

JUNE-JULY-AUGUST  
1941

# BIRD CALENDAR

*of the*

## Cleveland Bird Club

37th Year

No. 3



Founded by Francis H. Herrick in 1905 for the  
recording, of Bird Activities

ARTHUR B. WILLIAMS,  
Edited by ~~John W. Aldrich~~, The Cleveland Museum  
of Natural History

CLEVELAND, OHIO



THE BIRD CALENDAR

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Edited by

Francis H. Herrick, 1905-1931  
S. Charles Kendeigh, 1931-1938

John W. Aldrich, 1938-1941  
Arthur B. Williams, 1941-

SUMMER NESTING NUMBER

This issue of the Calendar is essentially a record of birds breeding in the Cleveland region. In addition, the beginnings of the great southward migration of autumn claim attention.

Contributors to this issue of the Calendar are:

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Gladys E. Olson  
Margery Ramisch  
William Scheele  
Frank N. Shankland  
Margaret Sherwin  
Marion Skaggs  
Merit Skaggs  
Harold E. Wallin  
M. B. Walters  
S. V. Wharram  
Arthur B. Williams

This beats our last list by two, and everybody isn't in that might have been in. Come on - let's make it fifty reporters for the next times!

Who reported the largest number of species this time? William Scheele, with 115. Reason: He haunted Hinckley Lake. Others with species scores of over 100 were Ralph O'Reilly with 106, and Dr. Lynds Jones with 105. Greatest number of trips made within the period was 12 - by Donald Newman. This is great going for the vacation period of the year.

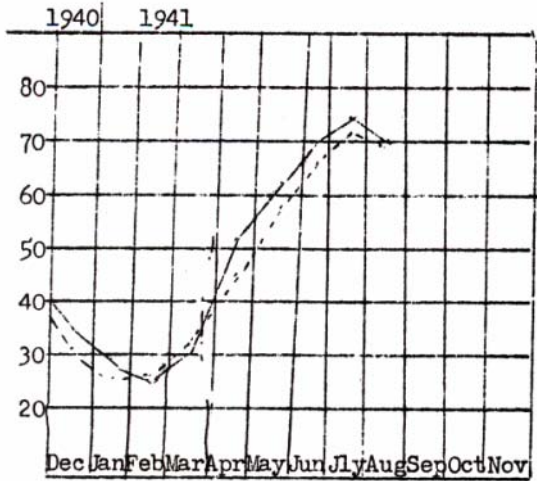
We greatly need more observers in marshland areas. If there are any volunteers for this rubber-boot and mosquitoey habitat, the Editor will be glad to hear from them and will suggest definite places for visitation. There are lots of birds in marshes!

SUMMARY OF WEATHER CONDITIONS

In order to make our weather facts as vivid as possible we are substituting two simple charts for the usual tabulation of figures in this issue of the Calendar. This is done in the hope that this graphic presentation of the records may serve to bring more forcibly to mind the vital relation between living organisms and their climatic environment. Often "the weather" may control the balance between life and death; famine and plenty suffering and well-being.

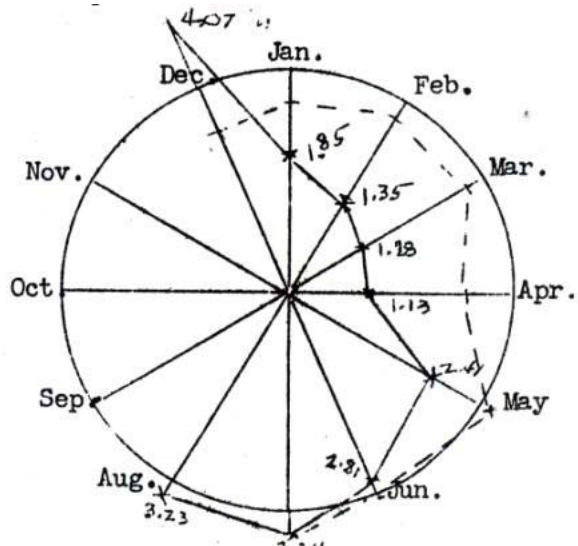
Records of temperature and precipitation as reported by the Cleveland Weather Bureau, located at the Cleveland Airport south of the City, are as shown below. Black lines indicate the actual records; dotted lines the normal expectancy.

Mean Temperature (the average of extremes) by months. Degrees Fahrenheit at left; months at bottom.



Comment: Note on the temperature chart the excess temperature above normal that has been piling up since the 1st of April. Excess temperature means more than normal evaporation of moisture.

Precipitation by months. The length of each "spoke" of the wheel, from center to circumference equals three inches of water. Actual precipitation records are marked on the spokes and then connected with a line, thus making it possible to see at a glance the entire precipitation pattern for the period covered.



Note on the precipitation chart the deficiency of rainfall in every month since last December except the small excess above normal in July and August. Even these records of excess precipitation are misleading without analysis. In August, for instance, all of the precipitation for the month except 0.16 hundredths of an inch occurred on 3 days (11th, 1.16; 15th, 1.56; 25th, 0.35; total, 3 days, 3.07; total entire month 3.23). Thus 22 days in August were totally without precipitation, and 2 others had so little that it could not be measured. Under these conditions such precipitation as did occur vanished quickly. Accumulated deficiency of precipitation since January 1 is 5.01 inches.

Excess evaporation plus deficiency of precipitation means drought conditions. We sense this in the unusual dryness of the forest floor and in the premature yellowing and falling of the leaves of such trees as elm, tulip, basswood. Drought affects the normal food supplies of birds, cutting down on both animal and vegetable materials. Competition for food between species and individuals becomes keener, and the weak drop out. The past summer has probably been a hard one for our local birds.

## LIST OF BREEDING SPECIES REPORTED

For the purpose of breeding bird population studies the "Cleveland Region" is taken to be the area within approximately 30 miles of the Cleveland Public Square. This takes the form of a great semi-circle bounded on the north by Lake Erie, reaching Fairport Harbor on the east, touching the northern limits of Akron on the south, and including Lorain and Amherst on the west.

