

40th Year

June-July-August-1944

Number 3

THE CLEVELAND BIRD CALENDAR

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## THE CLEVELAND BIRD CALENDAR

Summer Nesting Number

Issued October 12, 1944

Edited by Arthur B. Williams

The period covered by this issue of the Calendar includes the ending of the nesting season for most species of birds, and also the beginnings of the southward migration of autumn.

Usually studies of local breeding bird populations have had a large place in this issue, but war conditions have made much of this impossible for the time being. However, three such studies are herein presented. One of these is notable for the amount of cooperative effort that went into it, making possible the coverage of a relatively large area of land. That this should have been undertaken by the Kirtland Tree Club as a corollary to their survey of the trees of Forest Hill Park is something for the ecologists to applaud!

The number of species recorded in the Calendar since December 1, 1943 is now 238. Last year at August 31 the number was 222. As the highest number of species recorded was 250 (in 1941), our observers have a good chance either to equal or to surpass this record during the fall migration period just ahead.

The Short-billed Marsh Wren reported by H. C. Dobbins on the Pymatuning trip of May 14 was omitted from our records in the last issue. Also, received too late for publication in the last issue were the records of an Oldsquaw male in summer plumage, seen on May 6 by Gordon Spare about 300 yards off the Gordon Park pier, and a Long-eared Owl seen April 28 in Rocky River Valley by Mrs. Olson.

Of special interest is the unusually large amount of nesting data reported in this number. Of these, Owen Davies has contributed 29.

For some reason the last issue of the Calendar was considered by many of our observers as the best one yet. "This is a grand issue of the Calendar," writes one. The following persons have contributed reports and observations to make this issue of the Calendar also a "grand" one:

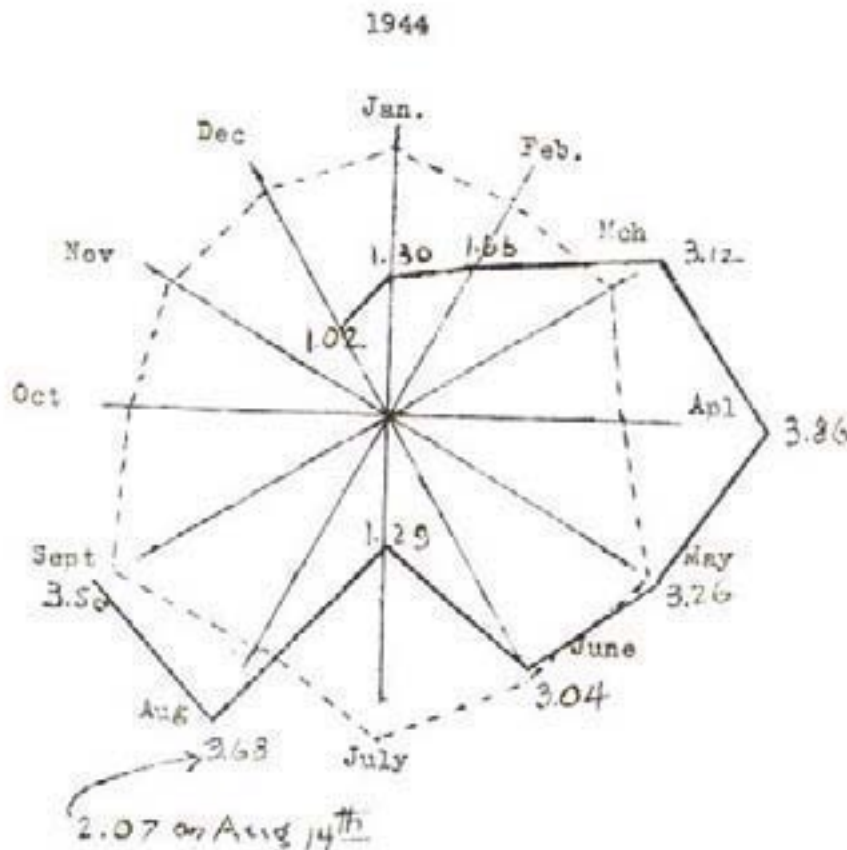
Leta E. Adams	H. C. Dobbins	John B. Liefinck	Alice Porter
Florence G. Baker	C. T. Downer	Frank D. Johnson	Marjorie Ramisch
H. W. Baker	Harry E. Duer	Ruth Litchfield	Clara Robertson
Claire Baldwin	Mildred Einzig	Grace McLean	Blanche Scott
Jessie C. Burgess	Elsie C. Erickson	Henry B. Merkle	Frank N. Shankland
Vera Carrothers	James S. Findley	Margarette E. Morse	Marion Skaggs
Grace Curry	Arthur B. Fuller	Bruce W. Nelson	Merit B. Skaggs
D. L. Davidson	Adela Gaede	Donald L. Newman	Gordon Spare
Owen Davies	W. Earl Godfrey	Harry C. Oberholser	Warren C. Towle
Editha Davis	Winifred Goodsell	Gladys E. Olson	Maurice B. Walters
Edith Dobbins	Raymond W. Hill	Margaret Perner	S. V. Wharram
			Arthur B. Williams

SUMMARY OF WEATHER CONDITIONS

During late June and early July a period of drought coupled with temperatures above normal developed. This continued through July (see precipitation chart below) and well into August. During the first half of August, for a period of 11 days, maximum temperatures exceeded 90° (97° on the 3rd, 10th and 14th). The drought was broken by rain on the 4th and 5th of August, and on the 17th, when 2.07 inches of water were recorded. This resulted in an excess of 0.91 inches over normal precipitation for the month. The period closed with an accumulated excess of temperature of 825°, and a deficiency of 1.49 inches of water since January 1.

Although this brand of weather proved to be very hard on some Victory gardens, it apparently did not adversely affect the breeding bird population of the region to any great extent.

Precipitation by months is shown graphically in the chart below. Each spoke of the wheel from center outward represents 3 inches of water. The dotted line connects points showing the "normal" or average precipitation at Cleveland during the last 74 years. The heavy line connects points showing actual precipitation for the months indicated, in 1944, and December 1943. Compare this chart with that of last year for the same period.



## UNUSUAL OR INTERESTING RECORDS

American Egret

July 4 - One seen at Mogadore Reservoir by Dr. Warren Towle.

