

THE CLEVELAND

BIRD CALENDAR



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June, July, August 2002
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Founded in 1905 by Francis H. Herrick of The Western Reserve University, *The Cleveland Bird Calendar* was and is published jointly by the Kirtland Bird Club and The Cleveland Museum of Natural History. 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. Readers of the *Calendar* are encouraged to make every effort to identify and help in the preservation of sensitive habitats that harbor beleaguered bird species. Migrant stopover points, grasslands and wetlands are dwindling at an alarming rate; and *The Cleveland Bird Calendar* cannot overlook the importance of such lands and their influence on our local avifauna.

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

The Cleveland Bird Calendar is published quarterly, and all reports are archived in The Cleveland Museum of Natural History.

Due dates for seasonal field reports are as follows:

March 10 - Winter Season

June 10 - Spring Season

September 10 - Summer Season

December 10 - Autumn Season

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by Jennifer Brumfield, 2000

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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's 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.

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Volume 98 Number 3

The Cleveland Bird Calendar

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SUMMER 2002

by Dwight W. Chasar

June: Temperatures averaged 70.4°, 2.9° above normal. The high was 93° on the 25th and the low was 49° on the 7th. Lake Erie was 55° on June 1st and rose to 70° by the 30th. Rain occurred on 10 days and totaled only .92 in., 2.97 in. below normal. The most rain in a 24 hr. period was .30 in. on the 11-12th. Sunshine prevailed 70% of the time possible.

July: Temperatures averaged 75.5°, 3.6° above normal. The high was 95° on the 1st and the low was 52° on the 12th. Sunshine was available 77 % of the time possi-

ble. Rain occurred over 7 days, totaling 2.87 in., .65 in. below normal. The most rain in a 24 hr. period fell on the 28-29th and amounted to 1.19 in. Lake Erie water temperature rose to 75° by the end of the month.

August: Temperatures averaged 73.6°, 3.4° above normal. The high was 95° on the 13th and the low was 52° on the 9th. Sunshine occurred 75% of the time possible. Rain fell on 9 days, totaling 2.01 in., 1.68 in. below normal. The most in a 24 hr. period was .89 in. on the 14-15th. Lake Erie waters fell to 74° by the end of the month. □



Solitary Sandpiper Rocky River MP
by Renee Boronka®

Comment on the Season

The big news this summer was the spread of West Nile Virus in to the region. In Portage County, I have not seen any decline in corvids, but biologist Bob Segedi lamented that nearly all the American Crows on of Cleveland's West Side had succumbed to the virus. Data is insufficient to declare a long-term effect on local bird populations. Readers are encouraged to keep notes on crow and jay distributions in the near future. Also, I encourage all readers to help in educating the public on the precautions to take in avoiding West Nile.

Our diligent field reporters are once again commended for their coverage of the most important part of birding--nesting reports. Summering birds were well covered by local surveys. Several tables are included to help readers compare this years numbers to previous years'. Many thanks to compilers and breeding bird monitors for their diligent field work. Special thanks to those who organize survey groups in the CVNP. While much of the data does not get published, the constant monitoring of one of he region's finest birding areas is deeply appreciated. It would be great to get other small groups involved in breeding bird work in the various Metroparks in Geauga, Lorain, Medina and Portage Counties. For the listers, a tantalizing report of a bird not known from the region was received from Jen Brumfield. "I saw a Eurasian Collared Dove in North Hill, Akron, on the 13th of June. Bad views of the bird flying by, but I literally got goose bumps because it surprised the heck out of me. Really there is no point in writing it up for you because I have a lack of cold hard evidence. The bird was flying by and granted it was NOT a great look." It seems just a matter of time before we can verify this species.

Good birding!

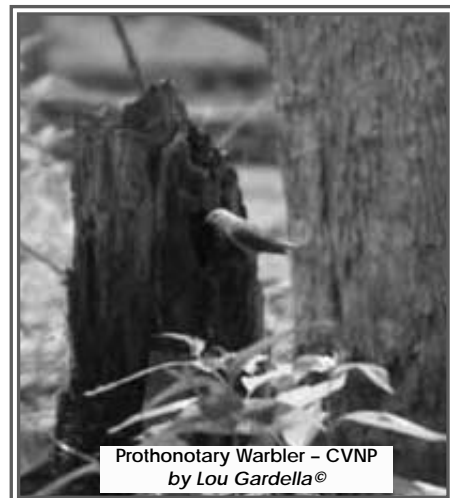


The first fall **Pied-billed Grebes** were spotted at Shaker Lakes on Aug. 19 (LD). An adult with 5 young was seen at Mill Stream Run on Aug. 25 (GL). A bird was at Sandy Ridge in June (PP, m.obs.). As many as 20 **Double-crested Cormorants** summered near the mouth of the Grand River. Inland, as many as 15 could be found at Lake Rockwell on any given day. A rare sighting was made in Kirtland on Aug. 16 (CK).

Nesting **Great Blue Herons** continue to flourish. **Great Egrets** could be found most of the summer at LaDue Reservoir (LR). Two were at Baldwin Lake on June 30, (PL, BF, TLP). As many as 3 were at Mill Stream Run in Aug. (GL). **Green Herons** fared well. Up to 5 could be

found at Shaker Lakes in late August (LD). The Ira Road trail (CVNP) survey group found 10 on Aug. 26 (TMR). As many as 9 **Black-crowned Night-Herons** lurked the shorelines at Shaker Lakes most of the summer (LD). One was at HBSP on June 4 (RH). A bird was noted at Mill Stream Run on Aug 2 (SZ). One flew by Russell Park on Aug. 8 (DB). Five were at Dike 14 on Aug. 11 (SZ). **Mute Swans** were breeding and becoming fairly numerous on many of the Summit and Portage County lakes. **Wood Ducks** were quite successful locally. A male **Blue-winged Teal** was at Mill Stream Run on July 8-11 (GL, SZ). The only indication of probable nesting of Blue-winged Teals came from Geauga Co. at the Bartholomew Road ponds in June and July (LR). An out-of-season drake **Green-winged Teal** was viewed at Kendall Lake on July 5 (GL, SZ). It has been many years since this

species last nested in Summit Co. A drake **Ring-necked Duck** lingered at a Portage County gravel pit in July (LR, HVS). **Hooded Mergansers** nested widely and in expected numbers. A bird at HBSP on June 30 was unusual (RH). No reports of lingering **Red-breasted Mergansers** were received. **Ruddy Ducks** lingered at HBSP through June 8 (RH). No reports of nesting were received.



Prothonotary Warbler - CVNP
by Lou Gardella©

An **Osprey** was at LaDue on July 30 (SZ) and again in mid-Aug. (BFa). One was over Station Road on June 10 (PL, BF). As a result of hacking in the Portage Lakes Parks and the pairs at Lake Hodgson and Berlin Reservoir, summer Osprey reports are now expected. This editor is not privy to all of the success reports of local nesting **Bald Eagles**. I do know that they nested near Sandy Ridge (*fide* PL). The Lake Rockwell nest produced at least two young (CG) and the Snow Lake nest blew down (BFa). A female **Northern Harrier** was seen at Punderson Lake on Aug. 23 (BFa). An adult **Sharp-shinned Hawk** was seen in Norton on June 16 (RHa, SW). One coursed the Lorain impoundment on June 24 (TLP). An immature was seen perched in a tree in Wadsworth on July 17 (RHa, SW). A juvenile was at Shaker Lakes on Aug. 6 (GL). An adult was seen at South Chagrin on Aug. 8 (KM). Garnet Byrne wrote, "This past summer we have had 3 immature **Cooper's Hawks**, playfully jumping on the piles of pine needles in my neighbor's yard and running through sprinklers like playful children. It has been exciting to watch them grow up and eventually fly off to seek their fortune." A **Red-shouldered Hawk** died on route to Lake Metroparks Rehab Center in late Aug. West Nile Virus was the suspected culprit (DB). **Broad-winged Hawks** nested in small numbers. Nests were located at Brandywine Falls and Brecksville MP (DAC). At least two other pair tried to nest in Geauga Co. (DB). The region is certainly not in the epicenter of Broad-winged Hawk migration so the immature at Dike 14 on Aug. 31 was noteworthy (SZ). **Red-tailed Hawk** and **American Kestrel** numbers are reflected in tables.

