddy Duck-- 100+ birds were at Summit Lk. 1/3 (GK).

Vultures through Shorebirds

Black Vulture-- Post-CBC reports include 2-3 at Rocky Fork Lk. 1/14-25 (S. Wagner, YM, ST, CM) & 6 in Hocking Co. 2/25 (ST, CM).

Turkey Vulture-- Several spring migrants were detected 2/19-26, as is expected. A single in Maumee (Luca) 1/22 provided an unusual mid-winter record for the north (MAN). 150 were detected on CBC's.

Bald Eagle-- The ODOW's statewide

Mid-winter Eagle Survey tallied a record 98 birds (57 adults, 41 imm.) during the period of 1/4-18. County breakdown was as follows: Sand-24, Ota-19, Erle-16, Trum-12, Musk-5, Luca-4, Sené-4, Geau-3, Wyan-2, Maho-2, Brow-2, Clar-1, Mont-1, Clln-1, Gall-1, & Port-1. We can add 1 other bird during the census period, an imm. in Hamilton Co. 1/10 (D. Anderson). An amazing concentration of wintering birds developed at Mosquito Lk., where 12 (10 i, 2 a) were counted on the Trumbull Co. CBC 12/18, & 16 birds (14 i, 2 a) were found 2/19 (CB). 2 Imm. at Berlin Res. (Port) 1/28 (BDL) and a bird in Ashtabula 1/27 (JP) were also likely wintering. By February, spring migrants augmented wintering birds, producing at least 6 more individuals in 5 counties 2/17-28.

N. Harrier-- Single-site highs include: 10 Funk Bottoms WA 1/21 (JH); 9 Rocky Fork Lk. 1/14 (S. Wagner); 7 along Jefferson Co. Rd. 45 on 12/23 (MAR); & 7 Killdeer Plains WA 2/11 (m. obs.).

Red-shouldered Hawk-- 5 were in Hocking Co. 2/25 (ST, C. Mathena). 3 feeding on suet in Mentor (Lake) 1/29 must have been a bizarre sight (A. & J. Fjeldstad).

Rough-legged Hawk-- 20 birds were specifically labelled as either light- or dark-phase. Peculiarly, 16 of these 20 were dark-phased. The Hayes Rd. area of Middlefield Twp (Geau) was productive throughout the season, with at least 7 birds present (AF, BF, PL, m. obs.).

Merlin-- At least 2 males and a female once again wintered in residential Bath Twp. (Summ) (LR, DAC, RHR et al.). 2 more males were found together along the Grand River in Fairport Harbor (Lake) 1/29 (E. Bacik). A single was at Rocky Fork Lk. 2/23 (YM).

Peregrine Falcon-- Single migrants were detected at HBSP 12/1 (RHR) and at Ashtabula the next day (JP).

Wild Turkey-- Some flocks include: up to 35 in Whitewater Twp. (Hami) 1/28 (PW); up to 30 at L. Snowden (Athe) through the period (AB); & 25 at

Bulter (Rich) 1/28 (JH).

N. Bobwhite-- 40 were counted at Miami-Whitewater Forest [hereafter MWF] (Hami) 12/7 (P. Wharton) and 19 were in Holmes Co. 1/24 (LEY).

Virginia Rail-- 1 was described for the Millersburg CBC 12/17. The Wooster CBC also reported one 12/28.

Am. Coot-- Winter lakefront numbers were well above normal: 120 + Fairport Harbor 1/1 (JP); 59 Lorain 2/3 (TLP); up to 30 in Cleveland through the period (FMG); 29 CPAP 2/18 (RHR, EP); etc. Remnants of fall migration include 450 at Clearfork Res. 12/14 (JH) and 300 on the Akron lakes 12/26 (CH). 25 on Piedmont Lk. (Belm) 2/20 were at a seldom-birded site (PL, BF).

Sandhill Crane-- December 11 was productive for late fall migrants, including 5 at BuCr (DO); 28 in w. Lucas Co. (TK); & 50 in the Maumee River bottoms near Antwerp (Paul) (DMD). 4 spring migrants were at MWF 2/26 (PW), and 11 more were at SVWA the same day (D. Graham). 79 birds were found on CBC's, plus 197 more were found during CBC "count weeks". Of these, the 9 at Funk Bottoms WA for the Wooster CBC 12/26 may have been locals (R. Troutman).

Am. Golden-Plover-- An injured juv. was a very late find at Metzger Marsh WA (Luca) 12/3 (RHR, EP).

Killdeer-- A bird near Findlay (Hanc) 1/19 (K. Noblet, fide BH) and 4 in Tuscarawas Co. 1/21 (ES) were the only mid-winter reports from the north. Spring migrants arrived 2/18-26.

Lesser Yellowlegs-- 3 extremely late birds were closely observed on the ONWRC/CBC 1/1 (RHR, EP, G. Klug).

Spotted Sandpiper-- Metzger Marsh WA held a very late bird 12/3 (EP, RHR).

Marbled Godwit-- A member of this species at Magee Marsh WA (Otta/Luca) 12/30 provided another extremely late shorebird record (M. Shieldcastle).

Ruddy Turnstone-- One remained at Conneaut 12/23 (JP).

Western Sandpiper-- Along with the Am. Golden-Plover and Spotted Sandpiper noted above, 6 Western Sandpipers were at Metzger Marsh WA 12/3 (EP, RHR).

Pectoral Sandpiper-- Ohio's first January record was carefully scrutinized on the ONWRC/CBC 1/1 (EP, RHR, G. Klug).

Purple Sandpiper-- This was perhaps the best winter ever for this species in Ohio. Of the 5 birds present at HBSP at the end of the Autumn 1994 period, 4 remained 12/23 (DAC), 3 remained 1/10 (JP), & 2 remained 2/5 (fide LR). The Lorain flock built up to 3 for the Elyria-Lorain CBC 12/17 (JD, ST et al.), & 2 were still present 1/16 (JP). 3 more were at Conneaut 12/2, with 2 there 12/23 (JP). Ashtabula hosted 2 wintering birds through 2/13 (JP). Still another was found at Cleveland 1/8 (J. & D. Hoffman).

Dunlin-- 80 Dunlin added to the shorebird mix at Metzger Marsh WA 12/3 (RHR, EP). Another dawdled at Cowan Lk. (Clin) 12/1-3 (LG).

Common Snipe-- Post-CBC records include: 1 Akron 1/6 & 2/1 (BDL); 1 Greenlawn Dam 1/10 (AG); & 2 Millbrook (Wayn) 2/25 (JH). 26 were found on CBC's.

Am. Woodcock-- Spring returnees reached 5 southern counties 2/19-26, and 2 were farther north near Dundee (Tusc) 2/28 (SH).

Jaegers through Terns

Franklin's Gull-- 1 was reported at Lorain 12/8 (JP).

Little Gull-- Singles were at Lksh 12/2 (JP); Conneaut 12/23 (JP); & at Lorain 1/16 (JP) and 1/27 (ETh).

Bonaparte's Gull-- Lorain retained 500 birds 1/21 (EP, RHR). A total of 60 birds were present at 3 inland sites 1/1-2.

Mew Gull-- An adult was an excellent find near Jerome Rd. along the Maumee River Rapids (Luca) during the Grand Rapids-Waterville

CBC 12/31 (TK*). It remained in the area through 1/3, being seen by many.

Ping-billed Gull-- 50,000 were at Lorain 1/21 (RHR, EP).

Herring Gull-- CPAP is excellent for this species year-round, with 5000 there 1/14. Lorain held 5000 more both 1/7 & 1/21 (all RHR, EP).

Thayer's Gull-- Singles were found at 5 northeasterly sites through 2/28. In the northwest, the Maumee River rapids near Waterville attracted at least 1 bird, specified as a 1st-winter individual 2/19 (JD, ST, C. Mathena, J. Monahan) and unspecified as to age on 1/16 (BC, D. Horn).

Iceland Gull-- A 1st-winter bird seen and photographed at L. Rockwell 1/1 provided a first Portage Co. record (LR). A minimum of 2 birds were present at Farnsworth MP along the Maumee River Rapids 1/16-2/18 (BC, TK, MA). Other than a bird on Sandusky Bay 2/22 (JP), all additional reports came from the northeast lakeshore, predominantly 2/11-22. Almost all reports were of singles.

Lesser Black-backed Gull-- An undetermined number ranged between the Maumee River rapids and Maumee Bay 12/7-2/19 (ETr, TK, JD, ST). An adult was at E. Harbor SP (Otta) 1/14 (RHR, EP). 5 northeastern lakefront sites reported 1-3 birds, mostly in December.

Glaucous Gull-- As a nice compliment to the 1st-year Iceland Gull, a 1st-year Glaucous Gull was also at L. Rockwell 1/1 (LR, CH). 5 birds were noted on Maumee Bay and along the Maumee River 1/29 (TK et al.). 10 more lakefront sites reported, with a high of 4+ birds at Avon Lake 2/11 (ES).

Great Black-backed Gull-- A total of 4 birds (including 1st-, 2nd-, & 3rd-winter birds and an adult) were identified at L. Rockwell between 12/22 and 1/1. 3 were present on 1/1 alone (LR, CH). Even more evidence of an increasing inland trend was provided by 7+ at Solon (Cuya) 2/12 (KMe); 6 over Warrensville Hts. (Cuya) 12/21 (RHR); 1 at Summit Lk. 1/6 (GK), with 2 there 1/8 (CH); and

an adult at Clearfork Res. 12/8-1/5 (JH, KMe, et al.). Along the Maumee River rapids, up to 25 were present (some up to 23 miles inland) on 2/12 (ETr). 500 each were estimated at CPAP 1/14 (RHR, EP) & at Cleveland 2/12 (CH).