August 6 - Two at Wingfoot Lake, Akron - J. E. Lieftinck.

August 20 - One at Pymatuning - Kirtland Bird Club.

August 26 - One at Wingfoot Lake, Akron - J. E. Lieftinck.

August 27 - One at Pymatuning - Raymond W. Hill.

Little Blue Heron

August 14 - One in "blue adult plumage" reported by H. W. Baker in Rocky River Valley.

Black-crowned Night Herons

Have been reported regularly throughout the summer as feeding in the early evening at the "Lily Pond," Shaker Lakes.

Yellow Rail

June 25 and July 5 - One seen near mouth of Chagrin River by Roger Davis and P. N. Shankland.

Western Willet

August 11 - Sixteen of these rather infrequent visitors to the Cleveland region reported seen at White City (Bratenahl) by Vera Carrothers.

American Knot

August 26, 28, 29, September 3 - Another rather infrequent visitor reported seen at White City by Leta E. Adams and Gordon Spare.

Baird Sandpiper

August 26 - Two seen at Mogadore by J. E. Lieftinck.

August 19, 28, 29 - At White City by Gordon Spare.

Eastern Dowitcher

August 6 - One in full summer plumage reported seen at Mogadore by J. E. Lieftinck.

August 20 - One at Pymatuning - Edith Dobbins.

Laughing Gull

August 29, 30 - One reported seen at White City by Gordon Spare. This very unusual occurrence of a bird normally confined to the Atlantic seacoast is admitted to the record here on the basis of a very carefully written description and sketch resulting from repeated observations at close range on two days, with good opportunities for size comparisons with Herring, Ring-billed and Bonaparte Gulls. The bird in question was probably an immature bird in almost adult plumage.

Forster Tern

August 29 and 30 - One seen on both of these dates at White City by Gordon Spare.

Brewster Warbler

August 29 - One reported seen at Lower Shaker Lake by Donald Newman.

## SPECIES OCCURRENCE RECORDS

Breeding Species

Note: Absence of the Pied-billed Grebe, Virginia Rail and Northern Cliff Swallow from this list does not indicate that these species did not breed, since they are usual breeders in the Cleveland region. Coverage of marsh areas and some other habitats by observers is not as adequate during wartime as it was formerly.

Great Blue Heron - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
Eastern Green Heron - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
Black-crowned Night Heron - June 25(4), July 22(2), many August records.  
American Bittern - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
Eastern Least Bittern - June 1(1), 3(2), 19(3), August 14(4).  
Common Mallard - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
Black Duck - June 25(3), August 20(12), 22(2), 25(2), 26(52), 29(3).  
Blue-winged Teal - June 26(2) August 6(26), 20(11), 27(5).  
Wood Duck - June 4(2), 9(3), 20(2), July 4(2), 21(4), August 9(1), 20(9).  
Eastern Turkey Vulture - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
Sharp-shinned Hawk - June 27(1), July 5(2), 10(1), 28(1), August 5(1), 11(1).  
Cooper Hawk - June 14(1), 25(1), July 4(2), 7(1), 20(2), 23(1) August 20(2), 24(1), 29(1), 31(1).  
Eastern Red-tailed Hawk - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
Northern Red-shouldered Hawk - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
Northern Bald Eagle - June-25(1), July 19(1), August 15(5), 27(1).  
Marsh Hawk - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
Eastern Sparrow Hawk - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
Appalachian Ruffed Grouse - June 25(1), July 6(1), 28(7).  
Eastern Bobwhite - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
Ring-necked Pheasant - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
Sora - August 26(1), 29(1), 30(1).  
Florida Gallinule - June 25(8), August 20(25).  
American Coot - August 20(1).  
Killdeer - Many June-July-August records.  
American Woodcock - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
Upland Plover - Regularly recorded to August 10.  
Spotted Sandpiper - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
Eastern Mourning Dove - Many June-July-August records.  
Rock Dove - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
Yellow-billed Cuckoo - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
Black-billed Cuckoo - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
American Barn Owl - July 12(2).  
Eastern Screech Owl - July 2(3), 3(2), 12(1), August 13(1), 22(3), 25(1), 26(2).  
Great Horned Owl - June 2(1), 11(2), 23(1), July 2 to 9(1), 23(2), 30(1), August 10(1), 19(2).  
Northern Barred Owl - June 8(1), 21(1), July 10(1), 30(1), August 21(1).  
Eastern Whippoorwill - June 2(2), 10(1), 20(1), 28(2), July 8(2), 24(1).  
Eastern Nighthawk - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
Chimney Swift - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
Ruby-throated Hummingbird - Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Breeding Species (continued)

Eastern Belted Kingfisher - Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Northern Flicker - Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Northern Pileated Woodpecker - June 1(2), 9(1), 17(3), 27(2) July 1(2),  
7(3), 15(1), 30(2), August 2(2), 10(2), 26(3).

Red-bellied Woodpecker - June 1(3), 17(1), 28(1), July 1(1), 30(5), August  
6(1), 24(1).

Eastern Red-headed Woodpecker - Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Eastern Hairy Woodpecker - Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Northern Downy Woodpecker - Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Eastern Kingbird - Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Northern Crested Flycatcher - Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Eastern Phoebe - Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Acadian Flycatcher - Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Alder Flycatcher - Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Least Flycatcher - June 4(1), 22(2) July 23(1), August 4(1), 13(1), 24(1),  
25(1), 26(2).

Eastern Wood Pewee - Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Prairie Horned Lark - Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Tree Swallow - June 18(1), 25(6), July 21(1) August 29(20).

American Bank Swallow - Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Rough-winged Swallow - Regularly recorded June.-July-August.

Barn Swallow - Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Purple Martin - Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Northern Blue Jay - Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Eastern Crow - Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Northern Black-capped Chickadee - Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Tufted Titmouse - Regularly recorded June-July-August.

White-breasted Nuthatch - Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Ohio House Wren - Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Carolina Wren - July 18(1), August 13(1), 14(1), 27(1).

Prairie Marsh Wren - June 4(5), 19(4), 25(6), July 10(4), 30(3), August 13  
(4), 21(2).

Short-billed Marsh Wren - June 4(3), 19(6), July 7(8), 16(4), 30(6),  
August 10(6), 20(4).

