

THE CLEVELAND BIRD CALENDAR

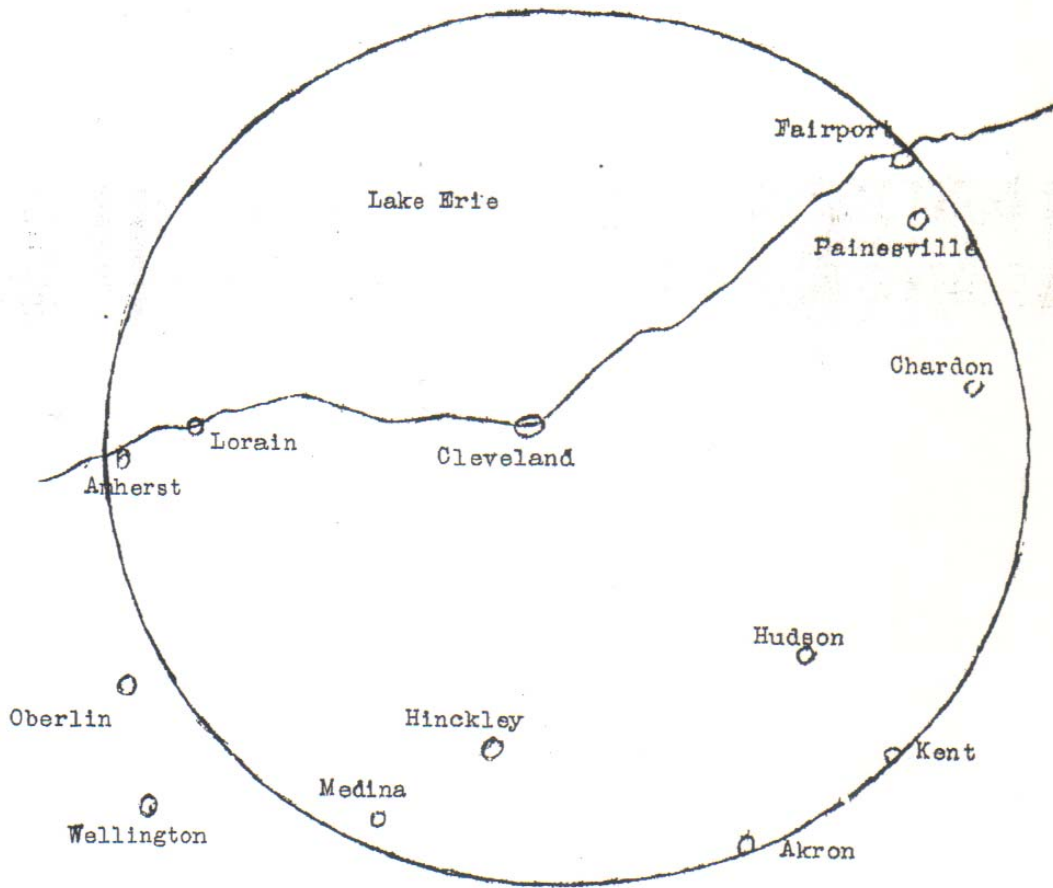
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The Cleveland Region
(For Bird Calendar Records)
The circle has a thirty mile radius



At
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2717 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

CLEVELAND BIRD CALENDAR

Summer Nesting Number

Issued October 8, 1945

Edited By Arthur B. Williams

The passing of August marks the close of the nesting period for most birds, and ushers in the beginnings of the great southward migration of autumn. It is with these two phases of bird life that this issue of the Calendar deals.

The total number of species reported from December 1, 1944 to August 31, 1945 is 237. Last year the count at this time was 238.

With the closing of war in Europe, and now in Asia and the Pacific, we are delighted to be able to welcome home some of those who in other years were regular contributors to the Bird Calendar. Recent returnees to civilian life are Tom Downer from the U. S. Army, Edward MacArthur from the Merchant Marine, Gerhard Deutschlander from the U. S. Army, and Harold Wallin from the American Red Cross. We also welcome home Mrs. Francis Sherwin from her prolonged stay in Washington with her husband.

Contributors to this issue of the Calendar are:

Llewellyn P. Barbour	W. Earl Godfrey	Harry C. Oberholser
Vera Carrothers	Arthur Gray	Frank M. Phelps
Grace Curry	Carl F. Hamman	Marjorie Ramisch
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Ralph W. Dexter	Ruth R. Kennan	Frank N. Shankland
Edith Dobbins	Norma Klausmeyer	Mrs. Francis Sherwin
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Bob Foley	Paul Martin	Mrs. E. L. Weber
Mrs. Henry Frieded	Margarette E. Morse	Lida H. Whittier
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Edna M. Gifford	Bruce W. Nelson	Arthur B. Williams
	Donald L. Newman	

SUMMARY OF WEATHER CONDITIONS

June, 1945, following the pattern set by the preceding month, came in with weather like November – wet, chilly, even cold, and windy – continuing till June 10, when some really warm days gave the impression that summer had really arrived. There were also some days in early July that seemed more like autumn than summer. While there was an excess of rainfall in both June and July, a deficiency in August, emphasized by a long dry spell with high temperatures (two days of 93°), developed late in the month.

