

THE CLEVELAND

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BIRD CALENDAR



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The Cleveland Bird Calendar was founded in 1905 by Francis H. Herrick of The Western Reserve University. The purposes of the publication are to provide information on the movements of birds through the Cleveland region, to monitor population densities of resident birds, and to help in the establishment of patterns of vagrancy for rarely encountered species of the region.

The Cleveland region includes Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, Lorain, Medina, Portage, and Summit Counties.

The Cleveland Bird Calendar is published quarterly by The Kirtland Bird Club and The Cleveland Museum of Natural History.

Due dates for seasonal field reports are as follows:

March 5 - Winter Season

June 5 - Spring Season

September 5 - Summer Season

December 5 - Autumn Season

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by Kevin Metcalf, 1997.**

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Bill and Ann Toneff (BAT)

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THE WEATHER

Winter 1997-1998

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DECEMBER: Temperatures averaged 33.4°, 2.5° above normal. The high was 51° on the 19th, and the low was 12° on the 31st. Lake Erie water stood at 45° on the 1st and fell to 41° by the 31st. Sunshine was scarce at 14% of the time possible, while precipitation was distributed over 15 days to total 2.42 in., .67 in. below normal. The greatest fall on any 24 hr. period was .65 in. on the 10-11th. Snowfall totaled 10.7 in. The greatest depth was 5 in. on the 7th.

JANUARY: Temperatures averaged 35.2°, a whopping 10.4° above normal. The high was 62° on the 5th and the low, 12° on the 1st. Precipitation was spread over 20 days to total 3.92 in., 1.88 in. above normal. The greatest snowfall on any 24 hr. period was 1.50 in. on the 6-7th. Snow totaled 5.0 in.; the greatest ground depth was

2 in. on the 20th. Sunshine was short at 15% of the time possible. Lake Erie temperature dropped only to 37° by the 31st.

FEBRUARY: Temperatures averaged 37.6°, 10.4° above normal. The high was 61° on the 27th; and the low, 19° on the 9th. Lake Erie never developed ice cover, rising to 40° by the 28th. Snowfall totaled a measly .2 in. Sunshine prevailed 26% of the time available. This was the least snowy and warmest February on record for Cleveland.

REFLECTIONS

THIRTY YEARS AGO: A **Northern Saw-whet Owl** was discovered at Virginia Kendall Park on Dec. 30, 1967 (Henderson). A single **Ruddy Turnstone** was in Lorain on Jan. 12 (LeBold, Dolbear). A **Northern Hawk Owl** visited the the Municipal Pier in Lorain Jan.3-20 (Dolbear, m.obs.). Two **Black-legged Kittiwakes**

were at Gordon Park on Feb. 10 & 18 (Klamm, Siebert). On Feb. 11 an adult and an immature **Iceland Gull** were at Lorain (Klamm). The first February record of **Red-throated Loon** for this century was found at Gordon Park on Feb. 25 (Hammond). An immature male **Harlequin Duck** was in Lorain on Feb. 29 (Ward).

TWENTY YEARS AGO: A **Red Phalarope** was at White City on Dec. 2, 1977 (Corbin, Klamm). A **Red-throated Loon** was off Edgewater Park on Dec. 11 (Klamm). The first record for Ohio of **Varied Thrush** was in Mentor Dec. 18-Jan. 5 (Fais, m.obs.). A **Purple Sandpiper** was at White City Dec. 22-Jan. 7 (Corbin, Hannikman). An adult **Thayer's Gull** was intensely scrutinized in Lorain on Jan. 15 (Hoffman). A **Red-necked Grebe** remained at Summit Lake from Jan. 29 through the period (Biscan, Tveekrem).

TEN YEARS AGO: An immature **Northern Gannet** was at E. 72nd St. on Dec. 5, 1987 (Hoffman). An Eared Grebe was at E. 72nd St. Dec. 6-23 (Harlan, Klamm). One was at Eastlake Dec. 22-24 (Kellerman). A **Lincoln's Sparrow** wintered in downtown Cleveland (Klaus, Hannikman, Rosche). A **Brown Thrasher** wintered at Lake Isaac (Harlan). On Jan. 4, a winter-plumaged adult **Pomarine Jaeger** was near Edgewater Park (LePage, Harlan). A **Black-headed Gull** was at Edgewater Park on Jan. 4 (LePage). A female **Harlequin Duck** was in Lorain on Jan. 10, Feb. 10-21. Another was at Edgewater Park Feb. 4-7 (Rosche, Klamm, LePage). An adult **California Gull** was at Edgewater Park on Feb. 21 (Gustafson, Peterjohn).



COMMENT on the SEASON

by Larry Rosche

Winter season 1997-1998 will be remembered as the one where everyone experienced the effects of the phenomenon known as El Niño. A February devoid of snow is hard to imagine in this part of Ohio. The mild weather certainly contributed in the abundance of half-hardy species. I think more Common Loons, Brown Creepers, Golden-crowned Kinglets, Yellow-rumped Warblers, and Eastern Towhees were reported than ever before. Because multiple observers also found the Dunlins, Ruby-crowned Kinglets and Pine Warblers these reports are quite reliable. The Dunlins in Lorain provided our first February records and now have been noted in the region during each month of the year. The White-eyed Vireo found by Marian and Sterling Saxe in Kent may have been the first mid-winter bird ever in this part of the country. I took a few photographs, which are not the best, but they do establish its identity for the naysayers. Once again, Pomarine Jaegers showed up. This time it was in Fairport Harbor.

I have tried summarize the most common winter species in the table for the local Christmas Bird Counts. The two groups which stand out in my mind are sparrows and woodpeckers. I have to tip my hat to CBC compilers for their patience with single observers who turn in incredible rarities. I don't think I could ever accept a Broad-winged Hawk report after October. Blue-winged Teals are rarely found in November, let alone late December. These two species should be documented by video or photographs even to be considered. With the effects of El Niño causing such a plethora of out-of-season individuals, I can only shudder to think about the early spring reports I will get from single observers. As we go to press, reading the internet, I have noticed such birds as incredible as Whooping Crane being reported by multiple cyberbirders. I can only wish these observers had an idea as to when birds leave Texas. I have also read about a Blackpoll Warbler in Ohio in March. Wow, that beats all previous records for the the country. While we occasionally get Louisiana Waterthrushes, Pine and Yellow-rumped Warblers this far north in March, the rest of the warblers are usually not here until the last half of April at the earliest. I guess what I'm trying to say is, please take a closer look. Good birding.

In an incredible display of defiance to traditional winter occurrence patterns, **Common Loons** were found in all months. The most indicative of El Niño's powerful effect was one at the usually frozen Oberlin Reservoir through Jan. 19 (FG). Others loons were newsworthy as well. A bird was off Lakewood on Jan 28 (BF, PL). One was at Nimis-ila Reservoir on Dec. 31 (RHL, SW). Birds dawdled at Wildwood on Feb. 1 (TLP) and at HBSP Jan. 24-Feb.