Black-legged Kittiwake-- Singles, presumably all imm., were reported at Eastlake 12/3-4 (A. & J. Fjeldstad); at Lorain 1/16 (JP); and at HBSP 1/28 (E. Back).

Forster's Tern-- Conneaut continued to host an extremely late bird 12/2 (JP).

Owls through Shrikes

Snowy Owl-- Obviously an off-year. 1 was at Cleveland's Burke Lakefront Airport from the last few days of December (fide RHR) to 1/4 (PL et al.). It or another was there 2/19 (A. & J. Fjeldstad). In Ashtabula Co., different individuals were at Conneaut 12/28 and Ashtabula 1/13 (JP).

Long-eared Owl-- Up to 6 were at Killdeer Plains WA 12/26-2/26 (PE, LG, m. obs.). Caley MP (Lora) hosted a bird 2/20 (D. & J. Brumfield). Also 2 CBC reports.

Short-eared Owl-- The Hayes Rd. area of Geauga Co. attracted at least 8 birds 1/8-2/26 (D. Ferris, AF, BF, PL, LR, m. obs.). At least 5-6 were present at Killdeer Plains WA during the period (m. obs.). For much of February, up to 7 were found along Chenango Rd. near New London (Huro) (T. Reed et al.). 6 more were along Jefferson Co. Rd. 45 on 1/7 (MAR). 6 additional sites hosted 1-4 birds during the post-CBC period. 30 were reported on CBC's.

N. Saw-whet Owl-- Surprisingly, none were found at Killdeer Plains WA. Instead, 2 were on the Mohican CBC 12/31 (JH) and singles were at 2 Lake Co. sites 12/1 & 1/18 (JP) and at Englewood Reserve (Mont) 1/29-2/26 (LG ph., JD, ST).

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker-- Post-CBC reports include: 2 Greenlawn Cem. (Fran) 1/3 (KA); 1 Delaware Co. 1/16 (KA); 1 Woodlawn Cem. in Toledo (Luca) 2/12 (DD et al.); 1 Lima (Alle) 12/20-2/18 (RC); 1 Barnesville City

Pk. (Belm) 2/19 (BF, SLH, PL); & 1 Bacon Woods MP (Lora) 2/25 (PL, P. Coley). 45 were found on CBC's.

E. Phoebe- Singles at the Waterloo Wildlife Experiment Station (Athe) 1/13-2/5 (AB) and in Morgan Co. 1/28 (LB) lasted beyond the CBC period. CBC's totalled 12 birds.

Horned Lark- Peak numbers came in January again, featuring: 1000 Whitewater Twp. 1/10 (D. Brinkman); 300 southeast of Whitehouse (Luca) 1/21-23 (ETr); & 300 Ragersville bottoms (Tusc) 1/28 (ES).

Barn Swallow- An extraordinarily late bird was discovered over the open waters at Bayshore Power Plant on Maumee Bay 1/16 (G. Links, J. Chadwick).

Am. Crow- Aside from the enormous roosts noted in the CBC data, SLH observed a steady stream of crows, apparently heading to roost, near the Ohio River in Belmont Co. Presumably a nightly event, some 10-20,000 were estimated there 1/10.

Red-breasted Nuthatch- Relatively few were found this winter. Compared to Winter 1993-94, when CBC's averaged 5.92/count, this year CBC's averaged only 1.30/count.

Brown Creeper- The productive Greenlawn Dam area hosted at least 25 birds during the 1/10-2/10 period (AG).

Carolina Wren- As evidence of a severe population crash following the severe winter weather of January-February 1994, an average of only 18.97 birds were found on CBC's this year. CBC's taken last year (before the brutal weather hit in mid-January) averaged 40.21 birds per count. The biggest drop was noted in the southeast, where counts dropped some 77% from the 1993-94 CBC's to the 1994-95 CBC's. Although every region across the state experienced some declines, the southwestern counties certainly seem to have the healthiest population.

Winter Wren- 4 were at the tip of Metzger Marsh WA 12/3, including a bird in song (RHr, EP).

Marsh Wren- One was observed near Cherry Fork (Adam) 12/14 (BL). LR described 1 in Kent (Port) for the Cuyahoga Falls CBC 12/18. A singing bird was at SVWA 3/6 (JD, ST). While technically outside the winter period, it had very likely wintered at this site.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet- Non-CBC reports include: 1 Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area (Cuya/Summ) 12/26 (DAC); 1 Camp Berry (Hanc) 1/13 (m. obs., fide BH); & 1 Belmont Co. 2/18-19 (SLH, BF, PL).

Hermit Thrush- Northerly post-CBC singles were in Tuscarawas Co. 1/28 (ES) & in Lake Co. 2/12 (JP).

Gray Catbird- 4 were reported on CBC's.

N. Mockingbird- The period of 1/22-2/28 witnessed 5 birds being located at 4 northeastern lakefront sites.

Brown Thrasher- Aside from 5 CBC reports, we received the following: 1 along the Scioto River north of Columbus (Fran) 12/12-2/18 (RR); 1 Obetz (Fran) 12/20-1/13 (KA); 1 Tuscarawas Co. 1/7 (ES); 1 at a Cincinnati (Hami) feeder 1/6-29, with 2 there from 2/5-28 (BS); & 1 at a Highbanks MP (Fran) feeder 1/8 (CW, J. Holzworth).

Am. Pipit- Much more prevalent than normal. Non-CBC reports include: 1 BuCr 12/11 (DO); 8 near Eckmansville (Adam) 12/14 (BL); 30 in the Scioto River bottoms in Pike Co. 12/31 (DM, T. Bain); 1 along the Great Miami River in Dayton (Mont) 1/22 (DD); 1 Greenlawn Dam 1/27-31 (AG); & 20 Shawnee Lookout MP (Hami) 1/29 (NK).

Cedar Waxwing- An obvious push developed 2/19-25, including: 400 Rocky Fork Lk. 2/23 (YM); 300 Lorain 2/25 (PL, P. Coley); & 110 Hancock Co. 2/21 (BH et al.).

N. Shrike- A good year, with at least 9 sightings in addition to 10 CBC reports. An adult near Sugar creek (Tusc) 12/11-1/7 was found at the exact site where a bird (the same individual?) was observed from the

winters of 1989-90 through 1992-93 (ES).

Loggerhead Shrike-- Always noteworthy, singles were found southeast of Beaver (Jack) 12/4-28 (DM); in Adams Co. 12/30 (JM et al.); & at Delaware WA (Dela) 1/30 (KA).

Warblers through Finches

Yellow-rumped Warbler-- Statewide CBC's totalled 528 birds.

Pine Warbler-- LG was treated to a 1st-year male at his Wilmington (Clln) feeder 1/23-3/4 + (LG ph.). A feeder at Lksh held a bird 1/6-7 (JP). Another was in Marietta (Wash) 1/16 (LB).

Palm Warbler-- A representative of our typical migrant western race was at D. Troyer's Sugarcreek (Holm) feeder 1/8-2/6. It was found dead 2/8 (DT, ES).

Common Yellowthroat-- Singles were reported at Hogback Ridge MP (Lake) 12/3 (JP); at BuCr 12/11 (DO); & at Walnut Beach (Ash) 12/28 (JP). 2 more CBC reports.

Am. Tree Sparrow-- Post-CBC reports include: 460 Delaware WA 2/20 (KA); 200 MWF 1/8 (PW); & 200 along Kilby Rd. (Hami) 2/5 (PW).

Chipping Sparrow-- 1 was at Greenlawn Cem. (Fran) at least through 1/7 (RR, KA). Another was in Tiffin (Sene) 12/9 (VF).

Savannah Sparrow-- Numbers built up at MWF, where 5 were found 12/7, 10 were found 1/8, and 16 were found 1/26. Numbers dropped to 2 birds 2/26 (PW). At least 1 wintered at M. Weaver's feeder in Holmes Co., where 2 were seen by LEY et al. 1/29. Another was at Killdeer Plains WA 2/5 (RR).

Fox Sparrow-- 3 wintered at Mohican SP (Ash) (JH).

White-throated Sparrow-- RR reports: "like always they are abundant winter birds in honeysuckle bushes along the Scioto [River in Columbus]. My CBC total during a 3.5 hour walk was 153. Most stay all winter." AB's albino remained at his L. Snowden

feeder through at least 1/15.

White-crowned Sparrow-- Some interesting reports include: 10-20 Spencer Lake WA (Medl) 2/5 (Justy); 10+ at a Tiffin feeder in Jan./Feb. (TB); & 9 Valley City (Medl) 1/21 (FMG).

"Oregon Junco"-- Singles wintered at RR's Columbus feeder 1/21 through early March and at Possum Creek Reserve (Mont), being seen at least through 2/18 (JD, ST).

"Gray-headed Junco"-- A bird showing the characteristics of this western montane race was present at P. Lewis' Seaman feeder (Adam) from mid-December through at least 1/27 (BL).

Lapland Longspur-- VF counted 58 birds north of Hessville near the Sand/Otta county line 1/26.