If some of the names in this, and following lists, have an unfamiliar look, blame it on the Committee. The Editor is adopting the forms recommended by William H. Cheesman and Paul H. Oehser in a report in The Auk, July 1937, page 333. Their recommendations will become standard usage later, so that it is well that we become accustomed to them. For instance - black-pollled warbler, waterthrush, redwing, roughleg, and others.

Note: Starred species are reported also in the breeding census studies.

- Pied-billed Grebe - Breeding at Holden Arboretum and Aurora Sanctuary.
- Great Blue Heron - Many summer records. Several small rookeries in the region.
- Green Heron - Many summer records.
- Black-crowned Night Heron - June, July, and August records.
- American Bittern - Aurora Bird Sanctuary (Deutschlander)
- Least Bittern - June, July, and August records.
- Mallard - Adults with young 6/25, 7/17, 7/27 (Hill, Wharram, Williams)
- Black Duck - 2 adults with 7 young, Hinckley Lake, 7/23 (Scheele).
- Blue-winged Teal - Young birds reported 8/14 (O'Reilly).
- Wood Duck - Adults with young 6/30, 7/10, 7/20, 7/31 (Walters, Wharram, Williams)
- Turkey Vulture - Many summer records.
- Sharp-shinned Hawk - June, July, and August records.
- Cooper Hawk - June, July, and August records.
- \*Red-tailed Hawk - Young birds on the wing 7/10 (Williams).
- \*Red-shouldered Hawk - Many summer records.
- Marsh Hawk - Many summer records.
- Sparrow Hawk - Young leaving nests 7/4 (Shankland).
- \*Ruffed Grouse - Adult with young, 6/3 (Williams).
- \*Bobwhite - Many summer records.
- Ring-necked Pheasant - Many summer records.
- Virginia Rail - Young bird 8/14 (O'Reilly).
- Sora - June, July and August records.
- Florida Gallinule - June, July, and August records.
- Coot - June, July, and August records.
- Piping Plover - Richmond Beach 7/17 where previous nesting reported (Hill).
- Killdeer - Very many summer records.
- \*Woodcock - Nest, 3 eggs 6/17 (late date)(Walters, Williams).
- \*Upland Plover - Many summer records.
- Spotted Sandpiper - Many summer records.
- \*Mourning Dove - Very many summer records. Nest, 2 young 8/17 (late)(Shankland).
- Rock Dove - Common resident nesting species in downtown Cleveland.
- \*Yellow-billed Cuckoo - Many summer records.

- \*Black-billed Cuckoo - Many summer records.  
Barn Owl - 6/5 (3).
- \*Screech Owl - Reported nesting in suburban residence sections.  
Great Horned Owl - June, July and August records.
- \*Barred Owl - Many summer records.  
Whippoorwill - "All summer in Chagrin Valley" (Goodsell).  
Nighthawk - Many summer records.
- \*Chimney Swift - Many summer records.
- \*Ruby-throated Hummingbird - Many summer records.
- \*Belted Kingfisher - Many summer records.
- \*Flicker - Very many summer records.  
Pileated Woodpecker - Many summer records.
- \*Red-bellied Woodpecker - June, July, and August records.
- \*Red-headed Woodpecker - June, July, and August records.
- \*Hairy Woodpecker - Very many summer records.
- \*Downy Woodpecker - Very many summer records.
- \*Kingbird - Very many summer records. \*Crested
- \*Crested Flycatcher - Many summer records.
- \*Phoebe - Very many summer records.
- \*Acadian Flycatcher - Many summer records.  
Alder Flycatcher - Many summer records.  
Least Flycatcher - June, July, and August records.
- \*Wood Pewee - Many summer records.
- \*Prairie Horned Lark - June, July, and August records.  
Tree Swallow - Nesting records for Holden Arboretum.  
Bank Swallow - June, July, and August records.  
Rough-winged Swallow - Many summer records.
- \*Barn Swallow - Many summer records.  
Cliff Swallow - June, July, and August records.
- \*Purple Martin - Many summer records.
- \*Blue Jay - Many summer records.
- \*Crow - Many summer records.
- \*Black-capped Chickadee - Very many summer records.
- \*Tufted Titmouse - Very many summer records.
- \*White-breasted Nuthatch - Very many summer records.
- \*House Wren - Very many summer records.  
Prairie Marsh Wren - Breeding colony at Holden Arboretum.
- \*Catbird - Very many summer records.
- \*Brown Thrasher - Many summer records.
- \*Robin - Very many summer records.
- \*Wood Thrush - Very many summer records.
- \*Wilson Thrush - Breeding in wet beech woods (Carrothers, Morse).
- \*Bluebird - Very many summer records.
- \*Blue-gray Gnatcatcher - June, July, and August records.
- \*Cedar Waxwing - Many summer records.  
Migrant Shrike - June, July, and August records.
- \*Starling - Very many summer records.
- \*Yellow-throated Vireo - Many summer records.
- \*Red-eyed Vireo - Many summer records.

- \*Warbling Vireo - Many summer records.
- \*Blue-winged Warbler - Many summer records.
- \*Yellow Warbler - Many summer records.
- \*Black-throated Green Warbler - Many summer records.
- \*Cerulean Warbler - June, July, and August records.
- \*Ovenbird - Unusually abundant this year.
- \*Louisiana Waterthrush - Many summer records.
- \*Yellowthroat - Many summer records.
- \*Yellow-breasted Chat - June, July, and August records.
- \*Hooded Warbler - Many summer records.
- \*Redstart - Many summer records.
- \*English Sparrow - Very many summer records.
- \*Bobolink - Many summer records.
- \*Meadowlark - Many summer records.
- \*Redwing - Many summer records.
- \*Baltimore Oriole - Many summer records.
- \*Bronzed Grackle - Many summer records
- \*Cowbird - Many summer records.
- \*Scarlet Tanager - Many summer records.
- \*Cardinal - Very many summer records.
- \*Rose-breasted Grosbeak - Many summer records.
- \*Indigo Bunting - Many summer records.
- \*Goldfinch - Many summer records.
- \*Red-eyed Towhee - Many summer records.
- \*Savannah Sparrow - June, July, and August records.
- \*Grasshopper Sparrow - Many summer records.
- Henslow Sparrow - Apparently more abundant than usual (O'Reilly).
- \*Vesper Sparrow - Many summer records.
- Slate-colored Junco - Adults and young 7/20, 7/27, 8/7, 8/15  
(Sherwin, Williams).
- \*Chipping Sparrow - Very many summer records.
- \*Field Sparrow - Very many summer records.
- Swamp Sparrow - June, July, and August records.
- \*Song Sparrow - Very many summer records.