21 (EB, NB, RH). **Pied-billed Grebes** wintered in small numbers along the lake. The two in Lorain on Jan. 25 were about the average (RR). A **Horned Grebe** wintered in Fairport Harbor (m.obs.). **Double-crested Cormorants** wintered in small numbers. **Great Blue Herons** were in expected winter totals. A **Black-crowned Night-Heron** was an excellent find at Mentor Lagoons on Dec. 27 (AJF). **Turkey Vultures** were numerous around Wellington by the end of the period (TB). Two over the

Burton Wetlands on Feb. 16 were early (DB).

A **Snow Goose** was Caley Wildlife Area on Dec. 14. Two were at Lappin's farm in Stow Dec. 18 -24 (LR, m.obs.). A total of 31 passed over HBSP on Dec. 31 (EB, RH). One was at LaDue on Jan. 1 (AJF, KM). One strayed to Lake Medina on Jan. 10 (CW). Two were in Sharon Center on Feb. 18 (BDL). Sixty **Tundra Swans** over Geauga Co. on Dec. 14 made for a nice tally (JA). Small numbers lingered into January at several Geauga Co. sites (DB). Seven returnees were at Berlin Reservoir on Feb. 15 (BDL). **Mute Swans** were well represented with 8 reported in the Akron Lakes (CH), and 7 at Mogadore (LR). At HBSP, 4 were found on Jan. 10 (EB, NB, RH). Four **Wood Ducks** were unusual in Willoughby on Dec. 20 (AJF). A male at the Ira Road Trail on Feb. 14 marked their return (RHL, SW).

The only substantial count (40) of **Gadwalls** was from Lake Hodgson, in Ravenna on Jan. 2 (LR). **American Wigeons** were virtually absent. **American Black Ducks** were in average numbers. A pair of **Northern Pintails** was at Sunny Lake in Aurora on Jan. 25 (CH). Six **Green-winged Teals** made for a good tally at The Munroe Falls Bike and Hike Trail on Feb. 6 (SMS).

Diving ducks were generally disappointing along the lake. The high count of **Canvasbacks** was 85 at Wellington Reservoir on Jan. 10 (FG). Up to 40 **Redheads** lounged at Wellington on Dec. 14 (FG). **Ring-necked Ducks** were unusually common for the season. A group of 30

was at Lake Hodgson on Jan. 2 (LR). On Feb. 6, 100 were along the Cuyahoga River in Munroe Falls (GB, JT). On Feb. 20 over 300 were at Mogadore Reservoir (LR). **Scaup** were scarce everywhere. A **Surf Scoter** was unexpected at Wellington on Jan. 10 (FG). Two flew by HBSP on Dec. 7 (RH, CH). An adult male was reported from Lakeshore MP on Jan. 25-29 (JP). A **White-winged Scoter** was at Clifton Lagoon on Dec. 28 (BF, FG, PL, TLP). A **Black Scoter** was at Rocky River City Park on Dec. 3 (TLP). One was a first-class find at Wellington on Dec. 14 (FG). At HBSP, the Hoffmans found

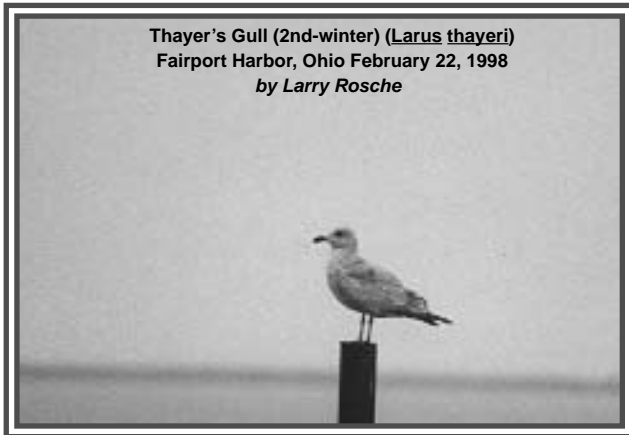
Ring-necked Ducks were unusually common ...

6 on Dec. 3. Two were there on Dec. 27-28 (LR, m.obs.). One was there on Feb. 1 (RH). Three hens graced Sims Park on Dec 20-21 (RH, LR, NB). An **Oldsquaw** was at HBSP on Dec. 7-9 (Rh, CH, BAT). One graced Oberlin on Valentine's Day (FG). **Bufflehead** numbers were fair. **Common Goldeneyes** remained scarce along Lake Erie. Sims Park seems to be the only reliable location anymore. A group of 3 were unusual at Oberlin on Feb.14 (FG). **Hooded Merganser** numbers were far more than expected. **Red-breasted Mergansers** lingered in larger numbers than usual. **Common Mergansers** were numerous along the lake. The 2000 of Avon Lake on Jan.22 provided the high count (TLP). **Ruddy**

Ducks remained numerous at Oberlin and Wellington through December. The 125 at Wellington on Feb. 1 represented an incredible midwinter tally (FG). The 42 at Summit Lake on Jan 19 were quadruple the average for the lake (NI).

A **Bald Eagle** was over East Branch Reservoir on Dec. 3 (file DB). One was at Wildwood SP on Dec. 9 (BAT). An immature was over HBSP on Jan. 1 (RH). A subadult was reported from Lakeshore MP on Jan. 17-24 (JP). An adult was there on Jan. 18 (RH). A bird soared over St. Ignatius campus on Jan 13. (NB). A subadult hunted Wellington on Jan. 17 (FG). An immature was over Troy Township on Jan. 25 (CH). One was seen in Middlefield Township on Feb. 7 (file DB). An immature was over Valley City on Feb. 28 (FG). **Northern Harriers** were scarce. An immature was in Oberlin on Jan.11 (FG). **Sharp-shinned** and

Cooper's Hawks were fairly common. **Red-shouldered Hawks** continue to amaze me. This species is reported from nearly every neighborhood with ample feeding stations. Birds in the eastern part of the region are relatively common. A Red-shouldered in North Olmstead furthers the known local distribution for the species (SW). An adult and an immature were seen in and around Fairport Harbor most of Dec. (m.obs.). One in Lodi on Feb. 15 was from a new location (RHL, SW). **Red-tailed Hawks** were common. **Rough-legged Hawks** were only found along Hayes Road (AJF, VW). **American Kestrels** were scarce in Geauga and Portage Counties. Greenland's survey throughout the



Thayer's Gull (2nd-winter) (*Larus thayeri*)
Fairport Harbor, Ohio February 22, 1998
by Larry Rosche

rural regions of Lorain and Medina Counties in January yielded 16 individuals. Holt's meticulous record keeping noted only 9 birds in the region.