Catbird - Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Eastern Brown Thrasher - Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Eastern Robin - Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Wood Thrush - Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Veery - Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Eastern Bluebird - Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher - June 4(2), 25(6), July 2(1), 24(1), August 7(1),  
20(1), 22(1), 29(1), 30(1).

Cedar Waxwing - Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Migrant Shrike - August 14(1), 20(1), 23(1).

Starling - Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Yellow-throated Vireo - June 25(7), 26(2), July 28(1), August 14(1), 27(1),  
29(1).

Red-eyed Vireo - Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Eastern Warbling Vireo - Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Breeding Species (continued)

- Blue-winged Warbler - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
Eastern Yellow Warbler - Regularly recorded June-July-August (last date August 28(1)).  
Black-throated Green Warbler - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
Cerulean Warbler - Regularly recorded June-July (last date July 27(1)).  
Ovenbird - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
Louisiana Waterthrush - June 4(1), 21(3), 24(1), July (1) 28(1).  
Northern Yellowthroat - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
Yellow-breasted Chat - June 9(1), 10(1), 25(2), August 4(1), 13(1), 22(1).  
Hooded Warbler - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
American Redstart - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
English Sparrow - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
Bobolink - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
Eastern Meadowlark - Regularly recorded June-July-August  
Eastern Red-winged Blackbird - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
Baltimore Oriole - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
Bronzed Grackle - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
Eastern Cowbird - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
Scarlet Tanager - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
Eastern Cardinal - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
Rose-breasted Grosbeak - June 1(1), 11(1), 21(1), 24(1), 25(1), 26(2),  
 July 2(1), 3(1), 4(2), 5(1), 24(1), 29(2), August 18(1), 20(1).  
Indigo Bunting - Regularly recorded June-July-August (last date August 25(1)).  
Eastern Purple Finch - June 25(2).  
Eastern Goldfinch - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
Red-eyed Towhee - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
Southeastern Savannah Sparrow - June 4(1), 11(2) 21(2), 23(2), 25(2),  
 July 16(7), 24(2), August 9(2), 20(4).  
Eastern Grasshopper Sparrow - Regularly recorded June-July-August 20(4), 27(3).  
Western Henslow Sparrow - Regularly recorded June-July 16(4), August 6(1).  
Eastern Vesper Sparrow - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
Eastern Chipping Sparrow - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
Eastern Field Sparrow - Regularly recorded June-July-August.  
Eastern Swamp Sparrow - June 4(1), 22(2), 25(12), August 15(1), 20(2),  
 27(2), 29(2).  
Mississippi Song Sparrow - Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Migrant and Vagrant Species

- American Egret - July 4(1), August 6(7), 20(10), 26(1), 27(1).  
Little Blue Heron - August 14(1).  
American Osprey - July 16(1), 20(2).  
Yellow Rail - June 25(1), July 5(1). The presence of this bird during  
 June and July is not considered as a breeding record, though  
 it is a possibility.  
Semipalmated Plover - Frequent records from August 6 to 31.  
American Golden Plover - August 28(1), 30(1),31(1).

Migrant and Vagrant Species (continued)

- Black-bellied Plover - August 9(1), 11(3), 13(1), 15(1), 28(1), 31(1).  
Ruddy Turnstone - August 11(1), 12(1), 13(1), 25(2), 26(2), 28(2), 30(1), 31(1).  
Wilson Snipe - August 16(1).  
Eastern Solitary Sandpiper - July 16(2), August 20(5), 25(3), 27(3).  
Western Willet - August 11(16).  
Greater Yellowlegs - July 16(1), August 19(2), 20(7), 23(2), 27(5), 31(1).  
Lesser Yellowlegs - July 16(1), August 20(3), 27(10).  
American Knot - August 20(2), 26(2), 28(1), 29(1).  
Pectoral Sandpiper - July 23(8), August 6(50), 20(7), 27(11).  
Baird Sandpiper - August 19(2), 26(2), 28(1), 29(1).  
Least Sandpiper - July 16(4) - Many records August 12 to 31.  
Eastern Dowitcher - August 6(1), 20(1).  
Semipalmated Sandpiper - July 23(2) - Many records August 11 to 31.  
Western Sandpiper - August 11(1), 12(1), 13(1), 20(3), 28(3), 29(4), 30(3), 31(3).  
Sanderling - Regularly recorded August 11 to 31.  
American Herring Gull - June 25(4) - Regularly recorded in numbers July 7 to August 31.  
Ring-billed Gull - June 8(4), 21(3), July 4(3), 5(2) - Regularly recorded in numbers July 14 to August 31.  
Laughing Gull - August 29(1), 30(1).  
Bonaparte Gull - July 31(10), August 3(7), 4(14) - Regularly recorded in numbers August 6 to 31.  
Forster Tern - August 29(1), 30(1).  
Common Tern - July 10(75), 18(300) - Regularly recorded in smaller numbers August 6 to 31.  
Caspian Tern - August 20(1), 25(2), 29(2).  
Black Tern - July 16(1), August 27(2), 29(1).  
Bewick Wren - June 24(1), July 15(1) - Both records reported from North Olmsted by H. W. Baker.  
Eastern Mockingbird - June 17(1) - Singing in top of elm, Shaker Boulevard and Southington Road, Shaker Heights - R. S. Douglas,  
Olive-backed Thrush - August 24(1), 27(2), 29(2), 30(2).  
Blue-headed Vireo - August 27(1).  
Black and White Warbler - August 7(1), 12(1), 19(2), 23(2), 24(2), 27(6), 29(3).  
Brewster Warbler - August 29(1).  
Tennessee Warbler - August 27 (1).  
Orange-crowned Warbler - August 27(1).  
Nashville Warbler - August 27(1).  
Northern Parula Warbler - August 27(2).  
Magnolia Warbler - August 21(1), 26(1), 27(4), 28(1), 29(2).  
Cape May Warbler - August 13(1), 19(1), 20(3), 26(3), 28(6), 29(7), 30(1).  
Black-throated Blue Warbler - August 19(1), 26(2), 27(1).  
Myrtle Warbler - August 20(5), 27(6), 28(1), 29(1).  
Blackburnian Warbler - August 24(4), 27(2), 29(7), 30(4).  
Chestnut-sided Warbler - August 27(1), 29(3).  
Bay-breasted Warbler - August 20(1), 27(3), 29(3), 30(11).  
Black-pollied Warbler - August 24(1), 27(2), 29(2).  
Northern Pine Warbler - August 21(2), 27(1).  
Mourning Warbler - August 20(1).  
Wilson Warbler - August 20(3), 24(1), 26(1).  
Canada Warbler - Regularly recorded August 18 to 30.