Wild Turkeys are thriving. Ira Road trail (CVNP) survey group found 9, including 7 poults on June 29 (TMR). Stable breeding populations of **Northern Bobwhites** and **Ring-necked Pheasants** are, for all intents and purposes, gone. A bobwhite roaming the streets of Hudson June 16 provided an amusing report (DAC). **Soras** received little mention. A **Virginia Rail** was seen in Munson Township on Jul 23 (KM). It was a banner year at Sandy Ridge (CGr). The only reports of **Common Moorhens** were from Sandy Ridge (m.obs.). **American Coots** nested in Summit Co. (DAC, DV). At least 4 adults and 10 chicks were observed at Sandy Ridge MP on June 1 (PP). One was observed at Herrick Fen on Aug. 4 (DAC).

The only **Black-bellied Plover** was at HBSP on Aug. 24 (RH). **Semipalmated Plovers** were in expected numbers at LaDue and West Branch SP. Wherever ample mud was available, **Yellowlegs** numbers were as expected. The 6 **Lessers** at LaDue on Aug. 20 was typical (TLP, EE). **Solitary Sandpipers** were widespread and fairly numerous. Nesting **Spotted Sandpipers** fared well. Remarkably, no report of **Ruddy Turnstones** was received. **Sanderlings** were reported only from HBSP (RH). A **Semipalmated**



Juvenile Louisiana Waterthrushes--CVNP
by Lou Gardella©

Sandpiper was seen at Mill Stream Run on Aug. 5 (GL). **Least Sandpipers** were numerous at West Branch Reservoir in August. The high tally for Ladue was 20 on Aug. 20 (TLP, EE). On Aug. 20, 4 **Pectoral Sandpipers** were counted at LaDue (TLP, EE). On Aug. 25, 3 were at West Branch SP (FCD). Two **Short-billed Dowitchers** were also noted there. An early migrant dowitcher was at Mill Stream Run MP on July 8 (GL). A **Wilson's Snipe** was a surprise at Corning Lake on Aug. 12 (LR). Three **American Woodcocks** were flushed at Koelliker Fen on July 16. One was seen on the Rocky River Nature Center survey July 13 (BD).

Bonaparte's Gulls were slow to arrive. Immature **Great Black-**

Pine Warblers and Red-breasted Nuthatches

Russ Young and I did a survey of Headwaters Park for the Geauga Park District to find out the possibility of nesting Pine Warblers and Red-breasted Nuthatches. We made several visits during June; the last one was on July 7. We surveyed both sides of the lake and found five singing Pine Warblers and two Red-breasted Nuthatches along the east side. We stopped at any place that looked like suitable habitat and played the birds' songs. At the northern gate near Route 322, we found a pair and the male had food in his mouth. The other four warblers were males, as were the nuthatches. One of the Pine Warblers landed on our car about a yard from the player.

Andy Fondrk

backed Gulls lounged at favored Lake Erie sites most of the summer. A **Common Terns** was at HBSP on June 15 (RH). The only report of a **Forster's Tern** was from HBSP on Aug. 24 (RH).

A **Black-billed Cuckoo** was seen along the Marsh Rim Trail at Mentor Lagoons on July 6 (RH). The Ira Road trail survey group found two on July 12 (TMR). One was sighted at Dike 14 on July 14 (SZ). Another was at Bacon Woods the same day (TLP). **Yellow-billed Cuckoos** continue to outpace Black-billed on local nesting surveys. Yellow-billed was seen and heard at Harper Ridge picnic area at South Chagrin MP on June 30 (FCD). One was in Kirtland on June 9 (CK). West Creek Preserve hosted one on Aug. 1 (GL). The Lock 33 trail (CVNP) survey group found a bird on Aug. 1 (MRe). **Eastern Screech-Owls** and **Great Horned Owls** were well-reported. Two **Barred Owls** provided enjoyment at North Chagrin on July 14 (LD). Nesting **Common Nighthawks** appeared to be in a sad state of affairs. Deininger wrote, "The pair of Common Nighthawks that have nested on the roof of the school across from my house for at least 30 years, did not show up this summer." None were seen in the HBSP area (RH). The only report from Kent was on July 4 (LR). A movement of 23 was observed over Jaite (CVNP) on Aug. 25 (DAC). **Chimney Swifts** were abundant.

Red-headed Woodpeckers received excellent marks for the summer session. (See Lozano's report) A Red-headed was at Carver Pond at Holden Arboretum on June 25 (LR). Breeding bird surveys show the resident woodpeckers to be in good shape.

A straggling **Olive-Sided Flycatcher** was seen June 7 at Huntington Reservation (PL, BF). The first fall migrant was in the CVNP on Aug. 17 (DAC). West Creek Preserve provided refuge for another on Aug. 24-25 (GL). Two were at HBSP on Aug. 31 (RH). **Eastern Wood-Pewees** fared well on breeding bird surveys. **Acadian Flycatchers** were well-reported on breeding bird surveys. **Alder Flycatchers** continue to thrive at the RTLS. A high count of 17 **Willow Flycatchers** was made at Dike 14 on June 1 (SZ). A south-bound bird was seen at Elmwood Park on Aug. 31 (TLP). On Aug 25, a **Yellow-bellied** was seen at Elmwood Park (TLP). One was at Shaker Lakes on Aug. 27 (BW). A **Least Flycatcher** was seen in Burton Township on June 21 (KM). Best noted 3 on territory during his Prothonotary Warbler surveys along the Upper Cuyahoga. **Great Crested Flycatchers** and **Eastern Kingbirds** were thriving in proper habitats.

A **White-eyed Vireo** was unusual at HBSP on June 9 (RH). The Ira Road trail survey group found one on July 29 (TMR). The CVNP provided reports of **Blue-headed Vireos** on June 24 at Horseshoe Pond and 3 on July 5 at Kendall Lake (SZ). The usual site near Happy Days was devoid of this handsome species this year. One can only surmise that the destruction wreaked on this area by gypsy moths over the past few years contributed to their absence. **Yellow-throated Vireo** numbers were good. A **Philadelphia Vireo** at Holden on June 6 was a record late date (HP, CS). Winger found a very drab "Philly" at Shaker Lakes on Aug. 27. **Red-eyed Vireo** numbers were high.

Common swallow species fared well. **Purple Martins** were found in higher than usual numbers at the mouth of the Grand River (RH). A juvenile **Cliff Swallow** was on the beach at HBSP with many Banks and a few Barns on Aug. 22 (JMc).