The above reported list of 114 species probably contains all but about a half-dozen species known to nest in the Cleveland region as previously defined. Perhaps of greatest interest is the probable nesting of the Junco in greater numbers than heretofore supposed. Of course we know that the Junco breeds regularly on Little Mountain, but now come reports of adults and young being seen in the North Chagrin woods and at the Halle farm near Kirtland. The occurrence of these birds in the beech woods away from the Mountain brings forcibly to mind the statement of Dr. Jared P. Kirtland, made in 1838 in the Second Annual Report of the Ohio Geological Survey, that the "Lead-colored Snowbird", as our Junco was then called, breeds "in the dark beech woods of the Western Reserve". Perhaps, like the deer, the Junco may again appear in his ancestral home.

Preliminary List of Breeding Species at Cleveland Bird Club sanctuary, Aurora, compiled by Gerhard Deutschlander on the basis of weekly observations during the past summer.

Pied-billed Grebe	Black-capped Chickadee	Yellowthroat
Green Heron	Tufted Titmouse	Redstart
Red-shouldered Hawk	House Wren	Cowbird
Woodcock	Catbird	Scarlet Tanager
Mourning Dove	Brown Thrasher	Cardinal
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Robin	Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	Wood Thrush	Indigo Bunting
Flicker	Bluebird	Goldfinch
Hairy Woodpecker	Cedar Waxwing	Red-eyed Towhee
Downy Woodpecker	Starling	Grasshopper Sparrow
Kingbird	Yellow-throated Vireo	Vesper Sparrow
Crested Flycatcher	Red-eyed Vireo	Swamp Sparrow
Phoebe	Blue-winged Warbler	Field Sparrow
Tree Swallow	Yellow Warbler	Song Sparrow
Blue Jay	Cerulean Warbler	
Crow	Ovenbird	

This list of 49 species is impressive as showing the diversity of habitat included within the 161 acres of this new sanctuary. It includes open fields, thorn scrub, flood plain forest and beech woods, as well as a small lake bordered with cattails and sedges.

BREEDING BIRD POPULATION STUDIES

Detailed studies of breeding bird populations in limited portions of characteristic habitats, which have now been carried on during a period of over ten years in the Cleveland region, have added materially to our knowledge of local bird life. Up to this time these studies have been confined to areas largely unaffected by the presence of humans. It is obvious, however, that inasmuch as so large a part of the Cleveland region consists of built-up areas occupied by cities, villages, and suburban residence sections in which large numbers of birds nest every year, we cannot ignore these in our breeding bird population studies.

You will find in this issue of the Calendar, therefore, some beginnings of studies of breeding bird populations closely associated with human populations. The first such study here was made by Charles H. Knight in 1939, and was reported in the Calendar for that year (issue No. 3). This was a study of a city block in downtown Cleveland (corner of Superior and East 9th Street) where the English sparrow, dove, starling, chimney swift, and nighthawk were listed as breeding species.

For the following careful habitat studies made during the past season under the direction of the Editor, we are indebted largely to the members of the Kirtland Bird Club.

I. Natural Habitats1. Treeless open field with sparse grasses, weeds, and brambles - 28.3 acres.

Location: Sulgrave Road, Shaker Heights (Plateau, east).

Census by Marion and Merit Skaggs.

Breeding bird population, 16 pairs. Density, 57 pairs per 100 acres.

	<u>pairs</u>		<u>pairs</u>
Upland Plover	2	Savannah Sparrow	1
Bobwhite	1	Grasshopper Sparrow	1
Bobolink	3	Field Sparrow	2
Meadowlark	2	Song Sparrow	2
Vesper Sparrow	2		

2. Thorn-apple Scrub - 25 acres.

Location: Novelty, Geauga County (Plateau, east).

Census by Ruth Newcomer.

Breeding bird population, 40 pairs. Density, 160 pairs per 100 acres.

	<u>pairs</u>		<u>pairs</u>
Robin	4	Red-eyed Towhee	5
Blue-winged Warbler	2	Field Sparrow	19
Yellowthroat	3	Song Sparrow	6
Cardinal	1		

3. Abandoned field and orchard - 16 acres.

Location: Hilliard Road 2 miles west of Rocky River (Lake Plain, west).

Census by H. C. and Edith Dobbins.

Breeding bird population, 26 pairs. Density, 162 pairs per 100 acres.

	<u>pairs</u>		<u>pairs</u>
Bobwhite	1	Cowbird	present
Ring-necked Pheasant	1	Cardinal	1
Killdeer	1	Indigo Bunting	1
Phoebe	1	Goldfinch	3
Wood Pewee	1	Field Sparrow	8
Catbird	1	Song Sparrow	6
Bluebird	1		

4. Open brushy field, partly swampy - 6 acres.

Location: Wellington, Lorain County (Till Plain, southwest).

Census by Roy E. and Belle L. Clisby.

Breeding bird population, 39 pairs. Density, 650 pairs per 100 acres.

	<u>pairs</u>		<u>pairs</u>
Mourning Dove	1	Yellowthroat	2
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	1	Yellow-breasted Chat	2
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	1	Redwing	2
Kingbird	1	Cowbird	2
Catbird	2	Cardinal	1
Brown Thrasher	1	Indigo Bunting	1
Robin	1	Goldfinch	2
Bluebird	1	Red-eyed Towhee	1
Cedar Waxwing	1	Grasshopper Sparrow	1
Starling	1	Vesper Sparrow	2
Blue-winged Warbler	2	Field Sparrow	4
Yellow Warbler	2	Song Sparrow	4



8. Flood Plain Forest (omitting river edge) - 40 acres.

Location: Rocky River Metropolitan Park ((River Valley in Lake Plain, west).

Census by Gerhard Deutschlander.

Breeding bird population, 51 pairs. Density, 127 pairs per 100 acres.