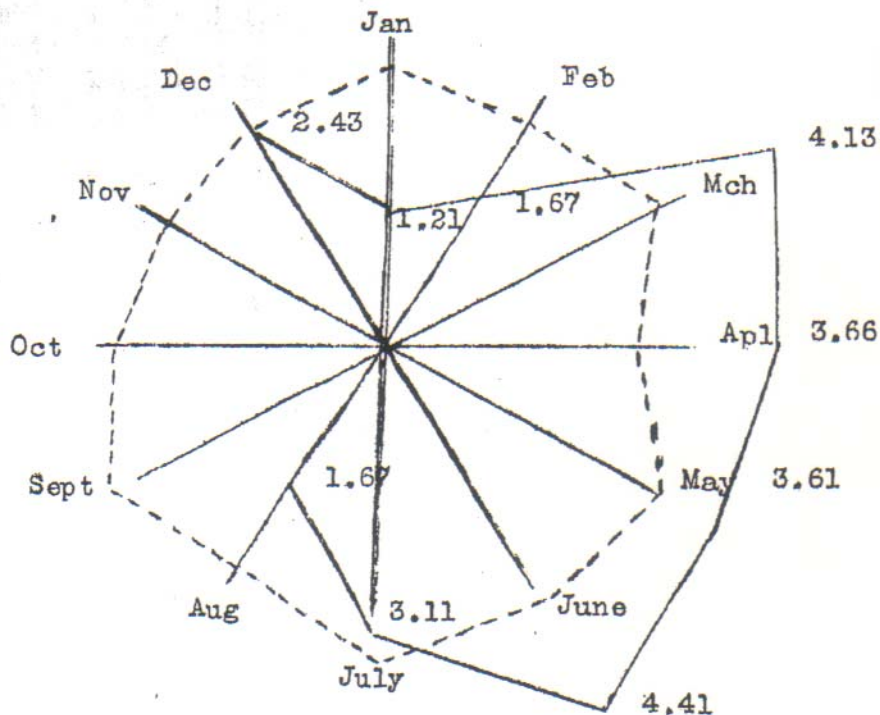
With so much in the way of erratic weather for the first half of the year, the fact that excesses and deficiencies of both precipitation and temperature tended to offset each other was perhaps not unexpected.

Summary of Weather Conditions (continued)

At August 31 the excess of precipitation over normal since January 1 was only 0.78 inches, and the accumulated excess of temperature only 424 degrees (a mean daily excess of 1.7 degrees). There is no apparent reason why this should not have been a good nesting season for the birds.

The details of monthly precipitation for the year to date are shown graphically on the chart below. Each spoke of the wheel, from center to circumference, represents 3 inches of water. The dotted line connects the points which show the "normal" or average precipitation for each month. The solid line connects points showing the actual amount of precipitation for the months of 1945 indicated.

Note the steady excess for March, April, May, June; the deficiencies for January, February, July, August. Figures are from the reports of the U.S. Weather Bureau located at the Cleveland Airport.



UNUSUAL OR INTERESTING RECORDS

The 13 new species added to our year's list during the period covered by this issue are the following, most of which it will be noted were observed at "White City" (lake shore and East 140th Street):

American Egret – First record July 31, on the Sherwin pond at Willoughby. Then 7 records in August, including Holden Arboretum (4 birds), Chagrin Falls and Rocky River.

Duck Hawk – A single bird observed in the act of eating a Green Heron on a ledge on the Midland Building, downtown Cleveland – Arthur Gray.

Golden Plover – One bird seen August 13 at "White City" – Bob Foley and Ted Stevens.

Black-bellied Plover – From 1 to 3 birds regularly noted at "White City" from August 10 to August 31 – Vera Carrothers, Bob Foley, Earl Godfrey, Gordon Spare, Ted Stevens.

Hudsonian Curlew – One bird seen August 28 at "White City" - Vera Carrothers.

Western Willet – Four birds seen July 18 by Bob Foley and Ted Stevens; one August 19 by Earl Godfrey – all at "White City".

American Knot- One bird seen August 13 at "White City" by Bob Foley and Ted Stevens.

Baird Sandpiper- Two birds quite regularly noted at "White City" August 15 to 29 – Vera Carrothers, Bob Foley, Gordon Spare, Ted Stevens.

Dowitcher – Two birds seen July 18 by Bob Foley and Ted Stevens; one July 30 by Vera Carrothers – all at "White City".

Buff-breasted Sandpiper – One bird seen August 31 at "White City" by Vera Carrothers and Earl Godfrey.

Sanderling- Six birds seen by Raymond W. Hill July 22 at Richmond Beach. Regularly observed at "White City" August 9 to 31 in numbers from 1 to 5, and flocks from 40 to 75, by Vera Carrothers, Edith Dobbins, Bob Foley, Gordon Spare, Ted Stevens.

Arkansas Kingbird – One bird seen June 1 in small ailanthus trees on ground adjoining Cleveland Museum of Natural History, downtown Cleveland. Seen by Miriam Evans, Lida H. Whittier, Edythe G. Williams and Arthure B. Williams. The bird was closely observed for several minutes from the Museum windows, at varying distances, but at times as close as 30 to 40 feet. It was followed about outdoors by Dr. Williams for about 10 minutes. The bird was continuously active, catching insects on the wing in true kingbird fashion. Identification made by combining observations of all observers and comparing with skins from the Museum collections.

Dickcissel- Two birds seen June 5 and again June 7 at Willoughby by F. N. Shankland.

SPECIES OCCURRENCE RECORDS

(within 30 miles of Cleveland Public Square)

NOTE: The absence of the Ruffed Grouse from the record may be correlated with decrease in numbers noted on page 4 of the Calendar, Vol. 40, No. 1. The omission of the Upland Plover, Short-billed Marsh Wren, Savannah Sparrow and Swamp Sparrow from the record is probably due simply to lack of coverage of the habitats of these species.

Breeding Species

Pied-billed Grebe – July 18(4).