Snow Bunting-- Highs include: 165 north of Hessville near the Sand/Otta county line 1/26 (VF), with 100 there 2/4 (PL, BF); 160+ ONWR, where "waves of up to 40 birds" flew in off L. Erie 1/13 (VF); 150 southeast of Whitehouse 2/12 (ETr); up to 110 in Paulding Co. during the period (DMD); & 75 at Mosquito Lk. 12/12+ (DJH). 2 reached as far south as Paint Creek Lk. (High/Ross) 12/3 (YM).

E. Meadowlark-- 10 each were at Killdeer Plains WA 2/14 (JH) and near SVWA 1/8 (JD, ST). 8 were south of Wooster (Wayn) 12/26, where 5 remained 1/29 (MJK).

Common Grackle-- A flock of thousands of blackbirds, over a mile long and several hundred feet wide, headed southwest over Berlin (Holm) 1/7. Grackles dominated this flock (RHe). 175 were in w. Medina Co. 1/12 (ETh).

Brown-headed Cowbird-- Holmes Co. hosted 3500 12/2 (LEY).

Purple Finch-- Seemed very low. CBC's averaged only 2.03/count this season. A territorial male returned to DJH's Girard (Trum) property by 2/20.

Red Crossbill-- Only non-CBC report was of a bird in the Oak Openings

(Luca) 12/4 (MAN).

Pine Siskin-- Very few. Whereas Ohio CBC's averaged 7.25 birds/count last winter, only 0.31 birds/count were averaged this winter.

Evening Grosbeak-- Another big drop-off. Ohio CBC's averaged only 0.10 birds/count this winter, whereas 8.49 birds/count were averaged last winter. JP reported 20 at N. Kingsville (Asht) 1/13.

EXOTICS & ESCAPES

Barnacle Goose-- 1 was at ONWR 2/18 (MAN).

HYBRIDS

Mallard x Am. Black Duck-- 38 hybrids were picked out among the waterfowl throng at Castalia 1/9 (VF).

Mallard x N. Pintail-- A male was scrutinized at Castalia 1/30 (JP).

"Nelson's Gull"-- This Glaucous Gull x Herring Gull hybrid was identified at Lorain 12/23 (JD, ST, B. Peterjohn, M. Gustafson).

FINAL OBRC DECISIONS FROM PREVIOUS REPORTING PERIODS

by H. Thomas Bartlett, Secretary

The following records were reviewed by the Ohio Bird Records Committee. All received at least 9 "Accept" votes from the 11 member Committee, and are therefore ACCEPTED:

Autumn 1993

~~Ross's Goose~~-- OBRC 170-93-02: 3 birds fed with a Snow Goose and Canada Geese in a cornfield at the Mercer WA at Grand Lake-St. Mary's (Merc) 10/18/93. The Committee became aware that at least one of these birds was later killed by a hunter and photographs were taken. Although the Committee was unsuccessful in obtaining a photograph, this record was accepted regardless, based on the written documentation (KA*).

~~Long-tailed Jaeger~~-- OBRC 38-93-02: A rain storm with heavy northerly

winds ushered a juvenile into Lorain Harbor (Lora) 9/6/93 (J. & D. Hoffman*). Unfortunately, it remained only about one minute, a trail that has come to be expected with this species.

Sabine's Gull-- OBRC 62-93-05: A juvenile was observed at rest and in flight for about 2.5 hours at the Huron (Erie) pier 11/20/93 (R. Schlabach*, m. obs.).

Autumn 1994

Sabine's Gull-- OBRC 62-94-06: A juvenile flew east to west with Bonaparte's Gulls past Fairport Beach MP (Lake) 9/18/94 (JP*).

Le Conte's Sparrow-- OBRC 548-94-09: A juvenile was picked up by a citizen in Mentor (Lake) and taken to the Lake MP Rehabilitation Center 9/15/94. It was photographed at the Rehab Center by JP.

CONTRIBUTORS AND OBSERVERS

All individuals contributing bird reports to "The Ohio Cardinal" for the Winter 1994-95 season (December 1, 1994 through February 28, 1995) are listed below in CAPITAL LETTERS. In addition, many other Observers submitted their sightings to other birding-related publications. For this report, records from the following publications have been used: "The Cleveland Bird Calendar" (Kirtland Bird Club); "The Toledo Naturalists' Association Bulletin"; and "Wingtips" (Black River Audubon Society). Those Observers who received at least four citations in the Winter 1994-95 "The Reports" section are also included in the following list of Contributors: J. KIRK ALEXANDER (KA); MATT ANDERSON (MAN); MICHAEL J. ARABIA (MAR); CAROLE L. BABYAK (CB); ANDREW L. BARBER (AB); LYNN BARNHART (LB); TOM BARTLETT (TB); CHRIS BEDEL (CBø); DAN BEST (DB) for the Geauga Co. Park District; NANCY D. BRUNDAGE (NB); DWIGHT & ANN CHASAR (DAC); BOB CONLON (BC); ROBERT F. CUTTER (RC); PATRICIA A. DIMLING (PD); DAVID C. DISTER (DD); DOUG & MICKI DUNAKIN (DMD); PAUL D. ELLSWORTH (PE); VICTOR W. FAZIO (VF); BOB FINKELSTEIN (BF);

ANDY FONDRK (AF); LARRY GARA (LG); PEGGY ANN GATCH (PG); ADAM GOLODA (AG); FRANK & MELINDA GREENLAND (FMG); SCOTT HACKETT (SH); RAY HANNIKMAN (RHn); SHARON LEE HANSE (SLH); BETTY HARDESTY (BH); ROBERT HARLAN (RHR); PHIL HARNER (PH); JOHN HERMAN (JH); ROBERT HERSHBERGER (RHe); DAVE & JUDY HOCHADEL (DJH); CRAIG HOLT (CH); NED KELLER (NK); TOM KEMP (TK); JOE KOMOROWSKI (JK); GENE KOVACH (GK); MARIAN & JEFF KRAUS (MK); Bob & Denise Lane (BDL); TOM LePAGE (TLP); PAULA LOZANO (PL); BARBARA LUND (BL); CHARLOTTE MATHENA (CM); JIM McCORMAC (JM); BOB McCULLOUGH (BM); GARY MESZAROS (GM); KEVIN METCALF

(KMe); DAVE MINNEY (DM); KATHY L. MOCK (KMo); Yvonne Mohlman (YM); OHIO DIVISION OF WILDLIFE (ODOW) fide GILDO TORI & MARK SHIELDCASTLE; DOUG OVERACKER (DO); EDWIN C. PIERCE (EP); JOHN POGACNIK (JP); TOM & MARY ANNE ROMITO (TMR); LARRY ROSCHE (LR); ROBERT ROYSE (RR); WINNIE M. SARNO (WS); ED SCHLABACH (ES); JOHN SHRADER (JS); BRUCE STEHLING (BS); SUE TACKETT (ST); ERDINE THOMPSON (ETH); ELLIOT TRAMER (ETR); DUANE A. TROYER (DT); BILL WHAN (BW); Paul Wharton (PW); CONNIE WOLCOTT (CW); LEROY E. YODER (LEY); & MARIAN ZEHNDER (MZ). In addition, many other Observers are cited for 1 to 3 records within the species accounts. My thanks to all.

ODOW Waterfowl Counts, Winter 1994-95

AERIAL COUNTS: Each year, from early autumn into winter, the Ohio Division of Wildlife conducts aerial waterfowl surveys over the Lake Erie marsh region, ranging from Sandusky Bay to Maumee Bay. As this type of survey is not truly comparable to our land-based counts, we present here separately the Winter 1994-95 portion of these surveys. Totals should be considered as indexes, or plus or minus 30%, as exact counts would of course be impossible. We thank Gildo Tori, Mark Shieldcastle and Jack Weeks of the ODO for this information.

	12/15/94	1/3-4/95	1/18-19/95
Mallard	35,925	33,100	12,875
Am. Black Duck	26,295	33,200	11,480
Canvasback	2000	250	1600
Scaup sp.	10,000	7000	11,800
C. Goldeneye	450	325	220
Merganser sp.	8600	4350	7925
Canada Goose	11,200	10,690	7410
Tundra Swan	453	350	115

MID-WINTER WATERFOWL SURVEY: The ODO also conducts a statewide waterfowl census in early January (this year on 1/2-6/95), covering all 88 counties. The total number of waterfowl recorded for the state was 225,548 birds, which represents the second highest total ever (just under last year's record of 254,187 birds). The Mallard total was the third highest ever, and the highest since 1972. The Am. Black Duck total was also the highest since 1972. The Canada Goose count represents the second highest total ever. Presented below are statewide totals, followed by the peak county totals: Mallard: 70,225/17,725 (Otta); Am. Black Duck: 41,465/18,525 (Otta); Gadwall: 68/17 (Port); Am. Wigeon: 80/27 (Geau); Green-winged Teal: 19/15 (Gall); N. Shoveler: 41/26 (Merc); N. Pintail: 32/11 (Augl); Wood Duck: 43/21 (Meig); Redhead: 81/25 (Tusc); Canvasback: 781/500 (Lake); Scaup sp.: 8177/7000 (Luca); Ring-necked Duck: 295/69 (Harr); C. Goldeneye: 456/287 (Otta); Bufflehead: 242/66 (Tusc); Ruddy Duck: 159/100 (Lora); Merganser sp.: 8611/4000 (Lake & Luca); Snow Goose: 39/14 (Erle); Canada Goose: 93,847/11,608 (Trum); Tundra Swan: 121/50 (Luca & Otta); Mute Swan: 31/10 (Musk); & Am. Coot: 518/200 (Summ).