Lozano's Cuyahoga County Red-headed Woodpecker Survey

#	Date	Time	Site
2	June 2,	5:50 p.m.,	Lakeview Drive, Bay Village. (BF)
1	June 7,	11:09-11:24 a.m.,	Lake Avenue in Clifton Park, Lakewood. (BF)
2	June 7,	11:28-11:36 a.m.,	Cliffdale Avenue, Lakewood. (BF)
1	June 7,	11:54-12:13 p.m.,	Virginia Avenue, Lakewood. (BF)
2	June 7,	4:00-4:15 p.m.,	Lake Avenue near Taft El. School, Lakewood.
1	June 7,	4:41 p.m.,	Arthur Avenue, Lakewood.
2	June 8,	12:30-2:00 p.m.,	Sims Park, Euclid.
1	June 9,	7:30 p.m.,	Granger Avenue, Lakewood.
5	June 10,	8:03-11:50 a.m.,	CVNP, Station Road. (BF)
			Also, heard nestlings at one site.
1	June 12,	11:00-11:40 a.m.,	Canterbury Road, Westlake. (KP)
2	June 12,	12:57 p.m.,	Elmwood Road, Bay Village.
2	June 16,	1:20 p.m.,	corner of W. Clifton & Clifton Blvds. (BF)
1	June 20,	9:15 a.m.,	Lake Avenue Bridge, Rocky River. (JR)
2	June 20,	4:00 p.m.,	corner of W. 104th St. & Lake Ave., Cleveland.
1	June 26,	12:00 p.m.,	corner of Bonnieview Ave. & Clifton Blvd.
1	June 28,	10:10 a.m.,	Belle Avenue, Lakewood.
2	June 28,	3:23 p.m.,	Edgewater Dr., Lakewood.
2	June 28,	4:06 p.m.,	Thoreau Rd. & Clifton Blvd., Lakewood.
2	June 29,	10:20 a.m.,	Forest Hills Park, East Cleveland. (BF)
2	June 29,	11:30 a.m.,	Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland. (BF)

Northern Shoveler - Parma - June 17, 2002
by Gabe Leidy©



Red-breasted Nuthatches nested widely in small groups. Birds were noted at along the Upper Cuyahoga at Lake Rockwell and Headwaters Park. **Brown Creeper** nesting reports were as expected. Best noted 2-4 on territory during his surveys along the Upper Cuyahoga. One at Mill Stream Run MP on July 10 was unusual. (GL). **Marsh Wrens** were in short supply. The Ira Road trail survey group found two in early June (TMR). Another was at Bacon Woods on June 22 (CC). Jaite hosted two in early June (DAC). The Ira Road trail survey group found 3 on July 1 (TMR). The Chasars reported that many **Blue-gray Gnatcatcher** nests failed this year in the CVNP.

Eastern Bluebird numbers continue to grow. Their movement into highly residential areas has not gone unnoticed. The Werts enticed birds to use 3 nest boxes in Granger Township and tallied up to 15 youngsters and adults using them. Numbers at Holden and other areas that pander to bluebirds are simply remarkable. Four **Veeries** were at Bradley Woods on June 23 (TLP). Three tardy **Swainson's Thrushes** dalliated at HBSP on June 4 (RH). Lepage noted 14 **Wood Thrushes** at

Bradley Woods on July 6. Four were found on the Rocky River Nature Center survey June 15 (BD). They were more common than expected at Geauga Parks (DB). **Northern Mockingbirds** continue to bring candid comments from observers. Rolik wrote, "One was in southeast Cleveland (Broadway near Miles) June 12 & 24, July 17 & 29; one near Tremont in Cleveland July 8; one on Scranton Road near downtown Cleveland July 19; one East 77th near Carnegie in Cleveland July 25;

one in Garfield Heights (Broadway near East 141st) July 29; and one on Cleveland's near west side August 30. The last sighting is the only noteworthy one. A juvenile just out of the nest tumbled into the crowd at St. Rocco's festival before disappearing under a vendor's booth. This is a dense residential neighborhood, not where I would expect this species. I usually see it in more commercial or industrial urban neighborhoods with large open spaces." Elinor Elder added, "We're being invaded. This morning (July 18) at the intersection of 271 and Chagrin Blvd. (lots of noisy construction going on there), I heard and saw a N. Mockingbird singing from his preferred phone pole. I was surprised." Wojnarowski wrote, "Where I work, I've been watching a pair of Mockingbirds since early spring and finally this week, I've seen the adults feeding at least one fledgling, that looked to be about 15-18 days old. It was sitting in a branch, out of the nest and the parents were bringing it red berries from the deadly nightshade vine. The location is the National City

Interesting notes from South Euclid

Saturday, June 29, I was working in the backyard when I heard a mob of crows. Usually this means they've found either a Red-tail or Red-shouldered Hawk. Walking over to the back fence, I looked around a small part of the wooded section of the city retention basin visible from my yard, but didn't see any hawks. Looking down into the clear understory, I spotted a smallish coyote trotting by. The crows "chased" it down to the far end of the basin, out of my sight, but calling all the way.

The next two nights, Patty and I spotted two coyotes over the back fence. One of the times the crows alerted us while we were cooking dinner on the grill. The original coyote was small and brown and tan. The much larger coyote was very rufous overall-- a great-looking beast. On July 1, the coyotes had a kill that I think might have been one of the local groundhogs--which means a few more of our hostas will survive this summer. Haven't seen them since July 1, but keep looking every day. Not bad, again, for South Euclid.