Great Blue Heron – Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Eastern Green Heron – Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Black-crowned Night Heron – June 2(1), July 8(1), 24(1), 27(1), August 2(1), 6(2), 26(1).

American Bittern – June 6(1), 7(1), July 13(1), 18(2), August 4(1), 30(2).

Eastern Least Bittern – July 13(2), 18(4), August 10(1).

Common Mallard – June 14(5) – Regularly recorded July – Then August 4(3), 28(5).

Black Duck – July 10(1), 18(3), 25(3), August 3(1).

Blue-winged Teal – July 18(2).

Wood Duck – July 18(2), 28(4), August 4(3), 5(7), 12(7).

Eastern Turkey Vulture – Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Sharp-shinned Hawk – July 8(1).

Cooper Hawk – June 5(1), 6(2), 24(4), July 13(1), 16(2), 19(1), August 12(1).

Eastern Red-tailed Hawk – June 10(3), 17(1), July 4(1), 8(1), August 9(1), 12(2), 16(1).

Northern Red-shouldered Hawk – Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Northern Bald Eagle – June 27(2), July 25(1).

Marsh Hawk – June 9(2), 10(2), 19(1), July 1(1), 2(2), August 3(1), 12(1).

Eastern Sparrow Hawk – Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Eastern Bobwhite – June 1(1), 2(1), 3(1), 4(1), 10(1), 15(1), July 4(2), 16(1), 21(4), 24(1), August 2(1), 9(15), 19(1), 25(6).

Ring-necked Pheasant – June 7(2), 10(1), 11(1), July 1(1), 4(1), 16(1), August 17(4).

Virginia Rail – June 5(1), 13(1), July 8(2), 18(6).

Sore – August 5(2).

Florida Gallinule – July 13(6), 18(2), 28(1).

American Coot – June 13(1), 16(2), 20(1).

Killdeer – Regularly recorded June-July-August.

American Woodcock – June 5(1), 6(1), 10(2), 24(4), July 1(2), 11(1), 16(1), 20(1), August 5(2), 16(2), 28(1), 29(1).

Spotted Sandpiper – Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Eastern Mourning Dove – Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Rock Dove – Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo – June 6(1), 7(1), 17(1), 24(1), 25(1), August 3(4).

Black-billed Cuckoo – June 7(3), 10(6), 11(5), 17(1), July 1(1), 20(1), August 5(2), 21(1).

American Barn Owl – June 16(4), July 8(2) – (all young birds from 2 nests).

Eastern Screech Owl – July 1(1), 22(1), 29(2), August 5(1), 19(1), 26(1).

Great Horned Owl – June 10(2), 24(1), July 15(4).

Northern Barred Owl – June 7(1), 13(1), July 1(2), 15(2), 16(2), 28(1), August 4(1), 5(1), 21(1).

Breeding Species (continued)

- Eastern Whip-poor-will – June 2(1), 3(1), 4(1), 6(1), 7(1), 8(1), 9(1), 23(1).
Eastern Nighthawk – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
Chimney Swift - Regularly recorded June-July-August.
Ruby-throated Hummingbird - Regularly recorded in small numbers June-July-August.
Eastern Belted Kingfisher - Regularly recorded June-July-August.
Northern Flicker - Regularly recorded June-July-August.
Northern Pileated Woodpecker – June 7(2), 10(1), 16(1), 19(2), 24(1), 27(1). July 15(1), 16(2), 28(2) August 5(1), 12(1), 21(2).
Red-bellied Woodpecker – June 16(1), 19(1).
Eastern Red-headed Woodpecker – June 9(1), 27(4), July 4(1), 11(3), 18(3), 28(1), August 3(7), 23(4).
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 2(1), July 8(1).
Eastern Wood Pewee – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
Prairie Horned Lark – June 10(5), July 4(1).
Tree Swallow – June 10(4), July 4(2), 13(6), 18(10), August 10(2).
American Bank Swallow – June 10(12), 27(4), August 5(50), 12(12).
Eastern Rough-winged Swallow – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
Barn Swallow – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
Cliff Swallow – July 4(1), 8(20), 15(4).
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 11(3).
Prairie Marsh Wren – July 8(1), 13(3), 16(1), 18(8).
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 – June 2(1), 6(1), 10(3), 16(1), July 1(3), 4(2), August 12(1).
Eastern Bluebird – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher – July 2(1), August 28(1).
Cedar Waxwing – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
Migrant Shrike – July 8(1), 28(2).
Starling – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
Yellow-throated Vireo – June 6(1), 7(2), 16(1), 19(1), July 1(1), 2(2), 4(3), 13(2), 23(1), 28(2).
Red-eyed Vireo – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
Eastern Warbling Vireo - June 10(4), 19(1), July 4(2), 22(2).
Blue-winged Warbler – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
Eastern Yellow Warbler – Regularly recorded June-July-August.
Black-throated Green Warbler – Regularly recorded June-July-August.

Breeding Species (continued)

Cerulean Warbler – Regularly recorded June–July–August.
Ovenbird – Regularly recorded June–July–August.
Louisiana Waterthrush – Regularly recorded June–July–August.
Northern Yellowthroat – Regularly recorded June–July–August.
Yellow-breasted Chat – June 10(2), 13(1), 17(2), 24(1), July 1(1), 4(3).
Hooded Warbler – Regularly recorded June–July–August.
American Redstart – Regularly recorded June–July–August.
English Sparrow – Regularly recorded June–July–August.
Boblink – 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 – Regularly recorded June–July – No August records
Indigo Bunting – Regularly recorded June–July–August.
Eastern Purple Finch – June 10(1), 17(1), July 1(1).
Eastern Goldfinch – Regularly recorded June–July–August.
Red-eyed Towhee – Regularly recorded June–July–August.
Eastern Grasshopper Sparrow – June 10(19), 24(2), 25(3), July 1(1), 2(1), 4(2), 8(1), 16(4),
 20(2), 22(1), 28(2), August 4(1).
Western Henslow Sparrow – Regularly recorded June–July–August.
Eastern Vesper Sparrow – Regularly recorded June–July–August.
Eastern Chipping Sparrow – Regularly recorded June–July–August.
Eastern Field Sparrow – Regularly recorded June–July–August.
Mississippi Song Sparrow – Regularly recorded June–July–August.