The Fjeldstads scored a gamebird triple on Jan.1 when they saw **Ring-necked Pheasant, Ruffed Grouse** and **Wild Turkeys** on Pond Road during the Burton CBC. Seven Northern Bobwhites were in eastern Geauga Co. on Feb. 1 (JA). **American Coots** were plentiful at every available locale. The 720 at Wellington on Jan. 31 was indicative of their abundance (FG). A **Killdeer** was seen briefly at E. 55th St. (DJH). **American Woodcocks** were widespread by the last third of February.

It's no secret that I have a passion for gull identification and gull distribution. Working on the Advanced Birding Video Series with John Vanderpoel and Jon Dunn has provided more reasons to clarify the picture on this difficult group of birds. According to a December 9, 1997 report from Oberlin News-Tribune, an estimated 300-400 Ring-billed Gulls died of a bacterial infection at Oberlin Reservoir. The city's

public works director indicated that "Considering the thousands that nest there, he doesn't consider that amount to be too high." I wonder where he got his data? Ring-billed Gulls are not known to nest in Lorain County.

Bonaparte's Gull distribution was very spotty

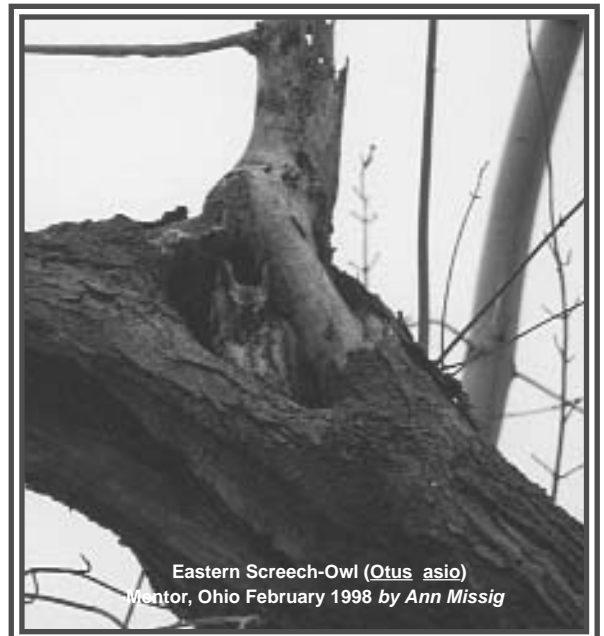
this winter with good numbers in one location for a while, but rarely widespread until the end of the season when the few thousand at Gordon and E. 55th were joined by birds all along the lake to the east (DJH). The high count was 3000 at Gordon Park on the unusual date of Feb. 1 (TLP). Hannikman remarked that because Lake Erie was ice-free, they lingered at HBSP in unprecedented numbers. As many as 1100 were tallied there.

Ring-billed Gulls continue to thrive throughout the region. A tally of 300 at the Ira Road Beaver Pond on Jan. 26 was impressive for the area (TMR). Not to be outdone, Berlin Reservoir hosted 4000+ on Jan. 22 (BDL).

Herring Gulls were common. **Thayer's Gulls** were found in small numbers. One was at Edgewater Park on Dec. 31 (TLP). A first-winter bird was at Fairport Harbor Jan. 1-31 (RH, NB, m.obs.). A second winter bird was in Fairport Harbor in late Feb. (RH, LR). Birds were reported each month at Lakeshore MP (JP). A first-winter **Iceland Gull** was at Eastlake on various dates (KM, NB,

LR). Another first year bird was at HBSP on many dates (EB, RH, m.obs.). An adult was seen off and on in Lorain (m.obs.). Adult and immature **Lesser Black-backed Gulls** continued to be found at Eastlake (up to 4) and Lorain (DJH, KM, TLP, TB, RHL, SW). As many as 3 were seen from Lakeshore MP on Jan. 25-29 (JP). One was in Cleveland on Dec. 14 (RHL, SW). A first-winter bird was at HBSP on Jan. 1 (RH). An adult at Summit Lake on Jan. 6 was certainly our most noteworthy report for this species (RHL, SW). A first-winter **Glaucous Gull** was at Eastlake on Jan.14 (DJH). All ages of this species were seen multiple times at HBSP (RH, m.obs.). **Great Black-backed Gulls** were numerous. The only inland Great Black-backed report was from Summit Lake on Jan. 24 (LR). The only tern report was of a **Common Tern** in Lorain on Dec. 20 and Jan. 2 (JP).

An **Eastern Screech-Owl** were found in 3 roosting spots in the CVNRA (DAC). A red-morph



Eastern Screech-Owl (*Otus asio*)
Mentor, Ohio February 1998 by Ann Missig

SELECTED SPECIES TOTALS FROM LOCAL 1997 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS (CBCs)

	BURTON	CLEVELAND	CUY. FALLS	ELYRIA/LORAIN	LAKEWOOD	MENTOR	WELLINGTON
GREAT BLUE HERON	1	12	32	9	3	24	1
CANADA GOOSE	2348	2558	3078	1038	599	715	1193
AMERICAN BLACK DUCK	30	29	22	7	15	41	0
MALLARD	412	571	1366	448	977	115	583
SCAUP (SP)	1	0	2	3	308	0	20
COMMON GOLDENEYE	0	70	5	0	136	9	0
BUFFLEHEAD	0	20	17	1	126	11	11
BALD EAGLE	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHARP-SHINNED HAWK	5	2	6	1	3	0	3
COOPER'S HAWK	7	6	15	2	2	5	4
RED-SHOULDER HAWK	12	3	4	0	1	11	0
RED-TAILED HAWK	21	19	87	22	20	6	57
AMERICAN KESTREL	5	3	16	24	1	3	69
BONAPARTE'S GULL	0	3000	0	300	3562	374	0
RING-BILLED GULL	6	858	2968	26,934	7862	15,703	7178
HERRING GULL	5	277	42	702	130	1546	0
MOURNING DOVE	210	161	793	332	131	141	375
EASTERN SCREECH-OWL	2	2	8	1	3	5	0
GREAT HORNED OWL	4	3	8	3	1	3	1
BELTED KINGFISHER	1	4	14	3	5	2	2
RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER	35	54	126	19	37	27	18
DOWNY WOODPECKER	61	103	379	48	56	38	44
HAIRY WOODPECKER	21	23	75	7	10	8	13
NORTHERN FLICKER	3	8	53	4	3	4	2
PILEATED WOODPECKER	6	7	11	2	0	8	1
HORNED LARK	100	0	0	20	0	0	7
BLUE JAY	123	345	773	233	115	144	69
AMERICAN CROW	304	1494	1029	177	509	255	294
BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE	345	343	1398	129	152	249	96
TUFTED TITMOUSE	100	182	454	90	106	98	66
RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH	9	8	13	2	6	12	15
WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH	49	88	305	37	56	47	40
BROWN CREEPER	0	17	19	2	8	6	0
CAROLINA WREN	1	5	36	13	7	3	0
GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET	5	20	23	3	23	25	1
EASTERN BLUEBIRD	35	27	21	58	0	29	42
HERMIT THRUSH	0	0	3	2	0	2	0
AMERICAN ROBIN	2	46	428	2	63	37	6
CEDAR WAXWING	51	129	232	125	59	4	0
EUROPEAN STARLING	297	1111	4997	3869	269	1226	2888
YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER	0	1	42	0	5	8	2
AMERICAN TREE SPARROW	456	123	725	142	69	105	116
SONG SPARROW	17	41	202	56	31	18	7
SWAMP SPARROW	1	4	39	4	0	1	0
WHITE-THROATED SPARROW	3	70	180	55	9	1	6
WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW	2	0	18	1	0	0	6
DARK-EYED JUNCO	361	493	1264	435	177	149	138
NORTHERN CARDINAL	231	192	706	151	95	176	120
RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD	22	0	4	28	0	54	0
COMMON GRACKLE	0	2	3	0	1	1	0
BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD	4	6	12	1	0	38	6
PURPLE FINCH	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
HOUSE FINCH	100	103	648	220	105	113	95
COMMON REDPOLL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PINE SISKIN	18	0	2	0	0	0	0
AMERICAN GOLDFINCH	144	219	1002	132	81	103	136
EVENING GROSBEAK	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HOUSE SPARROW	265	604	1874	505	245	296	302
NUMBER OF FIELD OBSERVERS	22	50	136	26	unknown	unknown	23
TOTAL SPECIES	63	67	81	70	66	76	55