	<u>pairs</u>		<u>pairs</u>
Red-shouldered Hawk	1	Wood Thrush	1
Black-billed Cuckoo	1	Red-eyed Vireo	8
Hairy Woodpecker	1	Blue-winged Warbler	1
Downy Woodpecker	3	Yellow Warbler	1
Crested Flycatcher	1	Cerulean Warbler	1
Acadian Flycatcher	2	Ovenbird	5
Wood Pewee	1	Yellowthroat	3
Crow	1	Redstart	1
Black-capped Chickadee	1	Cowbird	present
Tufted Titmouse	1	Cardinal	1
White-breasted Nuthatch	1	Indigo Bunting	4
Catbird	2	Song Sparrow	9

8. Oak-Hickory Forest - 50 acres.

Location: Brecksville Metropolitan Park (Plateau, south).

Census by Harold E. Wallin.

Breeding bird population, 113 pairs. Density, 226 pairs per 100 acres.

	<u>pairs</u>		<u>pairs</u>
Hairy Woodpecker	1	Cerulean Warbler	10
Downy Woodpecker	2	Ovenbird	27
Crested Flycatcher	2	Louisiana Waterthrush	2
Acadian Flycatcher	3	Hooded Warbler	2
Wood Pewee	7	Redstart	11
Black-capped Chickadee	4	Cowbird	present
Tufted Titmouse	5	Scarlet Tanager	3
White-breasted Nuthatch	2	Cardinal	2
Wood Thrush	8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	1
Yellow-throated Vireo	7	Indigo Bunting	2
Red-eyed Vireo	13		

7. Climax Beech-Maple Forest - 14 acres.

Location: Wellington, Lorain County (Till Plain, southwest).

Census by Roy E. and Belle L. Clisby.

Breeding bird population, 47 pairs. Density, 336 pairs per 100 acres.

	<u>pairs</u>		<u>pairs</u>
Red-shouldered Hawk	1	Bluebird	1
Mourning Dove	1	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	1
Flicker	2	Starling	2
Red-bellied Woodpecker	2	Yellow-throated Vireo	1
Red-headed Woodpecker	3	Red-eyed Vireo	2
Downy Woodpecker	3	Cerulean Warbler	1
Crested Flycatcher	2	Ovenbird	2
Acadian Flycatcher	1	Louisiana Waterthrush	1
Wood Pewee	3	Redstart	1
Blue Jay	1	Scarlet Tanager	1
Crow	1	Cardinal	4
Tufted Titmouse	3	Indigo Bunting	2
White-breasted Nuthatch	2	Red-eyed Towhee	3
Wood Thrush	1		

8. Wet Beech-Maple Forest - 30 acres.

Location: Cedar Road and Gates Mills Boulevard (Plateau, east).

Census by Vera Carrothers and Margarette E. Morse.

Breeding bird population, 105 pairs. Density, 350 pairs per 100 acres.

	<u>pairs</u>		<u>pairs</u>
Ruffed Grouse	1	Veery	3
Woodcock	1	Yellow-throated Vireo	1
Hairy Woodpecker	1	Red-eyed Vireo	17
Downy Woodpecker	3	Cerulean Warbler	4
Crested Flycatcher	2	Ovenbird	24
Acadian Flycatcher	2	Louisiana Waterthrush	1
Wood Pewee	4	Hooded Warbler	5
Black-capped Chickadee	5	Redstart	12
Tufted Titmouse	3	Cowbird	present
White-breasted Nuthatch	1	Scarlet Tanager	1
Catbird	1	Cardinal	3
Wood Thrush	4	Red-eyed Towhee	6

9. Young Beech-Maple-Hemlock Forest - 29 acres.

Location: Holden Arboretum, Lake County (Plateau, east).

Census by Maurice B. Walters and Arthur B. Williams.

Breeding bird population, 75 pairs. Density, 259 pairs per 100 acres.

	<u>pairs</u>		<u>pairs</u>
Red-tailed Hawk	1	Yellow-throated Vireo	3
Red-bellied Woodpecker	1	Red-eyed Vireo	7
Hairy Woodpecker	2	Black-throated Green Warbler	1
Downy Woodpecker	2	Cerulean Warbler	5
Crested Flycatcher	1	Ovenbird	10
Acadian Flycatcher	4	Louisiana Waterthrush	5
Wood Pewee	5	Hooded Warbler	5
Blue Jay	1	Redstart	4
Black-capped Chickadee	3	Cowbird	present
Tufted Titmouse	2	Scarlet Tanager	4
White-breasted Nuthatch	2	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	2
Wood Thrush	4	Red-eyed Towhee	1

10. Mature Clinax Beech-Maple Forest with some Hemlock - 65 acres.

Location: North Chagrin Metropolitan Park (Plateau, east).

Census by Arthur B. Williams.

Breeding bird population, 131 pairs. Density, 201 pairs per 100 acres.

	<u>pairs</u>		<u>pairs</u>
Barred Owl	1	Wood Thrush	11
Hairy Woodpecker	3	Yellow-throated Vireo	1
Downy Woodpecker	4	Red-eyed Vireo	21
Crested Flycatcher	2	Black-throated Green Warbler	1
Phoebe	1	Cerulean Warbler	1
Acadian Flycatcher	8	Ovenbird	25
Wood Pewee	8	Louisiana Waterthrush	4
Blue Jay	2	Hooded Warbler	10
Black-capped Chickadee	4	Redstart	5
Tufted Titmouse	3	Scarlet Tanager	5
White-breasted Nuthatch	3	Cardinal	5
Robin	1	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	2

II. City Suburban Residence Areas

## 11. City residences and apartment houses - few large trees - 5.7 acres.

Location: Nela-Terrace-Noble Roads, just south of Euclid Avenue, East Cleveland (foot of Portage Escarpment).

Census by Margery Ramisch.

Breeding bird populations, 14 pairs. Density, 245 pairs per 100 acres.

	<u>pairs</u>		<u>pairs</u>
Nighthawk	1	Red-eyed Vireo	1
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	1	Baltimore Oriole	1
House Wren	2	Cardinal	1
Catbird	1	Chipping Sparrow	1
Robin	3	Song Sparrow	1
Starling	1		

## 12. Newly developed small lots - few trees - 1 brushy area - 9.5 acres.

Location: Silsby, Ashurst, Meadowbrook, Canterbury Roads, University Heights (Plateau, east).

