



CLEVELAND REGION

The Cleveland Bird Calendar

*Published by*

The Cleveland Museum of Natural History

and

The Kirtland Bird Club

# THE CLEVELAND REGION

The Circle Has A Radius of 30 Miles Based on Cleveland Public Square

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Beaver Creek               | 30 Lake Rockwell             |
| 2 North Amherst              | 31 White City                |
| 3 Lorain                     | 32 Euclid Creek Reservation  |
| 4 Black River                | 33 Chagrin River             |
| 5 Elyria                     | 34 Willoughby                |
| 6 LaGrange                   | Waite Hill                   |
| 7 Avon-on-the-Lake           | 35 Sherwin Pond              |
| 8 Clague Park                | 36 Gildersleeve              |
| 9 Clifton Park               | 37 North Chagrin Reservation |
| 10 Rocky River               | 38 Gates Mills               |
| 11 Cleveland Hopkins Airport | 39 South Chagrin Reservation |
| 12 Medina                    | 40 Aurora Lake               |
| 13 Hinckley Reservation      | 41 Aurora Sanctuary          |
| 14 Edgewater Park            | 42 Mantua                    |
| 14 Perkins Beach             | 43 Mentor Headlands          |
| 15 Terminal Tower            | 44 Mentor Marsh              |
| 16 Cleveland Public Square   | 45 Black Brook               |
| 16 Cuyahoga River            | Headlands State Park         |
| 17 Brecksville Reservation   | 46 Fairport Harbor           |
| 18 Akron                     | 47 Painesville               |
| 18 Cuyahoga Falls            | 48 Grand River               |
| 19 Akron Lakes               | 49 Little Mountain           |
| 20 Gordon. Park              | Holden Arboretum             |
| 20 Illuminating Co. plant    | 50 Corning Lake              |
| 21 Doan Brook                | 51 Stebbin's Gulch           |
| 22 Natural Science Museum    | 52 Chardon                   |
| Wade Park                    | 53 Burton                    |
| 23 Baldwin Reservoir         | 54 Punderson Lake            |
| 24 Shaker Lakes              | 55 Fern Lake                 |
| 25 Lake View Cemetery        | 56 LaDue Reservoir           |
| 26 Forest Hill Park          | 57 Spencer Wildlife Area     |
| 27 Bedford Reservation       |                              |
| 28 Hudson                    |                              |
| 29 Kent                      |                              |



CLEVELAND METROPOLITAN  
PARK SYSTEM



PORTAGE ESCARPMENT  
(800-foot Contour Line)

**THE CLEVELAND BIRD CALENDAR**

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THE WEATHER  
Spring, 1986

March - Temperatures averaged out to 39.5 degrees, 2.9 degrees warmer than normal. Precipitation over 13 days, mostly in the fore-half of the month, totaled 2.44 inches, 0.55 inches below normal. Snowfall was 6.7 inches. Sunshine prevailed 40% of the time possible. Extensive ice covered the lake until the 11th, then expanses of open water and offshore ice varied until the 16th when ice cover again prevailed for a day. Thereafter, open water with scattered ice fields and floes diminished through the 22nd, and only open water remained thereafter. The water temperature rose from 33 degrees to 40 degrees over the month.

April - Precipitation, on 19 days, totaled 3.90 inches, 0.58 inches above normal. Snow fell on only two days, 0.10 inches on both the 9th and 11th. Temperatures averaged out to 49.8 degrees, 1.7 degrees above normal. Sunshine prevailed 59% of the time possible. Lake Erie water temperature rose from 40 to 48 degrees.

May - Temperatures averaged out to 60.8 degrees, 2.6 degrees above normal. Precipitation, on 13 days, mostly in the latter half of the month, totaled 4.34 inches, 1.04 inches above normal. Sunshine prevailed 54% of the time possible. Lake Erie water temperature rose to 60 degrees by month's end.

## COMMENT ON THE SEASON

It was a good spring. The Barrow's Goldeneye at Eastlake in early March seemed to presage a satisfactory birding season. Birders explored many venues of their hobby -- extensive shorebird and water bird surveys continued at Barberton and the Akron Lakes, canoe trips into Mentor Marsh added to our ever-expanding knowledge of this area, owls were searched for (rather unsuccessfully), and an active bird banding station at Sims Park tallied impressive numbers of migrants. But enough of long introductions -- let the following pages recreate memories of a fine spring for you.