Ohio Bird Records Committee Report by H. Thomas Bartlett, Secretary

For this issue, the Ohio Bird Records Committee (OBRC) provided initial reviews for 18 records (16 from the Autumn 1994 season, 1 from the Winter 1994-95 season, and 1 from the Autumn 1993 season). The OBRC also continued Recirculation procedures on an additional 4 records from previous reporting periods, for a total of 22 records examined. We hope to have the results from the Winter 1994-95 reporting period for the next issue.

Of the 22 records, 9 records received at least 9 "Accept" votes from the 11 member Committee, and are therefore considered ACCEPTED, according to OBRC Bylaws section VI F(10)(a). Details regarding 3 of these accepted records appeared in The Ohio Cardinal 18(1):35-36. Details regarding 5 more records (all from previous reporting periods) appear appended to the conclusion of the seasonal report in this issue. Another accepted record (Mew Gull) appears within the body of the seasonal report in this issue.

2 records received between 6 and 8 "Accept" votes, and are therefore scheduled for a second circulation (the first Recirculation), according to OBRC Bylaws section VI E(3)(a). These records are:

Piping Plover-- OBRC 277-94-05: 8 birds, Turtle Creek Marsh (Ottawa Co.), 9/18/94.

Piping Plover-- OBRC 277-94-06: Lorain Harbor (Lorain Co.), 9/25/94 and 10/8/94. This record will be split into two records for Recirculation procedures.

One record [Common Raven, OBRC 486-94-01: Elk Twp. (Noble Co.), 3/7/94] also received between 6 and 8 "Accept" votes on its third circulation (second Recirculation). This record is will now be tabled until a final discussion and vote at the OBRC meeting next spring.

10 records received fewer than 6 "Accept" votes, and are therefore considered NOT ACCEPTED, according to OBRC Bylaws section VI F(10)(b). These 10 records are listed below, with comments (or paraphrased comments, for clarity) as made by individual OBRC members:

Pacific/Arctic Loon-- OBRC 10-94-01: 2, Perkins Beach (Cuyahoga Co.), 11/19/94. Comments: 1) 2 individuals are unlikely. 2) Lack of detail concerning facial pattern. 3) Dark bulge on the sides of neck indicates Common Loon. 4) Birds appear to be juveniles, so chin strap should be evident. 5) Common Loons or juvenile Red-throated Loons not ruled out. 6) Size is hard to judge on L. Erie. 7) Light conditions can effect color perception. 8) No mention of optical equipment used. 9) More detailed description necessary for such a rare species.

Ross's Goose-- OBRC 170-94-04: 1, L. Sylvan (Clark Co.), 11/23/94. Comments: 1) Insufficient detail, especially regarding bill. 2) Description does not eliminate Snow Goose.

Greater Golden-Plover-- OBRC 271-94-01: 1, Ferguson Res. (Allen Co.), 8/14/94. Comments: 1) Insufficient detail for such a rare species, no previous fall North American records. 2) Date is 2 weeks earlier than movement of n. European birds, which are at a higher latitude than Ohio. 3) Description does not eliminate Pacific Golden-Plover, which is moving on this date. 4) Lacks detail

on shape and extent of white line on flanks. 5) Does not rule out adult female or molting male American Golden-Plover. 6) No description of call. 7) No description of primary extension, an important ID feature. 8) Needs corroborating observer. 9) Could "pale" vs. "white" axillaries be distinguished at 250-300 yards with 7x binoculars?

Piping Plover-- OBRC 277-94-04: 1, Turtle Creek Marsh (Ottawa Co.), 9/7/94. Comments: 1) Does not eliminate Snowy Plover. 2) Lacks details on plumage. 3) Observers disagree on ID (Piping vs. Snowy Plover). 4) Snowy not safely eliminated based on range.

Ruff-- OBRC 260-94-05: 1 female, Magee Marsh WA (Ottawa/Lucas Cos.), 8/5/94. Comments: 1) Inadequate details, especially back & wing pattern. 2) Size too small for Reeve. 3) Shape not described. 4) Does not eliminate Solitary Sandpiper, Buff-breasted Sandpiper, juvenile Spotted Sandpiper, or juvenile Wilson's Phalarope. 5) Observation period too short. 6) Leg color atypical.

Pomarine Jaeger-- OBRC 36-94-01: 1, Lakeshore MP (Lake Co.), 11/18/94. Comments: 1) Does not eliminate Parasitic Jaeger. 2) No mention of white at base of primaries or primary coverts. 3) Bill should have been two-toned similar to Glaucous Gull. 4) Size appears too small, how was it judged? 5) Possibly acceptable as "jaeger species".

Common Black-headed Gull-- OBRC 55.1-94-01: 1, Conneaut Harbor (Ashtabula Co.), 7/10/94. Comments: 1) Photograph shows 1st-summer Bonaparte's Gull, based on bill color/thickness/shape and head plumage. 2) Photograph does not seem to match written description.

Black-backed Woodpecker-- OBRC 400-94-01: 1, Magee Marsh Bird Trail (Lucas Co.), 9/18/94. Comments: 1) Description does not rule out juvenile Lewis' Woodpecker (unlikely), juv. Red-headed Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker (esp. melanistic), or a sapsucker. 2) Some white should show on folded wings and on outer tail feathers. 3) Lacks details of head pattern. 4) No mention of barring on sides and flanks. 5) Very early date for this species. 6) Incomplete view, too brief an observation. 7) Needs corroborating observer. 8) Overall lack of details for such a rare species.

Kirtland's Warbler-- OBRC 670-94-02: 1, Magee Marsh Bird Trail (Lucas Co.), 9/18/94. Comments: 1) Incomplete details including no description of tail pattern. 2) Does not rule out Magnolia Warbler (many fall Magnolia's lack white wing patches). 3) Inadequate views of bird. 4) Inconsistencies in description (rump "obscured by foliage" but later used to separate from Magnolia Warbler). 5) No mention of tail-bobbing, a trait expected in Kirtland's Warbler.

Pine Grosbeak-- OBRC 515-94-01: 1, Turtle Creek Marsh (Ottawa Co.), 9/24/94. Comments: 1) Early date, especially with no substantial subsequent finch movement into area. 2) Too brief a sighting (flyby) for such a rare species. 3) Lack of observer experience with the species. 4) Report by accompanying observer would have been desirable. 5) Observer appears unconvinced himself.

Many records (mostly from the Winter 1994-95 period) are currently being reviewed by the OBRC. These records are:

W. Grebe-- Maumee River, 1/25/95
N. Gannet-- Lorain, 12/11-13/94
Glossy Ibis-- ONWR, 9/8/94
Baikal Teal-- Englewood Rsv., 2/25-6/95
E. Wigeon-- Conneaut, 12/21/94
E. Wigeon-- Castalia, 1/23+/95

N. Lapwing-- Adams Co., 12/29-30/94
Pomarine Jaeger-- Lorain, 12/17/94
C. Blk-headed Gull-- Eastlake, 12/17/94
California Gull-- Walnut Beach, 1/13/95
Scarlet Tanager-- Findlay, 11/26+/94
Brewer's Blackbird-- Magee, 8/5/94



N. Saw-whet Owl. Englewood Reserve (Montgomery Co.), 1/29/95.
Photo by Larry Gara.

Ohio Christmas Bird Counts, 1994-1995 by Ned Keller

We managed to secure data from 61 of 62 Christmas Bird Counts conducted in Ohio this season, the same number as the previous year. The only count that we did not receive was the Beaver Creek CBC in Columbiana County. The remainder of the unnumbered circles on the CBC map elsewhere in this issue represent counts that were not run. We know how much time the compilers put into preparing their results, and we certainly appreciate the extra effort they make to get these results to us. This report includes counts conducted partly in Ohio and partly in another state or province. With the exception of some of the rarer birds, these counts do not distinguish between birds seen inside and outside the state.

Christmas Count data can be used to trace long-term population trends, but I suspect that most birders are motivated more by the search for uncommon birds. It is certainly important to know whether 300 Song Sparrows occurred on your count, or only 150. Still, if you tell the truth, wouldn't you rather have found the Golden Eagle (Millersburg), the Common Black-headed Gull (Cleveland) or the Mew Gull (Grand Rapids-Waterville)? This summary highlights the unusual findings, not because they are more important, but because population trends need more years to develop.

Ohio counters managed to find a total of 793,451 individuals representing 149 species, this year. One of these, the Osprey found on the Ohio River count, was actually seen outside of Ohio. An additional three species were seen during "count weeks". The 1993-94 counts yielded 791,076 individuals representing 147 species, plus five "count week" species. Fourteen of this year's species were represented by a single individual, and three more were seen only twice.

Birders on the Cincinnati count found the most species, with 81. Other high counts included Wooster and Millersburg with 80, Toledo with 79, Elyria-Lorain with 77, and Ottawa N.W.R. and Cuyahoga Falls with 75 species. Elyria-Lorain counted the most individual birds (with 67,350), followed by Firelands (60,425) & Toledo (51,542).

The following tables include all the reports that we have received. Unlike in the seasonal reports, we make no effort to screen out the suspicious, undocumented reports. Sightings marked with a single asterisk (*) were accompanied by at least minimal acceptable documentation. Sightings marked with two asterisks (**) require review by the Ohio Bird Records Committee. Sightings marked by three asterisks (***) occurred outside of Ohio. Sightings marked with a cross (+) represent Snow Geese not differentiated by morph.

