

**The information** presented in this guide reflects the combined knowledge and expertise of thousands of individuals, all with an honorable common goal of a better understanding and appreciation of Ohio's birdlife. Indeed, the existence of this *Checklist* is made possible only through the tens of thousands of bird observations compiled and submitted over the years, in one form or another, since the very earliest days of pioneer exploration in our state. Of course, the vast majority of observations will represent expected and routine occurrences, which nonetheless serve to form the foundation of our understanding. Rarities, although representing but a small fraction of all bird observations, can certainly enliven any day in the field.

**DOCUMENTING A RARITY.** In bygone days, adequate documentation of an important occurrence of a bird began with a specimen—usually its skin, procured with a shotgun and prepared with a scalpel and chemical preservatives. Many of these specimens, some hundreds of years old, still reside in museums and add immeasurably to our knowledge. Today, nearly all bird species and subspecies have been accounted for by specimens, most of them many times. The collection of bird specimens happens only rarely now, and specimens are no longer required for most purposes, including the verification of unusual state records.

If you happen to encounter a state rarity, it is well worth the effort to document the occurrence for the record by assembling full and well-organized evidence of exactly what you saw and heard at the time. A documentation might contain written details, photographs, field sketches, and audio and video recordings. Write out details in full. Even with superb photos, sharp drawings, and audio or video tapes, written details are essential. Written details will always include the essential data of date, time, weather and light conditions, equipment used, other observers, etc., but they can also convey important information that cannot be expressed in any other way—impressions of shape, behavior, etc., or subtleties of color, tone, and so on that might otherwise be missed by mechanical methods of recording.

The seven-member **Ohio Bird Records Committee** (OBRC) exists to increase knowledge of Ohio's bird life by validating records, maintaining public archives of rare occurrences of birds in the state, and establishing the official list of Ohio bird species. The OBRC also undertakes efforts to help field observers recognize and document significant records, and sponsors publications intended to define the status and distribution of all the state's

birds. Significant records include not only those species considered rare in the state, but also nesting records of species usually viewed only as migrants, and occurrences made significantly out of season.

Advice on documentation standards, and a documentation form, are available on the **Ohio Ornithological Society** (OOS) website at <[www.ohiobirds.org](http://www.ohiobirds.org)>; click on the link for the Ohio Bird Records Committee. While it is not required, use of the OBRC documentation form is an excellent way to verify that all salient information is included. Additional information on Ohio bird species may be found in: Peterjohn, B. P. 2001. *The Birds of Ohio*. The Wooster Book Company, Wooster, OH, and in the quarterly journal *The Ohio Cardinal*, available through the OOS.

The Committee maintains the Review List, which is also available on the Ohio Ornithological Society website; click on the Records Committee link to view the List. The List includes all wild bird species encountered infrequently enough in the state that documentation is required for inclusion in the official record. Only records of rare birds with accepted documentation will be fully treated in *The Ohio Cardinal*, official checklists, and other publications about Ohio birds. A good documentation can elevate an unusual sighting out of the realm of rumor and into the permanent record.

As in all scientific determinations, the observer of a phenomenon must offer acceptable documentation of the observation for peer review. The OBRC reviews documentations of bird sightings, not the sightings themselves. Thus, the Committee's task is not to decide if a given species was seen, but that the documentation provided by observers verifies, for the historical record, the species' occurrence at the time. Even when reviewers do not accept a documented report of a rare species, it is important to remember that it is *the documentation*, not one's actual experience of the bird in question, that falls short of unequivocally verifying the species.

**THIS GUIDE** covers all 412 bird species accepted by the OBRC as of 1 April 2004 for the official state list. Their typical abundances throughout the year are represented by bar graphs, and brief annotations are supplied.

**Relative abundance is based on the likelihood of detecting a species in Ohio during the period indicated under optimal circumstances—that is, by skilled observers in the best habitat under good conditions.** For example, the rare Nelson's sharp-tailed sparrow is graphed based on its occurrence in weedy wetlands along Lake Erie and in southwestern Ohio (as indicated in the


annotation); it has been far less often detected elsewhere. Likewise, common tern may be found in many places in Ohio at times, but its graph represents abundances in its Lake Erie strongholds. Always be sure to consult the annotations for further specific information.

In previous editions of the *Checklist*, the method of graphing often had the effect of masking the migration periods of many species, particularly summer and winter residents, and permanent resident species with partially-migratory populations. For example, although Red-tailed Hawk is common throughout the year, it also undertakes pronounced movements in spring and fall. In this new edition, *periods of peak passage*, or migration, through the state are now included for many *Common* and *Uncommon* species. These periods of northward (spring) and southward (fall) movement are *depicted with hatching*, or diagonal lines. Generally speaking, species are more likely to be found earlier in their migration periods in southern Ohio in the spring and in northern Ohio in the fall; and later in their migration periods in northern Ohio in the spring and in southern Ohio in the fall. Also note that periods of peak passage do not necessarily coincide with periods of peak abundance, although this is often the case. For a small number of species, generally where Ohio is at the northern edge of their nesting ranges, and for some reclusive species, fall migration is poorly defined and poorly understood; migrants of such species are typically inconspicuous and seem to “melt away” in the fall, rather than exhibiting a noticeable increase in numbers during the fall migration as would be expected of most migrant species. These poorly defined movements are not depicted by hatching. In short, hatched periods will generally indicate when species are most likely to be found away from expected locations and away from typical habitats.

OBRC Review List species are listed in **bold** capital letters and are not bar graphed. Instead, the number of accepted records of each Review species in each quarter-month of the year, from January 1980 through 1 April 2004, is indicated. As is true with every edition of this *Checklist*, many recent records, although very likely correct, cannot be included until they are properly processed by the Committee. Two Review List species, loggerhead shrike and Bewick’s wren, receive special treatment (see the annotations for details). Species recorded only prior to 1980 have *blank graphs*, but the year in which each was last recorded is provided when known.

Each month is divided into quarters by days: 1-7, 8-15, 16-23, 24-31. *Blank spaces* do not necessarily mean there are no records for the quarter-month, only that there are too few records to qualify the species in question as *Rare*.


 = *Common*: to be expected, often in large numbers.