MIGRATION TABLES  
(concentrations underlined)

Shorebirds

- July 16 - Solitary Sandpiper, Greater Yellowlegs, Lesser Yellowlegs, Least Sandpiper.  
 23 - Pectoral Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper.
- August 1 - Upland Plover, Spotted Sandpiper.  
 2 - Spotted Sandpiper.  
 6 - Semipalmated Plover, Upland Plover, Spotted Sandpiper, Pectoral Sandpiper, Dowitcher.  
 7 - Spotted Sandpiper.  
 8 - Spotted Sandpiper.  
 9 - Black-bellied Plover, Spotted Sandpiper.  
 10 - Upland Plover, Spotted Sandpiper Sanderling  
 11 - Semipalmated Plover Black-bellied Plover, Ruddy Turnstone, Willet, Spotted Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Western Sandpiper; Sanderling.  
 12 - Semipalmated Plover, Ruddy Turnstone, Spotted Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Western Sandpiper, Sanderling,  
 13 - Semipalmated Plover, Black-bellied Plover, Ruddy Turnstone, Spotted Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Western Sandpiper, Sanderling.  
 15 - Semipalmated Plover, Black-bellied Plover, Spotted Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Sanderling.  
 16 - Wilson Snipe, Spotted Sandpiper.  
 19 - Semipalmated Plover, Spotted Sandpiper, Greater Yellowlegs, Lesser Yellowlegs, Baird Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Sanderling.  
 20 - Semipalmated Plover, Spotted Sandpiper, Solitary Sandpiper, Greater Yellowlegs, Knot, Pectoral Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Dowitcher, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Western Sandpiper, Sanderling.  
 23 - Spotted Sandpiper, Greater Yellowlegs, Semipalmated Sandpiper.  
 24 - Sanderling.  
 25 - Semipalmated Plover, Ruddy Turnstone, Spotted Sandpiper, Solitary Sandpiper, Knot, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Sanderling.  
 26 - Semipalmated Plover, Ruddy Turnstone, Spotted Sandpiper, Baird Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Sanderling.  
 27 - Semipalmated Plover, Spotted Sandpiper, Solitary Sandpiper, Greater Yellowlegs, Lesser Yellowlegs, Pectoral Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Sanderling.  
 28 - Semipalmated Plover, Golden Plover, Black-bellied Plover, Ruddy Turnstone, Knot, Baird Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Western Sandpiper, Sanderling.  
 29 - Semipalmated Plover, Knot, Baird Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Western Sandpiper, Sanderling.

## MIGRATION TABLES (continued)

## (Shorebirds)

- August 30 - Semipalmated Plover, Golden Plover Ruddy Turnstone, Spotted Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Western Sandpiper, Sanderling.
- 31 - Semipalmated Plover, Golden Plover, Black-bellied Plover, Ruddy Turnstone, Spotted Sandpiper, Greater Yellowlegs, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Western Sandpiper, Sanderling,

Warblers

Note: Some of the species listed below breed in the Cleveland region. Most of these, however, have already left their nesting grounds, and the records would indicate movement of birds which have nested farther north. Records of the Hooded Warbler, however, represent summer resident birds still on their nesting grounds, since this species is here at or near its northern limits.

- August 3 - Yellow.
- 4 - Yellow-breasted Chat.
- 5 - Northern Yellowthroat, Hooded.
- 6 - Ovenbird, Yellowthroat, Redstart.
- 7 - Black and White, Yellow.
- 8 - Yellow, Ovenbird.
- 9 - Yellow, Yellowthroat, Redstart.
- 10 - Blue-winged, Black-throated Green, Yellowthroat.
- 11 - Yellowthroat.
- 12 - Redstart.
- 13 - Black and White, Blue-winged Cape May, Black-throated Green, Ovenbird, Yellowthroat, Yellow-breasted Chat, Redstart.
- 14 - Blue-winged, Yellow, Ovenbird, Yellowthroat, Redstart.
- 18 - Yellow, Yellowthroat, Canada, Redstart.
- 19 - Cape May, Black-throated Blue, Ovenbird, Canada, Redstart.
- 20 - Black and White, Blue-winged, Yellow, Magnolia, Cape May, Myrtle, Black-throated Green, Mourning, Yellowthroat, Hooded, Wilson, Canada, Redstart.
- 21 - Bay-breasted, Yellowthroat, Redstart.
- 22 - Yellow, Pine.
- 23 - Black and White, Ovenbird, Yellow-breasted Chat, Canada.
- 24 - Black and White, Blue-winged, Blackburnian, Black-polled, Wilson, Canada.
- 25 - Magnolia, Redstart.
- 26 - Magnolia, Cape May, Black-throated Blue, Black-throated Green, Ovenbird, Hooded, Wilson.
- 27 - Black and White, Blue-winged, Tennessee, Orange-crowned, Nashville, Parula, Yellow, Magnolia, Black-throated Blue, Myrtle, Black-throated Green, Blackburnian, Chestnut-sided, Bay-breasted, Black-polled, Pine, Ovenbird, Yellowthroat, Canada, Redstart.

## MIGRATION TABLES (continued)

(Warblers)

August 28 - Yellow, Magnolia, Cape May, Myrtle, Ovenbird, Canada.29 - Black and White, Brewster, Blue-winged, Cape May, Myrtle, Black-throated Green, Blackburnian, Chestnut-sided, Bay-breasted, Black-polled, Canada, Redstart.30 - Blue-winged, Cape May Blackburnian, Bay-breasted, Ovenbird, Hooded, Canada, Redstart.

## BREEDING BIRD POPULATION STUDIES

## 1.

Small pond and border, with cattails, sedges, sphagnum moss, sensitive and marsh ferns, and a few thorns, small elms and red maples. Total area about 6 acres half of which is open water. Area of cattails about half an acre.

Location - Southwestern corner of North Chagrin Reservation of Cleveland Metropolitan Parks.

Census by Vera Carrothers. This is the second successive year of this study.