bird was at HBSP Feb. (EB, NB, RH, AM). **Barred Owls** were as expected. Four **Red-headed Wood-**

peckers apparently wintered near the Osprey nesting site in Portage Co. (BDL). At least 3 could be found

throughout the season in Lake View Cemetery (DJH). Hannikman and the Hoffmans found one wintering at Sims Park (DJH, RH). On

Dec. 27 one was seen along Clifton Blvd. in Lakewood. This bird was a day too early for the West Side CBC. (DJH). **Northern Flickers** were uncommon. **Pileated Woodpeckers** held their own on CBCs.

The largest flock (350) of **Horned Larks** noted was along Hayes Road on Dec. 12 (VW). The 92 passing over Fairport Harbor on Feb. 22 were right on time (as migrants go) (EB, RH, LR). **Red-breasted Nuthatches** were found at only selected feeders, the one exception being the 4 in the pines at Findley SP. (DJH). **Brown Creepers** were relatively widespread. Two were at Euclid Creek Reservation, and 2 were at Forest Hills [Hill] Park on Dec. 20 (PL).

Carolina Wrens are being found in remarkable numbers. The 6 at the Ira Road Beaver Pond on Jan. 26 was the high (TMR). **Winter Wrens** were well represented on CBCs. **Golden-crowned Kinglets** were relatively numerous and widespread for the species. They were quite common in eastern Geauga Co. (JA). Euclid Creek hosted 3 on Dec. 20 (PL). Two were at the Munroe Falls Bike and Hike Trail on Feb. 6 (GB, JT). Two

were in Valley City on Jan. 2 (FG). One was found in Rocky River MP on Jan. 19 (TLP). Three survived the winter at Lake View Cemetery (DJH). A **Ruby-crowned Kinglet** dawdled in the CVNRA through Dec. (DAC). (January occurrences of Ruby-crowneds are in the Noteworthy Reports section)

Eastern Bluebirds were exceptionally numerous and widespread. Four were at the Richmond Road Airport on Dec. 20 (PP). A total of 10 was at the Ira Road Beaver Pond on Jan. 26 (TMR). At Holden Arboretum, 13 were seen on Feb. 9 (CK). **American Robins** were fewer than expected for such a mild winter. Two **Northern Mockingbirds** were found at Lake View Cemetery on Dec. 20 (DJH). Another was at Gordon Park the same day (DJH). One was in Akron on Dec. 21 (WS, JW, LR). A bird was in Concord Township on Dec. 27 (JP). One was in Mayfield Hts. on Jan. 16 (NB). One was at Wingfoot Lake, Portage Co. on Feb. 23 (LR). **Cedar Waxwings** remained fairly common throughout the period. Thirty were in one tree at Holden on Feb. 9 (CK). **Yellow-rumped Warblers** must have been trying to adjust the season distribution graphs this winter. A tally of 16-20 along the Ira Road Trail in January was an impressive tally (DAC, TMR). LePage found 3 at the Royalview area of the Rocky River MP on Jan. 25. On Feb. 13, 35+ were in an old



Purple Finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*)
Streetsboro, Ohio 1998 by Vernon Weingart

orchard at Lake Rockwell (LR). Another 25 was at Mogadore on Feb. 15 (SMS). Another species benefiting from the effects of El Niño was **Eastern Towhees**. Multiple birds were reported from several sites in Summit Co. The 4 at Cascade MP in Akron on Dec 21 was the high (LR, WS, JW), closely followed by 3 at the Ira Road Trail on Feb. 2-16 (TMR). The latter date certainly verifies the mildness of the winter. **American Tree Sparrows** were abundant. **Field Sparrows** are rarely detected after Christmas Bird Counts. One was along the Ira Road Trail on Jan. 5 (NI). Three visited a feeder in Valley City all winter (FG). A **Fox Sparrow** was a surprise near Peninsula on Dec. 21 (LR, WS, JW). **Swamp Sparrows** were unusually scarce. **White-throated Sparrows** were found in phenomenal numbers. For example, during the Greater Akron Audubon Count on Dec. 21, over 125 were found by one party alone (LR, WS, JW). **White-crowned Sparrows** were in expected totals. **Dark-eyed Juncos** were present in good numbers. A **Lapland Longspur** was at HBSP on Dec. 24 (NB). One was along Hayes Road on Jan. 1 (VW). One passed



Evening Grosbeak (*Coccothraustes vespertinus*)
North Olmstead, Ohio 1998 by Scott Wright

by Avon Lake on Feb. 15 (RHL, SW). **Snow Buntings** were found in small numbers along the lake. Inland, the 100+ in Hambden Township on Dec. 16 was the only flock of note (DB).

Red-winged Blackbirds were as expected. No **Eastern Meadowlarks** were reported. **Brown-headed Cowbirds** were uncommon. **Common Grackles** were returning 'en masse' by mid-Feb. The 60 **Rusty Blackbirds** at Firestone MP on Jan. 2 made for an impressive tally (RHL). On Jan. 2, a single observer reported 6 **Red Crossbills** and 52 **White-winged Crossbills** at Chapin Forest (JP). Although efforts to find these birds again were unfruitful, the veracity of the report was not questioned. A sizeable flock of 75-100 **Common Redpolls** was found in Lorain Co. on Feb.1 (FG). Elsewhere, very few redpolls were noted. A **Pine Siskin** was in Peninsula on Jan. 24 (DAC). **Evening Grosbeaks** were local in their distribution. Four were in Bath on Dec. 1 (NI). One stopped by a feeder in Streetsboro on Dec. 6 (VW). Up to 9 were regular at a North Olmstead Feeder in late Feb (SWr, m.obs.).