Migrant and Vagrant Species

American Egret – July 31(1), August 7(1), 8(1), 13(5), 18(1), 20(1), 24(1).
Little Blue Heron – August 2(1), 6(2).
Shoveler – August 24(1).
American Merganser – July 22(1).
Duck Hawk – August 21(1).
Semipalmated Plover – Frequent records from July 28–August 31.
American Golden Plover – August 13(1).
Black-bellied Plover – August 10(3), 12(6), 13(2), 16(1), 21(1), 24(2), 27(2), 28(2), 29(2),
 30(1) 31(4).
Ruddy Turnstone – July 28(1), 29(2), 30(2), August 3(1), 5(1), 7(1), 14(1), 15(2), 16(2),
 24(2), 26(11).
Hudsonian Curlew – August 28(1).
Eastern Solitary Sandpiper – July 8(3), 27(1), 29(1), August 5(2), 16(1) 26(2).
Western Willet – July 18(4), August 19(1).
Greater Yellowlegs – August 31(2).
Lesser Yellowlegs – July 13(1), 21(2), 25(1), August 2(2), 6(3), 8(2), 13(3), 14(1), 17(1),
 19(1), 20(2), 21(1), 31(4).
American Knot – August 13(1).
Pectoral Sandpiper – August 31(2).
Baird Sandpiper – August 15(2), 16(1), 20(2), 27(2), 28(2), 29(2).
Least Sandpiper – July 20(1), 21(1), 25(1), 28(1), 29(1). Many records August 3–31.

Migrant and Vagrant Species (continued)

Eastern Dowitcher – July 18(2), 30(1).
Semipalmated Sandpiper – July 13(1), 28(2) – Many records August 3-31.
Buff-breasted Sandpiper – August 31(1).
Sanderling – July 22(6) – Regularly recorded August 9-31.
American Herring Gull – June 14(100), July 18(1), 25(700), 28(5) – Regularly recorded in numbers August 2-31.
Ring-billed Gull – June 10(4), July 25(27) – Regularly recorded in numbers August 2-31.
Bonaparte Gull – Regularly recorded in numbers August 2-31.
Common Tern – July 20(3), 25(1010), 29(4) – Regularly recorded August 2-31.
Caspian Tern – August 7(2), 9(1), 15(2), 16(3), 26(2), 30(1).
Black Tern – July 25(25), August 2(2), 3(28), 17(1).
Arkansas Kingbird – June 1(1).
Brown Creeper – June 1(1), August 25(1).
Olive-backed Thrush – June 1(1), 2(4), 3(3), 4(2), 5(1), 6(1), 7(5).
Philadelphia Vireo – August 26(2).
Black and White Warbler – July 8(1), 9(1), 13(1), August 9(2), 23(1), 24(1), 26(4).
Nashville Warbler – August 20(2), 22(1).
Magnolia Warbler – June 2(2).
Cape May Warbler – August 26(1).
Black-throated Blue Warbler – August 21(1).
Blackburnian Warbler – June 2(1), August 24(1), 26(5).
Chestnut-sided Warbler – June 3(1).
Bay-breasted Warbler – June 2(2), 11(1).
Northern Pine Warbler – August 19(1), 22(2).
Grinnell Waterthrush – August 9(1), 10(1).
Wilson Warbler – June 2(1).
Canada Warbler – June 2(2), 5(1), August 22(1), 23(1), 26(4), 31(1).
Dickcissel – June 5(2), 7(2).
White-crowned Sparrow – June 23(1).
White-throated Sparrow – August 26(6).

MIGRATION TIMETABLES

Shorebirds (concentrations underlined>)

July 8 – Solitary Sandpiper
 13 – Lesser Yellowlegs, Semipalmated Sandpiper
 18 – Willet, Dowitcher
 20 – Least Sandpiper
 21 – Lesser Yellowlegs, Least Sandpiper
 25 – Lesser Yellowlegs, Least Sandpiper
 28 – Semipalmated Plover, Ruddy Turnstone, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper
 30 – Ruddy Turnstone, Dowitcher
 August 2 – Semipalmated Plover, Spotted Sandpiper, Lesser Yellowlegs
 3 – Semipalmated Plover, Ruddy Turnstone, Spotted Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper
 4 – Semipalmated Plover, Spotted Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper

Migration Timetables (continued)

(Shorebirds)