Breeding Bird Population

	<u>1943</u>	<u>Pairs</u>	<u>1944</u>
Green Heron	1		1
Least Bittern	1		2
Virginia Rail	1		0
Mourning Dove	1		1
Black-billed Cuckoo	0		1
Phoebe (under small bridge)	1		0
Alder Flycatcher	5		3
Catbird	3		7
Brown Thrasher	1		1
Robin	1		5
Cedar Waxwing	0		1
Yellow Warbler	8		8
Northern Yellowthroat	2		5
Cowbird	present		present
Red-winged Blackbird	43		25
Red-eyed Towhee	0		2
Field Sparrow	1		1
Song Sparrow	<u>6</u>		<u>9</u>
Total Pairs	75		72
Density (pairs per 100 acres)	1250		1200

Notes on Nests of Red-wing Blackbirds - "Incubation started May 11 or 12.

There were 18 complete clutches of eggs May 17; no egg had been destroyed at this time. Three days later (May 20) 5 sets of 4 eggs each were completely gone. Many clutches of eggs disappeared later in the season, but only one nest was disturbed after any egg had hatched. That nest had 3 eggs and 1 young when last seen."

"The first eggs hatched May 22 or 23. One dead nestling remained

## BREEDING BIRD POPULATION STUDIES (continued)

(Notes on Nests of Red-winged Blackbirds)

in one nest but the other 3 young in that nest probably survived. The first young left the nest June 3. The last left the nest about June 30. Only 3 nests were still occupied on June 19."

"39 nests were built and all were used. 17 were successful. In 21 nests the eggs all disappeared; in 1 nest 1 young and 3 eggs disappeared, all apparently by the same predator, since the nests all seemed to have suffered the same treatment. The nests which lost eggs either had the lining disturbed, or were torn at one side, were tipped, or in a few cases were entirely turned over. In no case was the nest tipped by growing vegetation."

"19 young birds were banded May 30 when they were 5 or 6 days old. All 19 were in the nests 4 days later. With one exception the later nests were not built near nests which had lost their eggs, so there is no way of knowing how many were second nests. There seemed to be no evidence of fewer males than females. I estimated 25 of each, which is a little more than half the number there seemed to be here last year. The nests were numbered with white linen tags about an inch square. In no case, apparently, did this cause the nest to be deserted."

Vera Carrothers

## 2.

Beech-Maple-Hemlock forest of about 65 acres.

Location - North Chagrin Reservation of Cleveland Metropolitan Parks.

Census by Arthur B. Williams. This study was begun in 1932 and consecutive yearly censuses made for 10 years. The year 1942 was then omitted.

Below is presented the censuses made for the years 1943 and 1944.

Breeding Bird Population

	<u>Pairs</u>	
	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>
Barred Owl	1	1
Pileated Woodpecker	1	0
Red-bellied Woodpecker	1	1
Hairy Woodpecker	3	3
Downy Woodpecker	4	4
Crested Flycatcher	3	2
Phoebe	1	1
Acadian Flycatcher	6	6
Wood Pewee	6	6
Blue Jay	1	1
Black-capped Chickadee	4	3
Tufted Titmouse	6	9
White-breasted Nuthatch	3	4
Robin	0	1
Wood Thrush	6	12
Yellow-throated Vireo	2	3
Red-eyed Vireo	20	20
Cerulean Warbler	2	2

BREEDING BIRD POPULATION STUDIES (continued)

(2.)

	<u>1943</u>	<u>Pairs</u>	<u>1944</u>
Black-throated Green Warbler	3		3
Ovenbird	18		25
Louisiana Waterthrush	4		4
Hooded Warbler	13		12
Redstart	5		5
Scarlet Tanager	4		4
Cowbird	present		present
Cardinal	4		3
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	4		3
Red-eyed Towhee	<u>1</u>		<u>0</u>
Total Pairs	125		139
Density (pairs per 100 acres)	192		214

3.

City Park Total area about 235 acres, of which roughly one half is in native woodland (beech, maple, elm, oak); one quarter in open fields or fields with isolated large trees; one quarter in recreation areas including tennis courts, playfields, parking lots and small lake. Perhaps 185 acres may be considered as the area suitable for nesting birds

Location - Forest Hill Park, lying between the cities of East Cleveland and Cleveland Heights.

Census by members of the Kirtland Tree Club and friends - Claire Baldwin, Jessie C. Burgess, Vera Carrothers, Grace Curry, Editha Davis, Mildred Einzig, Elsie Erickson, Adela Gaede, Ruth Litchfield, Grace McLean, Margaret Perner, Alice Porter, Marjorie Ramisch, Clara Robertson, Blanche Scott, Maurice B. Walters, Arthur B. Williams. The work was organized and directed by Vera Carrothers. Each of the above spent an average of 1.5 hours per week for a period of 5 to 8 weeks during the breeding season in the park. It is felt that the results listed below probably represent less than the actual numbers of birds nesting in the park.

Breeding Bird Population - (Species in order of abundance)

	<u>Nesting Pairs</u>
Robin . . . . .	44
Song Sparrow . . . . .	20
Red-eyed Vireo . . . . .	10
Flicker . . . . .	8
Indigo Bunting . . . . .	5
Downy Woodpecker . . . . .	4
Wood Pewee. . . . .	4
Meadowlark. . . . .	4
Cardinal. . . . .	4
Chipping Sparrow . . . . .	4
White-breasted Nuthatch. . . . .	3
Catbird . . . . .	3
Field Sparrow . . . . .	3
Bobwhite. . . . .	2
Crested Flycatcher . . . . .	2
English Sparrow . . . . .	2

## BREEDING BIRD POPULATION STUDIES (continued)

(3.)

	<u>Nesting Pairs</u>
Cooper Hawk . . . . .	1
Yellow-billed Cuckoo . . . . .	1
Red-headed Woodpecker . . . . .	1
Phoebe . . . . .	1
Alder Flycatcher . . . . .	1
Blue Jay . . . . .	1
Crow . . . . .	1
Black-capped Chickadee . . . . .	1
Tufted Titmouse . . . . .	1
Brown Thrasher . . . . .	1
Wood Thrush . . . . .	1
Bluebird . . . . .	1
Warbling Vireo . . . . .	1
Yellow Warbler. . . . .	1
Cowbird . . . . .	<u>.present</u>
Total Pairs. . . . .	136
Density (pairs per 100 acres, on basis of 185 acres) . . . . .	74

Compare this density with those of the two studies above.