Jim Heflich

Ravenna Training and Logistics Site Breeding Bird Routes 2002

Species	SR	SM	NF	NL	GL	TR	TOT	Species	SR	SM	NF	NL	GL	TR	TOT
Great Blue Heron	1	2	0	0	1	0	4	N. Rough-winged Swallow	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Green Heron	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	Bank Swallow	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Turkey Vulture	6	1	0	1	0	0	8	Barn Swallow	6	0	1	1	0	2	10
Canada Goose	9	1	0	0	0	0	10	Black-capped Chickadee	8	6	8	14	17	0	53
Wood Duck	2	0	0	2	1	4	9	Tufted Titmouse	19	29	21	22	22	4	117
Mallard	0	0	2	1	0	15	18	White-breasted Nuthatch	1	3	0	3	8	0	15
Hooded Merganser	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	Carolina Wren	0	1	0	7	1	2	11
Northern Harrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	House Wren	9	18	8	1	13	3	52
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Marsh Wren	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooper's Hawk	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Red-shouldered Hawk	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	Eastern Bluebird	2	2	6	6	9	1	26
Broad-winged Hawk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Veery	15	15	18	3	21	1	73
Red-tailed Hawk	2	2	2	4	3	1	14	Wood Thrush	15	7	13	14	7	2	58
American Kestrel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	American Robin	34	41	36	42	58	24	235
Ring-necked Pheasant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Gray Catbird	23	26	24	25	25	12	135
Wild Turkey	19	1	1	4	14	3	42	Brown Thrasher	3	8	2	3	3	3	22
Northern Bobwhite	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	European Starling	30	5	11	18	12	26	102
Sora	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Cedar Waxwing	86	8	1	21	9	3	128
Killdeer	5	1	0	4	0	9	19	Blue-winged Warbler	15	15	19	3	16	6	74
Ring-billed Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yellow Warbler	21	35	23	14	19	2	114
Rock Dove	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	Chestnut-sided Warbler	4	5	3	1	4	0	17
Mourning Dove	7	3	7	15	11	10	53	Cerulean Warbler	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Black-billed Cuckoo	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	American Redstart	3	2	2	2	1	0	10
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ovenbird	0	3	0	2	1	0	6
Barred Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kentucky Warbler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Horned Owl	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	Common Yellowthroat	26	31	24	18	32	15	146
Chimney Swift	3	1	1	0	0	3	8	Hooded Warbler	2	3	2	4	2		13
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	1	0	2	2	2	0	7	Canada Warbler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belted Kingfisher	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	Yellow-breasted Chat	0	3	2	0	3	1	9
Red-headed Woodpecker	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	Scarlet Tanager	9	6	8	11	7	1	42
Red-bellied Woodpecker	4	4	3	6	8	0	25	Eastern Towhee	17	33	23	17	19	10	119
Downy Woodpecker	3	1	4	3	2	0	13	Chipping Sparrow	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Hairy Woodpecker	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	Field Sparrow	26	30	25	24	26	13	144
Northern Flicker	10	2	3	4	7	1	27	Savannah Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Pileated Woodpecker	1	1	2	0	0	0	4	Grasshopper Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Eastern Wood Pewee	5	7	9	6	7	0	34	Song Sparrow	12	30	18	26	34	10	130
Acadian Flycatcher	1	1	6	11	1	0	20	Swamp Sparrow	0	2	0	3	2	1	8
Alder Flycatcher	8	3	4	0	4	0	19	Northern Cardinal	17	21	18	17	27	11	111
Willow Flycatcher	2	10	6	4	4	3	29	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	21	18	18	15	23	6	101
Least Flycatcher	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	Indigo Bunting	5	7	3	5	12	7	39
Eastern Phoebe	3	3	3	3	5	3	20	Bobolink	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Great Crested Flycatcher	6	6	5	9	4	2	32	Red-winged Blackbird	21	10	19	66	3	33	152
Eastern Kingbird	2	0	1	1	0	3	7	Eastern Meadowlark	1	0	0	0	0	4	5
White-eyed Vireo	0	4	1	1	5	0	11	Common Grackle	8	16	12	221	29	42	328
Yellow-throated Vireo	3	4	5	1	0	0	13	Brown-headed Cowbird	12	15	23	22	14	2	88
Warbling Vireo	1	0	0	2	0	1	4	Orchard Oriole	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Red-eyed Vireo	14	18	28	21	20	6	107	Baltimore Oriole	9	4	7	9	8	0	37
Blue Jay	11	13	18	13	16	7	78	Purple Finch	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
American Crow	19	26	26	24	27	17	139	House Finch	7	0	0	2	5	2	16
Tree Swallow	5	7	2	4	3	3	24	American Goldfinch	7	17	15	18	25	10	92
								House Sparrow	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

ROUTES: SR–Snow Road; SM–Smalley Road; NF–Newton Falls Road
NL–North Fence Line; GL–Greenleaf Road; TR–Tanks Route

	SR	SM	NF	NL	GL	TR	TOTAL
Species Total	61	60	59	65	61	52	86
Species per stop	17.44	16.32	16.2	16.32	17.44	16.27	
Starting Temperature	64°F	62°F	72°F	57°F	64°F	72°F	
Wind	calm	calm	<5	<5	calm	calm	
Sky	MS	MS	PC	PC	MS	MS	

Operations center at W. 150th and I-71. I also saw one Mockingbird at a dumpster in the Wendy's parking lot on Brookpark between Pearl and Ridge in Cleveland. It was back in early June. On June 29, Howard Besser added, "I had 3 Mockers (family *Mimidae*, if memory serves) in the last 5 weeks, not

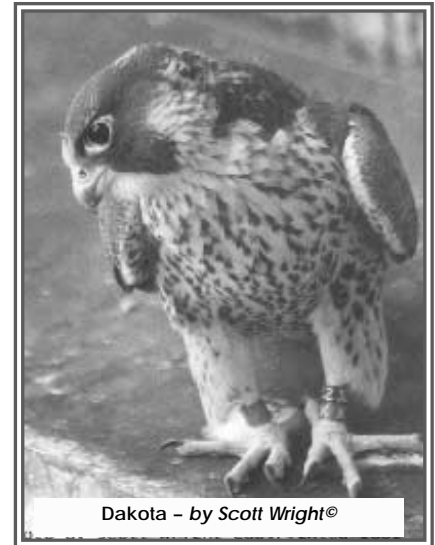
during birding : 5 weeks ago, one on the wires above Fairhill Blvd. by Carnegie as I was driving home (put me in mind of one at the side of the University-Cedar Rapid platform quite nearby 2 years ago); 3 weeks ago, one at Shaker Hts. Library (on Lee Rd, immediately North of Chagrin); and one at

Shaker Square Wednesday p.m. I assume if someone as inactive (not to mention, minimally qualified) as me sees 3 Mockers in 5 weeks while not birding, they must be growing greatly in number in this area & that this is a gradual change." Another bird was noted in Granger Township in June 6

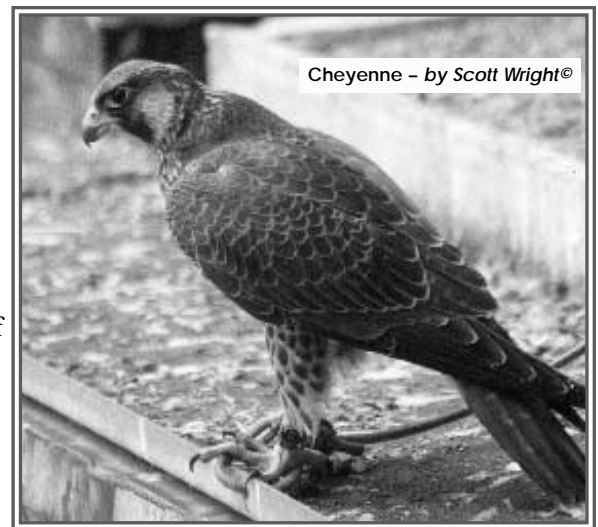
(JW). A bird was a regular yard visitor in Berea (*vide* KB). A bird was seen along SR-608 south of US-6 on June 7 (TGi). One-two birds were in the Fairport Harbor area all summer (RH). A **Brown Thrasher** summering in Cleveland Heights was noteworthy (PP).

Blue-winged Warbler numbers were solid. The 23 along the Major Road Christmas Tree Farm (CVNP) on June 19 was the high tally (DAC). No lingering **Tennessee Warblers** were reported. A returning migrant was at West Creek Preserve on Aug. 24 (GL). **Yellow Warbler** numbers were high. Nesting surveys found an ample supply of **Chestnut-sided Warblers**. One at Dike 14 was an early migrant on Aug. 7 (SZ). Zadar's tallies of vocal **Black-throated Green Warblers** were: 1 on June 24 near the Environmental Education Center, CVNP; 1 on June 24 at Valley Picnic Area, CVNP; 1 on July 4 at Hiram Field Station (Portage County); 3 on June 5 at Kendall Lake, CVNP; and 1 on July 6 at Mill Stream Run Reservation, Cleveland Metroparks. Personal communication with Norm Kotesovec, found that they are still thriving in the Hinckley MP system. Petruschke noted 6 in Stebbins Gulch on July 5. The most unusual sighting was a male "singing up a storm" at Bradley woods on June 8. It was gone by the next morning (SW). A **Blackburnian Warbler** was at West Creek Preserve on Aug. 24 (GL). One was spied at HBSP on Aug. 31 (RH). The Lock 33 trail survey group found a **Yellow-throated Warbler** on Aug. 15 (MRe). At Highland Park Cemetery on August 21, one was seen being chased by Chipping Sparrows (FCD). **Pine Warblers** nested at their usual haunts. Tardy male **Blackpoll Warblers** were at HBSP