Waterfowl - Intensive coverage of the Akron Lakes again produced very significant numbers of spring waterfowl. Highlights of an incredible April 13 are as follows:

Species	Lake & Number.				
	Nesmith L.	Summit L.	LaDue R.	L. Rock	Mog. R.
Bufflehead	68	42	220	109	201
Horned Grebe	68	84	175	145	134
Ruddy Duck	346	30	73	58	252
Oldsquaw			4	3	17

Just at Lake Rockwell there were 23 species of waterfowl. Most curious and surprising was the virtual lack of Horned Grebes along the lakefront in mid-April. The birds must have staged inland and bypassed areas close to the Lake Erie shore. The numbers of Bufflehead appear unprecedented for inland areas while the incursion of Oldsquaw reminds one of a similar occurrence at LaDue Reservoir in 1972 when 14 and 53 Oldsquaw were reported on April 12 and 15 respectively. Only the appearance of Ruddy Duck correlates with any movement along Lake Erie. On April 15 380 Ruddy Ducks (352 alone at Perkins Beach) were tallied from the lakefront (Klamm).

Other interesting waterfowl records were a Snow Goose along the Cleveland lakefront from Burke Airport to Gordon Park April 3 to May 1, up to 6 White-winged Scoters in early March and 3 Black Scoters on April 15 at Lorain, and more than the usual numbers of Common Loons inland and along the lakefront. At period's end, it appeared that a Common Loon was going to summer at Lake Pippin and that Barberton and Gordon Park (if the dredgings don't get too high) were going to have the usual numbers of ducks that did not quite make it north.

Hawks - With the exception of two good days of Turkey Vulture movements, Perkins Beach counts of 101 on March 25 (LePage) and an amazing 408 on April 6 (Klamm), raptor migration was poor. March 18, 25 and 26, and April 14 saw minor movements occur at Perkins Beach, Shaker Lakes, and Sims Park, but numbers were relatively insignificant except, again, for Turkey Vultures. Best counts of Red-tailed Hawks were 20 at Sims Park on April 14 and 18 at Perkins Beach on March 25. Largest movement of Broad-winged Hawks was 50 in Cleveland Heights on the remarkably late date of May 25 (Heflich). Virtually all major flights of Broad-winged Hawks in the Cleveland region occur in late April so this movement, while not very large when compared to past counts, nevertheless should alert birders to be on the lookout for future late season flights such as these.

Shorebirds - With intensive pumping of dredgings occurring at Gordon Park, veteran shorebirders have begun to wonder how long this shorebird trap will be available as a stopover point. The same can also be said about the Barberton Salt Flat -- how long will this area survive the fickle manipulations of its water supply? Both of these questions should be in the back of birders' minds as they look over the excellent shorebirds these two places provided during the spring. Similarities in occurrence dates are most striking when one looks at both Gordon Park and Barberton. Almost without exception species arrive nearly simultaneously region-wide -- soon after the first Greater Yellowlegs had shown up at Barberton the species had popped up at Gordon Park, the high count of Short-billed Dowitchers at Gordon Park was within one day of the high count at Barberton, Black-bellied Plovers showed up within one day of each other at both locations, and good numbers of Semipalmated Plovers lingered at both places.

Included as an appendix to this issue is the shorebird survey undertaken at Barberton. In addition to the several noteworthy records made during the survey, several interesting things should be mentioned about this tabulation. Note that just as Least Sandpipers are diminishing in numbers, numbers of Semipalmated Sandpipers begin to rise. Amazing were the 1,000+ Semipalmated Sandpipers on May 27, a Cleveland area record count, and just as amazing was the quick exit of these birds as only about half were there the next day. Barberton was just a quick, temporary stop for these northbound migrants. One day peaks also prevailed for Dunlin, Lesser Yellowlegs, and Pectoral Sandpipers. Whether these were sudden exits, similar to that of the Semipalmated Sandpipers, or whether the

selection of dates (i. e., dates immediately after the peak dates reported were not mentioned) distorted the abundances of these species will only be brought out by future studies in this area.

Lesser numbers of shorebirds were attracted to Lorain. Here, however, occurred a curious gathering of 61 Spotted Sandpipers. The small mudflat must have appeared crowded with all these little shorebirds caught up together in passage through the Lorain area. Other interesting sightings here were White-rumped Sandpipers and 25 Least Sandpipers on May 16.