## NESTING RECORDS

(See also Breeding Bird Population Studies, pages 10, 11, 12)

Least Bittern

June 19 - Pond in southwest corner of North Chagrin Metropolitan Park  
Two adults feeding young - Vera Carrothers.

Marsh Hawk

June and July Rocky River Valley - Two young observed near Trailside  
Museum - Owen Davies.  
May 7-July 16 - Aurora (Cleveland Bird Club Sanctuary) - Nest in patch  
of weeds near swampy area - May 7, 1 egg - May 14, 4 eggs May  
21, 5 eggs - May 30, 5 eggs - June 4, 5 eggs - June 11, 3 eggs,  
2 young - June 17, 5 young - July 16, all young left nest. (See  
Field Notes, pages 16, 17) - Harry E. Duer.

Black-billed Cuckoo

June 11 - Chesterland - Nest in young pine about 4 feet from ground -  
Three young in nest. (See Field Notes, pages 19, 20) - M. E. Morse.

Screech Owl

July 2 - Cleveland Heights, Yellowstone Road - Nest in cavity in  
apple tree - Three young fully grown but still "in down" - R. W. Hill.

Nighthawk

June 14 - Lakewood - Nesting on roof of Emerson Junior High School -  
One young on ground while two adults were diving at cat - Owen Davies.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird

July 20 - Avon - Two young observed out of nest - Owen Davies.

Belted Kingfisher

June 29 - Willoughby - Near mouth of Chagrin River - Nest in hole in  
river bank only about 18 inches deep (unusually shallow) - six  
young about 10 days old - F. N. Shankland.

## NESTING RECORDS (continued)

Flicker

- July 8 - Brecksville - One adult and three young near nest hole in dead hemlock - Henry B. Merkle.  
July 8-22 - Lakewood - July 8, adults feeding young in nest - July 21-22, two young leave nest - Owen Davies.  
July 15 - Lakewood - One young being fed by adult away from nest - Owen Davies.

Red-headed Woodpecker

- July 15 - Lakewood Park - Two pairs of adults each feeding three young away from nest - Owen Davies.

Kingbird

- July 15 - Lakewood Park - Three young being fed by two adults - Owen Davies

Crested Flycatcher

- August 14 - Rocky River Valley near Trailside Museum - Two young being fed by adults away from nest - Owen Davies.

Rough-winged Swallow

- July 10 - Rocky River Valley near Trailside Museum - Several pairs nesting in drain pipes in retaining wall along river edge - Also in holes in shale cliff along Park Boulevard - Owen Davies.

Barn Swallow

- June 10 - Avon - Two nests in barn, each with eggs and bird incubating - Owen Davies.  
May 29-July 14 - Parma - Nest on wires in cow-shed, 8 feet from floor - May 29, nest building begun - June 5, nest completed - June 6-11, one egg laid daily (5 in all) - June 26, first egg hatched July 12, three young left nest - July 14, two remaining young left nest, (See Field Notes, pages 18,19) - Frank D. Johnson.  
May 16-June 29 - Shaker Heights - Nest under eaves in garage - May 16, nest building begun - May 23, nest construction still in progress, both birds working - May 26-30, one egg laid each day (5 in all) June 11, first egg hatched - June 12, second egg hatched - June 13, third egg hatched - June 14, fourth and fifth eggs hatched June 26, young out of nest perched on rafters - June 27, young learning to fly - June 29, young perched on telephone wires outside of building, apparently able to take care of themselves - D. L. Davidson.

Bank Swallow

- May 15-June 19-July 4. Gravel quarry near Chardon - 43 holes in three strata-delineating levels about a foot apart - About 75 swallows entering and leaving holes - Gordon Spare.

Black-capped Chickadee

- June 28-July 24 - Rocky River Valley - June 28, several pairs observed feeding one, two, or three young out of nest - July 14, adults feeding one young - Owen Davies.

Tufted Titmouse

- June 26 Rocky River Valley - Adults feeding three young out of nest - Owen Davies.

White-breasted Nuthatch

- June 14 - Rocky River Valley - Four young on sycamore near hole about 60 feet up being fed by one adult, while other adult threw nesting material out of hole - Owen Davies.

## NESTING RECORDS (continued)

Catbird

June 19 - Rocky River Valley - Nest in bush 6 feet from ground - Bird incubating three eggs - Owen Davies.

June 19 Rocky River Valley - Two nests in dense thicket about 6 feet from ground Both nests contained eggs Owen Davies.

Brown Thrasher

July 23 - Avon - One young being fed by adult away from nest - Owen Davies.

Bluebird

June 27 Avon Nest in cavity in fence post - Bird incubating eggs of second brood - Owen Davies.

July 14 - Rocky River Valley - Four young being fed by adults - Owen Davies.

Red-eyed Vireo

July 16 Shaker Lakes - Adult feeding young Cowbird - Donald Newman.

Ovenbird

June 11 Chesterland - Five young almost ready to leave nest - Margarette E. Morse.

Louisiana Waterthrush

June 4 - Bedford Metropolitan Park - Tinker's Creek - Nest "full of young birds" - Raymond W. Hill.

Northern Yellowthroat

July 14 - Rocky River Valley - Adults feeding young Cowbird out of nest - Owen Davies.

Redstart

June 26 - Rocky River Valley - Three young out of nest being fed by old birds - Owen Davies.

July 9 - Mentor-on-the-Lake - Adult feeding fledgeling - Donald Newman.

Red-winged Blackbird

June 3 Kinsman and Richmond Roads - Nest with two young and one egg - Raymond W. Hill.

June 11 - Shaker Lakes (Lily Pond) Nest in mall willow sapling about six feet from ground - Female feeding nestlings - Donald Newman.

Baltimore Oriole

June 8 - Lakewood Bird incubating in nest in elm - Owen Davies.

Cardinal

June 4-11 - Rocky River Valley - Nest in blackberry 2 feet from ground - June 4 - one egg, one young in nest - June 11, nest empty Owen Davies.