 = *Uncommon*: observed infrequently and usually in small numbers, even in appropriate habitat. This designation indicates that although there is a reasonable chance to detect the species, it should not usually be expected.

● ● ● ● = *Rare*: normally occurs annually, but with only a few records on average.

A fourth term of abundance often used in the annotations, but not graphed, is *Casual*: not observed annually, but with a recognized pattern of occurrence.

Based on these levels of abundance, we depict peak migration periods as:

 = *Common, period of peak passage*.

 = *Uncommon, period of peak passage*.

Several other symbols are used in the annotations immediately following the species' names. These are:

\* = confirmed as nesting in Ohio.

\*\* = single Ohio nesting records.

\*\*\* = presumably nested in historic times prior to 1900, but confirmation is lacking.

E = extirpated from Ohio.

X = extinct species.

1 = species with existing specimens from Ohio.

2 = species for which diagnostic photographs exist, but which lack a specimen record.

3 = species for which only documented sight records exist, lacking photographs and specimens.

Regions of the state are indicated in the annotations by combining the four compass points (N, E, S, W) and C for central. The term *unglaci*ated refers to the southeast portion of the state occupying the unglaciated Allegheny Plateau.

Avian population levels are a steady source of interest for many birders. The bar graphs in this checklist reflect current relative population levels. Of course, populations of all species are subject to change. One of the most highly regarded tools for measuring population fluctuations is the USGS's North American Breeding Bird Survey (BBS). Since 1966, the BBS has been keeping tabs on North American nesting species by surveying a vast array of roadside routes liberally scattered across the U. S. and Canada, including many routes in Ohio. Species boasting substantial nesting populations, and those readily detectable during the roadside surveys, provide the bulk of data suitable for statistical analysis. Species marked with an upwards arrow (↑) represent species whose population levels have increased by at least 50% from 1966 through 2001 according to BBS trend estimates; likewise, those marked with a downwards arrow (↓) have decreased their population levels by at least 50% over the same period, according to BBS trend estimates.

Nomenclature and order of species in this list follow that of the 7<sup>th</sup> edition of the AOU *Check-list of North American Birds* (1998), including the 42<sup>nd</sup> (July 2000), 43<sup>rd</sup> (July 2002), and 44<sup>th</sup> (July 2003) Supplements.

The **Ohio Bird Records Committee** is an independent panel whose primary function is to validate records of rare bird species reported in Ohio. **The Division of Natural Areas and Preserves of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources** is responsible for managing the statewide system of nature preserves and scenic rivers, funding research of non-game animals and rare plants, and maintaining a comprehensive database of rare plants, animals, and other significant features of natural history. Welcoming backyard birdwatchers and researchers in the field alike, the **Ohio Ornithological Society** is the only statewide organization specifically devoted to fostering a deeper appreciation of wild birds, fellowship and collaboration in advancing our collective knowledge about them, and our ability to speak with one voice to preserve Ohio's bird habitats. *The Ohio Cardinal* is Ohio's quarterly publication devoted to the study and appreciation of Ohio's birdlife. It exists to provide a permanent and timely record of the abundance and distribution of birds in Ohio; to help document the occurrence of rare species in the state; to provide information on identification of birds; and to provide information on birding areas within Ohio.

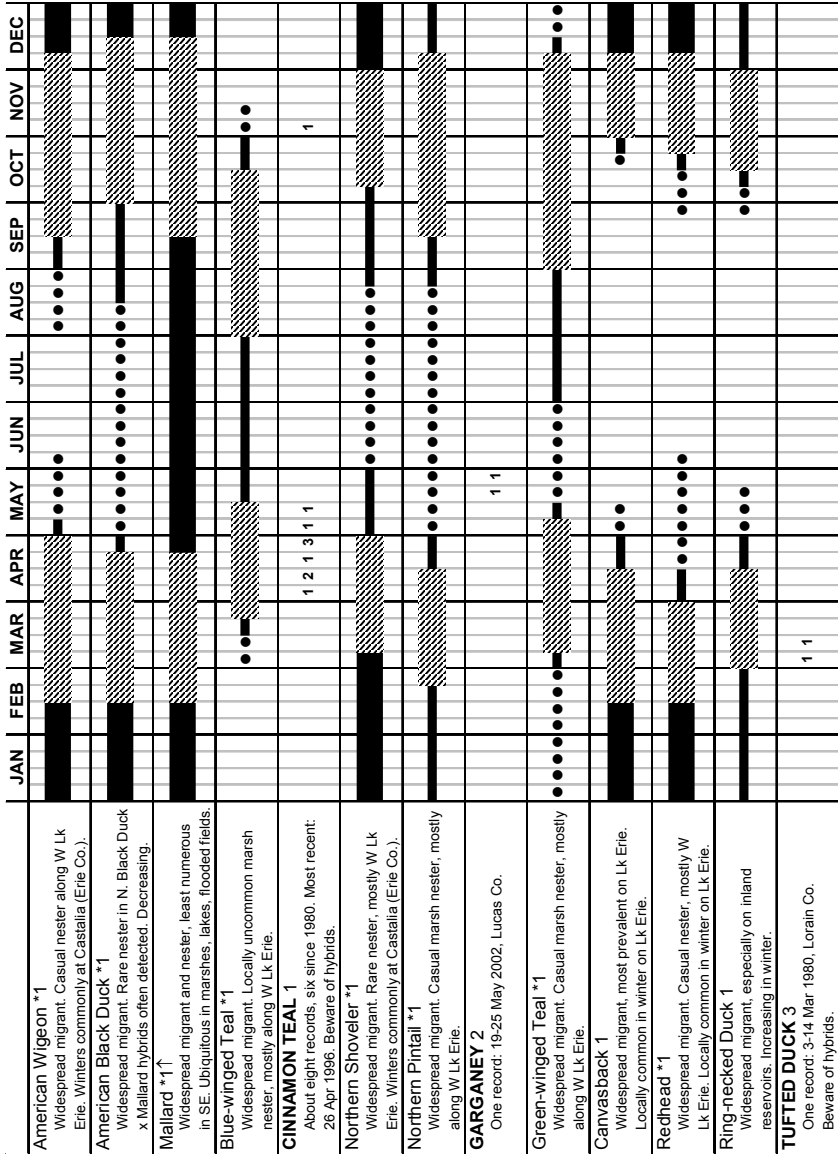
**CONTACTS:** All documentations, inquiries, etc. for the OBRC should go to the Secretary: Jim McCormac, ODNR-DNAP, 1889 Fountain Square Ct., Columbus, OH 43224-1388; phone number (614) 265-6440, email [jim.mccormac@dnr.state.oh.us](mailto:jim.mccormac@dnr.state.oh.us). The OBRC always welcomes suggestions for improvements of this *Checklist*. We wish to thank all those interested in Ohio's birdlife, and hope that this guide will add to their enjoyment.