Census by Ray Moulthrop.

Breeding bird population, 14 pairs. Density, 147 pairs per 100 acres.

	<u>pairs</u>		<u>pairs</u>
House Wren	2	Red-eyed Vireo	1
Catbird	1	English Sparrow	1
Robin	5	Song Sparrow	3
Wood Thrush	1		

## 13, 14 &amp; 15.

Suburban residence section with large native trees, mainly elm, ash, maple; shrubbery medium sized lots - 23.9 acres.

Location: A combination of 3 comparable areas; "A" Fernway, Kenmore, Glencairn, Grenway; Shaker Heights (10.75 acres); "B" Superior Road and Cleveland Heights Boulevard on two sides, and extending west 400 feet from Superior, and north to rear lines of lots facing south on Somerton Road, Cleveland Heights (4.4 acres); "C" Coventry, Scarborough, Lambertson, Coleridge Roads, Cleveland Heights (8.75 acres) (Plateau, east).

Census: "A" by Raymond Hill; "B" by M. W. Jacoby; "C" by Arthur B. Williams.

	<u>"A" pairs</u>	<u>"B" pairs</u>	<u>"C" pairs</u>	<u>Total pairs</u>
Mourning Dove	1	0	1	2
Downy Woodpecker	0	1	1	2
Wood Pewee	1	0	1	2
Blue Jay	2	4	0	6
Black-capped Chickadee	0	1	0	1
Tufted Titmouse	0	2	1	3
White-breasted Nuthatch	0	0	1	1
House Wren	1	2	2	5
Catbird	0	2	1	3
Robin	6	12	18	36

(Continued on next sheet)

13, 14 & 15. (continued from page 10)

	<u>"A" pairs</u>	<u>"B" pairs</u>	<u>"C" pairs</u>	<u>Total pairs</u>
Wood Thrush	2	0	2	4
Starling	1	4	2	7
Warbling Vireo	0	0	1	1
English Sparrow	12	20	10	42
Baltimore Oriole	1	0	1	2
Bronzed Grackle	1	2	1	4
Cardinal	2	4	2	8
Song Sparrow	0	2	2	4

16. Suburban residence section and small park, with large trees, mostly oaks, ornamental shrubbery and lawns, large lots all built upon. Includes portion of cliff overlooking Lake Erie shore, wooded slope, and low land on east side of mouth of Rocky River - 61 acres.

Location: Forest Road and Lake Road, Lakewood (Lake Plain, west).

Census by Gladys E. Olson.

Breeding bird population, 161 pairs. Density, 264 pairs per 100 acres.

	<u>pairs</u>		<u>pairs</u>
Bobwhite	6	Tufted Titmouse	1
Mourning Dove	10	White-breasted Nuthatch	4
Screech Owl	1	House Wren (in boxes)	10
Nighthawk	3	Catbird	6
Chimney Swift	5	Robin	30
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	1	Wood Thrush	10
Kingfisher	2	Starling	4
Flicker	4	Red-eyed Vireo	10
Hairy Woodpecker	1	English Sparrow	10
Downy Woodpecker	2	Redwing	1
Red-headed Woodpecker	1	Baltimore Oriole	1
Kingbird	1	Bronzed Grackle	2
Crested Flycatcher	1	Cowbird	present
Phoebe	1	Cardinal	5
Wood Pewee	10	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	1
Barn Swallow	1	Indigo Bunting	1
Blue Jay	10	Chipping Sparrow	4
Black-capped Chickadee	1	Song Sparrow	10

Comment.

These 1941 studies include 71 different species of nesting birds. Previous studies have included 39 others, making a total of 107 species now covered by these detailed habitat surveys. Probably only 13 or 14 other species need be added to this list to make it complete for the region, and at least half of these are not uncommon. We are thus really beginning to know something very definite about the numbers and distribution of our local breeding birds.

III. Country Village Residence Areas

17. Large trees, mostly oak, with heavy undergrowth, some open field with thorn scrub, shrubbery, lawns, house, barn - 6 acres.

Location: 6537 Brecksville Road, Independence, Cuyahoga County (Plateau, south).  
Census by Henry B. Merkle.

Breeding bird population, 45 pairs. Density, 750 pairs per 100 acres.

	<u>pairs</u>		<u>pairs</u>
Bobwhite	1	Ovenbird	1
Mourning Dove	1	Yellowthroat	1
Black-billed Cuckoo	1	Hooded Warbler	1
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	1	Redstart	1
Downy Woodpecker	1	English Sparrow	2
Crested Flycatcher	1	Baltimore Oriole	1
Wood Pewee	1	Cowbird	present
Blue Jay	2	Scarlet Tanager	1
Black-capped Chickadee	1	Cardinal	2
Tufted titmouse	1	Rose breasted Grosbeak	2
White-breasted Nuthatch	1	Indigo Bunting	1
House Wren	2	Goldfinch	present
Catbird	2	Red-eyed Towhee	1
Brown Thrasher	1	Chipping Sparrow	2
Robin	3	Field Sparrow	1
Red-eyed Vireo	2	Song Sparrow	3
Yellow Warbler	1		

18. Large trees, mostly maple and elm, fruit trees, evergreens, shrubbery, flower beds, lawns, 2 houses, barn, garage 2 acres.

Location: 439 South Main Street, Wellington, Lorain County (Till Plain, southwest).  
Census by Belle L. Clisby.

Breeding bird population, 47 pairs. Density, 2350 pairs per 100 acres.

	<u>pairs</u>		<u>pairs</u>
Mourning Dove	3	Cedar Waxwing	1
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	1	Starling	2
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	1	Warbling Vireo	1
Flicker	1	Yellow Warbler	1
Downy Woodpecker	1	English Sparrow	6
Wood Pewee	1	Baltimore Oriole	1
Purple Martin	8	Bronzed Grackle	1
Blue Jay	2	Cowbird	1
House Wren	3	Cardinal	2
Catbird	1	Chipping Sparrow	1
Robin	4	Song Sparrow	3
Wood Thrush	1		

Comment.