June 8-August 15 - Lakewood June 8, one young of first brood being fed - June 15, one young of second brood being fed - August 15, two adults fed two young at feeding station daily up to this date - Owen Davies.

July 15-August 11 - Brecksville - July 15, nest being constricted in dogwood tree . July 22, two eggs - July 29-30, female incubating - August 5, two newly hatched young - August 11, nest empty - Henry B. Merkle.

Indigo Bunting

June 23-July 6 - Willoughby - June 23, one egg in nest June 25, three eggs - July 6, all eggs hatched. - F. N. Shankland.

Red-eyed Towhee

June 7-15 - Canal Road - June 7, nest with four eggs - June 15, young a day or so old. - Vera Carrothers.



## NESTING RECORDS (continued)

Vesper Sparrow

July 4-21 - South Euclid - July 4, nest with four eggs - July 21, nest empty - Merit B. Skaggs.

Chipping Sparrow

June 4 - Rocky River Valley - Three young barely able to fly - Owen Davies.

June 5 - Avon - Young left nest in small pine - Owen Davies.

June 1-5 - 2007 East 115th Street, Cleveland - Nest in honeysuckle vine on fence about 10 feet up - June 1, three young in nest being fed - June 5, young left nest - Margarette E. Morse.

Field Sparrow

June 11 - Shaker Lakes - Adult feeding fledgeling - Donald Newman.

July 22 - Shaker Lakes - Adult feeding fledgeling - Donald Newman.

June 23-July 6 - Willoughby - June 23, nest with one egg - June 25, three eggs - July 6, all eggs hatched - F. N. Shankland.

Song Sparrow

June 11-18 - Shaker Lakes (Lily Pond) June 11, three young about 5 days old in nest on ground - June 18, nest empty, except one unhatched egg - Donald Newman.

June 25 - Shaker Lakes - Adult feeding fledgeling - Donald Newman.

June 25 - Shaker Lakes - Nest on ground in cluster of wild cherry sprouts - Five young, possibly two days old, in nest - Donald Newman.

June 22-July 11 - Lakewood - Nest in hedge two feet from ground June 22-July 3, bird incubating four eggs - July 7, one young and one unhatched egg - July 11, nest empty - Owen Davies.

## REPORT ON SUBSCRIPTIONS

As of August 31, the number of subscriptions to the Cleveland Bird Calendar was 125. A goodly number of these were subscribers before the days of BIRD-LIFE, and it was interesting to get expressions of satisfaction from several of these that the Calendar was to come to them regularly again. Miss Leta E. Adams was the Chairman of the Kirtland Bird Club's Subscription Committee, and Mrs. Stella M. Antisdale, of the Cleveland Bird Club, furnished most efficient cooperation. Subscriptions are still coming in. The price is 50 cents per annum (4 numbers). Quite a number have subscribed for friends. More subscriptions are welcome. Send coin, stamps or check to the Editor, at the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, 2717 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland 15, Ohio.

## FIELD NOTES

Nesting of the Marsh Hawk - "A Marsh Hawk's nest, containing one egg, was discovered near the Aurora sanctuary on May 7, 1944, in a large, low-lying patch of weeds not far from a swampy area overgrown with cattails on May 14 the nest contained four eggs, and on May 21 five eggs were found. Thus three eggs were laid between May 7 and May 14, apparently one egg every other day. If the first egg was laid on May 7, the second may have been laid May 9, the third May 11, the fourth on May 13, and the last egg on May 15, surely not later than May 16."

## FIELD NOTES (continued)

(Nesting of the Marsh Hawk)

“On May 30 the nest held five eggs. On June 4 conditions were the same, but on June 11 there were three eggs and two youngsters present, which appeared to be not more than a day or two old. Six days later, on June 17, there were five young birds in the nest. The youngest birds appeared to be only a day or two old, and were about the size that the first two to hatch were on June 11. The largest youngster had attained at least three times the bulk of the smallest, and there was a uniform gradation in the size of the intervening young from the largest to the smallest. The two youngest hawks were so small in comparison with their older brothers and sisters that it looked as if they must surely fail to get sufficient food when their parents brought in a supply, but apparently the adults were good providers, for the youngsters thrived amazingly.”

“June 11 was a warm, sunshiny day, and a large number of blue bottle flies buzzed around the young hawks. There were so many that we had to shoo them away when taking pictures, as we felt that the flies did not enhance the scenes. We could not understand the presence of the flies, for there appeared to be no trace of uneaten food to draw them. On all subsequent visits flies were absent. The nest and surroundings were always clean and free from all traces of small bird feathers or mammal fur.”

“The nest was visited on June 30, July 2 and July 16. On July 16, when the oldest bird was probably 35 days old and the youngest 30 days old, all the young hawks flew from the nest, one by one, at our approach. The first three flew very well, banking and wheeling with all the grace of adult birds. The two youngest birds flew heavily and falteringly, one alighting in the weeds about 100 feet away, and the other dropping into a weed tangle not more than 50 feet from the nest, where it was easily captured. While we were making portraits of the captive bird, it escaped. This time it flew with strength and ease and finally disappeared behind a clump of tall trees more than 200 yards away.”

“On page 82 of U.S. National Bulletin 167, A.C. Bent says, ‘The period of incubation has been variously estimated as 21 to 31 days; the latter figure was definitely noted by Aretas A. Saunders (1913). In the case of our birds, we know that at least 28 days had elapsed with no hatching (May 7 to June 4), and that the appearance of the young birds on June 11 and June 17 would seem to indicate that the period of incubation was probably 33 or 34 days.’”

Harry E. Duor

Mourning Dove Question - “Does the Eastern Mourning Dove ever raise four broods in a season? This might be inferred from the following observations.”

“At Hinckley this spring, for the third successive year, a Mourning Dove pair occupied an old robin’s nest under the eaves of a building.

March 12 - Nest construction started on top of old nest.

28 - Bird incubating.

April 26 - Two young left nest.

29 - Old bird on nest again.

May 31 - Two young left nest

June 3 - Old bird at nest again, but left after 3 days.

July 20 - Old bird incubating again.

## FIELD NOTES (continued)

(Mourning Dove question)

Question - Did she raise a third brood elsewhere in the six weeks between June 3 and July 20? If so, the last nesting represents her fourth brood this season. Or did she take a vacation?"