on June 1 & 4 (RH) and at North Chagrin on June 12 (KM). Although Chasar remains upbeat about **Cerulean Warblers** in the CVNP, there were few reports of them elsewhere. A bird was at Bacon Woods on June 22 (CC). One was noted along the Upper Cuyahoga on July 5 (JHe). A **Black-and-white Warbler** was an early migrant at Lake Isaac on July 7 (GL). Fondrk wrote, "There were 22 **Prothonotary Warblers** fledged this year along the Upper Cuyahoga River--one of the lowest number we have had. The cold weather in early May caused a number of eggs not to hatch. Males arrived early, but the females did not come until later and they did not produce very many eggs. We had a total of 17 warblers, 9 males and 8 females. Of the 17 warblers, 11 were returners, having nested here before. That is a high return rate (67%). There were a total of 9 nests, one pair double brooded. Two males were polygamous, each having two nests in different locations." Best added, "Two newly hatched young died after the female (our oldest bird-banded as a nestling in 1996) disappeared." On June 10 at Station Road, both adults were observed feeding nestlings (PL, BF). **Ovenbird** totals were very good. There were 4 at Rocky River Reservation on June 30 (TLP). The 9 in the Peninsula area on June 25 was the high tally (TMR). **Louisiana Waterthrushes** were fairly numerous. The 8 in Stebbins Gulch on July 5 were indicative of their abundance along the Chagrin River watershed (HP). A **Mourning Warbler** was tardy at Elmwood Park on June 4 (TG). Two



birds dawdled at HBSP on June 4 and another, on June 9 (RH). Southbound migrants were at Shaker Lakes on Aug. 27 (BW), Aug. 28 at Elmwood Park (PL, BF) and HBSP on Aug. 31 (RH). **Hooded Warblers** continue as one of our most abundant woodland warblers. The 6 tallied at Bradley Woods on July 6 was indicative (TLP). A **Wilson's Warbler** was at HBSP on Aug. 31 (RH). **Canada Warblers** lingered at HBSP on June 2 & 9 (RH). Southbound migrants were there on Aug. 25 & 31 (RH, RR). One was seen at Shaker Lakes on Aug. 27 (BW). Another was spied at Elmwood Park on Aug. 28 (PL, BF). **Yellow-breasted Chats**



were fairly common at the RTLS (LR, KLu). One was an oddity at Elmwood Park on June 10 (TGI).

Eastern Towhees were abundant in successional habitats away from Lake Erie. The 25 **Chipping Sparrows** at West Creek Preserve on Aug. 4 seemed early for such a gathering (GL). **Vesper Sparrows** were scarce. **Grasshopper Sparrows** were found only at the RTLS (LR, KLu). Metcalf estimated 8-10 territorial **Dark-eyed Juncos** this year in North Chagrin, with additional pairs in South Chagrin. A bird was near SOM Center Road in Moreland Hills in late June (LR). Two in Orange Village on June 29 were equally surprising (RR). Birds were reported as nesting at the Pond Brook MP in Twinsburg (SSt). Over 30 were tallied at Stebbins Gulch on July 5 (HP). Pogacnik's tallies from Lake Co. were impressive.

The 10 **Indigo Buntings** at Bradley Woods on July 14 were more than expected (TLP). The Lock 33 trail survey group found 14 on July 25 (MRe). Twenty **Bobolinks** were tallied at Crown Point Ecological Area in Bath on June 1 (JB). The old Coliseum site (CVNP) provided nesting sites for 30± (DAC). **Orchard Orioles** were noted at HBSP on June 1 & 2 (RH). Three were seen along the Lock 33 trail on June 13 (MRe). A male was seen carrying food at Chagrin River on June 16 (BK). Another was at South Chagrin on July 6 (KM). Baltimore Orioles were well-represented on breeding bird surveys. Twelve found on the Aug. 10 Rocky River NC survey represented a south-bound movement (BD). **Purple Finches** were counted on local breeding bird surveys in expected small numbers. Two birds were at Streetsboro Bog on July 10 (RR).



AMERICAN BITTERN – A pair summered at Sandy Ridge. Nesting success was unknown (Grame).

LEAST BITTERN – A vigorous calling male was noted at the Twinsburg mitigation site in June and July (Rosche, Stine).

NORTHERN SHOVELER – Remarkable for the season, a drake was photographed at Stearn's Farm in Parma on June 17 (Leidy).

NORTHERN HARRIER – A female was seen in a cornfield 2 miles north of Lodi on July 21 (Dinkelbach). On Aug. 30, Stanley Stine wrote, "I just watched a female harrier, hunting the cornfield. She was scattering starlings as she went! I'm quite sure that she was hunting them. No deep dives into the stalks but rather shorter ones, which allowed me to see her wing tips in the upper stalks. One flight took her high into the sky and then she dropped like a maple seed in a slow spiral into the corn. I've never thought about this species hunting birds. Maybe I'm wrong, but her actions certainly indicated the likelihood."

PEREGRINE FALCON – The Akron pair fledged 4 (1m, 3f) young (Chasar, Vogus). The Terminal Tower pair fledged two (see photos of Dakota and Cheyenne) (Wright). According to reports from the Ohio Peregrine Falcon Project, The Bohn Building pair fledged 1. The Cleveland Clinic pair fledged 3 females. The Hilliard Road Bridge nest site produce 3 males and a female.

PECTORAL SANDPIPER – A female was seen along the Grand River in Fairport Harbor on the unusual date of June 29. This was the earliest "fall" record for the region (Hannikman).

NORTHERN SAW-WHET OWL – Clevelander Joe Wojnarowski wrote, "On July 25th between 9 and 9:15 PM, my wife, daughter and I spotted a saw-whet owl flying between our two pine trees and our maple tree. For the most part it spent most of the time in the pines. Unfortunately, the owl never did come back, despite our watching every night for about 3 weeks after the initial sighting."

SANDHILL CRANE – The pair remained at Sandy Ridge MP all summer. The Geauga County cranes were seen near Aquilla Lake and in Troy township in August (DB, BFa, m.obs.).

WILSON'S PHALAROPE – Bill & Sandy Kovanes gave a convincing report of this locally rare species at Killdeer Lake at Swine Creek Reservation on July 19 (*vide* Best).

YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER A pair nested for the third straight year in the same dead maple tree in Fondrk's back yard in Chesterland. Tom Leiden confirmed the presence of four nestlings with his telescoping video camera. It was assumed the four fledged. Sapsuckers were found at Girdled Road, Paine Falls and Hell Hollow (Pogacnik).

WINTER WREN – Successful nesting occurred at at Ritchie Ledges, CVNP (Chasar, m.obs.). Two were at nesting sites in Stebbins Gulch on July 5 (Petruschke).

SEDGE WREN – A bird was calling at Sandy Ridge MP on June 1

(Peskin). One was singing at the north end of Chippewa Lake on June 2 (Harlan, Wagner). Bob & Eric Faber found two singing birds in a farm field south of Burton in June .

GOLDEN CROWNED KINGLET

An adult and a juvenile were found in August at Chapin Forest (Pogacnik).