One cannot fail to note with satisfaction the high densities of breeding bird populations shown in the above studies of suburban and country village residence sections. Mrs. Clisby's record of 47 nesting pairs of birds on her two acres of grounds in Wellington, a town of about 2500 human population, seems to the Editor somewhat like an all-time record for the Cleveland region. Note also how the Baltimore Oriole, the Wood Thrush, and the Wood Pewee appear regularly in these residence sections. The English Sparrow seems to be strongly entrenched here, and the Robin appears as the most abundant native bird.

LIST OF MIGRANTS AND VAGRANTS REPORTED

In the following list a number of breeding species are included when reported in such numbers or in such places as to indicate clearly either migration or wandering from nesting grounds.

- Horned Grebe - 6/2 (2), Hinckley Lake (Scheele). Delayed spring migrants.
- American Egret - Reported in numbers varying from 2 to 22 at Bay Bridge and vicinity (Fuller, Jones, Williams) 7/20, 8/31 8/10, 8/17, 8/23, 8/28. Probably one flock.
- Little Blue Heron - 8/23 (1 juvenile) (Fuller); 8/25 (1 adult) (Goodsell).
- Canada Goose - 8/6 (12) Gordon Park (Bohn).
- Mallard - 8/23 (200) Bay Bridge (Fuller).
- Black Duck - 8/10 (50), 8/17 (50) (Jones); 8/23 (200) (Fuller); 8/28 (150) Williams.
- Gadwall - 8/24 (1), 8/31 (1).
- Shoveler - 8/10 (1), 8/23 (10).
- Goldeneye - 8/17 (1), 8/24 (1), 8/31 (1). Rocky River (McQuown).
- Bufflehead - 6/]. (3) (Scheele) Hinckley Lake. Delayed spring migrants.
- Bald Eagle - 6/1 (1), 7/6 (2), 7/20 (2), 8/3 (1), 8/23 (3).
- King Rail - 8/17 (1) Bay Bridge (Jones).
- Black-necked Stilt - 8/15 (1) Lower Shaker Lakes (Omar E. Mueller) - A dead bird on pavement, apparently hit by automobile. Another record of a wanderer far off its normal beat.
- Semipalmated Plover - 7/17(1), 7/31(3), 8/3(5), 8/10(10), 8/16(1), 8/23(6).
- Black-bellied Plover - 8/23(1).
- Wilson Snipe - 8/10(1), 8/23(5).
- Solitary Sandpiper - 6/7(1), 7/5(1), 7/6(2), 7/20(1), 7/27(2), 1/28(1), many August records.
- Greater Yellowlegs - 7/20(3), 7/27(2), 7/31(1)1 many August records.
- Lesser Yellowlegs - 7/20(5), 7/27(5) many August records•
- Pectoral Sandpiper - 8/3(5), 3/10(165, 8/23(5-28).
- Baird Sandpiper - 8/23(1), By Bridge (Fuller).
- Least Sandpiper - 7/20(2)1 7/27(3), many August records.
- Dowitcher - 7/27(1), 8/10(2), 8/23(5-7).
- Stilt Sandpiper - 8/10(4), 8/23(1), 8/31(2).
- Semipalmated Sandpiper 7/20(5), 7/27(7), \_many August records.
- Sanderling - 7 7, 7/21(30), 8/16(3).
- Herring Gull - 7/20(10), 7/21(75), many August records.
- Ring-billed Gull - 7/20(5), many August records.
- Bonaparte Gull - 8/10 (16), many later August records.
- Common Tern - 7/20(3), 7/21(1), many August records.
- Caspian Tern - 7/17 (1), many August records.
- Black Tern - 7/20(5), 7/31(11), 8/3(4), 8/9(7), 8/23(25).
- Yellow-bellied Sapsucker - "Late August" (Goodsell).
- Olive-sided Flycatcher - 7/5(1) Rocky River (McQuown). "August several times" (Goodsell).
- Purple Martin - Small flocks on wires in July. Many August, records. 8/1(90), 8/14(125), 8/22(500), 8/28(750).
- Brown Creeper - 6/1(1)1 Hinckley Lake (Scheele), Delayed spring migrant.
- Hermit Thrush - 8/24(1) Rocky River (McQuown).
- Olive-backed Thrush - 8/22(2)1 8/25(1), 8/31(3).
- Bluebird - Many August records of small flocks.

Starling - Many July and August records of flocks - 8/10(1000).  
White-eyed Vireo - 8/10(1), 8/12(1), 8/20(1), Chagrin Valley(Goodsell).  
Philadelphia Vireo - 8/15(1), 8/17(1), 8/24(1), 8/25(1), 8/28(1).  
Black-and-white Warbler - 8/17(1), 8/18(1), 8/20(1), 8/21(1) 8/23(1), 8/24(1), 8/28(1), 8/31(1-4),  
Prothonotary Warbler - 8/25(1).  
Blue-winged Warbler - Many August records indicating migration.  
Tennessee Warbler - 8/20(20), 8/31(2).  
Orange-crowned Warbler - 8/23(4).  
Nashville Warbler - 8/17(2), 8/21(2), 8/28/1.  
Yellow Warbler - Many August records indicating migration. Parula -Warbler -6/7(1).  
Magnolia Warbler - 8/20(1), 8/21(1), 8/22(2j, 8/23(1), 8/28(3), 8/31(2-2).  
Cape May Warbler - 8/20(1), 8/21(1), 8/23(2), 8/24(1), 8/27(4), 8/31(1).  
Black-throated Blue Warbler - 8/21(2), 8/27(2), 8/31(1).  
Black-throated Green Warbler - 8/23(1), 8/24(1), 8/27(1), 8/28(2).  
Cerulean Warbler - 8/10(1Y, 8/16(1)2 8/25(1), 8/30(1).  
Chestnut-sided Warbler - 8/21(2), 8/23(1), 8/27(2). breasted Warbler - 7/30(1), 8/27(3).  
Black-pollled Warbler - 8/8(1), 8/26(1), 8/27(1), 8/29(1).  
Pine Warbler - 8/17(1), 8/28(3).  
Prairie Warbler - 8/28(1).  
Ovenbird - Many August records indicating migration.  
Northern Waterthrush - 8/17(1), 8/28(1), 8/31(2).  
Connecticut Warbler - 8/13(2), 8/24(1).  
Yellowthroat - Many August records indicating migration.  
Hooded Warbler - 8/17(1), with other migrating warblers.  
Wilson Warbler - 8/24(1), 8/28(1), 8/31(2).  
Canada Warbler - 8/16(1), 8/17(2), 8/20(3), 8/23(1), 8/24(2), 8/31(1).  
Redstart - Many August records indicating migration.  
Bobolink - 7/15(19), 7/22(86), 8/15 "still migrating" (Shankland).  
Redwing - 7/15(85), 7/31(100), 8/6(1000), 8/23(200-70), 8/28(1500)28/31(1000).  
Orchard Oriole - 7/6(2), 7/20(1).  
Bronzed Grackle - 8/10(100), many August flocks.  
Cowbird - 7/14(26), 8/1(42), 8/9(65), 8/31(500).  
Savannah Sparrow - 7/6(1), 7/15(1), 8/14(3), 8/16(1), 8/23(6).