Gulls, Terns - Ice conditions induced winter gulls to remain well into March. On March 4 at Eastlake there were 7 Glaucous Gulls, 1 Iceland Gull (which lingered in this area until March 20), and 1 Lesser Black-backed Gull. Bonaparte's Gulls were conspicuous by their absence along the Cleveland lakefront as the maximum count was 231 on April 2 (Klamm). Though specific numbers were not mentioned, Bonaparte's Gulls were "in unprecedented numbers" inland at the Akron Lakes from March 18 to mid-April. It seemed not out of place, then, when Lake Rockwell's first Little Gull was found on that busy April 13 (Rosche). At period's end Herring Gulls appeared to be nesting at both Gordon Park and Lake Rockwell.

Tern numbers, as reported to the Calendar, seemed to be one-day shows - Black Terns were only recorded on May 31, 2 birds at West Branch State Park, Caspian Terns peaked at 307 on April 23 with 78 being the next highest total, and Common Terns were turned in for only two dates during the spring, 140 on May 16 and 1 at Sims Park on May 24! It seems probable that more reporting and coverage of the Lorain area would result in a more balanced picture of the status of Common Tern in the spring. Maximum count of Forster's Terns was 12 on April 26 and May 6.

Cuckoos - Three Black-billed Cuckoos at Sims Park before May 15 were considered unusually early (Corbin). There were just two other reports of this species during May. Reports of Yellow-billed Cuckoos were limited to two birds in the Akron area on May 18. Contributors still are urged to report all sightings of these two species.

Common Nighthawk - Two evening movements, rare spring events, were witnessed. On May 17 approximately 40 birds appeared in a swirling kettle over Kirtland Country Club about 5:45 p.m. (Klaus) and about a dozen were hawking insects over Sims Park about 6:00 p.m. on May 29 (Hannikman).

Flycatchers - Strongest movements of Eastern Kingbirds were from lakefront parks -- 50 birds in continuous morning passage Sims Park and 20 birds at Mentor Headlands on May 11 and 25 at Mentor Headlands on May 18. Knowledgeable contributors are reporting more and more Yellow-bellied Flycatchers. About a half-dozen were at Mentor Headlands on May 18 and small numbers kept constantly being reported until the end of May. The mid-May passage of Least Flycatchers was very strong with locations like Sims Park and Mentor Headlands attracting double-digit tallies from May 15-18. Alder Flycatchers, as appears to be their habit, all of a sudden showed up at the end of May. Reports were both of migrants and of birds which appeared in known and/or possible nesting areas.

Thrushes - In addition to at least two pairs of Northern Mockingbirds nesting at Gordon Park, more than the usual number of migrants showed up. Reports were received of single birds at Shaker Lakes and Streetsboro and two individuals at Sims Park. Contributors should be watchful of Brown Thrasher as some concern was voiced about a possible decline of this species locally. When the spring records are scrutinized, it does seem that few areas consistently reported this bird. Traditional nesting areas should be searched carefully for this species in order to evaluate this possible decline.

Warblers - No negative comments were received about the warbler migration. Steady movements over many days, rather than one or two blockbuster days, characterized the season. For instance, the banding station at Sims Park recorded impressive counts of Magnolia Warblers, 21 banded on May 16 and 11 on May 26, and exceptional tallies of Canada Warblers, 11 banded on the 26th. These numbers were thought by observers at Sims to represent only about half of the actual numbers of these species in the park those days. And, undoubtedly a combination of park size and excellent coverage, Sims again proved to be the premier location for seeing those difficult Mourning and Connecticut Warblers. Mourning Warblers, oftentimes singing males, were recorded almost daily after May 14, and four Connecticut Warblers, single birds on May 18 and 24 and two on May 28, were found. Only other Connecticut Warbler reported during the spring was at Donald Gray Gardens on May 26.

Birders are also deliberately seeking hard-to-find species. Prothonotary Warblers, two males and a female, were located at Brecksville Metropark in mid-May and a lone male was at a swampy pond in Strongsville on May 30 (Harlan). The Becker



Pond area and the Zimmerman Trail area of Mentor Marsh attracted Prothonotary Warblers including a bird that was banded at this location last spring. Last spring only one Golden-winged Warbler was reported in the Cleveland area whereas this species appeared at several spots during the past spring. Included among these birds were 1/2 territorial males in the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Areas. Excellent coverage of this area is contributing much information about the bird life of this area. Also to the south, Pine Warblers, first-time nesters in the Cleveland region in 1985, again were present at Lake Rockwell at the end of May, Chestnut-sided Warblers were on territory in several locations, and, very late in arriving, Prairie Warblers had returned to Major Road just at the end of May.