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	Northwest Region													Northeast Region																	
	Firelands 12/17/94 (9)	Fremont 12/18/94 (8)	Goll Woods ??/??/?? (1)	Grand Rapids-Waterville 12/31/94 (2)	Hancock Co. 12/17/94 (10)	Lake Erie Is. (OH-ON) 12/20/94 (5)	Mansfield 12/17/94 (13)	Ottawa N.W.R. 1/1/95 (4)	Oxbow Lake 12/17/94 (7)	Plymouth 12/28/94 (12)	Tiffin 12/17/94 (11)	Toledo 12/18/94 (3)		Ashland 12/17/94 (30)	Ashtabula 12/17/94 (25)	Burton 1/1/95 (27)	Cleveland 12/17/94 (23)	Cuyahoga Falls 12/18/94 (29)	Elyria-Lorain 12/17/94 (20)	Lakewood 12/18/94 (21)	Mentor 12/26/94 (24)	Mohican State Forest 12/31/94 (35)	Quail Hollow-Hartville 12/31/94 (37)	Salem 1/2/95 (33)	Trumbull Co. 12/18/94 (28)	Wellington 12/28/94 (26)	Wilmet 12/17/94 (32)	Wooster 12/26/94 (31)	Youngstown 12/17/94 (34)		
Common Loon	3					17									CW			4	1	1										4	
Pied-billed Grebe	4						8	3								2	6	1							2	2			2	3	
Horned Grebe	20				1CW	56										3		28		32						4					
Eared Grebe																		1*													
Double-crested Cormorant	60					8	CW	1										6													
Great Blue Heron	25	2		18	8	1	9	52	4			8	31	23	1	3	29	28	12	7	9	10	2	1	4		7	20	4		
Black-crowned Night-Heron													20					5													
Tundra Swan						29		87					28	1			35			21		CW		45	6				3	18	
Mute Swan	1							7										5				1	17	2	1	3		2			
Snow Goose (blue form)	1																														
Snow Goose (white form)				2				88†		1		2†																			
Canada Goose	3904		54	394	4377	254	1304	6027	463	187	2897	2245	500	1807	2557	2205	3435	643	252	1373	434	1762	469	8375	705	669	864	1782			
Brant															1																
Wood Duck								2						2		4												9	2		
Green-winged Teal		1						11																							
American Black Duck	524			17	22CW	38	160	570			874	394	29	48	41	73	24	24	131	25	22	35	14	72	2	107	72	54			
Mallard	2235	31	120	451	1646	355	422	4616	51	40	5906	2103	136	205	436	878	1766	400	810	209	165	1043	403	2842	208	508	2700	674			
Northern Pintail						2		128							1		1							2	1		9	9			
Northern Shoveler					2CW			61			14	15				1		2												1	
Gadwall						4	3	601						15	11	CW	25	7				14		76				1	16		
American Wigeon	25					3		323								CW	2	13	10					28					1		
Canvasback	2					34						95		2			1	40	1						4				1		
Redhead														2						5					1					1	
Ring-necked Duck	1					2	14								15		5						20	21	4	125			15		
Greater Scaup						6		4				2235							60					4							
Lesser Scaup	87					6		6				3539		12	20			2	5	52	CW	35	4		10						
scaup, sp.						60		4				2700																			
Black Scoter						2***								1																	
Surf Scoter																1	1*														
White-winged Scoter																															1
Common Goldeneye	7					1856	4	9				3667	1	3		101	12	3	185	19	10			41							
Bufflehead	25	1				1681	2	27				43		35	32	78	5	63	56	35	4	10			27			1			
Hooded Merganser	4					43		27	41			88		14			13	9		1	8		8		10				1		
Common Merganser	10007			3	8	71	1	1080				7672			710		35	73	1	204	2									3	
Red-breasted Merganser	24					3	851	3	52			250		155		-12925	6	903	548	124											
Ruddy Duck						3						83		2			12		5	4					75			1			
duck, sp.															2																
Turkey Vulture																						1									
Bald Eagle	2						1	23			4	12				2	CW							12							
Northern Harrier	2		2	CW	2	5	2	12	4	9	9	6	1	1	3	1	1	4		3	3		2	4	17	3	18		1		

	Northwest Region											Northeast Region																
	Firelands 12/17/94 (9)	Fremont 12/18/94 (8)	Goll Woods ??/??/?? (1)	Grand Rapids-Waterville 12/31/94 (2)	Hancock Co. 12/17/94 (10)	Lake Erie Is. (OH-ON) 12/20/94 (5)	Mansfield 12/17/94 (13)	Ottawa N.W.R. 1/1/95 (4)	Oxbow Lake 12/17/94 (7)	Plymouth 12/28/94 (12)	Tiffin 12/17/94 (11)	Toledo 12/18/94 (3)	Ashland 12/17/94 (30)	Ashtabula 12/17/94 (25)	Burton 1/1/95 (27)	Cleveland 12/17/94 (23)	Cuyahoga Falls 12/18/94 (29)	Elyria-Lorain 12/17/94 (20)	Lakewood 12/18/94 (21)	Mentor 12/26/94 (24)	Mohican State Forest 12/31/94 (85)	Quail Hollow-Hartville 12/31/94 (37)	Salem 1/2/95 (33)	Trumbull Co. 12/18/94 (28)	Wellington 12/28/94 (26)	Willmot 12/17/94 (32)	Wooster 12/26/94 (31)	Youngstown 12/17/94 (34)
Sharp-shinned Hawk	3	-	2	4	-	4	2	1	2	1	4	5	1	3	1	1	4	3	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	7	3	1
Cooper's Hawk	4	1	3	3	3	4	8	1	-	1	4	3	2	5	6	3	8	10	2	7	1	2	6	2	2	9	3	3
Northern Goshawk	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Accipiter, sp.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	-	-	CW	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	3	3	-	-	1	4	-	2	2	-	-	1	3
Red-tailed Hawk	30	1	6	13	20	9	50	73	9	11	48	32	34	16	22	14	63	25	6	19	30	25	31	21	35	72	66	28
Rough-legged Hawk	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9	-	-	-	2	5	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	4	5	6	1
Buteo, sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
American Kestrel	18	8	11	9	52	2	22	53	25	17	70	14	29	11	12	4	16	33	2	3	15	22	23	15	61	85	36	8
Merlin	-	-	-	-	-	1***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Pheasant	-	-	3	1	1	13	-	1	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	1	3	-	-
Ruffed Grouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Wild Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Northern Bobwhite	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia Rail	-	-	-	-	-	3	400	907	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	140	-	11	50	4	1	48
American Coot	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	11	2	292	2	-	6	7	140	-	11	50	4	1	48
Sandhill Crane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
American Golden-Plover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killdeer	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	15	-	1	-	4	-	-	-
Lesser Yellowlegs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marbled Godwit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1CW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pectoral Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purple Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dunlin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-
Pomarine Jaeger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Black-headed Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonaparte's Gull	37	-	-	223	-	223	-	616	-	-	-	1618	-	409	10	2727	826	197412275	207	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	2
Mew Gull	-	-	-	1**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-billed Gull	32661	166	-	1923	613	424	18	7927	58	61	1000	5850	14	9365	86	14410	66	53330	26648	3155	36	43	174	1258	1396	4	5	799
Herring Gull	418	-	-	169	1	217	-	694	22	3	4	5514	-	2588	6	3334	-	1951	977	373	4	-	-	5	-	2	-	4
Thayer's Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesser Black-backed Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glaucous Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Black-backed Gull	22	-	-	2	-	85	1*	21	-	1	-	52	-	102	-	116	-	75	12	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
gull, sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
tem. sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rock Dove	270	55	119	66	192	2	471	43	213	22	328	541	635	139	126	895	1466	557	274	275	164	262	280	41	206	528	429	529
Mourning Dove	281	4	134	300	230	36	369	120	75	81	598	355	478	494	271	136	1385	402	113	348	285	1318	243	644	922	954	714	711