#### BEGINNINGS OF THE AUTUMN MIGRATION

##### The period as a whole -

- June - Records of Bufflehead Duck, Brown Creeper, and Horned Grebe reported June 1 and 2, and of Solitary Sandpiper and Parula Warbler June 7, must be referred to the spring migration, these birds no doubt being stragglers delayed beyond the usual time for arrival, at their nesting grounds.
- July - Records of this month include the first of the wandering American Egrets reported from Bay Bridge the return of the gulls and terns (Herring Gull, Ring-necked [sic] Gull, Common Tern, Black Tern) to the region after the nesting season elsewhere; the flocking of swallows, robins, starlings cowbirds, bobolinks, and redwings, preparatory to migration; and the actual beginnings of the shorebird migration.

August - A month of real migration movement, particularly of ducks, shorebirds, thrushes and warblers.

Great bird groups on the wing -

Waterfowl

- 8/16 - Canada Geese first seen over Gordon Park. Unusually early date.
- 8/10 - Mallards and Black Ducks beginning to concentrate in the Sandusky marshes. Increasing in numbers during latter part of month.  
Shoveler reported from Bay Bridge.
- 8/17, 24, 31 - American Goldeneye on Rocky River.
- 8/24, 31 - Gadwall.

Southern Herons

- 7/20, 8/3, 10, 17, 23, 28 - American Egrets reported from Bay Bridge and west of Port Clinton.
- 8/23 - Little Blue Heron (juvenile) at Bay Bridge, and 8/25 (adult) on Chagrin River. Not a true migration, but rather a wandering northward after the nesting season in the south. Increasing greatly under protection, we may expect to see more and more of these birds here in late summer.

Shorebirds

- 7/5 - Solitary Sandpiper.
- 7/17 - Semipalmated Plover, Sanderling.
- 7/20 - Solitary Sandpiper, Greater Yellowlegs, Lesser Yellowlegs, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper.
- 7/21 - Sanderling.
- 7/27 - Solitary Sandpiper, Greater Yellowlegs, Lesser Yellowlegs, Least Sandpiper, Dowitcher, Semipalmated Sandpiper.
- 7/28 - Solitary Sandpiper.
- 7/31 - Semipalmated Plover, Greater Yellowlegs.

August

- Black-necked Stilt 8/15(1).
- Semipalmated Plover - More abundant throughout the month.
- Killdeer - Very numerous on mud flats - Many August reports.
- Black-bellied Plover - 8/23(1).
- Wilson Snipe - More abundant latter part of month.
- Spotted Sandpiper - Evenly distributed throughout the month. Many reports.
- Solitary Sandpiper - Regularly reported in small numbers.
- Greater Yellowlegs - Regularly reported in small numbers.
- Lesser Yellowlegs - Regularly reported in small numbers.
- Pectoral Sandpiper - Reported several times in some numbers.
- Baird Sandpiper - 8/23(2).
- Least Sandpiper - Regularly reported after 8/10.
- Dowitcher - 8/10(2), 8/23(12).
- Stilt Sandpiper - 8/9(4), 8/23(1), 8/31(2).
- Semipalmated Sandpiper - Reported regularly in numbers throughout the month.
- Sanderling - 8/16(3).

Swallows - All of the swallows are reported regularly and in increasing numbers during; August, but only in the case of the Bank Swallow and Purple Martin are large concentrations noted. A flock of 200 Bank Swallows is reported



for 7/21. Purple Martin figures pile up as follows: 7/20(32), 7/22(40), 7/30(55) 8/1(90), 8/14(125), 8/22(200-300), 8/28(750). The Purple Martin was reported as increasingly numerous over Cleveland Heights the last few days of July and first days of August.

Thrushes - Robins are reported in increasing numbers during July and August, and a "heavy flight" is noted 7/31. A "robin roost" in which thousands of birds congregate nightly in association with other birds is reported from Cuyahoga Falls. Another is reported from Shaker Heights.

Bluebirds were first reported in numbers 8/9, and throughout August small flocks were continuously seen.

Olive-backed Thrushes were first noted 8/22, and the first Hermit Thrush 8/24.

Warblers - The warbler migration seems to have developed early and to have been unusually rich in number of species. Ralph O'Reilly records seeing or hearing migrating warblers overhead in the early morning hours of July 4, 5, 13, 16, 26, August 12, 16, 20, 23, 25, 27. He thinks the early ones may have been Yellow Warblers. The "warbler calendar", as reported by our observers runs as follows:

- 7/30 - Bay-breasted.
- 8/3 - Nashville, Yellowthroat, Redstart.
- 8/6 - Yellow, Ovenbird, Yellowthroat, Hooded, Redstart.
- 8/8 - Black-polled, Ovenbird, Yellow-breasted Chat.
- 8/10 - Blue-winged, Yellow, Cerulean, Ovenbird, Louisiana Waterthrush, Redstart.
- 8/13 - Blue-winged, Yellow, Ovenbird, Connecticut, Yellowthroat, Chat, Redstart.
- 8/14 - Blue-winged, Yellow, Louisiana Waterthrush, Yellowthroat, Hooded
- 8/16 - Blue-winged, Yellow, Cerulean, Ovenbird, Yellowthroat, Canada.
- 8/17 - Black-and-white, Nashville, Yellow, Pine, Ovenbird, Northern Waterthrush  
Louisiana Waterthrush, Yellowthroat, Hooded, Canada.
- 8/18 - Black-and-white.
- 8/20 - Black-and-white, Blue-winged, Tennessee, Yellow, Magnolia, Cape May,  
Ovenbird, Yellowthroat, Chat, Hooded, Canada, Redstart.
- 8/21 - Black-and-white, Nashville, Magnolia, Cape May Black-throated Blue, Chestnut-  
sided, Ovenbird, Yellowthroat, Hooded.
- 8/22 - Magnolia, Redstart.
- 8/23 - Black-and-white, Blue-winged, Orange-crowned, Yellow, Magnolia, Cape May,  
Black-throated Green, Chestnut-sided, Yellowthroat, Hooded, Canada.
- 8/24 - Black-and-white, Blue-winged, Cape May, Black-throated Green,  
Connecticut, Yellowthroat, Wilson, Canada, Redstart.
- 8/25 - Prothonotary, Cerulean, Prairie, Chat, Hooded.
- 8/26 - Black-polled, Hooded.
- 8/27 - Blue-winged, Cape May, Black-throated Blue, Black-throated Green,  
Bay-breasted, Black-polled, Yellowthroat, Hooded, Redstart.
- 8/28 - Black-and-white, Nashville, Yellow, Magnolia, Cape May, Black-throated Green,  
Chestnut-sided, Pine, Ovenbird, Northern Waterthrush, Yellowthroat, Hooded.
- 8/29 - Black-polled, Chat, Wilson, Redstart.
- 8/31 - Black-and-white, Blue-winged, Tennessee, Magnolia, Cape May, Black-throated Blue,  
Ovenbird, Northern Waterthrush, Yellowthroat, Hooded, Wilson, Canada, Redstart.

Total warbler species reported to August 31 -- 28.

Blackbirds and Orioles

Redwings began flocking in July, and were reported several times in large flocks in August. 3/6(1000), 8/23(200-70-80), 8/28(1500), 8/31(1000).

Bronzed Grackles were reported flocking in August - 8/10(100).

Cowbirds were first reported as a flock 7/14(26), and several August flocks were noted, the largest being 8/31(500).

Bobolinks began flocking in mid-July, "two loose flocks" totaling 86 birds being reported 7/22. On 8/15 bobolinks were reported by F. N. Shankland to be "still migrating".

Orchard Orioles were noted 7/6(2), 7/20(1).

Baltimore Orioles were more frequently reported in August than either in June or July.

EDITORIAL AND FIELD NOTES

Of interest to all bird students is the announcement that Dr. Harry C. Oberholser, long Senior Biologist of the U. S. Biological Survey, and later of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, on July 1, 1941 became Curator of Ornithology at the Cleveland Museum of Natural History. This brings to Cleveland and to Ohio the man who, probably more than any other in the United States, is equipped to make the Cleveland region a great center of ornithological interest and information. In this task we wish him abundant success, and to him we extend a hearty welcome into the inner circles of birdologists here.

More about Crossbills - For the benefit of those of our readers who do not regularly see copies of The Auk, the quarterly magazine of the American Ornithologists' Union, it seems worth while to note the short article in the July 1941 issue (p. 411) by Ludlow Griscom, on the great crossbill flight of the past spring in Massachusetts. Many of these birds, it is believed, were of the small, stubby-billed race of the Red Crossbill known as sitkensis - or Sitka Crossbill - from Alaska. Some birds of this race were collected - others were studied carefully at close range by competent observers and decided to be of the Alaskan race.

As for our Ohio Crossbills of course we have no way of knowing whether they were of the Alaskan or eastern race. It seems unfortunate that none were collected here, for apparently the flight of the past season was one of the most extensive on record and should have been studied more thoroughly here than was the case.

Nesting habitat of Prairie Horned Lark - One of our correspondents has suggested that from time to time we publish a concise account of the nesting habitat of some local species which is not well known to most of our observers.

Accordingly, we select for the first of these tabloids the Prairie Horned Lark, Otocoris alpestris praticola. Considered by many a rare species here, it is, in fact, a not uncommon breeding bird in suitable situations both east and west of Cleveland. The Prairie Horned Lark chooses for its nesting grounds treeless open places containing more or less bare ground and short grass. Usually the nesting site is exposed and windswept, and one would suppose, would offer little protection to a nesting bird. The nest

is sunk in the ground, often beside a tuft of grass or a stunted bunch of clover.

The Editor has seen nests in Shaker Heights and Mayfield Heights along the open highway so close to the pavement that the rush of air from passing automobiles must have been felt by the sitting bird. Such a location was also reported last spring on Center Ridge Road west of Cleveland. The editor also has seen nests on golf courses, at the edge of a large plowed field, and in an open pasture where cattle were grazing.

The bird that makes "a sound at night like a tired fat man turning over in bed" evokes this response. "The Wood Pewee, as John Burroughs said, has a note similar to a human sigh, and to that I heartily agree. But I would go no further. The fat man in bed with his groans and snores is about as bird-like as an elephant. The sound of the Nighthawk could be said to resemble some kind of human snore - the sound it makes at the end of its dive",  
-C.T.Downer.

Juncos - "For several years Miss Doolittle and I have thought Juncos were around all summer at Halle Farm near Kirtland. This year we observed them in one locality daily, but were too late to find the nest. I took a sparrow trap there, baited with grain, and within a few days, on August 5th, banded a female with a government band and a red celluloid band. On August 6th we decorated a male with yellow, and on the 7th we banded a juvenile with blue. On August 15th we saw two juncos, one male adult and one immature, without bands, at Halle Farm, but in another locality, about a quarter of a mile away from the first. Juncos had been seen there previously, so perhaps this locality may have other juncos, It is a wooded ravine area".  
-Margaret Sherwin.

A Suggestion - One of our correspondents suggests that we punch each issue of the Calendar for binding, and sell at cost to any subscriber who wants one, a not-too-expensive binder, thus ensuring the keeping of the Calendar copies in good order.

The Editor keeps his copies very satisfactorily in a binder that costs 33 cents, retail, and for which the necessary punches can easily be made with a penknife. The Editor will be glad to divulge the details to anyone on request.