HERMIT THRUSH – See Field Notes. A bird was singing near Carver Pond at Holden Arboretum on June 25 (Rosche).

GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER –

A female was seen at Dike 14 on Aug. 31 (Leidy, Zadar).

BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER – Two were found in Stebbins Gulch on July 5 (Petruschke).

BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER

On June 19, Carol Skinner watched a male foraging in a black locust tree in Lake County.

KENTUCKY WARBLER – A male was heard at Ritchie Ledges on July 5 (Zadar). On July 10, Leidy noted one at Mill Stream Run MP.

CANADA WARBLER – One was found in Stebbins Gulch on July 5 (Petruschke). A male was singing at Ritchie Ledges on July 13 (Zadar).

WHITE-THROATED SPARROW

One was present from May 24 through June 15 along Roslyn Drive in Rocky River (Gilliland). Another was seen at Headlands Beach SP in July and August (Barber, Metcalf).

WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW

Emil Bacik saw one in Perry on June 15 (*vide* Kovalsky). □



Confirmed Winter Wren Nest in Summit County *by Dwight and Ann Chasar*

While summering Winter Wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*) in Ohio is increasing in appropriate habitat, it must still be considered a rare nester. In most instances, nesting has been confirmed by observing family groups or adults carrying food. While the first nest record was of adults with two young in Cuyahoga Co. in 1964 (Newman, 1969), subsequent nesting has occurred in Lake, Geauga, Summit, and Hocking Co. (Peterjohn, 2001) and more recently in Portage Co (Whan, 1999; Rosche, 1999).

We know of no documented Winter Wren nest in Ohio. Perhaps the most definite was that by Kevin Metcalf (Harlan, 1993), where he found a winter wren carrying food to, and removing fecal sacs from, an opening on the underside of a fallen log over a

stream in North Chagrin Reservation (Cuyahoga Co.). In addition, Pogacnik reported in 1997 finding two nests in Hell Hollow (Lake Co.) in dense brush and exposed roots in deep hemlock ravines (Fazio, 1997). Finally, it is not clear how nesting was determined with the Hocking Co. nest (Peterjohn, 1989, 1991), as the two inferences are slightly different and not entirely definitive.

Our personal records show that the Winter Wren has been an irregular summering bird during the last 10 years at the Ritchie Ledges, Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Summit Co. We (Rosche, 1991) had confirmed Winter Wren nesting at this location by observing a family group in the summer of 1991. In 2002 at least two territorial males spent the summer here. On July 14 we found the nest of one of these birds. While the small, dark cryptic female readily came to the nest, presumably with food, and removed fecal sacs as it left, the male was singing joyously about 100-150 ft. away. The nest was tucked back into a nearly dark crevice within an overhanging ledge, just about 4 ft. above a small



Winter Wren nest – Ritchie Ledges, CVNP
by Dwight Chasar ©

stream, which could be considered fairly typical (Hejl et al, 2002). The front wall of the nest was about 2.5 in. high and about 4.5 in. wide, closing off the left-side portion of the crevice that was about 12-14 in. wide. The 1.6 in. diameter entrance hole, perhaps larger than normal (Hejl et al, 2002), was in the eastern-facing front wall. The nest construction can be no better described than that by Todd (1940): "The nest is composed mainly of moss, intermixed with a few dry sprigs of hemlock and the entrance is always rimmed about with such sprigs."

The female was attentive to the nest on the 15th, 17th and 18th while the male was off singing. The nest was empty by the 20th. On the 21st we found the family group of 3-4 young being fed by the female in nearby tangles while the male continued to sing close-by 4-5 times/min. We took photographs (included) on the 18th that showed at least two young in the nest and then of the empty nest on the 21st.

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Winter Wren nest – Ritchie Ledges, CVNP
 by Dwight Chasar©

Observations of a Pileated Woodpecker Nest

by Gabe Leidy

On April 4, 2002, I noticed a male Pileated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*) peering from a hollowed-out cavity at West Creek Preserve (Cuyahoga Co.). Every 3-4 seconds, the bird would appear at the cavity entrance, its bill full of wood shavings. Then, it would shake its head from side to side and fling the shavings from the hole. Later, presumably after all the shavings had been removed, the bird resumed tapping inside the cavity.

I wasn't able to visit the location again until April 20. Three minutes after my arrival, the male Pileated flew in from the south and immediately entered the cavity. Fifteen minutes later, the bird still had not left the cavity. Incubation seemed to be taking place.

The nest tree was a dead, barkless stub on the west bank of West Creek, only a few feet from the riverbank. The hole was 39 feet, 3 in. (measured later) high, approximately 2/3 of the way up. The nest hole faced southeast and was slightly teardrop-shaped, rounded

at the bottom and pointed at the top. The location concurs with Bent (1964).

On April 28, I met Tom Leiden and Paula Lozano at West Creek and took them to the nest. We used a TreeTop III Video Scope (Sandpiper Technologies, California) coupled with a Sony digital 8mm VCR, to see inside the cavity. As the scope neared the nest hole, the male Pileated Woodpecker flew out. Inside were four pale brown eggs. The eggs were of an ovular shape. After we moved away, the male returned to the area; and then I saw the female for the first time when she flew in from the east and entered the cavity.

On May 5, I visited the nest again. I saw no Pileateds between 13:38-1400. Incubation was still in progress. During incubation, Pileateds switch at intervals of about two hours (Bent). Males and females usually do equal shares of the incubation.

On May 25, Tom, Paula, and Lou Gardella were at the nest site. Tom had the scope; and inside the cavity we saw three large, nearly fully feathered young. Their eyes were open and they were begging, though we could hear no sound.

Tom first observed the nestlings on May 15, when their eyes were still closed. Previous work has shown that the eyes open at day 9, so these birds probably hatched around May 12 (Leiden, pers. comm.). Just three days later, on day 14, the young had begun to climb the cavity walls.

When I returned on June 2, I found two large young peering out of the cavity. They were close to fledging. I didn't see any adults. This was the last time that I saw the birds at the nest site. During the rest of summer, I saw Pileateds only in scattered pairs around West Creek.

Because of their secretive habits, surprisingly little is known about the nesting biology of Pileated Woodpeckers in Ohio. I was fortunate to have the chance to study these fascinating birds up close. I would like to thank Tom Leiden and Paula Lozano. This project would not have been possible without their help.

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Six More Hermit Thrush Nests by Dwight and Ann Chasar

The place to find Hermit Thrush (*Catharus guttatus*) and its nest in Summit Co is Ritchie Ledges, CVNP (Chasar in *The Cleveland Bird Calendar*, 97, 2001, p. 33). We found four nests here this summer, Sean Zadar found two others.

Nest 1. We discovered this nest on June 9, with two adults actively feeding three young. The nest was just north of Ice Box Cave on a ledge outcropping about 10-11 ft above the ground, and just under

some hanging dead (*Dryopteris*) ferns. On June 11, between 10:00-10:15 am, we watched two young fledge the nest. The third may have fledged preceding our arrival. This fledging time suggests hatching about May 30 and egg dates about May 15-17.

Nest 2: On June 8, a female Hermit led us to a nest on the west-facing side of the large walk-through crevasse. The nest was snuggled into leaves on a shallow ledge, 15-16 ft from the bottom of the crevasse. She settled on the nest before we could discover its contents. June 9, about 8:30 am, we found the nest with a hatchling and two blue eggs. The adult arrived and sat on the nest. Dick Rickard strolled by in time to see that event. By June 11, the situation hadn't changed. The adult was feeding the hatchling (maybe a cowbird), and the eggs were still present. June 14, adult was sitting on nest. By June 16, hatchling was gone and the two eggs were still there. Adult bird arrived with food and ate it itself. June 18, two eggs still present. Egg dates about May 26-28.