RED-THROATED LOON - Two flew by Headlands Beach SP on Dec. 7 (Hannikman, Holt).



RED-NECKED GREBE - A single was reported off Lakeshore MP on Dec. 15 & 21 (Pogacnik).

GREAT EGRET - A bird lingered along the Grand River in Fairport

Harbor until Dec. 10. This established a new late date for the species (Dunn, Rosche).

GREATER WHITE-FRONTED

GOOSE - Two were reported from Lakeshore MP on Feb.27 (Pogacnik).

MERLIN - At least one bird was at the usual Bath sight all winter (Chasar, Rosche, m.obs.). An adult male was at North Chagrin on Dec. 2 (Metcalf). A female was at Nathan Hale Park on Jan. 9 (Harlan). One was at Lower Shaker Lake on Feb. 22 (Heflich vide Peskin).

PEREGRINE FALCON - A bird was perched on the Burke Airport runway on Dec. 14 (Hoffman). A bird was seen over St. Ignatius High School on Dec 18. (Barber). Two were together on the Hilliard Bridge in Rocky River on Dec. 27 (Barber). One was at Winton Place on Dec. 28 & Jan. 11 (Finkelstein, Lozano, Harlan, Wagner).

DUNLIN - "While we had seen Dunlin into Jan. previously, the birds at Lorain are the first we have ever seen actually over-winter: Our dates were Dec. 21 & 27 (4); Jan. 8 (5); Feb. 26, 4. All observations were of birds feeding on the mudflat in the impoundment." (Hoffman, Bartlett, m.obs.).

POMARINE JAEGER - An adult and a second winter bird snuck their noses under the final curtain of the season at Fairport on Feb 28 (Barber, Hannikman, Rosche).

LITTLE GULL - Adults were noted at Headlands Beach SP on Dec. 13



(Bacik, Barber, Hannikman) and on Jan. 18 (Hannikman). An adult was feeding along the pier at the Lorain impoundment on Jan. 6, & 8 (LePage, Hoffman). An adult was at the Gordon Park Boat Ramp on Feb. 28 (Finkelstein, Lozano).

CALIFORNIA GULL - An adult was documented thoroughly at Lorain on Dec. 20 (Pogacnik).

BLACK-LEGGED KITTIWAKE - One was reported off Lakeshore MP on Dec. 7 (Pogacnik).

SHORT-EARED OWL - The Fjeldstads saw one in Middlefield on Feb. 3.

NORTHERN SAW-WHET OWL - A single bird remained at the Seiberling Naturealm through Dec. 26 (Stover, m.obs.). One was at Nimisila Park on Jan. 2 (Harlan, Wagner). A single was reported from Lakeshore MP on Feb. 23 & 27 (Pogacnik).

NORTHERN SHRIKE - The only verified sighting of this species was seen along Rapids Road during the last half of Jan. (vide Best, Holt, m.obs.). A bird was re-

ported by a single observer in East-lake on Jan. 11 (Pogacnik).

WHITE-EYED VIREO - An adult was found by Sterling and Marian Saxe at River Edge Park in Kent on Feb. 7 & 9. Harlan and Rosche saw there on Feb 10. Garnet Byrne saw it there on Feb. 11.

RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET - A single bird lingered along the Ira Road Beaver Pond trail through From January into early February (Reiker, Brumfield). Another was at Cascade Metropark on Jan. 6 (Harlan).

HERMIT THRUSH - One was in the CVNRA on on January 15 (Chasar). One was at Firestone Metropark on Jan. 2 (Harlan).

AMERICAN PIPIT - Two in Lorain on Jan.3 added to our meager winter records for this species. (Harlan, Wagner).

PINE WARBLER - A bird was at Lakeshore MP on Jan. 29-Feb. 1 (Pogacnik). One was seen in the CVNRA on Feb 22 (Reiker).

CHIPPING SPARROW - One was sighted at a feeder in Sagamore Hills through Jan. 31 (Chasar). One was at Glenridge Cemetery in Akron Dec. 31-Jan. 2 (Harlan). One was documented thoroughly on the Burton CBC on Jan. 1 (Metcalf).

FIELD NOTES

A February White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*)

by Sterling Saxe

On Friday, February 7, my wife Marian and I were walking downstream (north to south) on the Riveredge Park walk, adjacent to the parking lot rear of the Law Office building on the southeast corner of Main and River streets In Kent. Approximately 30



White-eyed Vireo
Kent, Ohio - February 10, 1998
by Larry Rosche

yards south of the steps from the parking lot to the Park walk, a bird flew from right to left across the walk 20-25 feet in front of us and about 12' above the trail.

We both put our binoculars on the bird and immediately noticed the yellow on both sides of the bird and the gray head from the rear. The bird picked at a berry and then flew back across the walk down over the bank into the tangle of limbs, stalks and debris. It was difficult to get a good, clear view; but as It moved in and out of the cover we could see the gray head and nape, dark yellow-green upper back, yellow flanks and breast with white throat and then finally a



White-eyed Vireo
Kent, Ohio - February 10, 1998
by Larry Rosche

clear view of the dingy yellow spectacles with dark eyes. I thought it was a yellow-throated vireo; but after looking at the Audubon Society Master Guide to Birding, I identified it as an immature White-eyed Vireo because of its dark eyes.

After hearing others could not find the bird on Saturday and Sunday, we returned to the same spot Monday, February 9 at 10:15 am. After seeing some movement in the underbrush, a small bird flew up and landed on a tree limb at eye level on the river bank very close and in the sun light. With this excellent view the white iris of the eye was unmistakable. It was an adult White-eyed Vireo.

Some Notes on Local Raptors



by Jim Heflich

From February 22, 1998: Standing at the east end of Lower Shaker Lake observing a small mixed flock of puddle ducks and Canada Geese and a lone Herring Gull toying with a large Oriental Carp (the famed Shaker Lakes Goldfish), my wife Patty, Perry Peskin and myself were startled when all the birds suddenly flew off in great panic in all directions

Seconds later, an adult Red-tailed Hawk landed in the shallow water,



White-eyed Vireo
Kent, Ohio - February 10, 1998
by Larry Rosche

seized the carp in its talons! and flew to a nearby tree. The hawk was hard to see, its brown and rust coloring blending perfectly into the bare branches, but the bright orange carp grasped in its talons gave away its location like a beacon. Several minutes later the Red-tailed Hawk flew directly overhead on its way to a more distant perch. Unlike Ospreys and Bald Eagles it wasn't genetically programmed to carry the fish aerodynamically in its talons, but rather held it broadside. We have never seen a fish-eating Red-tailed Hawk before.

