BIRDS: VERIFYING DOCUMENTATION OF AN EXTRAORDINARY SIGHT RECORD.
1. Species Common Fider 2. Number: 2 (10,100)
3. Location Little Codas Paint Ohic
4. Date: 1/- 7 - 70 5. Time Bird seen: 2:45 PM to (Fly-by)
6. Description of size, shape and color-pattern (describe in great detail all parts of the plumage, and beak and feet coloration, in addition, to the diagnostic characteristics, but include only what actually was seen in the field):
inantly white, bead, NECK, chest, back, and inner wings.
FEMALE - ASSUMED iDENTITY BECAUSE OF COMPANICA.
7. Description of voice, if heard: Non E
8. Description of behavior: Slow, KEAPY wing best - low flight 9. Habitat - general: OVER LAKE ERIE OFF Point KEAding East, specific:
specific: OVER LAKE ERIE OII POINT KEADING LAST
10. Similarly appearing species which are eliminated by questions 6, 7 & 8, Explain:
To the total and the
11. Distance (how measured)? 75-100 yds, Estimate 12. Optical equipment; Binocs
13. Light (sky, light on bird, position of sun in relation to bird and you): EXCELLENT
14. Previous experience with this species and similarly appearing species: Studied in All 15. Other observers: LONE 16. Content of sum in relation to six and similarly appearing species: Studied in All 16. Other observers: LONE
15. Other observers: 10NE
16. Did the others agree with your identification?
17. Other observers who independently identified this bird:
18. Books, illustrations and advice consulted, and how did these influence this description: FETER SON, GOLDEN BOOK,
19. How long after observing this bird did you first write this description? b four
Address: 11 41-0 2 0 0
Signature 0 13 C 17

Please see reverse side for birds that should be documented

VERIFYING DOCUMENTATION OF AN EXTRAORDINARY SIGHT RECORD. AR 5. Time Bird seen: 10,35-A/40 6. Description of size, shape and color-pattern (describe in great detail all parts of the plumage, and beak and feet coloration, in addition, to the diagnostic characteristics, but include only what actually was seen in the field): Suall, spappow-like bird, short covical bill, suggestion of hight MA IAR line And EXEBRIN, STREAKED BACK (Blick & BROWN-NOT GRAY) RICK, WARM DROWN OR butt underprets, Appending plain (no streaking) prominent white outer tail feathers. WAS with SMAH MIKE of Flock including myntlewandlers, white-counsed spanners, Junious. 8. Description of behavior: Maving ON ROCKS, Small driftwood, Ropping from SMAIL, MIXED Flock. 9. Habitat - general: LAKE Shore; letward side. specific: ROCKY AREA, SOME driftwood - baush. 10. Similarly appearing species which are eliminated by questions 6, 7 & 8, Explain: Pipits, white-Tailed Sparrows, other Longspans. 11. Distance (how measured)? 40-50 fat (estimate) 12. Optical equipment: Bivoculsas 13. Light (sky, light on bird, position of sun in relation to bird and you): Excellent 14. Previous experience with this species and similarly appearing species: Sten in bateding plumage only (Alaska) 15. Other observers: NONE 16. Did the others agree with your identification? 17. Other observers who independently identified this bird: 18. Books, illustrations and advice consulted, and how did these influence this description:

PETERSON, Golden Book. PROCESS of Elimination with other possible identification.

19. How long after observing this bird did you first write this description? 8 HOURS

Address: RR #4, Box 6B, two:

Bignature

Date: 10-12-80 City, State: Waus ton, 0, 43567

Please see reverse side for birds that should be documented

BIRDS: VERIFYING DOCUMENTATION OF AN EXTRAORDINARY SIGHT RECORD.