— *Bill Whan and Rob Harlan, for the OBRC, April 2004*



	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>ANATIDAE: Ducks, Geese, and Swans</b>												
<b>FULVOUS WHISTLING-DUCK 1</b> About 10 records, one since 1980. Most recent: 5 Jun 1994.						1						
<b>Greater White-fronted Goose 1</b> Rare migrant, mostly in W. Casual to very rare in winter. Often associates with Canada Geese.	•	•	•	•	•						•	•
<b>Snow Goose 1</b> Widespread migrant. Common in winter only at Ottawa NWR (Ottawa/Lucas Cos.), rare elsewhere.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
<b>ROSS'S GOOSE 1</b> 26 records, all since 1982. Increasing. Most recent: 7 Mar 2003.	3	3	3	1	2	3	3	1	2	1	1	1
<b>Canada Goose *1↑</b> Widespread migrant and permanent resident. Ubiquitous, may become a nuisance locally.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
<b>Brant 1</b> Rare migrant, mostly along Lk Erie. Casual in winter through early spring.											•	•
<b>Mute Swan *1</b> Locally common nester along W Lk Erie. Generally uncommon at best inland.											•	•
<b>TRUMPETER SWAN 1</b> Former migrant, most recent in 1900. Introduction program began in 1996, not yet established.												
<b>Tundra Swan 1</b> Widespread migrant. Common in mid-winter only at Ottawa NWR (Ottawa/Lucas Cos.), rare elsewhere.	•	•	•	•	•						•	•
<b>Wood Duck *1</b> Widespread migrant and nester. Prefers wooded swamps, streams, backwaters.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
<b>Gadwall *1</b> Widespread migrant. Rare nester along W Lk Erie. Winters commonly at Castalia (Erie Co.).	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
<b>Eurasian Wigeon 1</b> Very rare migrant, mostly along W Lk Erie. Casual in fall and winter. Beware of hybrids.			•	•	•							

Graphs indicate abundances for each species at their optimal locations within the state.



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	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>Greater Scaup 1</b> Locally common in winter on Lk Erie. Greatly outnumbered by Lesser Scaup inland.	█	█	█	█	█					●	█	█
<b>Lesser Scaup *1</b> Widespread migrant on Lk Erie and inland. Greatly outnumbered Greater Scaup Inland.	█	█	█	█	█				●	█	█	█
<b>KING EIDER 1</b> Numerous records, 27 since 1980. Most recent: 27 Nov-18 Dec 2002.	1 1	1	1 2	1						1 1	1 5 4	3 4 4 1
<b>COMMON EIDER 2</b> Three records, two since 1980. Most recent: 25-28 Sep 2003.	1 1								1		1 1 1 1	1 1 1
<b>Harlequin Duck 1</b> Rare migrant, mostly on Lk Erie, a few on swiftly flowing rivers. Casual in spring through mid-Mar.	●	●	●	●	●						●	●
<b>Surf Scoter 1</b> Irregularly uncommon migrant on Lk Erie, very uncommon on inland reservoirs.	●	●	●	●	●					●	●	█
<b>White-winged Scoter 1</b> Rare migrant on Lk Erie and on inland reservoirs.	●	●	●	●	●						●	●
<b>Black Scoter 1</b> Irregularly uncommon migrant on Lk Erie, rare on inland reservoirs. Casual through winter on Lk Erie.	●			●	●					●	█	●
<b>Long-tailed Duck 1</b> Rare, irregular migrant on Lk Erie (mostly in fall) and on inland reservoirs (mostly in spring).	●	●	●	●	●					●	●	●
<b>Bufflehead 1</b> Widespread migrant. Locally common in winter on Lk Erie.	█	█	█	█	█					●	█	█
<b>Common Goldeneye 1</b> Widespread migrant. Locally common in winter on Lk Erie.	█	█	█	█	█					●	█	█
<b>BARROW'S GOLDENEYE 3</b> At least seven records, six since 1980. Most recent: 28 Feb 1994.	1 1	1 1 2 1 1										
<b>Hooded Merganser *1</b> Widespread migrant, increasing. Locally uncommon wetlands nester, mostly in N.	█	█	█	█	█					█	█	█

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<b>Common Merganser *1</b> Widespread migrant. Locally common in winter on Lk Erie. Nested in Columbiana Co. 2001-2002.	■	■	■	■	●					●	■	■
<b>Red-breasted Merganser 1</b> Widespread migrant. Can be abundant on Lk Erie in Nov and Dec.	■	■	■	■	●	●	●	●	●	●	■	■
<b>Ruddy Duck *1</b> Widespread migrant. Rare nester, mostly along W Lk Erie. Locally uncommon in winter.	■	■	■	■	●	●	●	●	●	●	■	■
<b>PHASIANIDAE: Partridges, Grouse, Turkeys, and Old World Quail</b>												
<b>Gray Partridge {E}*1</b> Introduced in early 1900s. Once common in W, now extirpated.												
<b>Ring-necked Pheasant *1</b> ↓ Widespread permanent resident, its introduced population largely perpetuated by stocking.												
<b>Ruffed Grouse *1</b> Permanent resident. Generally uncommon in SE, very uncommon to absent elsewhere.												
<b>Greater Prairie-Chicken {E}***1</b> Locally common permanent resident in early 1800s, now extirpated. Last recorded in 1934.												
<b>Wild Turkey *1</b> Locally common permanent resident. Widely released, prefers woodlands and edges.												
<b>ODONTOPHORIDAE: New World Quail</b>												
<b>Northern Bobwhite *1</b> ↓ Widespread permanent resident. Generally uncommon in SW, uncommon at best elsewhere.												
<b>GAVIIDAE: Loons</b>												
<b>Red-throated Loon 1</b> Rare migrant on Lk Erie and inland reservoirs.			●	●						●	●	●
<b>PACIFIC LOON 2</b> Three records, all since 1985. Most recent: 24-26 Nov 1996.					1						1	1
<b>Common Loon 1</b> Widespread migrant on Lk Erie and inland reservoirs. Nonbreeders may persist in summer.	●	●				●	●	●	●	●	●	●