Winter Finches - About a dozen Evening Grosbeaks remained in Chesterland until May 6 (Klaus). In late April and early May an influx was noted with 8-12 birds in South Euclid and "good numbers" in the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. Common Redpolls were reported in March from Lakewood, Kent, Stow, and Chesterland the details of the Cleveland area's first nesting of Pine Siskin appear in the Field Notes section.

#### NOTEWORTHY RECORDS

Red-necked Grebe - One, in nearly full breeding plumage, was at Lorain on March 30 (Pogacnik) and one, in basic plumage, was at Summit Lake on April 13 (Rosche).

American Bittern - A good spring for this elusive species saw records from the following locations: Sims Park on April 20 (Corbin), Aurora (fide Rosche), Lake Rockwell, April 25 and May 7 (Rosche), Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation area, May 2 and 23 (Rosche, Harlan), and Gordon Park on May 4 and 29 (Corbin, Klamm). Concern still must be voiced for this species and all reports should be turned in to the Calendar.

Snowy Egret - One was photographed at Gordon Park on May 16 (Klamm). This was only the second local record of the Snowy Egret since 1956.

Tri-colored Heron - One was discovered at Gordon Park on April 6 at mid-day and remained throughout the day (Rosche, Hannikmann, Corbin). Only the third ever Cleveland area sighting, the April 6 date was probably the earliest spring sighting in Ohio birding history.

Cattle Egret - A lone bird was at Lake Rockwell on May 23 (Rosche).

Oldsquaw - A new late spring date was established when a summer-plumage female was found at Lorain on May 27 (Pogacnik).

Surf Scoter - A pair in breeding plumage was found at Lake Rockwell on May 19 (Rosche).

Barrow's Goldeye - A female was meticulously studied at Eastlake on March 8 and 9 (Peterjohn). The first female ever positively identified in CBC records, this was only the second record ever for the region.

Bald Eagle - An adult was recorded from Eastlake on March 8 where it was observed sitting on the ice (Hannikman, LePage). A sub-adult was at Lake Rockwell on March 30 (Rosche).

Merlin - A female remained perched long enough for a scope study at Sims Park on May 1 (Corbin, LePage).

Peregrine Falcon - Birds were noted at Sims Park on April 14 and Lorain on April 15 (Corbin, Pogacnik).

King Rail - One was found dead on the road leading to the Eastlake Power Plant on May 18 (Talkington).

Sandhill Crane - Three flew by the settling basin at Lorain on March 30 (Pogacnik).

Semipalmated Plover - One was discovered at Burke Airport on the surrealistically early date on March 18 (Klamm). Previous early spring date had been April 10, 1926. The date was truly amazing when one considers that the vanguard of this species does not arrive locally until early May.

Piping Plover - A lone individual was observed at Gordon Park on May 15 (Klamm).

Whimbrel - What was thought to be the first Summit County record was an individual at Barberton on May 25 (Rosche). Also unusual about this sighting was that it was only the second area record ever away from the lakefront.

Red Knot - Single birds were at Gordon Park on May 11 and 18 (Hannikman) while three were at Barberton and one at Lorain on May 27 (Rosche, Pogacnik).

Sanderling - The first April record in Ohio history was of a winter plumaged bird just beginning to get some new back feathers at Gordon Park from April 11 to 13 (Klamm et al.).

Western Sandpiper - Three birds on May 27 and two on May 28 were the sightings from Barberton (Rosche).

Pectoral Sandpiper - A crippled bird at Barberton remained to May 27, a new late spring date (Rosche).

Stilt Sandpiper - Two were at Barberton on May 15 (Rosche).

Red-necked Phalarope - Perhaps indicative of an annual late May passage at this site, 8 birds remained at Barberton May 27 and 28 with 5 birds on May 31 (Rosche).

Franklin's Gull - Three were at Mentor Headlands on May 19 (Hannikman). This was the most ever recorded in the Cleveland region in the spring at one time.

Common Barn-Owl - One remained at Sims Park and in surrounding neighborhoods for several hours on March 29 (Rosche, Corbin). Alerted by the shrieks of crows, the owl flew out of an area that had just been searched. A most surprising migrant at this park, Common Barn-Owl was last recorded in the Cleveland area in 1980.