- August 5 – Semipalmated Plover, Ruddy Turnstone, Spotted Sandpiper, Solitary Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper
- 6 – Spotted Sandpiper, Lesser Yellowlegs
- 7 – Semipalmated Plover, Ruddy Turnstone, Spotted Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper
- 8 – Lesser Yellowlegs
- 9 – Semipalmated Plover, Spotted Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Sanderling
- 10 – Black-bellied Plover, Spotted Sandpiper
- 12 – Semipalmated Plover, Black-bellied Plover, Spotted Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper
- 13 – Semipalmated Plover, Golden Plover, Black-bellied Plover, Spotted Sandpiper, Lesser Yellowlegs, Knot, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Sanderling
- 14 – Semipalmated Plover, Ruddy Turnstone, Spotted Sandpiper, Lesser Yellowlegs, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Sanderling
- 15 – Semipalmated Plover, Ruddy Turnstone, Spotted Sandpiper, Baird Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Sanderling
- 16 – Semipalmated Plover, Black-bellied Plover, Ruddy Turnstone, Spotted Sandpiper, Solitary Sandpiper, Baird Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Sanderling
- 17 – Semipalmated Plover, Spotted Sandpiper, Lesser Yellowlegs, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Sanderling
- 19 – Semipalmated Plover, Spotted Sandpiper, Willet, Lesser Yellowlegs, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper
- 20 – Semipalmated Plover, Spotted Sandpiper, Lesser Yellowlegs, Baird Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Sanderling
- 21 – Semipalmated Plover, Black-bellied Plover, Spotted Sandpiper, Lesser Yellowlegs, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Sanderling
- 24 – Semipalmated Plover, Black-bellied Plover, Ruddy Turnstone, Spotted Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Sanderling
- 26 – Semipalmated Plover, Ruddy Turnstone, Spotted Sandpiper, Solitary Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Sanderling
- 27 – Semipalmated Plover, Black-bellied Plover, Spotted Sandpiper, Baird Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Sanderling
- 28 – Semipalmated Plover, Black-bellied Plover, Hudsonian Curlew, Spotted Sandpiper, Baird Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Sanderling
- 29 – Semipalmated Plover, Black-bellied Plover, Baird Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Sanderling
- 30 – Semipalmated Plover, Black-bellied Plover, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Sanderling
- 31 – Semipalmated Plover, Black-bellied Plover, Spotted Sandpiper, Greater Yellowlegs, Lesser Yellowlegs, Pectoral Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Buff-breasted Sandpiper, Sanderling

Migration Timetables (continued)

Warbler

The warbler migration may be considered as having started in the Cleveland region August 9 with the arrival of the Black and White Warbler. This, of course, does not take into account any movement of the summer resident species out of their nesting territories, which in some cases (like the Redstart and the Ovenbird) definitely took place earlier; nor does it allow for the movement of individuals of these species into the region from breeding grounds farther north.

There was no concerted movement of other than summer resident species, however, until August 19. On this date the Pine arrived, to be followed by the Nashville on August 20, and the Black-throated Blue on August 21. The Canada arrived August 22; the Blackburnian August 24; The Cape May August 26. During the period August 22 to 31, apparently the above species were here in some numbers.

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 third successive year of the study.

Breeding Bird Population:

	1943	Pairs 1944	1945
Woodcock			1
Green Heron	1	1	
Least Bittern	1	2	
Virginia Rail	1	1	1
Mourning Dove	1	1	3
Black-billed Cuckoo		1	
Kingbird			1
Phoebe	1		1
Alder Flycatcher	5	3	11
Catbird	3	7	5
Brown Thrasher	1	1	1
Robin	1	5	8
Cedar Waxwing		1	
Yellow Warbler	8	8	5
Northern Yellowthroat	2	5	4
Red-winged Blackbird	43	25	17
Cowbird	Present	Present	Present
Goldfinch	Present	Present	5
Towhee		2	1
Field Sparrow	1	1	1
Song Sparrow	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>15</u>
Total Pairs	<u>75</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>80</u>

Breeding Bird Population Studies (continued)

(1.)

NOTES: The Red-wing population has decreased each of the three years. The last two years many eggs and young have been destroyed by some unknown predator. This year there were 54 nests of which from 13 to 17 were successful. In 1943 the first eggs were laid May 12, last year May 7, and this year April 25.

The number of land birds recorded has increased each year. This may, however, be due to the fact that more time has been devoted to the study of their habitat.

Only one Cowbird egg has been found on the area in three years, and it was in a Red-wing's nest.

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. This year 1942 was then omitted. Below is presented the censuses made for the years 1943, 1944 and 1945.

Breeding Bird Population:

	1943	1944	1945
Barred Owl	1	1	1
Pileated Woodpecker	1	0	1
Red-bellied Woodpecker	1	1	1
Hairy Woodpecker	3	3	2
Downy Woodpecker	4	4	3
Crested Flycatcher	3	2	3
Phoebe	1	1	2
Acadian Flycatcher	6	6	3
Wood Pewee	6	6	6
Blue Jay	1	1	3
Black-capped Chickadee	4	3	3
Tufted Titmouse	6	9	6
White-breasted Nuthatch	3	4	3
Robin	0	1	0
Wood Thrush	6	12	18
Yellow-throated Vireo	2	3	1
Red-eyed Vireo	20	20	23
Cerulean Warbler	2	2	3
Black-throated Green Warbler	3	3	3
Ovenbird	18	25	22
Louisiana Waterthrush	4	4	2
Hooded Warbler	13	12	12
Redstart	5	5	9
Scarlet Tanager	4	4	7
Cowbird (always present)	1	1	1
Cardinal	4	3	3
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	4	3	5
Red-eyed Towhee	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Pairs.....	127	139	146
Density (pairs per 100 acres).....	195	214	225

INTERESTING RECORDS FROM NEIGHBORING LOCALITIES

South Akron Lakes

Lake Dorothy – August 4 – Shorebirds as follows: Semipalmated Plover 1, Solitary Sandpiper 4, Least Sandpiper 10, Semipalmated Sandpiper 12, Pectoral Sandpiper 20, Western Sandpiper 2; August 12 – Baird Sandpiper 2; August 16 – Caspian Tern 1 – John E. Lieftinck.