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	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>PODICIPEDIDAE: Grebes</b>												
<b>Pied-billed Grebe *1</b> Widespread migrant. Widespread but localized wetlands nester, prefers lush aquatic vegetation.												
<b>Horned Grebe 1</b> Widespread irregular migrant on Lk Erie and inland reservoirs. Generally rare mid-winter.	•	•	•	•	•				•			
<b>Red-necked Grebe 1</b> Rare migrant on Lk Erie and inland reservoirs. Staged large spring invasions in 1994 & 2003.		•	•	•	•						•	•
<b>Eared Grebe 1</b> Rare migrant on Lk Erie and inland reservoirs. Separate carefully from Horned Grebe.			•	•	•	•					•	•
<b>WESTERN GREBE 1</b> Numerous records, seven since 1980. Most recent: 15-18 Dec 1999.	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1			2
<b>PROCELLARIIDAE: Petrels</b>												
<b>BLACK-CAPPED PETREL 1</b> One record: 5 Oct 1898, Hamilton Co.												
<b>HYDROBATIDAE: Storm-Petrels</b>												
<b>LEACH'S STORM-PETREL 1</b> One record: 16 May 1929, Montgomery Co.												
<b>SULIDAE: Gannets</b>												
<b>NORTHERN GANNET 1</b> Numerous records, 16 since 1980. Most recent: 10 Jan 2003.	1	2	1	1	1							
<b>PELECANIDAE: Pelicans</b>												
<b>American White Pelican 1</b> Rare migrant, generally along W Lk Erie and on inland reservoirs. Casual beginning in Aug.				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
<b>BROWN PELICAN 2</b> Four records, all since 1990. Most recent: 9 Jun-23 Sep 2002.				1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1
<b>PHALACROCORACIDAE: Cormorants</b>												
<b>Double-crested Cormorant *1</b> Widespread migrant. Colonial nester, mostly along W Lk Erie. May be locally uncommon in winter.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

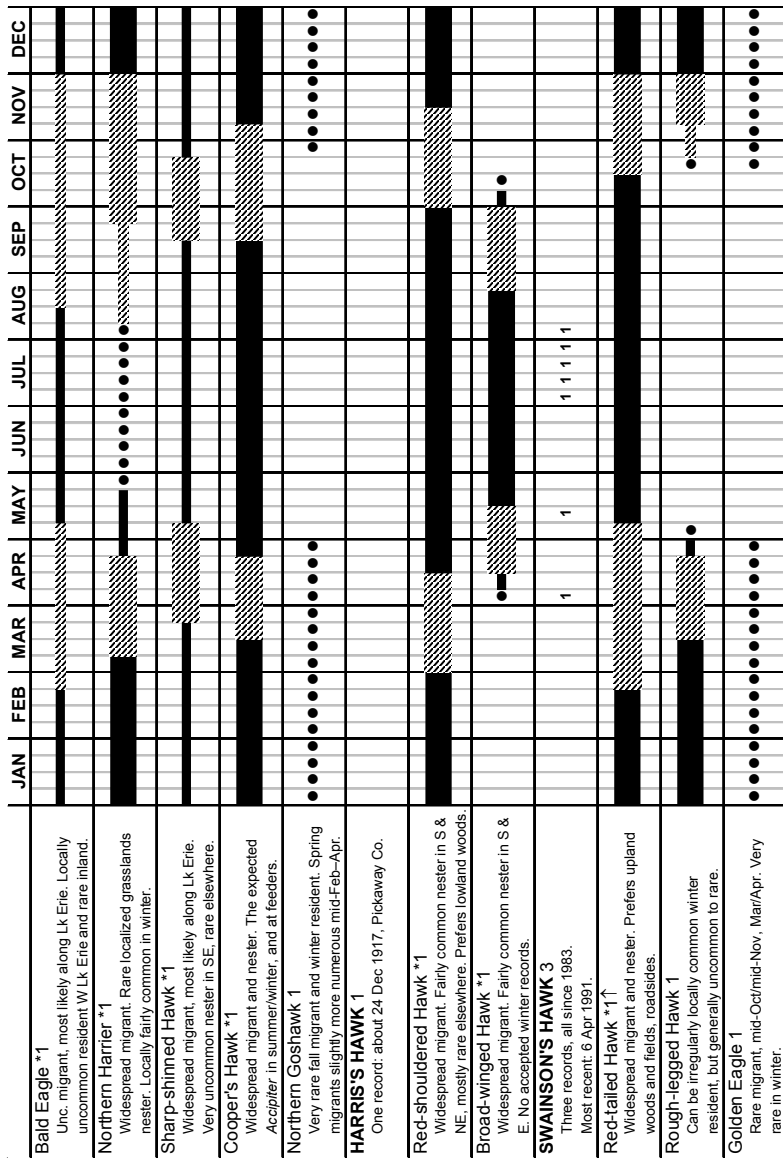
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<b>ANHINGA 1</b>												
One record: Nov 1885, Washington Co.												
<b>MAGNIFICENT FRIGATEBIRD 1</b>												
Four records, one since 1980. Most recent: 17 Oct 1998.												
<b>American Bittern *1</b>												
Rare migrant. Localized wetlands nester, mostly along W Lk Erie. Formerly much more numerous.												
<b>Least Bittern *1</b>												
Rare migrant. Localized wetlands nester along Lk Erie and inland. Formerly much more numerous.												
<b>Great Blue Heron *1</b>												
Widespread migrant. Widespread colonial nester. Locally common in winter near open water.												
<b>Great Egret *1</b>												
Widespread migrant. Colonial nester, mostly along W Lk Erie. May persist into early winter.												
<b>Snowy Egret *1</b>												
Rare migrant. Colonial nester along W Lk Erie, almost exclusively on W Sister Island.												
<b>Little Blue Heron *1</b>												
Rare migrant. Former casual nester. Juveniles closely resemble Snowy Egrets.												
<b>TRICOLORED HERON 1</b>												
About 39 records, 32 since 1980. Most recent: 9 Jul-3 Aug 2003.												
<b>Cattle Egret *1</b>												
Rare migrant. Colonial nester in Erie Co. Fall migrants expected mid-Oct/early Nov.												
<b>Green Heron *1</b> ↓												
Widespread migrant and nester. Prefers streams, swamps, marshes.												
<b>Black-crowned Night-Heron *1</b>												
Generally rare migrant, but may form temporary roosts. Colonial nester, mostly W Lk Erie.												