Long-eared Owl - One remained at a residence in Euclid until April 12 (Hannikman).

Northern Saw-whet Owl - One was found at Donald Gray Gardens on March 30 (Hannikman). This individual, or another, was later picked up injured and taken to the Cleveland Museum of Natural History where it died (Hannikman, Heflich).

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher - A record-early tying migrant was located in a woodlot in Maple Heights on April 6 (Rolik).

Loggerhead Shrike - One was studied at Bath on March 16, a very early date (Stover fide Rosche).

Brewster's Warbler - At least three birds were located -- 2 in the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area on May 17, including the one that had been found May 6. One remained until the end of the period (Maugans, Harlan). The third bird was at Brecksville on May 23 (Harlan).

Northern Parula - A very early female was at North Chagrin on April 12 and 13 (Kellerman).

Yellow-throated Warbler - Migrants were at Shaker Lakes on April 26 (Hannikman) and Mentor Headlands on May 4 (Rosche). In the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreational Area, birds were noted as follows: April 26 (1), April 27 (2), and a bird carrying nesting material on May 15 (Rosche). One remained at Brecksville from May 4 to 17 (Harlan).

Henslow's Sparrow - Second earliest migrant ever was a bird at Donald Gray Gardens on April 5 (Hannikman).

LeConte's Sparrow - A richly colored and brightly plumaged bird sat still in a little tree off the wet trail in back of Becker Pond, Mentor Marsh, on May 10, the latest this elusive sparrow has been noted here in the spring (Corbin).

Sharp-tailed Sparrow - Single birds were at Gordon Park on May 18 and a very late individual at Sims Park on May 27 (Hannikman).

Smith's Longspur - One, possibly three, were reported from Gordon Park on April 6 (Harlan).

White-winged Crossbill - A single bird appeared at a feeder in West Geauga County on April 7 (Kremm).

#### FIELD NOTES

Nesting Eastern Screech-Owls - One evening in mid-April my wife heard an Eastern Screech-Owl while she was doing yard work (in Cleveland Heights). Its tremolo was very soft and always on the same pitch (not descending). The street had to be very quiet in order to hear the owls. However, both owls would readily fly toward us whenever we whistled our rather poor imitations of their call and they often perched directly overhead. Until mid-May the owls were seen or heard every day. I discovered a hollow in my neighbor's Silver Maple about twenty-five feet high directly over our driveway. This is

where one or both of the owls either roosted or nested. During the day and early evening this retreat would be constantly bombarded by alarmed Blue Jays, American Robins, and starlings. About 15 minutes before dark, in response to my "call", an owl would pop its head out of the hole to survey the situation below. One once took off suddenly in a power dive a few feet over my head and did a sharp turn around the back of the garage while it was just flying a few feet off the ground. This brief flight was as fast and agile as any accipiter! Since mid-May the owls have not answered any calls, but they have been heard occasionally, most recently at 5:30 a.m. on June 5. -- JIM HEFLICH (the observer reported that two fledglings were seen on June 22. - ED.)

Birdwatching on the 33rd Floor - I have always been interested in the spiders which inhabit the windows (outside) of downtown Cleveland office buildings. They weave their webs in window corners and make a prosperous catch. This year for the first time I have noticed birds catching either the spiders or the insects ensnared in their webs, or both. My observations have not been keen enough to tell what it is that birds snatch from the windows I first noticed this (as did others, at other windows in their offices) on May 8. On that date there was a large movement of swallows (Barn, Tree, and Purple Martins). Many of the Barn Swallows and Purple Martins forged at our office windows -- 33 floors above East 9th St. and Euclid Avenue! At this writing (June 2) there still are Barn Swallows in the area, but I have not noticed any at the windows. Instead, starlings have taken up this method of feeding. They are far more awkward than the swallows -- but nevertheless seem to be successful. -- CHARLES KLAUS

Red-shouldered Hawk vs Pileated Woodpecker - As I was planting in our rear garden on the afternoon of April 24, I heard the frantic screaming, "kuk-kuk-kuk", of a Pileated Woodpecker. The alarming quality of the cry caused me to look skyward, and I saw a Pileated Woodpecker fly from the rear and disappear into the woods on my left. Then came a second Pileated flying almost over my head, crying in panic and being pursued by a Red-shouldered Hawk. The hawk made no attempt to strike the woodpecker even though it could have easily done so. The hawk settled in the top of a maple tree about 75 feet away, and a few minutes later flew back into the rear woods. It appeared that the hawk was merely harassing the woodpecker - perhaps

chasing it out of the hawk's' domain. This was the third time in the past year I've observed a Red-shouldered Hawk chase and harass a Pileated Woodpecker.