Wingfoot Lake – August 15 – Black-crowned Night Heron 4, Woodcock 2, Coot 1, John E. Lieftinck.

Port Clinton

June 14 – Pigeon Hawk 1 – J. O. McQuown.

Castalia – Bay Point

August 15 – American Egret 9, Little Blue Heron 2 (both juveniles, Bay Bridge), Black-crowned Night Heron 1, Mallard 11, Black Duck 72, Blue-winged Teal 21, Wood Duck 6, Turkey Vulture 6, American Osprey 2, Greater Yellowlegs 2, Lesser Yellowlegs 1, Least Sandpiper 4, Semipalmated Sandpiper 1, Sanderling 2, Herring Gull 12, Ring-billed Gull 100, Bonaparte Gull 40, Common Tern 70, Caspian Tern 54, Kingbird 34, Bank Swallow 95, Rough-winged Swallow 20, Barn Swallow 18, Cliff Swallow 2, Purple Martin 300, Mockingbird 1, Starling 600, English Sparrow 400, Bobolink 3, Red-winged Blackbird 1500, Baltimore Oriole 1, Cowbird 8 – W. E. Godfrey.

Vermilion

June 24 – Bald Eagle – Bruce W. Nelson.

NESTING RECORDS

Green Heron – See Field Notes, p. 15.

Cooper Hawk – (continuation of record in Bird Calendar, Vol. 40, No. 2, p. 11) – Upper Shaker Lake, June 26, 3 full-grown nestlings standing erect on nest high in cucumber tree, female brought food to young, one nestling left nest flying 15 to 20 feet to alight in nearby tree top – July 22, nest empty – Donald L. Newman.

Virginia Rail – North Chagrin Reservation, June 12, nest, 11 eggs – Vera Carrothers.

Barn Owl – Rocky River Valley, June 12, 4 young taken from nest in downy stage, great difference in size showing regular gradation from large to small – Arthur B. Williams.

Barn Owl – Medina, Ohio, July 22, 2 downy young taken from nest in silo on farm – Arthur B. Williams.

Nighthawk – National Carbon Company (West 73 Street), June 29, on roof of building about 1 foot from low wall at edge of roof – July 5, 2 eggs – July 8, one young observed – July 10, 2 young seen; apparently hatched same time – Edith Dobbins.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird – Elyria, Ely Wood Park, June 10 nest on dead branch of beech overhanging path 15 feet up – Frank M. Phelps.

Flicker – Lakewood, May 15, bird using last year's nest, incubation started – June 15, young being fed at top of cavity – June 29, two young left nest – Owen Davies.

Nesting Records (continued)

- Downy Woodpecker – Rocky River Reservation, June 22, one bird being fed out of nest – Owen Davies.
- Kingbird – North Chagrin Reservation, June 20, nest 3 eggs – Vera Carrothers.
- Kingbird – Aurora Sanctuary, July 13, nest in top of thorn apple tree 8 feet from ground, with 3 downy young – Raymond W. Hill.
- Kingbird – Aurora Sanctuary, July 13, two young just off nest in top of thorn apple tree 8 feet from ground – Raymond W. Hill.
- Phoebe – Bass Lake near Chardon, May 22, nest completed on window ledge of house – June 23, adults feeding young – Later two young fell out of nest and were killed – July 6, another young bird caught foot in edge of nest and “hanged itself” – One parent bird disappeared – July 15, remaining 2 young left nest Ruth R. Kennan.
- Acadian Flycatcher – Bedford Park, June 24, nest with 3 eggs on side hill of small gully – Raymond W. Hill.
- Alder Flycatcher – North Chagrin Reservation, June 20, nest, 3 eggs – July 3 to 16, young observed in nest – Vera Carrothers.
- Alder Flycatcher – North Chagrin Reservation, June 16, nest, 4 eggs – June 30 to July 3, young observed in nest – Vera Carrothers.
- Alder Flycatcher – Elyria, July 5, nest with 4 fresh eggs about 5 feet up in maple sapling near a small creek flowing through a brushy tract – Frank M. Phelps.
- Wood Pewee – Aurora Sanctuary, July 13, nest with 3 downy young in horizontal fork of dead limb of live tree about 15 feet from ground – Raymond W. Hill.
- Rough-winged Swallow – Rocky River Reservation, June 22, several pairs nesting in holes in retaining walls – Owen Davies.
- Black-capped Chickadee – Rocky River Reservation, June 19 and 22, parents feeding young out of nest – Owen Davies.
- Tufted Titmouse – Rocky River Reservation, June 6, three young being fed out of the nest – Owen Davies.
- House Wren – Avon, Ohio, June 10, bird incubating eggs in cavity in fence 6 feet from ground – Owen Davies.
- Prairie Marsh Wren – North Chagrin Reservation, July 16, nest completed but not used – Vera Carrothers.
- Catbird – North Chagrin Reservation, June 1, nest, 3 eggs – June 5 to 16, three young observed in nest – Vera Carrothers.
- Catbird – North Chagrin Reservation, June 8, nest, 4 eggs – June 20 to 30, four young observed in nest – Vera Carrothers.
- Catbird – North Chagrin Reservation, June 7, nest complete, no eggs – Arthur B. Williams.
- Catbird – Rocky River Reservation, July 2, two nests, in thicket 6 feet from ground, 3 eggs in one, 3 young in other – Owen Davies.
- Brown Thrasher – North Chagrin Reservation, May 6, nest, 4 eggs – May 15 to 23, young birds observed in nest – Vera Carrothers.
- Wood Thrush – North Chagrin Reservation, June 7, female on nest – Arthur B. Williams.
- Bluebird – Moreland Hills, July 4, 4 eggs in nest box in wild black cherry on lawn – July 15, eggs still unhatched – July 16, female feeding young early in morning – August 2, two young left nest – August 3, two young left nest – Mrs. E. L. Weber.
- Cedar Waxwing – Terrace below Cleveland Art Museum, July 13, nest in a border of hawthorns 10 feet up, contained 3 nestlings, a fourth young bird perched in the shrubbery 20 feet away – Donald L. Newman.