From 1/31/98: Patty was in University Hospitals for a few days at the end of January, and I had lots of time to bird out the window while she slept. The first day in her room, I saw a Peregrine Falcon briefly atop the CWRU Bio-Medical Research Building where falcons have been reported (even before the Christmas Bird Count). The next day, armed with binoculars, I sat in a bedside chair waiting for a glimpse of the falcons. By mid-morning none had appeared, when I suddenly noticed large tufts of gray and white feathers wafting down past our fourth floor window. The feathers continued with some regularity - obviously one of the Peregrine Falcons was somewhere above, eating a Rock Dove. Leaving the hospital briefly, I drove down the road leading to UH's emergency room, which directly faced Patty's building. There on the edge of the eighth floor roof - directly above patty's fourth floor window - was the female peregrine energetically tearing into the pigeon. Later that day, we heard both falcons through the sealed window, and looking out saw the male (much smaller), carrying a bloody red portion of the carcass, zoom around the hospital campus, chased by the

female. From our very close vantage point, they looked like two gray fighter planes zooming through the sky. For the three days we spent at the hospital, one or more of the Peregrine Falcons was nearly always in sight. Binoculars, not flowers or candy, were the perfect gift to Patty during her speedy recovery from surgery.

American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*) Hangouts

by Dwight & Ann Chasar

In the 1996 fall issue (Vol 92, No. 4) of the Cleveland Bird Calendar, the editor expressed dismay over the "awful state of affairs in my neck of the woods" of the American Kestrel and regretted not keeping better records on this bird. In the next issue (Vol 93, No. 1) of the CBC, contributors responded with their sightings of this bird, and indeed, the editor had to conclude that fewer than 50 birds wintered in the entire seven county region. This does not bode well for this "roadside warrior."

Computerizing our local bird sightings now makes searching our records for particular species of birds readily available. Our sightings of American Kestrel reveal five areas in Summit and southern Cuyahoga Counties where we have reliably found wintering (November thru March) American Kestrels over the past few years.

The first of these locations is in the CVNRA in the Jaite area. Kestrels nest in this area, typically near Lock 33. The wintering male ranges from Columbia Road at Riverview north past the marsh at the Jaite HQ at Vaughn and east to the

Stanford Youth Hostel. A second in the CVNRA can be found around Pleasant Valley Road between Riverview and Canal Roads, north to Tinkers Creek Road. Look for this bird on the high tension wires just north of Pleasant Valley. This is our January 1st bird. Since these two areas are protected from development, these two birds may have a more optimistic future.

Our most local bird can be found along Route 8 through Macedonia, Northfield Village, Walton Hills areas. This wintering bird ranges as far south as Twinsburg Road and as far north as Forbes Road at Route 271. There are still a few vacant shrubby/grassy lots in this corridor, along with the side and medial strips of the highway, which can be used for hunting. How long the vacant lots will last depends upon the "need" for more shopping centers. The bird can often be seen across from KMart at routes 8 and 82.

Our fourth kestrel falls within the area we cover for the Cuyahoga Falls Christmas Bird Count. This bird winters at the end of Seasons Road in the Stow/Hudson area in Summit Co. This area is somewhat of an industrial park with considerable open scrubby area for people's discards and for kestrel prey. It looks like this area is going to change soon, as signs for commercial or industrial development have gone up and clean-up is occurring. This bird will soon have to find other digs.

Our most recent find for wintering kestrel may already be on someone's list for the Cuyahoga Falls CBC. This area is at the end of West Emmerling Road in South Akron, just off South

Main. There appears to be an abandoned field with a few trees between the Firestone Research building and the BF Goodrich Chemical plant at the end of Emmerling. This area has remained undeveloped for over 20 years, and maybe it will remain so.

So there's our five of the fewer than 50 wintering kestrels. We will appreciate and keep track of them for as long as we can.

*Editor's Note: The following article is excerpted from a lengthy report on CVNRA by the author.

Impacts of White-tailed Deer on Forest Understory Birds in the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area and Surrounding Public Lands

by Dr. Lisa J. Petit

Introduction

In the last three decades, numerous species of small landbirds have suffered dramatic population declines of up to 3-5% per year, leading to estimated losses of more than 50% of some populations during that timespan (Robbins *et al.* 1986, 1989a). Among the species exhibiting the most severe declines are birds that migrate between breeding areas in the United States and Canada and wintering areas in Latin America and the Caribbean (Neotropical migratory birds); particularly those that occupy forest or grassland habitats (Robbins *et al.* 1989a, 1993; Peterjohn *et al.* 1995). Causes for these declines are difficult to pinpoint and undoubtedly vary among species (Robbins *et al.* 1993; Peterjohn *et al.* 1995; James and McCulloch, 1995). However, an ever-increasing body of literature

indicates that habitat loss and degradation throughout the ranges of these species are primary factors influencing observed declines (Robbins *et al.* 1989a; Askins *et al.* 1990; Hagan and Johnston 1992; Finch and Stangel 1993; Robinson *et al.* 1995; Martin and Finch 1996).

Birds are believed to respond to habitat characteristics at multiple spatial scales when assessing habitat suitability (Hutto 1985). Size of a forest tract is an important feature in eliciting a settlement response by breeding birds, and many species exhibit a sensitivity to forest areas (Lynch and Whigham 1984; Robbins *et al.* 1989b), such that they will not occur in patches of forest below some minimum size. Characteristics of the surrounding landscape also can influence the quality of breeding areas (Robbins *et al.* 1989b; Freemark *et al.* 1995; Robinson *et al.* 1995). However, internal vegetative features of a habitat also are critical to the suitability of that habitat for birds (Lynch and Whigham 1984; Pelt *et al.* 1988; Martin 1992), and many studies have indicated that both the amount and distribution of foliage within a habitat are positively correlated with bird abundance and diversity (MacArthur and MacArthur 1961; Mills *et al.* 1991). Thus, both size and internal foliage structure of forest are critical features in determining the suitability of forest habitats for birds.

In addition to the increasing fragmentation of existing forests throughout most of United States (Robinson *et al.* 1995; Askins 1995), a multitude of factors lead to the degradation of internal features of those remaining forests. Impacts to forest understory vegetation caused by high popula-

tions of white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) have been well-documented throughout the eastern U.S (Stoekeler *et al.* 1957; Hough 1965; Alverson *et al.* 1988; Tilghman 1989; Miller *et al.* 1992). Deer densities over 14/km² can completely halt seeding regeneration (Stoekeler *et al.* 1957), and overbrowsing by deer can cause long-term changes in plant diversity and structural characteristics of forests (Freklich and Lorimer 1985; deCalesta 1997).

Several studies have examined directly the relationship between deer populations and forest songbird populations (Casey and Hein 1983; DeGraaf *et al.* 1991; deCalesta 1994; summarized in McShea and Rappole 1997), and all have documented a negative relationship between deer densities and abundances of some bird species. In addition, McShea and Rappole (1992) and Leimgruber *et al.* (1994) suggested deer populations affected bird habitat quality and the success of artificial nests. However, no studies have examined the relationships between deer densities and breeding success of birds using real nests....