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	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>Yellow-crowned Night-Heron *1</b> Rare migrant. Highly localized nester, mostly C & S. Reclusive, possibly overlooked.			●	●●●●	●●●●●●●●●●	●●●●●●●●●●	●●●●●●●●●●	●●●●●●●●●●				
<b>THRESKIORNITHIDAE: Ibises and Spoonbills</b>												
<b>WHITE IBIS 2</b> Five records, four since 1980. Most recent: 7-14 Jul 1998.				1			1 2 1					
<b>GLOSSY IBIS 1</b> Numerous records, 22 since 1980. Most recent: 16 May 2003.			1 1 2 3 5 6 4 2					1 2 1	1 2 1	2 1		
<b>WHITE-FACED IBIS 1</b> About 12 records, 10 since 1980. Most recent: 17-19 May 2003.			1 2 1 3 1 1					1		1 1		
<b>ROSEATE SPOONBILL 2</b> Two records; 24 Sep 1986, 20 Jul.-20 Oct 2002.							1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1			
<b>GICONIDAE: Storks</b>												
<b>WOOD STORK 1</b> At least five records, one since 1980. Most recent: 9 Sep 2001.									1			
<b>CATHARTIDAE: New World Vultures</b>												
<b>Black Vulture *1</b> Locally common resident in S & EC, where large winter roosts may form. Casual migrant in N.												
<b>Turkey Vulture *1↑</b> Widespread migrant and nester. May form large roosts. Locally common in winter only in S & EC.												
<b>ACCIPITRIDAE: Hawks, Kites, Eagles, and Allies</b>												
<b>Osprey *1</b> Widespread migrant. Current stocking program is augmenting nesters. Usually seen near water.			●									
<b>SWALLOW-TAILED KITE ***1</b> Locally common in early 1800s; only three records since 1980. Most recent: 5 May 2000.				1		1			1 1 1			
<b>MISSISSIPPI KITE 1</b> At least 12 records, 11 since 1980. Most recent: 3 Jun 2002.				1 1 2	3 1 2 1 2						1	

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<b>FALCONIDAE: Falcons</b>												
<b>American Kestrel *1</b> Widespread migrant and nester. Prefers rural roadsides and fields, highway interchanges.												
<b>Merlin *1</b> Very uncommon migrant. Extirpated nester. Very local rare winter resident.												
<b>GYRFALCON 1</b> Numerous records, seven since 1980. Most recent: 15 Dec 1995--16 Mar 1996.	1	1	3	2	3	1	1	2	1			1
<b>Peregrine Falcon *1</b> Very uncommon to rare migrant. Introduced urban nesters may reside or migrate.												
<b>PRAIRIE FALCON 2</b> One record: 21 Jan 1983, Franklin Co.												
<b>RALLIDAE: Rails, Gallinules, and Coots</b>												
<b>YELLOW RAIL **1</b> Numerous records, 14 since 1980. Most recent: 7 Oct 2002. One nesting record, 1909.									1		2	1
<b>BLACK RAIL 1</b> Numerous records, five since 1980. Most recent: 14 Jun 2003.				1	1					2	1	
<b>King Rail *1</b> Rare migrant and nester, mostly along W Lk Erie. Fall departure poorly understood.												
<b>Virginia Rail *1</b> Locally uncommon nester, mostly along W Lk Erie. May overwinter casually in unfrozen marshes.												
<b>Sora *1</b> Locally uncommon nester; most numerous along W Lk Erie. Uncommon at best elsewhere.												
<b>PURPLE GALLINULE **1</b> Numerous records, 13 since 1980. Most recent: 30 Apr--27 May 2000. One nesting record, 1962.												
<b>Common Moorhen *1</b> Generally uncommon nester; most numerous along W Lk Erie. Uncommon at best elsewhere.												

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	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>American Coot *1</b> Widespread migrant. Locally uncommon marsh nester, mostly along W Lk Erie.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
<b>GRUIDAE: Cranes</b>												
<b>Sandhill Crane *1</b> Irregularly common migrant in W, generally rare elsewhere. Rare inland nester since 1987.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
<b>CHARADRIIDAE: Lapwings and Plovers</b>												
<b>NORTHERN LAPWING 3</b> One record: 29-30 Dec 1994, Adams Co.												1
<b>Black-bellied Plover 1</b> Widespread migrant, most numerous along Lk Erie. Prefers mudflats, plowed fields.				●	■	●		■	■	■	●	●
<b>American Golden-Plover 1</b> Migrates mostly in W in spring, along Lk Erie in Fall. Prefers mudflats, plowed fields.			●	■	■	●		■	■	■	●	●
<b>SNOWY PLOVER 2</b> Five records, all between 1993-95. Most recent: 9 Aug-15 Sep 1995.					1		1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 2			
<b>WILSON'S PLOVER 1</b> One record: 17 Jun 1936, Lucas Co.												
<b>Semipalmated Plover 1</b> Widespread migrant, most numerous along Lk Erie. Prefers mudflats, muddy shores.				●	■	●		■	■	■	●	
<b>PIPING PLOVER *1</b> Numerous records, 45 since 1980. Most recent: 3 May 2003. Extrapolated as a nester.				2 2	2 5 4 1	1	4 3 2	4 4 5 2 5 4	1 1 2 2 1 1			
<b>Killdeer *1↑</b> Widespread, ubiquitous migrant and nester. Generally very rare in winter, most likely in S.	●	●	●	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
<b>RECURVIROSTRIDAE: Stilts and Avocets</b>												
<b>BLACK-NECKED STILT 2</b> Numerous records, seven since 1980. Most recent: 22-24 May 2000.					3 2		2 1 1 1	1				1 1
<b>American Avocet 1</b> Rare migrant, most likely along Lk Erie. Prefers mudflats, shallow marshes.				●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●