In the 27 years we've lived in Western Geauga County, we've always had both Pileated Woodpeckers and Red-shouldered Hawks in our rear woods. Evidently there is some overlapping of the territorial domain of these big birds, and from time to time the more powerful hawks harass the woodpecker. I am reminded of the occasion some years ago when a pair of Pileated Woodpeckers at our suet feeder remained motionless for five minutes while a Red-shouldered Hawk was perched in a nearby tree. -- WALTER KREMM

Nesting Pine Siskins - On March 29, I was scouting out an area in Strongsville for the upcoming nesting season for the Ohio Breeding Bird Atlas. Because of power lines overhead, an area of Red Pine had been recently cleared of underbrush by the electric, granting easy access and visibility into the pines. I was pleasantly surprised to find two Pine Siskins, especially in a spring after a winter when few were reported locally. As I watched the siskins, it became apparent that nesting behavior was being displayed, as the male was singing repeatedly and the female was seen taking nesting material, consisting of small pine twigs, to a certain spot on numerous occasions. The male attended the female closely, but never assisted in the nest building. The nest was found, approximately 30 feet high, in the crotch near the trunk of a Red Pine. This location is unusual as nests are normally placed well out on a limb. The nest itself was constructed of twigs, pine needles, and grasses. On April 6 Joe Emery and I visited the site, this time with spotting scopes, and Joe immediately found the female sitting on the nest. The male was not in evidence. On April 15 the male was seen feeding the female. A subsequent visit on April 28 made it apparent that the nest had been abandoned as no siskins were in sight over an extended viewing period. The nest seemed undamaged in any way. Hormonal influences, the presence of nearby American Kestrels, the openness and easy accessibility of the nest to other predators, etc., could have caused nest failure. It is also very interesting to note a similar circumstance occurring this spring in Tiffin, Ohio. Pine Siskins were found nesting in late March, then abandoned the nest in mid-to-late April (fide Tom Bartlett). Although siskins have been known to nest rarely and irregularly in Toledo, Cincinnati, and possible elsewhere in the state, I believe this attempted nesting represents the first, confirmed nest of Pine Siskin in the Cleveland area. -- ROB HARLAN

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AN INVITATION: The Kirtland Bird Club meets at 7:45 p.m. on the first Wednesday of each month except July and August at the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Wade Oval, University Circle. Visitors are always welcome.

The Kirtland Bird Club sponsors a **WEEKLY RARE BIRD ALERT** at (216) 289-2473. Sightings of species rare in the region as well as other interesting migration and seasonal observations should be called in to the tape on Sundays as the tape is updated with current sightings each Monday. In the case of extreme rarities, e.g. Varied Thrush, Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, the tape should be called the day of the observation.

Inquiries and correspondence regarding subscriptions to the Cleveland Bird Calendar should be addressed to:

The Cleveland Museum of Natural History  
Attention: Joan H. Palmer  
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## Barberton Shorebird Survey Spring, 1986

	4/1	4/13	4/20	4/30	5/3	5/7	5/15	5/20	5/25	5/27	5/28	5/31	6/1
Black-bellied Pl.						8	1						
Semipalmated Pl.						15	47	32	18	22	16	14	9
Killdeer	22	30	22	28	20	28	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
G. Yellowlegs	3	6	7		3	2							
L. Yellowlegs	1	2	3	41	33	71	42	18	3	1	1	3	1
Solitary Sp.				2	1	6		2		1			
Spotted Sp.			2	7	5	12	26	34	30	30	30	30	30
Whimbrel									1				
Ruddy Turnstone						1	3	1					
Red Knot										3			
Sanderling										4	1		
Semipalmated Sp.							16	102	80+	1000+	500+	200+	40
Western Sp.										3	2		
Least Sp.				43	72	150+	60+	60+	24	3	1	1	
White-rumped Sp.				1	2	1	2		7	20+	20+	5	1
Pectoral Sp.	300+	21	7	12	10	28		1	1	1			
Dunlin			2	2	27	22	72	17	18	10	12	6	
Stilt Sp.							2						
Short-billed Dow.						3	32						
C. Snipe	1	9	2	6	1	1	1	1	1		1		
Red-necked Phal.										8	8	5	2