Methods....

During each point count, observers also recorded numbers of individual deer seen to obtain an estimate of relative abundance of deer on each site. Similar methods of estimating deer abundance have been used in other studies (Lancia *et al.* 1994). Because deer occupy small home ranges during summer, tend to move into woodlands during the day, maintain similar activity levels throughout the day (Marchinton and Hirth 1984), and are relatively easy to detect visu-

ally, the number of detections during point counts should be a valid index to relative abundance. Though these estimates cannot be used as direct measures of deer density at a larger spatial scale, they represent another measure of deer abundance on the exact sites and at the same time as bird populations were being estimated.

Bird and deer abundance data were analyzed, using nested analysis of variance (ANOVA; PROC GLM, SAS Institute 1996), with visits used as subsamples within each replicate site, within each deer density treatment. Thus, all measures of abundance are represented as mean number of individuals detected per site per visit. Only those birds detected within 50 m were used in statistical analyses. Vegetation characteristics were measured within seven 5-m-radius circular plots established in a systematic arrangement within each point count circle....
Vegetation characteristics (mean/site) were compared between high and low deer density areas using *t*-tests.

Observers searched for nests of all species to determine fledging success of nests on all study sites. Once located, each nest was visited every 3-5 days until either the nest failed or the young fledged. A nest was considered successful if at least one host young fledged. Contents of nests at heights up to 6 m were determined with the aid of a mirror placed at the end of an extension pole. For nests higher than 6 m, success was determined through observation of parental behavior of adults. Clutch size, brood size, number fledged, parasitism by cowbirds and fate of the nest were recorded for each nest when possible. Observers attempted

to minimize any potential effect of visitation on nesting success, for example by approaching nests from different directions, staying at the nest <1 min, and continuing past the nest after checking contents rather than turning back (Martin and Guepel 1993)....

Bird species richness and abundance

In this study, the number of bird species did not differ significantly between sites with high and low deer densities, and the majority of species were found in both high and low deer sites. Thus, deer densities on these sites apparently have not caused the local extirpation of individual bird species. Yet, though the species were still present on high deer sites, their numbers were reduced by up to 80%, and the reductions in abundances of species that nest and forage below 3 m were most severe. Clearly, if 50-80% of the understory is eliminated, birds that depend upon under-story foliage are unable to find suitable nesting and foraging sites and simply do not occur in those areas.

Results of the present study corroborate results of several other studies in the northeastern United States that have examined impacts of high deer density on forest bird populations. DeCalesta (1994) found that canopy and ground-nesting bird species in Pennsylvania were not adversely affected by deer densities up to approximately 8/km² (20/sq mi), but abundances of shrub-nesting and sub-canopy species were reduced by 45%, and some of these species disappeared entirely from study areas with deer densities over 14/km² (38/sq mi). In Massachusetts, DeGraaf et al. (1991) found that deer densities above 12/km² (30/sq mi)

coincided with an 80-90% reduction in shrub nesting species, such as Eastern Towhees....

Impacts of deer on bird populations

Study sites in this research were selected to be similar in most respects, except for the densities of white-tailed deer. Certainly, there is some variation among replicate sites within treatments that may influence some bird populations independent of deer density. However, data from this study reveal significant differences in understory vegetation structure and also in bird abundances on low and high deer density sites. The apparent impacts of deer browse on vegetation have a significant negative effect on the birds that use the understory for nesting and foraging, such that abundances are lowered by 50-80%.

Most of the bird species examined in this study depend upon large contiguous forests for successful reproduction and survival. The forests within CVNRA, the Cleveland Metroparks, and the Metroparks, serving Summit County represent some of the largest continuous and connected forest habitats in northeastern Ohio and therefore provide much of the last remaining habitat for forest songbirds in the region. The internal degradation of forests when deer densities are high may reduce habitat quality to such an extent as to render those forests unsuitable for some bird populations that should occur there.... In the future, resource managers may be able to use vertical foliage density measures in determining at what density deer populations will begin to impact understory bird populations....



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NOTICE: All reports to The Cleveland Bird Calendar are archived in the The Cleveland Museum of Natural History.

RARE BIRD HOTLINE: (216) 526-2473 (BIRD) The hotline is sponsored by the Kirtland Bird Club. In cases of extreme rarities, (i.e. Western Grebe, Mew Gull, Varied Thrush, Harris Sparrow, etc.), please contact the editors as soon as possible.

INVITATION: The Kirtland Bird Club meets the first Wednesday of the month, except July and August, at 7:45 P.M. in The Cleveland Museum of Natural History.

FIELD STUDY: On the first Sunday of each month a census is conducted at Headlands Beach State Park. The purpose is to study the long term occurrence patterns of migrant and resident birds of the Grand River and Fairport Harbor section of the region. For more information call Larry Rosche at (330) 678-9408 or Ray Hannikman at (216) 261-9552.

INQUIRIES REGARDING SUBSCRIPTION to The Cleveland Bird Calendar should be addressed to Joan M. Palmer, The Cleveland Museum of Natural History, 1 Wade Oval, University Circle, Cleveland, Ohio 44106. The annual subscription rate is \$7.50.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS: Contact Shannon Spyker at The Cleveland Museum of Natural History, (216) 231-4600 ext. 309

FIELD REPORTS, ARTWORK, PAPERS, AND PHOTOGRAPHS should be sent to Larry Rosche, 7473 Sylvan Drive, Kent, Ohio 44240.
e-mail: lorofs@aol.com



CLEVELAND REGION BIRD CHECKLIST

Red-throated Loon
Pacific Loon
Common Loon
Pied-billed Grebe
Horned Grebe
Red-necked Grebe
Eared Grebe
Western Grebe
Northern Gannet
American White Pelican
Brown Pelican
Double-crested Cormorant
American Bittern
Least Bittern
Great Blue Heron
Great Egret
Snowy Egret
Little Blue Heron
Tricolored Heron
Cattle Egret
Green Heron
Black-crowned NH
Yellow-crowned NH
White Ibis
Glossy Ibis
White-faced Ibis
Wood Stork
Black Vulture
Turkey Vulture
Fulvous Whistling Duck
G. White-fronted Goose
Snow Goose
Ross's Goose
Brant
Canada Goose
Mute Swan
Trumpeter Swan
Tundra Swan
Wood Duck
Gadwall
Eurasian Wigeon
American Wigeon
American Black Duck
Mallard
Blue-winged Teal
Northern Shoveler
Northern Pintail
Green-winged Teal
Canvasback
Redhead
Ring-necked Duck
Tufted Duck
Greater Scaup
Lesser Scaup
King Eider
Common Eider
Harlequin Duck
Surf Scoter
White-winged Scoter
Black Scoter
Oldsquaw
Bufflehead
Common Goldeneye
Barrow's Goldeneye
Hooded Merganser
Red-breasted Merganser
Common Merganser
Ruddy Duck
Osprey