Nesting Records (continued)

- Red-eyed Vireo – Rocky River Reservation, June 19, nest 3 feet from ground in buckeye with 3 eggs of vireo, 1 of Cowbird, nest later broken up – Owen Davies.
- Blue-winged Warbler – (continuation of record in Bird Calendar, Vol. 40, No. 2, p.12), near Chesterland, Ohio, Cowbird's egg removed from nest, four warbler eggs hatched and young left nest June 17 – Margarette E. Morse.
- Blue-winged Warbler – Elyria, June 5, nest with 5 eggs close to hatching, nest on ground completely concealed under broad leaf of dock-like plant, female flushed only when almost stepped on – Frank M. Phelps.
- Yellow Warbler – Avon Lake, June 1, nest in crotch of spirea next to porch about 3 feet from ground, 5 eggs laid, first laid June 1, last June 6, all hatched June 13, weather so warm that female incubated only at night, young fed by both adults, young left nest June 23 – Norma Klausmeyer.
- Yellow Warbler – North Chagrin, June 20, nest, 4 eggs – June 30 to July 3 young birds observed in nest – Vera Carrothers.
- Ovenbird – North Chagrin Reservation, June 7, nest completed, no eggs – Arthur B. Williams.
- Ovenbird – Middleburg Heights, July 4-5, 4 eggs in nest on ground in damp deciduous woods, nest covered over with fallen leaves and creeping strawberry plant, bird incubating – Bruce W. Nelson.
- Ovenbird – Rocky River Reservation, July 9, 4 young being fed out of nest – Owen Davies.
- Louisiana Waterthrush – See Field Notes, p. 14.
- Hooded Warbler – North Chagrin Reservation, June 7, 2 eggs of warbler, 2 eggs of Cowbird in nest in red-berried elder 34 inches from ground – Arthur B. Williams.
- Hooded Warbler – Bass Lake near Chardon, July 23, young bird out of nest being fed by both parents – Ruth R. Kennan.
- Redstart – North Chagrin Reservation, June 7, female on nest – Arthur B. Williams.
- Redstart – Moreland Hills, June 10, female incubating on nest in sugar maple sapling 7 feet up in clearing in woods, male in first breeding plumage – June 18, eggshell found under nest – June 23, young heard in nest – July 4, nest collected with one unhatched egg – Mrs. E. L. Weber.
- Redstart – See Field Notes, p. 14.
- Baltimore Oriole – River Road, Gates Mills, June 17, one juvenile flew from nest in top of a young 12-foot maple – W. Earl Godfrey.
- Cardinal – Rocky River Reservation, June 22, 3 young with eyes closed in nest 4 feet from ground – June 25, nest empty – Owen Davies.
- Cardinal – Lakewood, July 3-30, two young of second brood being fed at feeding station – August 25-31, one young of third brood being fed at same place – Owen Davies.
- Rose-breasted Grosbeak – Bedford Park, June 24, female incubating on nest about 30 feet high over a trail – Raymond W. Hill.
- Indigo Bunting – Elyria, June 5, two nests containing 4 and 3 fresh eggs, both nests situated in coarse weed growth about 18 inches above the ground – Frank M. Phelps.
- Indigo Bunting – Rocky River Reservation, June 26, 3 young in nest in snag in patch of jewelweed 2 feet from ground – Owen Davies.
- Goldfinch – Elyria, July 26, 6 fresh eggs in nest in maple sapling in brushy area, about 5½ feet up – Frank M. Phelps.

Nesting Record (continued)

- Per finch [sic] – Elyria, July 31, nest in brushy area with 5 slightly incubated eggs, 4½ feet up in elm sapling – Frank M. Phelps.
- Per finch [sic] – Lower Shaker Lakes, August 2, nest located near end of branch of Japanese maple 10 feet up, female incubating – Donald L. Newman.
- Goldfinch – North Chagrin Reservation, 6 nests observed, the earliest was completed July 16, others discovered August 3, 5, 15 – all too high up for inspection – Three nest apparently contained young August 13, 15, 26 – Vera Carrothers.
- Goldfinch – Willoughby, August 8, female deposited first nesting material – August 11, nest completed, 1 egg laid – August 12, second egg laid – August 13, third egg laid, bird remained on nest – August 14, fourth egg laid, bird remained on nest – August 15, fifth egg laid and incubation began in earnest – August 27, 28, eggs hatched at intervals for two days – September 11, young birds left nest – F. N. Shankland.
- Field Sparrow – SOM and Mayfield Roads, June 10, nest on ground in thorn scrub field, contained 3 young estimated to be 3 days old – W. Earl Godfrey.
- Field Sparrow – North Chagrin Reservation, August 19 – 26, bird incubating 4 eggs – Vera Carrothers.
- Song Sparrow – Rocky River Reservation, July 2, two nests in thicket 4 feet from ground, 3 eggs in one, 4 in the other – Owen Davies.
- Song Sparrow – Rocky River Reservation, July 9, nest with two eggs in thicket along edge of river – Owen Davies.