Frank D. Johnson

Nesting of the Barn Swallow - "An old-time framed barn stands in our back lot, its roomy area and hand-hewn beams presenting an ideal home-site for the Barn Swallows that came to it year after year. About ten or twelve years ago the birds failed to return. This year a pair made its appearance, and after many an inspection flight amongst the big timbers, began building operations. Instead of locating on one of the beams - a typical location for the nest - the birds chose a cluster of insulated wires that dangled from the low ceiling of the cow-shed, a scant eight feet from the floor."

"The first spot of mud was placed in position the morning of May 29. Both birds would come in together, one with a mouthful of mud, the other with a length of dry grass or straw. And they always came together. The one with the mud would place it carefully in position. Perched within twenty-four inches of the nest, the one with the grass would wait until the mud - let's say mortar - was properly spread. Then it placed its straw on the structure, thoroughly tamping it into the mud. The one that had brought the mud sat watching the straw operation, and when it was finished, both birds flew away together. In a few minutes they would again return together - always together, both coming and going. This was kept up until the nest was completed June 5 - just a week from the day of starting. This last day was spent entirely in lining the nest with feathers. It was most interesting to note how perfectly they worked together. During the construction I never saw either of them make an individual flight. Always together. The top of the finished structure was so close to the ceiling of the shed that it required an effort on the part of the handsome little fellows to get in. I wondered why so close. A few days supplied the answer. The birds had taken into consideration what would happen as the mud dried out. At the end of a week the rim of the nest had settled to about three inches below the ceiling. Now there was plenty of room to get in and out."

"The next day, June 6, both birds came to the nest shortly after daylight. The female cuddled down into the nest, the male sitting patiently on a wire close by. They left together about nine-thirty. One egg. The same thing happened on the four following mornings. Five eggs. Then, on June 11, the mother began setting. During the period of incubation the male spent much time perched by the nest."

"On the evening of June 26 I found an eggshell on the floor beneath the nest. All of the eggs hatched and it was not many days before five little heads were showing along the rim of the cosy, feathered home. On July 12 three of the babies left the nest. The other two seemed timid, but after much coaxing, the parents succeeded in getting them to leave - two days later, July 14."

"I saw no more of them for nearly a week. Finally the parents and three of the young returned. It would be interesting to know about that weeks absence. Where had they gone, and why? Upon their return they went into the barn each night to roost, but in another part of the barn,

## FIELD NOTES (continued)

(Nesting of the Barn Swallow)

not by the nest.”

“During all of my years of observation I have never had an opportunity to study so intimately a pair of birds. They became very friendly; in fact, they seemed absolutely fearless, even when I was close enough to have reached out and touched the nest with my hand.”

Frank D. Johnson

Birds at Shaker Lakes - “Gasoline rationing was, to me at least, a blessing in disguise, for as a consequence of having to restrict my field activities to habitats close to home, I have discovered what a wealth of bird life can be observed in the Shaker Lakes region during the summer months. The following statistics will bear out this statement, I believe”

“My birding this summer was confined wholly to the Shaker Lakes (principally the Lower Lake) where, between June 11 and August 29, I made 14 trips in all, for a total of 33 hours, 18 minutes afield, during which time I recorded 64 species, ranging in size from the Ruby-throated Hummingbird to the Great Blue Heron, and, in rarity from the Robin to Brewster's Warbler. The largest number of species recorded on any one trip was 35, while the smallest number was 13.”

“Particularly worthwhile were the early evening observations at the Lily Pond, where, as on one occasion, it was possible with but a single sweep of the binoculars to observe 4 Green Herons, 5 Black-crowned Night Herons, and 3 Great Blue Herons!”

“For the patient and persistent ornithologist, Shaker Lakes offers rich rewards.”

Donald L. Newman.

Carolina Wren - “The dense willow thickets on the east side of the Lily Pond were the restricted haunt of the Carolina Wren, which was first observed in that area on August 13, and then again on August 27. On the first occasion, this bird sang only fitfully, but on the 27th it gave a delightfully varied recital which lasted for 10 or more minutes, the even-flowing, melodic phrases seeming especially beautiful against the hushed silence of the woods and marshland.”

Donald L. Newman.

Cuckoo and Robin - “A few miles east of Chesterland, on the estate of friends, there is a small white pine tree about ten feet high which Black-billed Cuckoos chose as a nesting place. On June 11, when we were shown the nest, there were three baby birds in it. Because of their coal-black skin, sparingly sprinkled with white hair-like feather tubes of rudimentary down, they blended well with the dark branches and deep shade of the pine tree. In response to the alarm calls of the old bird, the babies crouched low in the nest with eyes closed. A slight movement of a branch as we watched caused two of the young to lift their heads and open their mouths, expecting food, so we had a look at the rows of white pads in their dark red mouths. These pads help the baby birds to grasp and hold the bill of the old bird while being fed. This nest was about four feet from the ground, well placed on horizontal branches

## FIELD NOTES (continued)

(Cuckoo and Robin)

close against the trunk of the tree. Great was our surprise to find another nest on the opposite side of the tree a foot lower than the cuckoo's nest. This was a robin's nest, containing one robin's egg and another larger, rounder egg of a lighter color, and a greenish blue instead of robin's egg blue. This larger egg we judged to be a cuckoo's egg. The eggs were cold, and the nest apparently had been deserted for several days. How shall we explain the presence of these two eggs in the robin's nest? Did the cuckoo make a mistake and lay her egg in the wrong nest or did she place it in the robin's nest expecting the robins to hatch and care for the young one as her English cuckoo cousins do?"

Margaret E. Morse

Plumages of Bonaparte Gulls - "On August 6 at Gordon Park, 59 Bonaparte Gulls were observed, sitting on the pilings. They appeared to be in all stages of plumages. Eleven had completely black heads. Of these, one had a small white spot just above the upper mandible. Nearly all the others had dark gray or faded black heads. Some were beginning to show white feathers about the bill. Two were in immature brown plumage showing no gray. The brown was mottled on the wings and back like the plumage of shore birds. They appeared yellowish below. The spot back of the eye was dark brown. The tail was black tipped. The legs were dull, not the orange of the adults. Only one bird was in complete winter plumage."

"On August 28, out of about 500 Bonaparte Gulls observed, only 8 were not in full winter plumage."

Vera Carrothers