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	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>SCOLOPACIDAE: Sandpipers, Phalaropes, and Allies</b>												
<b>Greater Yellowlegs 1</b> Widespread migrant. Prefers mudflats, marshes, flooded fields.			●●	▨	▨	●●	▬	▨	▨	▨	●●	
<b>Lesser Yellowlegs 1</b> Widespread migrant. Prefers mudflats, marshes, flooded fields.			●	▨	▨	●	▬	▨	▨	▨	●●	
<b>SPOTTED REDSHANK 3</b> One record: 28 Aug 1979, Erie Co.												
<b>Solitary Sandpiper 1</b> Widespread migrant. Prefers wetland edges, streams, marshes, vernal pools.			●●	▨	▨	●●	▬	▨	▨	●		
<b>Willet 1</b> Rare migrant, most likely along Lk Erie. Prefers mudflats, beaches.			●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	
<b>Spotted Sandpiper *1</b> Widespread migrant and nester. Prefers shorelines, mudflats, beaches.			●	▨	▨	▬	▨	▨	▨	▨	●●	
<b>Upland Sandpiper *1</b> Rare migrant. Rare localized grasslands nester, mostly at airports, pastures, fields.			●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	
<b>ESKIMO CURLEW 1</b> Former migrant, now on verge of extinction. Only Ohio specimen from prior to 1900.												
<b>Whimbrel 1</b> Rare migrant, most likely along Lk Erie. Prefers mudflats, fields.				●●						●●	●●	
<b>LONG-BILLED CURLEW 2</b> At least three records, two since 1980. Most recent: 1-2 Oct 1999.					1					1		
<b>Hudsonian Godwit 1</b> Rare fall migrant, most likely along Lk Erie. Casual in spring. Prefers mudflats.								●		●●	●●	
<b>Marbled Godwit 1</b> Rare migrant, most likely along Lk Erie. Prefers mudflats.				●●						●●	●●	

Graphs indicate abundances for each species at their optimal locations within the state.

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>Ruddy Turnstone 1</b> Generally uncommon migrant. Prefers beaches, rocky shores, mudflats.					■		●	■	■	●		
<b>Red Knot 1</b> Rare migrant, most likely along Lk Erie. Prefers mudflats, beaches.					●		●	●	●	●		
<b>Sanderling 1</b> Generally uncommon migrant. Prefers beaches, mudflats.					●		●	■	■	●	●	
<b>Semipalmated Sandpiper 1</b> Widespread migrant. Most numerous along Lk Erie. Prefers mudflats.				■	■	●	■	■	■	●		
<b>Western Sandpiper 1</b> Rare migrant, most likely along Lk Erie. Generally very rare in spring. Prefers mudflats. <b>RED-NECKED STINT 2</b> One record: 21 Jul 1962, Ashtabula Co.					●		●	●	●	●	●	
<b>Least Sandpiper 1</b> Widespread migrant. Most numerous along Lk Erie. Prefers mudflats, shorelines.				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	●	●
<b>White-rumped Sandpiper 1</b> Uncommon migrant, irregularly common in late May. Most likely along Lk Erie. Prefers mudflats.					■		●	■	■	■	●	
<b>Baird's Sandpiper 1</b> Uncommon fall migrant, most likely along Lk Erie. Prefers dry mudflats. Very few spring records.							●	●	●	●	●	
<b>Pectoral Sandpiper 1</b> Widespread migrant. Prefers plowed/flooded fields, mudflats, shorelines.				■	■	●	■	■	■	■	●	●
<b>SHARP-TAILED SANDPIPER 2</b> Two records: 6-23 Oct 1984, 1-2 Dec 1990.									1 1 1	1		
<b>Purple Sandpiper 1</b> Rare late fall migrant along Lk Erie breakwalls. Very few inland records.		●									●	●
<b>Dunlin 1</b> Widespread migrant. Prefers mudflats, flooded fields.				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	●

Graphs indicate abundances for each species at their optimal locations within the state.

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>CURLW SANDPIPER 2</b> Five records, all since 1984. Most recent: 4-7 May 1995.					2 1 2		1 1	1				
<b>Stilt Sandpiper 1</b> Generally uncommon fall migrant, most likely along Lk Erie. Rare in spring. Prefers mudflats, marshes.					••		•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	••	
<b>Buff-breasted Sandpiper 1</b> Rare fall migrant, most likely along Lk Erie. Prefers grassy mudflat edges, grassy fields.								•••••	•••••			
<b>RUFF 1</b> Numerous records, 30 since 1980. Most recent: 31 Jul-3 Aug 2002.				3 4 1	3 3 7 1	1	1 1 1 1 2 1 1	1 1 1	1	1		
<b>Short-billed Dowitcher 1</b> Widespread migrant. Most numerous along Lk Erie. Prefers mudflats, flooded fields.				••	•••••	••	•••••	•••••	•••••	••		
<b>Long-billed Dowitcher 1</b> Irregular fall migrant, may be locally common by late Aug along W Lk Erie. Very rare in spring.				•••••	•••••		•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	••	
<b>Wilson's Snipe *1</b> Widespread migrant. Very rare wetlands nester in NE & NW. Locally rare in winter.	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••
<b>EURASIAN WOODCOCK 1</b> One record: 6 Nov 1935, Geauga Co.												
<b>American Woodcock *1</b> Widespread migrant and nester. Prefers thickets, wet meadows. Casual in mid-winter.					•••••		•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	••	
<b>Wilson's Phalarope *1</b> Rare migrant, mostly along Lk Erie. Prefers marshes, mudflats. Has nested in W.					•••••		•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••		
<b>Red-necked Phalarope 1</b> Rare migrant, mostly along Lk Erie. Prefers shallow marshes, mudflats.					•••••		•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••		
<b>Red Phalarope 1</b> Rare late fall migrant, mostly along Lk Erie shoreline/breakwalls.										•••••	•••••	•••••

Graphs indicate abundances for each species at their optimal locations within the state.