Swallow-tailed Kite
Bald Eagle
Northern Harrier
Sharp-shinned Hawk
Cooper's Hawk
Northern Goshawk
Red-shouldered Hawk
Broad-winged Hawk
Red-tailed Hawk
Rough-legged Hawk
Golden Eagle
American Kestrel
Merlin
Peregrine Falcon
Gyr Falcon
Ring-necked Pheasant
Ruffed Grouse
Wild Turkey
Northern Bobwhite
Yellow Rail
Black Rail
King Rail
Virginia Rail
Sora
Purple Gallinule
Common Moorhen
American Coot
American Golden Plover
Snowy Plover
Semipalmated Plover
Piping Plover
Killdeer
American Avocet
Greater Yellowlegs
Lesser Yellowlegs
Solitary Sandpiper
Willet
Spotted Sandpiper
Upland Sandpiper
Eskimo Curlew
Whimbrel
Long-billed Curlew
Hudsonian Godwit
Marbled Godwit
Ruddy Turnstone
Red Knot
Sanderling
Semipalmated Sandpiper
Western Sandpiper
Least Sandpiper
White-rumped Sandpiper
Baird's Sandpiper
Pectoral Sandpiper
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
Purple Sandpiper
Dunlin
Curlew Sandpiper
Sant Sandpiper
Buff-breasted Sandpiper
Ruff
Short-billed Dowitcher
Long-billed Dowitcher
Common Snipe
Eurasian Woodcock
American Woodcock
Wilson's Phalarope
Red-necked Phalarope
Red Phalarope
Pomarine Skuas
Parasitic Jaeger
Long-tailed Jaeger

Laughing Gull
Franklin's Gull
Little Gull
Black-headed Gull
Bonaparte's Gull
Heermann's Gull
Mew Gull
Ring-billed Gull
California Gull
Herring Gull
Thayer's Gull
Iceland Gull
Lesser Black-backed Gull
Glaucous Gull
Great Black-backed Gull
Black-legged Kittiwake
Sabine's Gull
Ivory Gull
Caspian Tern
Royal Tern
Common Tern
Forster's Tern
Least Tern
Black Tern
Thick-billed Murre
Black Guillemot
Rock Dove
Mourning Dove
Pouter Pigeon
Carolina Parakeet
Black-billed Cuckoo
Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Smooth-billed Ani
Barn Owl
Eastern Screech-Owl
Great Horned Owl
Snowy Owl
Northern Hawk Owl
Barred Owl
Long-eared Owl
Short-eared Owl
Boreal Owl
Whip-poor-will
Chimney Swift
Ruby-throated Hummingbird
Rufous Hummingbird
Belted Kingfisher
Red-headed Woodpecker
Red-bellied Woodpecker
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Downy Woodpecker
Hairy Woodpecker
Black-backed Woodpecker
Northern Flicker
Pileated Woodpecker
Olive-sided Flycatcher
Eastern Wood Pewee
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
Acadian Flycatcher
Alder Flycatcher
Willow Flycatcher
Least Flycatcher
Eastern Phoebe
Great Crested Flycatcher
Western Kingbird
Eastern Kingbird
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher
Northern Shrike
Loggerhead Shrike
European Starling
White-eyed Vireo
Bell's Vireo

Blue-headed Vireo
Yellow-throated Vireo
Warbling Vireo
Philadelphia Vireo
Red-eyed Vireo
Blue Jay
American Crow
Horned Lark
Purple Martin
Tree Swallow
N. Rough-winged Swallow
Bank Swallow
Barn Swallow
Cliff Swallow
Carolina Chickadee
Black-capped Chickadee
Boreal Chickadee
Tufted Titmouse
Red-breasted Nuthatch
White-breasted Nuthatch
Brown Creeper
Rock Wren
Carolina Wren
Bewick's Wren
House Wren
Winter Wren
Sedge Wren
Marsh Wren
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
Golden-crowned Kinglet
Ruby-crowned Kinglet
Eastern Bluebird
Townsend's Solitaire
Veery
Gray-cheeked Thrush
Swainson's Thrush
Hermit Thrush
Wood Thrush
American Robin
Varied Thrush
Gray Catbird
Northern Mockingbird
Crown Thrasher
Nighthawk (sp.)
American Pipit
Sprague's Pipit
Bohemian Waxwing
Cedar Waxwing
Blue-winged Warbler
Golden-winged Warbler
Tennessee Warbler
Orange-crowned Warbler
Nashville Warbler
Northern Parula
Yellow Warbler
Chestnut-sided Warbler
Magnolia Warbler
Cape May Warbler
Black-throated Blue Warbler
Yellow-rumped Warbler
Black-throated Gray Warb.
Black-throated Green Warb.
Blackburnian Warbler
Yellow-throated Warbler
Pine Warbler
Kirtland's Warbler
Prairie Warbler
Bay-breasted Warbler
Blackpoll Warbler
Cerulean Warbler
Black-and-white Warbler
American Redstart
Prothonotary Warbler
American Redstart
Prothonotary Warbler
Worm-eating Warbler

Swainson's Warbler
Ovenbird
Northern Waterthrush
Louisiana Waterthrush
Kentucky Warbler
Connecticut Warbler
Mourning Warbler
Common Yellowthroat
Hooded Warbler
Wilson's Warbler
Canada Warbler
Painted Redstart
Yellow-breasted Chat
Summer Tanager
Scarlet Tanager
Western Tanager
Green-backed Towhee
Eastern Towhee
Spotted Towhee
Bachman's Sparrow
American Tree Sparrow
Chipping Sparrow
Clay-colored Sparrow
Field Sparrow
Vesper Sparrow
Lark Sparrow
Black-throated Sparrow
Lark Bunting
Savannah Sparrow
Grasshopper Sparrow
Henslow's Sparrow
LeConte's Sparrow
Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow
Fox Sparrow
Song Sparrow
Lincoln's Sparrow
Swamp Sparrow
White-throated Sparrow
Harris's Sparrow
White-crowned Sparrow
Dark-eyed Junco
Lapland Longspur
Smith's Longspur
Snow Bunting
Northern Cardinal
Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Black-headed Grosbeak
Blue Grosbeak
Indigo Bunting
Dickcissel
Bobolink
Red-winged Blackbird
Eastern Meadowlark
Western Meadowlark
Yellow-headed Blackbird
Rusty Blackbird
Brewer's Blackbird
Common Grackle
Brown-headed Cowbird
Orchard Oriole
Baltimore Oriole
Bullock's Oriole
Brambling
Pine Grosbeak
Purple Finch
House Finch
Red Crossbill
White-winged Crossbill
Common Redpoll
Hoary Redpoll
Pine Siskin
American Goldfinch
Evening Grosbeak
House Sparrow

LAKE ERIE

LAKE

GEAUGA

CUYAHOGA

LORAIN

PORTAGE

MEDINA

SUMMIT