Northwest Region

Northeast Region

	Firelands 12/17/94 (9)	Fremont 12/18/94 (8)	Goll Woods ??/??/?? (1)	Grand Rapids-Waterville 12/31/94 (2)	Hancock Co. 12/17/94 (10)	Lake Erie Is. (OH-ON) 12/20/94 (5)	Mansfield 12/17/94 (13)	Ottawa N.W.R. 1/1/95 (4)	Oxbow Lake 12/17/94 (7)	Plymouth 12/28/94 (12)	Tiffin 12/17/94 (11)	Toledo 12/18/94 (3)	Ashland 12/17/94 (30)	Ashtabula 12/17/94 (25)	Burton 1/1/95 (27)	Cleveland 12/17/94 (23)	Cuyahoga Falls 12/18/94 (29)	Elyria-Lorain 12/17/94 (20)	Lakewood 12/18/94 (21)	Mentor 12/26/94 (24)	Mohican State Forest 12/31/94 (35)	Quail Hollow-Hartville 12/31/94 (37)	Salem 1/2/95 (33)	Trumbull Co. 12/18/94 (28)	Wellington 12/28/94 (26)	Willmot 12/17/94 (32)	Wooster 12/26/94 (31)	Youngstown 12/17/94 (34)		
Eastern Screech-Owl	9			13	6	4	26	22	1	5	21		1		1	4	14	2	4	12	27			1					5	
Great Horned Owl	5			5	3	2	2	37	2		5	1	5		1	1	21	2	1	7	1			5			2	10	2	
Barred Owl											7				2	2	4	1		3	1	2		2			1	1	1	
Short-eared Owl										2		1										2						9		
Northern Saw-whet Owl																														
Belted Kingfisher	3			4	2CW	1	7		1		6		7		5	10	13	5	10	1	7	3	1	1			8	11	3	
Red-headed Woodpecker	2						2								CW	CW							1	13			33	4	3	
Red-bellied Woodpecker	18		6	22	14	1	61	3	9	6	41	8	42	11	30	57	131	25	20	26	53	8	16	23	19	71	80	44		
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	1											1																		
Downy Woodpecker	56	3	23	81	99	63	147	41	25	11	148	49	98	15	83	121	345	103	76	68	121	25	23	60	35	122	143	52		
Hairy Woodpecker	8	1	7	19	10		28	2	3		8	15	10	4	30	22	69	14	18	18	14	8		11	6	14	16	7		
Northern Flicker	35		4	24	7	47	17	1	5	2	35	5	32	2	5	11	37	9	4	6	14	4	3	5	4	25	34	7		
Pileated Woodpecker							7				6		3		7	8	7	2	4	8	12		2	5		15	7	4		
Eastern Phoebe																					1									
Horned Lark	275		71	6	2	3	6	40	1	5	42	4	6			10							270	11	109	127	235	10		
Blue Jay	88		19	232	122	30	313	17	40	21	214	50	158	51	269	230	944	179	76	179	282	187	103	393	104	429	339	187		
American Crow	49	14	23	283	117	41	2000		61	82	288	145	327	337	542	519	1084	123	478	456	829	111	216	122	165	369	738	290		
Black-capped Chickadee	77	5	11	366	69	276	2	1	32	15	128	146	69	87	407	487	1346	223	136	412	39	144	47	170	104	74	5	327		
Carolina Chickadee							2						9								35					14	57			
chickadee. sp.							285						72								195					174	107			
Tufted Titmouse	41		6	96	73		240	11	25	10	82	66	117	18	98	188	557	111	84	111	206	38	28	68	46	357	171	143		
Red-breasted Nuthatch	2		2	8		4	7					1	2		3	1	1		2	1	12			1	2		1			
White-breasted Nuthatch	53		25	89	66	1	170	7	33	9	101	43	87	11	64	118	331	57	38	38	143	31	16	47	34	95	153	94		
Brown Creeper	5		1	41	12	120	4	26	6		43	48	9		2	7	9	7	14	7	18	1	4	2	1	3	14	1		
Carolina Wren	3			4	4	3	9	6			3	9	8			5	48	10	2	3	20	4	7				13	17	4	
Winter Wren				2	1	2	1	2				8							4									1		
Marsh Wren													1				1*											1		
Golden-crowned Kinglet			11	51	1CW	93	21	2	8		13	51	19	2	5	4	9		25	20	54	13	6	5		6	20	8		
Ruby-crowned Kinglet				1		6					1							3										1		
Eastern Bluebird	35		2	25	2	1	127		4	9	18		66	5	41	17	38	18		35	90	13	18	29	27	90	223	21		
Hennit Thrush						4					1								1		1							1		
American Robin	35			2	1	46	11	1		1	5	11	24	16	13	74	76	48	55	1211	9	9				6	19	1		
Northern Mockingbird				1		1					CW					1					1		2		1	20	2	1		
Cedar Waxwing	94			82	35	10	74				12	81	1	45	235	183	379	52	11	50	46		20	7			34	47		
Northern Shrike	1							1				1			1	1CW				1				1	1			1		
European Starling	7358	460	757	391	3931	541	1180	2455	824	382	7059	8200	611	1259	437	5443	3967	3607	360	1983	672	3789	782	955	3497	1711	1616	1127		
Yellow-rumped Warbler	21			18		28	8		22		3	17	16	1		3	48	5		2	12	2		4	5	4	17			
Northern Cardinal	74	6	33	193	123	90	383	71	34	23	271	109	171	54	204	189	1112	166	93	186	305	116	180	123	97	364	388	153		
Rufous-sided Towhee	1				1		7			1			4			1				3	1					53	5	1		
American Tree Sparrow	94		49	169	61	67	117	358	59	27	290	246	152	36	134	81	1328	82	142	246	206	45	185	382	73	156	404	131		

Northwest Region

Northeast Region

	Firelands 12/17/94 (9)	Fremont 12/18/94 (8)	Goli Woods ??/??/?? (1)	Grand Rapids-Waterville 12/31/94 (2)	Hancock Co. 12/17/94 (10)	Lake Erie Is. (OH-ON) 12/20/94 (5)	Mansfield 12/17/94 (13)	Ottawa N.W.R. 1/1/95 (4)	Oxbow Lake 12/17/94 (7)	Plymouth 12/28/94 (12)	Tiffin 12/17/94 (11)	Toledo 12/18/94 (3)	Ashland 12/17/94 (30)	Ashtabula 12/17/94 (25)	Burton 1/1/95 (27)	Cleveland 12/17/94 (23)	Cuyahoga Falls 12/18/94 (29)	Elyria-Lorain 12/17/94 (20)	Lakewood 12/18/94 (21)	Mentor 12/26/94 (24)	Mohican State Forest 12/31/94 (35)	Quail Hollow-Hartville 12/31/94 (37)	Salem 1/2/95 (33)	Trumbull Co. 12/18/94 (28)	Wellington 12/28/94 (26)	Willmot 12/17/94 (32)	Wooster 12/26/94 (31)	Youngstown 12/17/94 (34)		
Chipping Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Field Sparrow	-	1	1	17	-	-	9	-	-	-	37	-	6	-	-	-	15	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	7	12	10	-	-	
Savannah Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	1***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fox Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	
Song Sparrow	32	-	21	45	19	22	103	65	15	8	189	41	97	10	37	11	300	72	24	27	105	43	46	16	31	226	293	36	-	
Swamp Sparrow	3	-	-	2	-	1	5	71	-	-	9	26	3	-	1	1	37	1	1	1	1	1	-	20	-	2	25	2	-	
White-throated Sparrow	3	-	-	2	11	3	2	-	-	-	1	1	20	-	5	2	65	13	2	21	12	17	-	-	10	20	32	4	-	
White-crowned Sparrow	17	-	9	3	10	-	19	2	-	-	38	-	10	-	-	23	1	-	-	4	1	4	2	-	7	120	99	9	-	
sparrow, sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dark-eyed Junco	174	27	26	317	153	80	572	3	11	28	252	271	284	52	205	217	817	235	117	291	566	93	181	133	97	185	260	183	-	-
Dark-eyed (Oregon) Junco	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lapland Longspur	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Snow Bunting	16	-	-	-	13	-	15	-	-	-	-	25	-	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-winged Blackbird	192	-	-	-	30	2	18	-	-	-	2135	-	4	-	-	13	5	11	14	38	2	-	1	20	453	162	15	-	-	
Eastern Meadowlark	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rusty Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	25	-	-	
blackbird, sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Common Grackle	9	-	-	1CW	18	-	7	-	-	-	2	50	-	-	-	9	45	2	1	4	-	3702	-	-	2	10	1	-	-	
Brown-headed Cowbird	13	-	1	21	1	CW	5	-	-	-	5	298	13	12	-	125	21	-	1	6	3	30	2	1	2510	130	16	-	-	
Purple Finch	-	-	-	2CW	5	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	19	2	-	-	8	2	-	1	-	15	-	-	-	-	
House Finch	347	28	137	461	402	132	1195	145	105	56	791	622	384	211	232	238	1659	317	323	177	258	439	339	521	177	618	414	333	-	
Red Crossbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1CW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Redpoll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Siskin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Goldfinch	128	9	12	78	78	47	383	163	12	64	164	202	122	50	265	234	934	146	75	175	374	60	37	179	146	184	275	117	-	
Evening Grosbeak	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CW	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House Sparrow	337	76	734	249	776	286	870	1117	252	220	2159	1180	377	333	455	456	2346	1077	206	418	149	1398	331	308	372	1214	585	372	-	
total species	72	21	35	57	54	73	68	75	38	36	57	79	60	61	57	70	75	77	61	70	68	48	48	64	54	80	80	61	-	
total individuals	60425	900	2445	7024	13451	8479	29912	29032	2518	1423	24284	51542	5345	18809	7509	46925	27711	67350	44857	12790	6146	15063	4603	17168	11594	10515	12049	8448	-	
observers	30	2	10	16	28	8	21	23	11	4	36	17	18	13	20	56	162	31	??	25	18	10	12	11	21	20	18	22	-	
party hours	51.00	11.50	28.00	48.50	??	36.75	74.50	35.00	27.00	13.00	49.00	42.00	54.50	33.00	73.00	124.25	244.75	81.00	38.00	68.00	46.00	50.25	58.00	67.50	47.75	95.50	62.50	59.50	-	