FIELD NOTES

- Redstart and Waterthrush Troubles – “On May 28 a female Redstart (previously banded June 21, 1941) started nest building near my banding station. The nest was completed May 30, and first egg laid the following day.”
- “On June 2 the nest was found on the ground, and beside it the Redstart’s egg and an egg of the Cowbird.”
- “A second nest was started June 4 by the same bird, and completed June 10. On June 11 the bird completely dismantled this nest, and moved it about 25 yards farther south. On the following day she repeated the same performance. On June 13 I saw her sitting on nest No. 4, but never saw her again.”
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- “In a ravine near the banding station the nest of a Louisiana Waterthrush was washed away by a flash flood, but the birds rebuilt, and on June 8 I saw one of the old birds with food in its mouth. After stalking this bird for about one hour, I finally found the nest. The old bird did not willingly leave, but when I reached out my hand to within six inches of the nest, she finally fluttered off and down into the water three feet below.”
- “The water here was about six inches deep, and here in the water, way beyond her depth, the bird gave the most astounding performance of trying to lead me away. Much like a large moth or butterfly, she fluttered and sailed and went through all manner of gyrations and tumbling about. The nest contained one young bird just hatched, and 2 eggs, which hatched the next day. The nest was observed daily till June 17, when the young left it. During this time the female (?) was always on the nest, while her mate brought food for her and the young birds also. Only on the last day did I find her off the nest.”

C. P. Mountz
Cuyahoga Falls

Field Notes (continued)

Perching Behavior of the Whip-poor-will – “On June 3, 1945, Miss Fern Brittan called the writer to confirm her identification of an Eastern Whip-poor-will perched on an exposed limb of a black walnut tree at the junction of State Routes 5 and 632 near Kent, Ohio. The bird was first found on a horizontal limb some 20 feet about the ground, but later moved to higher limbs. When observed by the writer, it was in plain view from the highway and was exposed to a stiff breeze. Miss Brittan kindly kept a record of daily observations for me and noted the following details. It had been in the tree from early morning until 8:52 p.m. on June 2. It was back on the same limb something before 6:00 a.m. and remained until 8:55 p.m. on June 3. At 5:55 a.m. the next day it returned and was present until sometime between 8:30 and 9:30 p.m., although it could not be found between 2:00 and 5:00 p.m. It was not observed on June 5, but was seen at 5:10 a.m. on the following day on the same limb, where it remained until about 3:00 p.m. On June 7 it came to the tree at 5:25 a.m. but did not alight, as Miss Brittan came out of the house just at that time and apparently frightened the bird away. On June 8 it was perched between 1:00 p.m. and 4:15 p.m. on a bare limb of an adjacent butternut tree. The next day it was seen retuning at 5:15 a.m., but again did not perch in the presence of Miss Brittan. Five minutes later it was observed on a high limb of the butternut tree, a dying tree with but little foliage. The bird was last observed at 1:00 p.m. that day. While perching, the Whip-poor-will could be seen plainly from some distance and it was close to the traffic of the highways. Such behavior is most unusual for this ordinarily secretive bird.”

Ralph W. Dexter
Kent State University

A Stranger Nest of the Green Heron – “Birds often select strange places for their nests. In the back yard of 2878 Corydon Road, in the closely built-up portion of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, where live Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Vasek and their son, a bird strange to them constructed a nest. This nest later proved to be that of a pair of green herons. It was situated in a tall elm 2 feet in diameter at the base, and 75 feet from the ground, not far from the top of the tree. It was watched by Mr. Vasek and his family, and also by Mr. John Millier, who lives just back of Mr. Vasek at 2875 Coleridge Road, and from them the following rather astonishing information, verified by the observations of all four persons, was obtained.”

“The herons began to build their nest about July 1, 1945. The bird taken for the male gathered most of the material, while the female remained at the nest and made use of the material brought by the male. In order to obtain the twigs for the nest the bird would sit on a branch and break off with its bill a dead twig therefrom. If the twig happened to be too strong to break by this procedure, the bird grasped it with its bill, jumped off the branch on which it was sitting and flew upward, the momentum of its flight breaking the twig, with which the bird then flew away. If neither of these operations proved successful the bird sometimes would grasp the twig in its bill and jump downward off the branch, its weight thus furnishing the power that would break off the twig. So far as observations went the bird never descended to the ground to pick up a twig, even one that dropped, the nearest to this procedure

Field Notes (continued)

(A Strange Nest of the Green Heron)

being a twig that fell to the roof of a garage, from which the bird did pick it up and take it to the nest. During the course of the nest building a large number of twigs were lost in attempting to place them on the nest, and from the number of these under the tree it was apparent that almost twice as many were lost as were used. Some of the twigs were from 18 inches to 3 feet long. On one occasion when bringing a twig 3 feet long to the nest, the bird had this grasped in its bill near the middle of the stick. As the bird approached the nest it found that the twig could not in this position pass through between the tree branches near the nest. After two or three trials the bird perched on the branch near by and gradually let the twig slip through its bill until able to grasp this near one end; then with a sidewise movement it swung the twig around over its back and thus it carried the load parallel to its body as it walked up a limb to the nest."

"While the female was incubating the eggs the male was mostly absent. Incubation lasted about 3 weeks; and after 2 of the eggs had hatched, about August 7, the male fed the female on the nest, and also fed the young by regurgitation."

On August 25 one of the young fell out of the nest and survived the fall to be brought into the Cleveland Museum of Natural History for identification. On the night of August 25 the nest blew down in a severe storm. The 2 young that were in the nest at the time managed to stay in the top of the tree, but they disappeared sometime during the following day.

Harry C. Oberholser