Nest 3: We found this nest on July 17, at the north end of the ledges, tucked in a patch of Common Polypody (*Polypodium virginianum*) at the top edge of the rock ledges, about 15 ft above the ground. The adult, with food, was very wary of our presence and would not go to the nest. July 18, 8:30 am, adult sitting on the nest, refusing to move as we looked on from 10-12 ft away. July 21, observed at least two young in the nest but the adult would not

approach the nest. Birds presumably fledged around July 24-27. Egg dates were about June 30-July 2. We believe this to be a second nesting.

Nest 4: We stumbled across this nest, just south of Ice Box Cave, on July 27 as an adult was bringing in food. The nest was loosely anchored about 8 ft. high to the nearly vertical side of a ledge in dead *Dryopteris* fern and somewhat surrounded by the living species. The adults casually fed the three wide gapes and removed fecal sacs that they ate. Approximate age of the nestlings was 2-3 days by appearance of down and skin, closed eyes. July 28 was similar. By July 30, after a nasty rainstorm, the nest was empty and hanging sideways from the ledge. Egg dates about July 10-13. This, too, was a second nesting, probably by the pair from nest 1 or from nest 6 below. See photos of this nest elsewhere.

On the evening of July 9, we found two adult Hermits feeding two young fledglings at the northern end of the ledges. These birds were too young to correspond to Nest 1. We believe this brood was from another nest.



Hermit Thrush at nest - Ritchie Ledges, CVNP
by Dwight Chasar ©

The descriptions of the following two nests were taken from notes kindly supplied to us by Sean Zadar, who along with Gabe Leidy, found these nests. Thanks to both.

Nest 5: This nest was found on June 24 in a hemlock and was about 10-12 ft. above the ground. An adult was sitting low in the nest, suggesting either egg brooding or newly hatched young. On July 5 the nest was empty with no evidence of predation. If there were new hatchlings on June 24, then the family group we saw on July 9 would correspond nicely in time and location. Egg dates would be June 8-10.

Nest 6: This nest was found on June 24 on a rock ledge about 8 ft above the ground. There were three intact blue eggs in the nest and one broken egg on the ground below. An adult Hermit was only 10 ft. away during the observations. The nest was empty on July 5 and was assumed to have been predated. Egg dates somewhere between June 9-24.

We feel that at least four pair of Hermit Thrushes nested at the ledges and at least two of the nests were second broods. Three nests were successful.



Hermit Thrush at nest - Ritchie Ledges, CVNP
by Dwight Chasar©

The Bald Eagles of Lake Rockwell *Christa Glatter*

The Bald Eagles of Lake Rockwell, Portage County, had another successful breeding season in 2002. Both adults visited the nest on Feb. 16. They sat close together for about 5 minutes looking at each other and then flew off.

Feb. 28 (Approximately): The adults started the incubating process around Feb. 28, with both taking turns sitting on the eggs. One bird would get off the nest and the other get in, rolling the eggs with its beak, and then waddling down deep into the nest to keep the eggs warm. After about 45 minutes, the other bird who had flown off, returned with a catch. Then there was another exchange at the nest.

April 12: A downy, grayish-white head was visible in the nest. This eaglet hatched around April 7 (The eaglets usually hatch after 35 days of incubation). The adult in the nest got up and tore small pieces of food from the catch brought in by its mate. Then it gently bent down, and the eaglet took the food from its beak. The adult fed the eaglet

for about 25 minutes, then sat down in the nest, covering the eaglet to keep it warm.

April 14: In the nest there was now another eaglet, that had hatched a few days after the first

eaglet. One adult sat deep in the nest. The other adult flew in with a fish and dropped it into the nest, then perched on a branch over the nest.

April 19: The female (who was banded and was much larger than the male) was in the nest feeding the eaglets. One eaglet defecated over the side of the nest. The eaglets tumbled about the nest and then disappeared under the adult's chest and wings. The male descended from his perch on the branch to exchange places with the female. After feeding the eaglets, he covered them with his body while the female flew away.

April 20: The female sat high on the nest. The male flew in with a fish in his talon and dropped it into the nest. Both adults tore off pieces of the fish and fed the eaglets from their beaks. The female flew away. The male nudged the eaglets under his chest, his wings spread down to cover them.

Middle of May: The eaglets were now gray in color and about the size of a crow. They moved about the nest and also stretched their wings. They stayed in the nest at times, with an adult close by. The eaglets now started to nibble on sticks, and they tried to tear pieces of food from the catch, which the adults had dropped into the nest.

Middle of June: The eaglets were about the size of their parents and were dark brown with white blotches underneath their wings. They now jumped up high, flapped their wings, and squabbled over food that was dropped into the nest. They were more independent, leaving the nest, jumping up on branches, climbing higher on the branches, and cran-

ing their necks to listen to other birds. They constantly screamed for food and practiced pre-flight by jumping up high and flapping their wings.

End of June: The eaglets must have fledged around the end of June. When I visited the nest at that time, they were perched in trees away from the nest. They would fly back to the nest whenever they saw the adults coming in with food.

July 7: At my last visit to the nesting area, I saw all four birds close together.

Christa Glatter is a volunteer monitor at the Bald Eagle nest site at Lake Rockwell. The area is restricted. A permit is needed to get into the compound.

Notes on State Listed and Rare Nesting Birds Found Within the Lake Metroparks in 2002

by John Pogacnik

Coding: (co) designates confirmed nesting, (pr) designates probable nesting, and (po) designates possible nesting.

American Bittern (Endangered): A single bird was found at Arcola Creek in early June (po).

Least Bittern (Threatened): A calling bird was at Arcola Creek in early June (po).

Green Heron: Green Herons were found at the following parks: Arcola Creek (pr), Big Creek (po), Blair Road (pr), Chagrin River Park (pr), Chapin Forest (co), Conley and Paradise Road Properties (pr), Concord Woods (co), Girdled Road (2: pr), Hell Hollow (pr), Hidden Valley (2 pr and po), Indian Point

(po), Mason's Landing (pr), Penitentiary Glen (2: pr and po), Red Mill Marsh (po), River Road (2: pr), Riverview (po), South Ridge (po), Veterans Park (pr).

Hooded Merganser: The only birds found this year were at Girdled Road (co) and River Road (2: co). At River Road birds were seen at the east and Armstrong wetlands.

Sharp-shinned Hawk (Species of Concern): Sharp-shinned Hawks were found at 6 locations: Chapin Forest (pr), Girdled Road (po), Hell Hollow (pr), Hogback Ridge (pr), Paine Falls (pr), and River Road (po). No actual nests or young were found, and nesting was strongly suspected at two locations.

Red-shouldered Hawk: Red-shouldered Hawks were found at the following locations: Big Creek (po), Blair Road (pr), Chapin Forest (po), Conley Road (pr), Girdled Road (pr), Hell Hollow (2 pr and po), Hogback Ridge (pr), Hidden Valley Resources Center (pr), Lake Farmpark (po), Mason's Landing (pr), Paine Falls (2: both pr), Penitentiary Glen (po), River Road (pr) and South Ridge (pr).