	W. Central Region				Central Region								South-		west Region						Unglaciated Region																
	Clark Co. 12/17/94 (44)	Grand Lake St. Marys 12/18/94 (41)	Greenville 12/18/94 (43)	Indian Lake 12/17/94 (42)	Buckeye Lake 12/17/94 (56)	Columbus 12/18/94 (55)	Delaware Reservoir 12/19/94 (52)	Hoover Reservoir 1/2/95 (53)	Killdeer Plains 1/1/95 (50)	Kingsston 1/1/95 (58)	Lancaster 12/31/94 (57)	Mt. Gilead 12/31/94 (51)	O'Shaughnessy Reservoir 12/17/94 (54)	Cincinnati 12/26/94 (65)	Dayton 12/18/94 (60)	East Fork Lake S.P. 12/31/94 (67)	Hamilton-Fairfield 12/17/94 (62)	Ohio River (IN-KY-OH) 12/17/94 (64)	Oxford 12/17/94 (61)	Paint Creek Area 12/18/94 (66)	Western Hamilton Co. 12/18/94 (63)	Adams Co. 12/17/94 (82)	Athens 12/17/94 (78)	Beaver Valley 12/17/94 (84)	Cadiz 1/2/95 (72)	Millersburg 12/17/94 (83)	New Lexington 12/26/94 (75)	Parkersburg (WV-OH) 12/17/94 (79)	Portsmouth 12/17/94 (81)	Ragersville 12/27/94 (70)	Steubenville 12/17/94 (71)	Washington Co. 12/18/94 (77)	Zanesville 12/17/94 (74)				
Common Loon	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	CW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pied-billed Grebe	4	-	-	1	-	16	-	2	CW	2	-	-	-	20	7	11	4	5	5	56	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Horned Grebe	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Double-crested Cormorant	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Great Blue Heron	3	15	4	4	15	19	17	6	-	1	1	1	16	32	47	9	21	94	-	18	20	5	2	3	1	24	-	33	22	6	2	39	19	-	-		
Tundra Swan	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mute Swan	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
swan, sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Snow Goose (blue form)	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sow Goose (white form)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada Goose	743	1075	48	265	134	316	886	1110	3250	1064	336	152	841	741	831	156	1404	387	445	44	438	125	68	19	117	1421	118	830	8	164	25	141	222	-	-	-	
Wood Duck	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	36	8	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-		
Green-winged Teal	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CW	-	16	2	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
American Black Duck	75	92	-	-	5	324	12	389	300	25	-	-	11	16	7	50	43	71	146	2	6	63	-	-	-	22	3	17	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
Mallard	556	933	127	452	209	1330	233	1434	300	150	139	-	189	426	1045	535	411	403	1097	54	564	218	2	39	24	493	32	220	39	32	-	49	118	-	-		
Northern Pintail	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Northern Shoveler	7	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	
Gadwall	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	24	31	1	30	4	6	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
American Wigeon	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	20	-	6	4	-	5	CW	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Canvasback	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Redhead	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	CW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ring-necked Duck	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	77	-	-	15	3	1	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Greater Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lesser Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oldsquaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Surf Scoter	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Common Goldeneye	10	-	-	-	3	-	15	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bufflehead	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	15	2	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hooded Merganser	110	19	-	-	-	122	26	-	-	-	-	13	31	18	3	-	112	30	6	47	2	3	-	CW	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Common Merganser	-	5	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Red-breasted Merganser	3	8	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ruddy Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
duck, sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Black Vulture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6*	2	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Turkey Vulture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	44**	-	-	-	-	16	70	1	1	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Osprey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bald Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1***	1	-	-	-	3CW	1	-	-		
Northern Harrier	1	-	1	4	1	-	16	2	13	65	-	1	7	2	2	-	1	5	21	1	9	2	6	2	3	-	1	1	6	7	-	-	-	3	-		
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	5	3	2	2	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	
Cooper's Hawk	2	3	2	2	8	10	1	8	6	6	2	-	1	14	3	4	8	5	-	1	7	2	6	4	2	14	3	6	2	18	-	1	-	2	-		

	W. Central Region					Central Region					South-		west Region					Unglaciated Region																					
	Clark Co. 12/17/94 (44)	Grand Lake St. Marys 12/18/94 (41)	Greenville 12/18/94 (43)	Indian Lake 12/17/94 (42)		Buckeye Lake 12/17/94 (56)	Columbus 12/18/94 (55)	Delaware Reservoir 12/19/94 (52)	Hoover Reservoir 1/2/95 (53)	Killdeer Plains 1/1/95 (50)	Kingston 1/1/95 (58)	Lancaster 12/31/94 (57)	Mt. Gilead 12/31/94 (51)	O'Shaughnessy Reservoir 12/17/94 (54)	Cincinnati 12/26/94 (65)	Dayton 12/18/94 (60)			East Fork Lake S.P. 12/31/94 (67)	Hamilton-Fairfield 12/17/94 (62)	Ohio River (IN-KY-OH) 12/17/94 (64)	Oxford 12/17/94 (61)	Paint Creek Area 12/18/94 (66)	Western Hamilton Co. 12/18/94 (63)	Adams Co. 12/17/94 (82)	Athens 12/17/94 (78)	Beaver Valley 12/17/94 (84)	Cadiz 1/2/95 (72)	Millersburg 12/17/94 (83)	New Lexington 12/26/94 (75)	Parkersburg (WV-OH) 12/17/94 (79)	Portsmouth 12/17/94 (81)	Ragersville 12/27/94 (70)	Steubenville 12/17/94 (71)	Washington Co. 12/18/94 (77)	Zanesville 12/17/94 (74)			
Accipiter, sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-tailed Hawk	12	7	5	12	-	24	31	29	33	18	46	17	12	25	54	35	23	56	64	20	30	39	-	47	13	29	12	172	21	43	32	65	9	27	10	-			
Rough-legged Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	2	-	3	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Buteo, sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-		
hawk, sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Golden Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
American Kestrel	23	16	27	32	-	38	35	41	31	36	65	7	18	55	32	15	31	42	-	20	40	16	-	90	18	26	7	34	12	45	33	35	3	12	16	-			
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
falcon, sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Ring-necked Pheasant	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	CW	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Ruffed Grouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	3	2	1	-	3	19	-	2	-	-			
Wild Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	CW	-	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	160	47	1	16	254	31	-	8	10	CW	15	100	-			
Northern Bobwhite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-		
Virginia Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
American Coot	20	35	-	2	-	9	27	-	-	-	2	-	-	67	1	-	-	47	34	26	45	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Sandhill Crane	23	46	-	98	CW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	CW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Killdeer	3	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	30	-	6	-	-	145	-	45	-	208	-	152	10	-	62	-	91	-	17	-	40	31	14	-	-	-	-	-			
Dunlin	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Common Snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
American Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Bonaparte's Gull	150	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	285	-	-	-	53	2	100	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Ring-billed Gull	600	1021	-	559	-	253	467	16	1838	2	2	-	18	144	1923	17	35	363	947	49	-	6	-	-	40	CW	-	6	-	5	-	5	304	-					
Herring Gull	2	11	-	4	-	-	4	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
gull, sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Rock Dove	368	46	154	138	-	220	2010	313	98	25	207	30	44	254	1205	96	109	340	526	75	325	503	-	205	185	241	27	806	259	527	191	380	69	86	59	-			
Mourning Dove	239	90	96	249	-	684	1003	469	117	145	996	369	223	583	958	553	464	1032	1257	261	151	903	-	1068	223	402	10	1750	46	1337	212	795	63	512	151	-			
Eastern Screech-Owl	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	9	-	16	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	4	1	3	-	13	-	7	1	14	-	7	-	-			
Great Horned Owl	4	3	2	1	-	1	4	11	5	1	7	-	-	-	9	6	-	4	4	3	2	2	-	2	-	2	-	10	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	-			
Barred Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	-	2	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	4	-	CW	-	1	-	3	CW	-	-		
Long-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Short-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Belted Kingfisher	3	3	1	2	-	3	12	7	5	-	7	2	1	1	33	17	14	7	8	7	6	15	-	4	1	6	-	20	2	10	7	2	2	15	3	-			
Red-headed Woodpecker	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	4	30	1	1	2	-	CW	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	CW	9	-	-	29	-	-	5	2	-	20	1	-			
Red-bellied Woodpecker	10	11	4	4	-	25	27	18	26	15	36	25	18	10	234	43	52	26	78	38	21	84	-	36	29	33	4	304	7	64	20	162	8	-	18	-			
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	15	4	-	2	3	1	-	5	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Downy Woodpecker	56	46	25	39	-	24	127	88	61	84	76	32	25	42	338	202	57	51	113	59	27	169	-	46	53	62	10	437	16	103	31	277	9	42	7	-			
Hairy Woodpecker	14	-	-	12	-	4	16	4	6	8	7	6	5	3	40	22	10	8	15	6	4	20	-	42	6	8	CW	83	1	17	6	68	2	9	17	-			
Northern Flicker	6	2	11	6	-	16	42	43	23	21	9	11	3	21	122	41	29	16	36	14	18	33	-	43	4	26	-	111	10	35	10	62	3	14	13	-			
Pileated Woodpecker	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	5	-	13	5	1	1	23	6	10	5	3	6	3	7	-	27	22	22	3	61	7	46	20	22	3	26	3	-			