	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>Herring Gull *1</b> Widespread migrant. Locally common nester and very common winter resident along Lk Erie.	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••
<b>Thayer's Gull 1</b> Rare winter resident, almost exclusively on Lk Erie. Easily confused with Iceland/Herring gulls.	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••
<b>Iceland Gull 2</b> Rare winter resident, almost exclusively on Lk Erie. May closely resemble Thayer's Gull.	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••
<b>Lesser Black-backed Gull 2</b> Uncommon winter resident on Lk Erie. Very rare inland.	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••
<b>Glaucous Gull 1</b> Uncommon winter resident, almost exclusively on Lk Erie.	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••
<b>Great Black-backed Gull 1</b> Common fall/winter resident on Lk Erie, where locally uncommon in summer. Very rare inland.	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••
<b>Sabine's Gull 1</b> Very rare fall migrant, almost exclusively immatures on Lk Erie.	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••
<b>Black-legged Kittiwake 1</b> Very rare late fall migrant. Casual winter visitor. Almost exclusively immatures on Lk Erie.	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••
<b>ROSS'S GULL 3</b> Two records: 14 Dec 1997, 15 Nov 1998.											1	1
<b>IVORY GULL 2</b> One record: 17-19 Dec 1975, Cuyahoga Co.												
<b>Caspian Tern 1</b> Widespread migrant. Most numerous along Lk Erie.												
<b>ROYAL TERN 2</b> One record: 8-26 Jul and 17 Aug 1995, Lorain and Ashtabula Cos.												
<b>Common Tern *1</b> Locally common migrant in fall along Lk Erie. Uncommon inland. Colonial nester W Lk Erie.												

Graphs indicate abundances for each species at their optimal locations within the state.

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>ARCTIC TERN 2</b> Two records: 27 Jul 1980, 5 Jun 1993.					1		1					
<b>Forster's Tern 1</b> Locally common migrant in fall along Lk Erie. Uncommon at best inland.			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
<b>LEAST TERN 1</b> Numerous records, 18 since 1980. Most recent: 17 May 2003.				2 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 3 2 1 1 2	1			
<b>LARGE-BILLED TERN 3</b> One record: 29 May 1954, Mahoning Co.												
<b>Black Tern *1</b> Generally rare migrant along Lk Erie and inland. Very rare nester along W Lk Erie.				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
<b>ALCIDAE: Auks, Murres, and Puffins</b>												
<b>THICK-BILLED MURRE 1</b> Numerous records 1896-1907. Most recent: 12 Dec 1920.												
<b>BLACK GUILLEMOT 1</b> One record: 8-11 Nov 1990, Cuyahoga Co.											1	
<b>LONG-BILLED MURRELET 2</b> One record: 12-18 Nov 1996, Seneca Co.											1 1	
<b>ANCIENT MURRELET 1</b> One record of two birds: 28 Mar 1951, Erie Co.												
<b>ATLANTIC PUFFIN 1</b> One record: 18 Nov 1980, Lucas Co.												1
<b>COLUMBIDAE: Pigeons and Doves</b>												
<b>Rock Pigeon *1</b> Widespread permanent resident. Primarily found near human habitation.												
<b>EURASIAN COLLARED-DOVE 1</b> One record: 1 Sep 2001, Crawford Co.												1

Graphs indicate abundances for each species at their optimal locations within the state.

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>WHITE-WINGED DOVE 2</b> One record: 10 Jun 2000, Logan Co.						1						
<b>Mourning Dove *1</b> Widespread permanent resident and migrant. Prefers areas of human habitation, farmlands.												
<b>Passenger Pigeon {X}*1</b> Abundant through 1850s, the last wild bird was shot 24 Mar. 1900, Pike Co.												
<b>COMMON GROUND-DOVE 2</b> One record: 5-6 Nov 1999, Cuyahoga Co.											1	
<b>PSITTACIDAE: Parakeets</b>												
<b>Carolina Parakeet {X}***1</b> Former nomadic visitor, last wild record Jul 1862, Franklin Co.												
<b>CUCULIDAE: Cuckoos and Anis</b>												
<b>Black-billed Cuckoo *1</b> Widespread uncommon migrant and nester. Most numerous in N. Prefers open woodlands, edges.												
<b>Yellow-billed Cuckoo *1</b> Widespread migrant and nester. Prefers open woodlands, edges, thickets.												
<b>SMOOTH-BILLED ANI 1</b> One record: 25 Nov 1993, Cuyahoga Co.												1
<b>GROOVE-BILLED ANI 1</b> Four records, two since 1980. Most recent: 9 Oct-19 Nov 1981.								1		1	1	1
<b>TYTONIDAE: Barn Owls</b>												
<b>Barn Owl *1</b> Very rare migrant. Rare nester, most numerous in Wayne and Holmes Cos. Casual in winter.												
<b>STRIGIDAE: Typical Owls</b>												
<b>Eastern Screech-Owl *1</b> Widespread permanent resident. Red, gray, and intermediate color morphs occur.												

Graphs indicate abundances for each species at their optimal locations within the state.