Common Moorhen (Species of Concern): A pair with young was found at the Hidden Valley (co). Spotted Sandpiper: Spotted Sandpipers were found at Arcola Creek (co), Blair Road (po), Chagrin River Park (co), Hogback Ridge (pr), Mason's Landing (po), River Road (co), and Riverview (co).

Red-headed Woodpecker: This species was found at Erie Shores (2: both pr) and Lakeshore MP (co).

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (Endangered): Sapsuckers were

found at Girdled Road (po), Paine Falls (pr), and Hell Hollow (po).

Alder Flycatcher: Birds were found at Arcola Creek (2: both pr), Conley Road North (po), Erie Shores (2: pr and po), Girdled Road (pr), and Hell Hollow (po).

Least Flycatcher (Threatened): Birds were found at Girdled Road (po), Hell Hollow (pr), Indian Point (pr), Lakeshore Reservation (co), and Mason's Landing (po).

White eyed Vireo: Birds were found only at Indian Point (co).

Blue-headed Vireo: This species was found at most areas with hemlock ravines. Locations found include: Cedar Hills (1: po), Chapin Forest (2: pr and po), Conley Road (pr), Girdled Road (3: pr and 2 po), Hell Hollow (6: 4 pr and 2 po), Hogback Ridge (2: pr), Hidden Valley (2: pr and po), Indian Point (1: po), Paine Falls (4: 1 pr, 3 po), Penitentiary Glen (1: po), River Road (3: pr and 2 po), and RV (po).

Purple Martin: Martins nested at the following locations: Arcola Creek (1 box, co), Chagrin River Park (1 box, co), Erie Shores Golf Course (4 boxes, 4 co), Girdled Road (1 box, co), Hidden Valley (1 box, co), Willowick Lakefront Lodge (2 boxes, 2 co), Penitentiary Glen (1 boxes, 1 po), Pine Ridge Country Club (1 box, co), River Road (1 box, po), and Veterans Park (3 boxes, 3 co).

Red-breasted Nuthatch (Special Interest): This nuthatch species was found only at Lakeshore Reservation (co, 2 young).

Brown Creeper (Special Interest): Brown Creepers were found at the following locations: Girdled Road

(pr), Hell Hollow (po), and River Road (po).

Winter Wren (Special Interest): Winter Wrens were found at Chapin Forest (2 pairs: 1 pr, 1 po), Conley Road (3 po), Girdled Road (2 pairs: 2 pr), Hell Hollow (3 pairs: 1 pr, 2 po), Hogback Ridge (3: 1 pr, 2 po) Indian Point (2: 1pr, 1 po), Paine Falls (2 pairs: pr), Penitentiary Glen (po), and River Road (3 pairs: 1 pr, 2 po).

Marsh Wren (Species of Concern): Two pairs were found at Arcola Creek (co and po).

Golden crowned Kinglet (Special Interest): Kinglets may have again nested at Chapin Forest this year. An adult and an juvenile were found in August in the Norway spruce (co).

Hermit Thrush (Threatened): Hermit Thrushes were found at Hell Hollow (2 pairs: 1co, 1 pr), Hidden Valley (pr), and Paine Falls (pr).

Northern Mockingbird: Two pairs were found at Chagrin River Park (co and po).

Northern Parula: A singing bird was found at River Road, an area they have been found in the past (po).

Magnolia Warbler (Special Interest): Birds were found at Cascade Road (po), Cedar Hills (pr), Chapin Forest (po), Conley Road (pr), Girdled Road (2 pairs: 1 pr, 1 po), Hell Hollow (5 pairs: 1 co, 1 pr, 3 po), Hogback Ridge (2 pairs: pr, po), Indian Point (1 po), Paine Falls (2 pairs: both pr), Penitentiary Glen (po), and River Road (2 pairs: pr, po).

Yellow throated Warbler: Birds

were found at Blair Road (po), Helen Hazen Wyman (po), Hidden

Valley (2 pr and po), Indian Point (pr), Paine Falls (po), Riverview (po), River Road (po), and RV (po).

Pine Warbler: This species was only found at Chapin Forest (po).

Cerulean Warbler (Species of Concern): Cerulean Warblers were found at the following locations: Blair Road (2 pairs: 2 po), Cedar Hills (po), Chapin Forest (3 pairs: 1 pr, 2 po), Conley Road (1 po), Girdled Road (2 pairs: 2 pr), Helen Hazen Wyman (pr), Hell Hollow (5 pairs: 1 co, 1 pr, 3 po), Hidden Valley (3 pairs: 2 pr, 1 po), Hogback Ridge (5 pairs: 1 co, 2 pr, 2 po), Indian Point (4 pairs: 1 co, 1 pr, 2 po), Mason's Landing (2 pairs: 2 po), Paine Falls (3 pairs: 1 pr, 2 po), River Road (4 pairs: 1 co, 1 pr, 2 po), and Riverview (2 pairs: 2 pr).

Black and White Warbler: This species was found in the following parks: Chapin Forest (pr), Girdled Road (2 po), Hell Hollow (2 pairs: 2 po), Hidden Valley (co), Hogback Ridge (po), River Road (pr), and Riverview (po).

Prothonotary Warbler (Species of Concern): A singing bird was heard at ML along the south side of the Grand River (co).

Northern Waterthrush (Special Interest): Birds were found at Hell Hollow (po), and Hidden Valley (pr), and River Road (pr). None were located in 1998, 3 in 1999, 2 in 2000, 2 in 2001, and 3 in 2002.

Mourning Warbler (Special Interest): Birds were found at Erie Shores (2 pairs: pr, po).

Canada Warbler (Special Interest):

Canada Warblers were found at Girdled Road (pr), Hell Hollow (2 pairs: 1 pr and 1 po), Hogback Ridge (po), Paine Falls (pr), and River Road (pr).

Yellow breasted Chat: A pair was found at Erie Shores (pr).

Savannah Sparrow: Savannah Sparrows were found at Chagrin River Park (pr).

Vesper Sparrow: A pair was found at Penitentiary Glen (po).

Dark-eyed Junco (Threatened): Juncos were found everywhere that suitable habitat was present. Locations include: Big Creek (3: 2pr and 1 po), Blair Road (po), Cedar Hills (2 pairs: both po), Chapin Forest (4 pairs: 1 co, 2 pr, 1 po), Conley Road (5 pairs: 1 co, 1 pr, 3 po), Girdled Road (5 pairs: 1 co, 1 pr, 3 po), Hell Hollow (22 pairs: 6 co, 7 pr, 7po), Hogback Ridge (5 pairs: 1 co, 1 pr, 3 po), Hidden Valley (3 pairs: 2 pr, 1 po), Huntoon Road (2: po), Indian Point (5 pairs: 1 co, 1 pr, 3 po), Mason's Landing (2 pairs: 1 pr, 1 po), Paine Falls (8 pairs: 3 co, 1 pr, 4 pr), Penitentiary Glen (2 pairs: 2 po), and River Road (7 pairs: 2 co, 1 pr, 4 po).

Bobolink (Species of Concern): Found at Lake Farmpark (2 pairs: pr), and Penitentiary Glen (approximately 4 pairs: co).

Purple Finch (Special Interest): Purple Finches were noted at Girdled Road (pr), Hell Hollow (2 pairs: 1 pr, 1 po), Hidden Valley (pr), Huntoon Road (po), Lakeshore (co), Paine Falls (po), and River Road (po).

Pine Siskin (Special Interest): Pine siskins nested at Lakeshore Reservation (co, 3 young).

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