	W. Central Region				Central Region								South-		west Region						Unglaciated Region													
	Clark Co. 12/17/94 (44)	Grand Lake St. Marys 12/18/94 (41)	Greenville 12/18/94 (43)	Indian Lake 12/17/94 (42)	Buckeye Lake 12/17/94 (56)	Columbus 12/18/94 (55)	Delaware Reservoir 12/19/94 (52)	Hoover Reservoir 1/2/95 (53)	Killdeer Plains 1/1/95 (50)	Kingston 1/1/95 (58)	Lancaster 12/31/94 (57)	Mt. Gilead 12/31/94 (61)	O'Shaughnessy Reservoir 12/17/94 (54)	Cincinnati 12/26/94 (65)	Dayton 12/18/94 (60)	East Fork Lake S.P. 12/31/94 (67)	Hamilton-Fairfield 12/17/94 (62)	Ohio River (IN-KY-OH) 12/17/94 (64)	Oxford 12/17/94 (61)	Paint Creek Area 12/18/94 (66)	Western Hamilton Co. 12/18/94 (63)	Adams Co. 12/17/94 (82)	Athens 12/17/94 (78)	Beaver Valley 12/17/94 (84)	Cadiz 1/2/95 (72)	Millersburg 12/17/94 (83)	New Lexington 12/26/94 (75)	Parkersburg (WV-OH) 12/17/94 (79)	Portsmouth 12/17/94 (81)	Ragersville 12/27/94 (70)	Steubenville 12/17/94 (71)	Washington Co. 12/18/94 (77)	Zanesville 12/17/94 (74)	
Song Sparrow	58	103	53	96	54	152	92	24	41	196	35	29	33	1128	124	237	181	799	77	49	597	69	170	199	1	1044	10	345	76	898	19	108	16	
Swamp Sparrow	3	-	-	-	-	2	7	3	10	4	-	-	-	14	-	8	3	78	-	8	40	8	3	11	-	27	-	4	1	12	-	6	-	
White-throated Sparrow	4	4	-	-	3	196	10	9	CW	11	12	-	1	891	95	84	51	152	24	3	389	38	22	35	-	77	4	77	8	74	-	49	1	
White-crowned Sparrow sparrow, sp.	8	27	-	52	12	9	13	2	35	26	7	-	11	71	-	2	10	45	2	10	8	46	33	7	-	621	-	4	17	324	-	19	3	
Dark-eyed Junco	76	39	71	61	80	260	177	157	47	196	129	39	91	614	473	139	138	24	136	67	222	471	55	174	105	791	60	209	65	844	33	196	14	
Lapland Longspur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Snow Bunting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Red-winged Blackbird	-	2	-	-	27	1	16	-	4	67	-	CW	-	360	-	2042	167	-	20	62	-	2	55	1020	-	199	-	250	-	8	4	-	-	
Rusty Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	3	3	10	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	6CW	-	7	-	1***	-	CW	-	-	
blackbird, sp.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	
Common Grackle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	21	-	-	8	16	2	491	-	13	-	1056	3	-	504	-	1	-	CW	4	-	-	250	-	
Brown-headed Cowbird	14	-	-	-	14	-	1	7	-	757	2	-	12	4	-	-	3	26	71	-	252	CW	-	301	-	1	CW	-	30	5	-	-	-	
Purple Finch	CW	-	-	-	2	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	6
House Finch	218	42	133	24	359	854	301	124	100	515	276	321	183	438	422	277	566	227	120	14	753	346	207	224	61	808	164	676	157	299	12	162	-	
Common Redpoll	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Siskin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
American Goldfinch	49	22	25	34	15	272	307	105	85	80	32	85	106	721	171	153	102	184	33	19	513	74	72	127	6	536	45	209	70	306	12	121	3	
House Sparrow	279	326	308	1439	781	1734	959	230	587	472	257	117	761	623	652	86	494	188	136	199	1013	136	52	161	37	2473	139	333	230	1386	33	100	43	
total species	64	54	35	41	51	66	60	63	44	67	50	34	45	81	62	58	67	69	60	62	66	73	53	64	35	80	43	61	59	65	31	54	41	
total individuals	23314	4667	2275	6755	5834	16454	10842	8048	7287	11916	2838	2012	6963	28447	9252	8587	21620	10472	5437	4033	51280	7357	3354	8767	1050	22832	1753	9433	3247	15538	1105	3576	3387	
observers	12	13	12	8	15	44	25	20	16	29	23	3	8	80	55	13	20	12	37	11	20	24	13	22	6	70	6	??	21	52	5	15	4	
party hours	34.0	25.00	24.50	33.00	36.50	192.00	70.00	45.50	44.75	71.75	34.00	20.00	25.00	188.00	??	24.00	38.00	38.00	??	26.50	70.25	76.75	36.00	49.75	24.00	271.00	26.50	??	??	171.75	17.00	49.25	??	

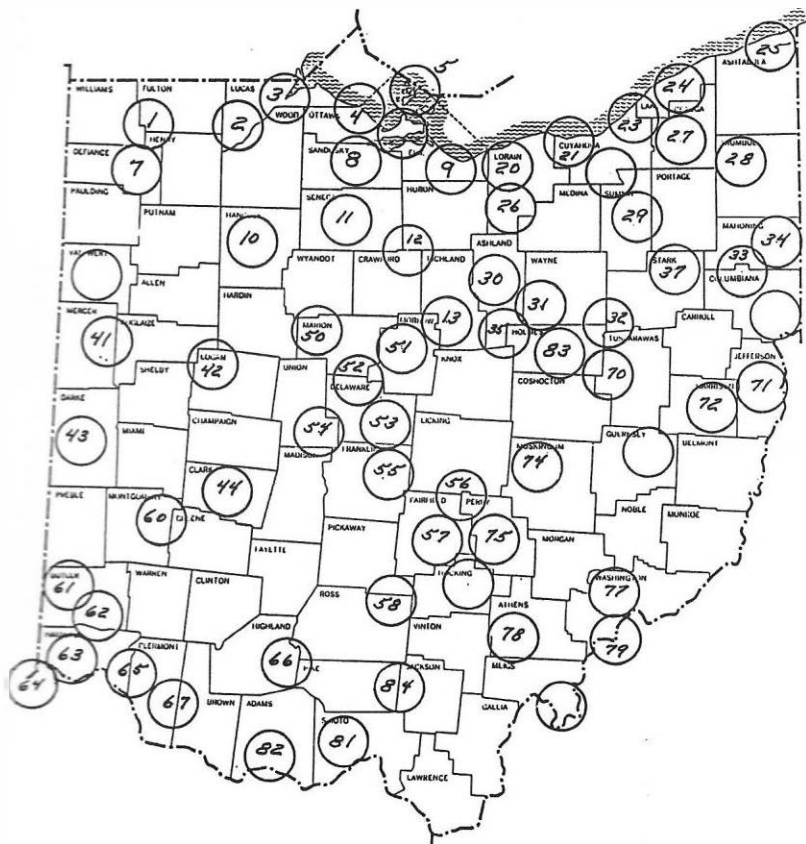
The Grapevine

Another Look at the Lapwing

A very rare bird visited Adams County on December 29 and 30, 1994. A Northern Lapwing, a native of Eurasia, provided Ohio's first record of the species. Martin McAllister, Southern Ohio Preserve Manager for ODNR's Division of Natural Areas and Preserves, first spotted the bird in a winter wheat field on Thursday, December 29 at 11:30 a.m., just west of Panhandle along Ohio 125. Martin saw it again at the same location at 12:30 p.m. At 4:00 p.m., Martin showed it to Chris Bedel, Preserve Director for the Edge of Appalachia Preserve, and to Suzanne Chouteau of Cincinnati. Chris alerted various birding hotlines, and for the next three days birders came with their binoculars and scopes hoping for a view. Only the first 20 got to see the bird because it left about 10:15 a.m. on Friday, and was not seen again. Another dozen or more people arrived throughout the day Friday, including one couple from Michigan who had driven 6.5 hours to get there. Several waited until dark but the bird did not return. Someone located a seldom-seen Loggerhead Shrike nearby and many had to settle with that as the best bird of the day. Local residents were curious but tolerant of the many cars slowly cruising the back roads; the owner of the wheat field was very cooperative about allowing birders to be on the property. I did not keep track of the birders on Saturday, but a Toledo man who stayed over to Sunday said that there were quite a few people looking for the lapwing that day, and that he saw licence plates from Georgia and Pennsylvania. Even though he did not find the lapwing, the Toledo man was able to add several birds to his life list. He was pleased enough to say that he plans to return again to see some of the other special birds for which Adams County is noted. Nature tourism is largely unrecognized and unappreciated in Adams County, but it does exist. By preserving habitat now, Adams County might be able to develop a greatly increased nature tourism business in the future. By Barbara A. Lund, 2635 Hamilton Road, Lynx, OH 45650-9714.

A Winter Pine Warbler in Wilmington

On January 23, 1995 a morning trip to fill our backyard Wilmington (Clinton Co.) bird feeder brought an exciting surprise. At those low temperatures, with snow and ice on the ground, I certainly did not expect to see a warbler fly from a nearby tree and perch within three feet of me. I was sure it was a warbler, but was uncertain about the species. I noted the warbler bill, fairly bright yellow throat, white undertail coverts, two whitish wing bars, very light streaking on the sides and front (forming a sort of necklace), and a lack of streaking on the olive-green back. It stayed around for about two minutes, giving me plenty of time to study it. After consulting with Jon Dunn and checking my field guides and warbler books, I was virtually certain that it was a Pine Warbler. On February 11, the warbler returned to make at least four trips to the feeder. That night the temperature hit five degrees below zero. It did not seem possible that the warbler could survive, but the next day it appeared again, feeding on mixed seed at the feeder and on the ground. On the 12th I shot pictures through our kitchen window, several of which were clear enough for Jon Dunn to identify it as a first-year male Pine Warbler— the first Pine Warbler in our 32 years of living at this house. Ultimately, the bird would remain into early March. I want to express thanks to Jon Dunn for helping me positively identify this bird. By Larry Gara, 21 Faculty Place, Wilmington, OH 45177.



Ohio Christmas Bird Count Map

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