1. Species Kirtland Warbler	2. Number:
3. Location Camp Herrida 4-H Cam	(4 m. south of Wagerford Ohis on Waterpass Tup Rds 107 108 and 172)
4. Date: 9-17-80	5. Time Bird seen: 800 0 m to 8 100 m
7. Description of behavior: Start Accided, and feet control of the second secon	yell in pine trees about 6-10 feet up, on outer edge of trees, search branches. Words surrounding ma 20 year old pine & porce plantation (Normany Spruis, R woods surrounding ma 20 year old pine & porce plantation (Normany Spruis, R woods
10. Similarly appearing species of Side	which are eliminated by questions 6, 7 & 8, Explain: e, no white the ring, legs nor dark, whitehead middle of fail fracture;
14. Previous experience with thi But I have seen Conside and Magnetin	30' (Estimeted) 12. Optical equipment: 10 X50 binoculars, osition of sun in relation to bird and you): feesy day; fee was lifting fog, sun was coming throu fog brightly and was behind and to right, of bird and in species and similarly appearing species: none with this species worsless numerous times in the field and up close (banding).
15. Other observers:	our identification?
16. Did the others agree with yo	dently identified this bird:
18. Books, illustrations and adv	rice consulted, and how did these influence this description:
19. How long after observing this above was done in full after Your Baronhant Signature	s bird did you first write this description? A fixture description Sighting bird. Address: 124 Musician De
	City, State: MARIETTA OHIO 43750
A few days before this sighting	g a Kirtland's Warbler was also sighted in Vienna WVa fobul 12 a

Species: Eared Grebe

Number: 1

Location: Dredge disposal area in Lorain harbor, Lorain, Lorain County, Ohio

Date: 9 November 1980

Time: 1520 to 1630 EST, under continuous observation

Description:

In direct comparison, the bird was similar in size to a horned grebe. However, its shape was noticeably different. Its forehead was much more abrupt; the peak of the crown was almost directly above the eye. On the horned grebe, the forehead was more slanting with the peak well behind the eye. The head also appeared to be relatively smaller on the eared grebe. The neck appeared to be shorter and was distinctly slimmer on the eared grebe. When swimming, the posterior portion of the body appeared to ride noticeably higher on the water on the eared grebe.

There were also noticeable differences in bill size and shape between the two species. The bill of the eared grebe was much smaller and slimmer than the horned grebe. At a distance, the eared grebe hardly appeared to have a bill at all. On the eared grebe, the upper mandible was virtually straight from its base to its tip while the upper mandible of the horned grebe was noticeably curved. The lower mandible of the eared grebe was also straight except for the upturned tip while on the horned grebe, this mandible was also noticeably curved. For both species, the bill was uniformly dark.

On the eared grebe, the crown was blackish. On the side of the face, a dusky gray patch extended from the crown down below the eye with a narrow dusky line continuing behind the eye down to the neck. This vertical dusky line separated two grayish-white patches, one on the cheek immediately below the eye, the other on the back of the head and extended from the base of the neck to slightly above eye level. The nape was blackish while the throat was uniformly dusky gray. The breast and sides were a similar dusky gray. The upperparts were uniformly blackish-gray (darker than sides). The eye was red.

Voice Description: Not heard.

Behavior: During the entire time, the bird was actively feeding with a flock of horned grebes. It dove frequently and tended to stay under the water longer than the horned grebes.

Habitat: The open waters of Lake Erie along the rip-rapped edge of the dredge disposal area. The bird spent most of the time within 100 yards of shore or the disposal area.

Elimination of similar species:

Separation from the horned grebe is quite tricky. While this bird was quite dusky and its plumage was similar to eared grebes pictured in field guides, horned grebes can also be quite dusky and have similar plumages. Hence, plumage alone does not eliminate horned grebes.

Horned grebes were eliminated on the basis of shape characteristics. In particular, head shape differences, the shorter and slimmer neck, slimmer bill and differences in bill shape were used to eliminate the horned grebe. Of these, differences in bill size and shape were the determining field marks although there were distinct differences with regards to all of these characteristics.

Distance: During most of the observation, the bird was approximately 200 feet from the observer. On one occasion, the bird swam within 50 feet of the observer.

Optical Equipment: 20% telescope

Light and weather conditions:

Sunny, with sun at the observer's back. Lighting conditions were good during most of the time although the light started to fade as the sun set.

Previous Experience:

I had seen eared grebes on 12 prior occasions (including within a month in California) while I am quite familiar with the horned grebe (with roughly 200+ prior observations).

Other Observers: Don Tumblin, Bill & Nancy Klamm, John Pogacnik plus several birders from Lorain. Tom LePage and Dave Corbin saw the bird on the following day. All agreed with this identification.

Books consulted: None

This description is taken from field notes written during the observation.

Bruce Peterjohn

105-K E. Ticonderoga Dr. Westerville, OH 43081

9 Nov. 1980