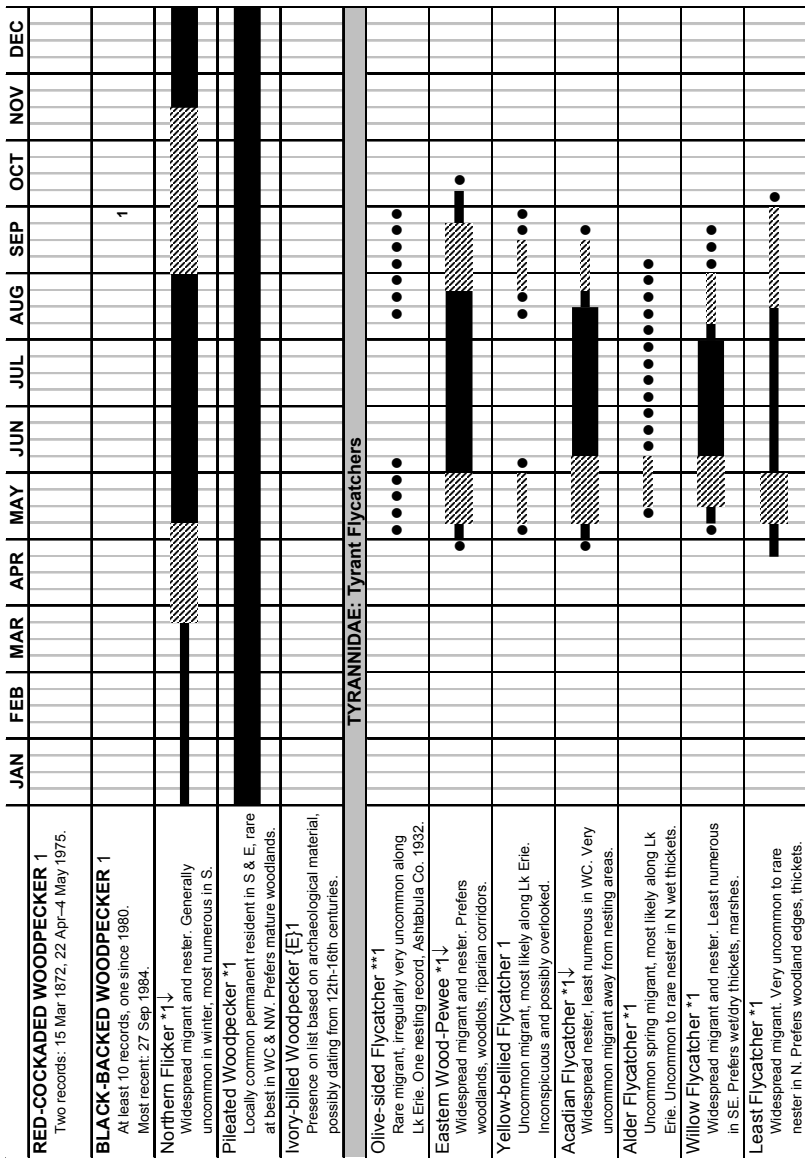
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>Great Horned Owl *1</b> Widespread permanent resident. Prefers woodlots, farmlands, riparian corridors.	[Solid black bar]											
<b>Snowy Owl 1</b> Rare irregular winter resident, mostly along Lk Erie. Diurnal, prefers open areas, fields.	•	•	•	•	•					•	•	•
<b>NORTHERN HAWK OWL 1</b> At least two records. Most recent: 16 Feb 1978.												
<b>BURROWING OWL 3</b> Two records: early Oct 1944, 5-6 Apr 1981.				1								
<b>Barred Owl *1</b> Widespread permanent resident. Prefers mature woodlands, swamps, pine plantings.	[Solid black bar]											
<b>GREAT GRAY OWL 1</b> Two records: Nov or Dec 1898, 30 Oct 1947.												
<b>Long-eared Owl *1</b> Rare irregular migrant. Casual nester. Rare winter resident, but may form roosts. Easily overlooked.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
<b>Short-eared Owl *1</b> Very uncommon irregular migrant. Casual nester. Locally uncommon in winter grasslands, marshes.	[Solid black bar]											
<b>BOREAL OWL 2</b> One record: 5 Apr 1997, Lake Co.										•	•	•
<b>Northern Saw-whet Owl *1</b> Fairly rare migrant. Casual nester, mostly in NE. Rare winter resident. Easily overlooked.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•
<b>CAPRIMULGIDAE: Goatsuckers</b>												
<b>Common Nighthawk *1</b> Widespread migrant. Large flights can occur in early fall. Widespread urban flat-roof nester.				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
<b>Chuck-will's-widow *1</b> Locally uncommon nester in SC, mostly Adams Co. Casual migrant and visitor elsewhere.				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

Graphs indicate abundances for each species at their optimal locations within the state.



	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>Whip-poor-will *1</b> ↓ Locally common nester in unglaciated areas. Uncommon at best elsewhere. Prefers woodlands.				●	▨	■	■	■	▨	●●●●		
<b>APOIDAE: Swifts</b>												
<b>Chimney Swift *1</b> Widespread migrant and chimney nester. Large groups swirl into chimney roosts in fall.				▨	▨	■	■	■	▨	●		
<b>TROCHILIDAE: Hummingbirds</b>												
<b>Ruby-throated Hummingbird *1</b> Widespread migrant and nester. Very late hummingbirds unlikely to be this species.				●	▨	■	■	■	▨	●●●●		
<b>CALLIOPE HUMMINGBIRD 1</b> One record: 28 Oct–1 Nov 2002, Ross Co.											1	1
<b>RUFOUS HUMMINGBIRD 1</b> 20 records, all since 1985. Most recent: 19 Sep 2002–18 Jan 2003.	1				1	1		1	2	2	1	1
<b>ALCEDINIDAE: Kingfishers</b>												
<b>Belted Kingfisher *1</b> Widespread migrant and stream bank nester. Local in winter near open water.				▨	▨	■	■	■	▨	■	■	■
<b>PICIDAE: Woodpeckers and Allies</b>												
<b>Red-headed Woodpecker *1</b> ↓ Widespread irregular migrant and nester. Prefers open woods, woodlots, swamps.					▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨		
<b>Red-bellied Woodpecker *1</b> Widespread permanent resident. Prefers wooded residential areas, woodlands, riparian corridors.												
<b>Yellow-bellied Sapsucker *1</b> Generally uncommon migrant. Rare nester in NE. Rare in winter, mostly in S. Drills sap wells.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
<b>Downy Woodpecker *1</b> Widespread permanent resident. Prefers wooded residential areas, woodlands, riparian corridors.												
<b>Hairy Woodpecker *1</b> Widespread permanent resident, less numerous than Downy Woodpecker, but in similar habitats.												

Graphs indicate abundances for each species at their optimal locations within the state.



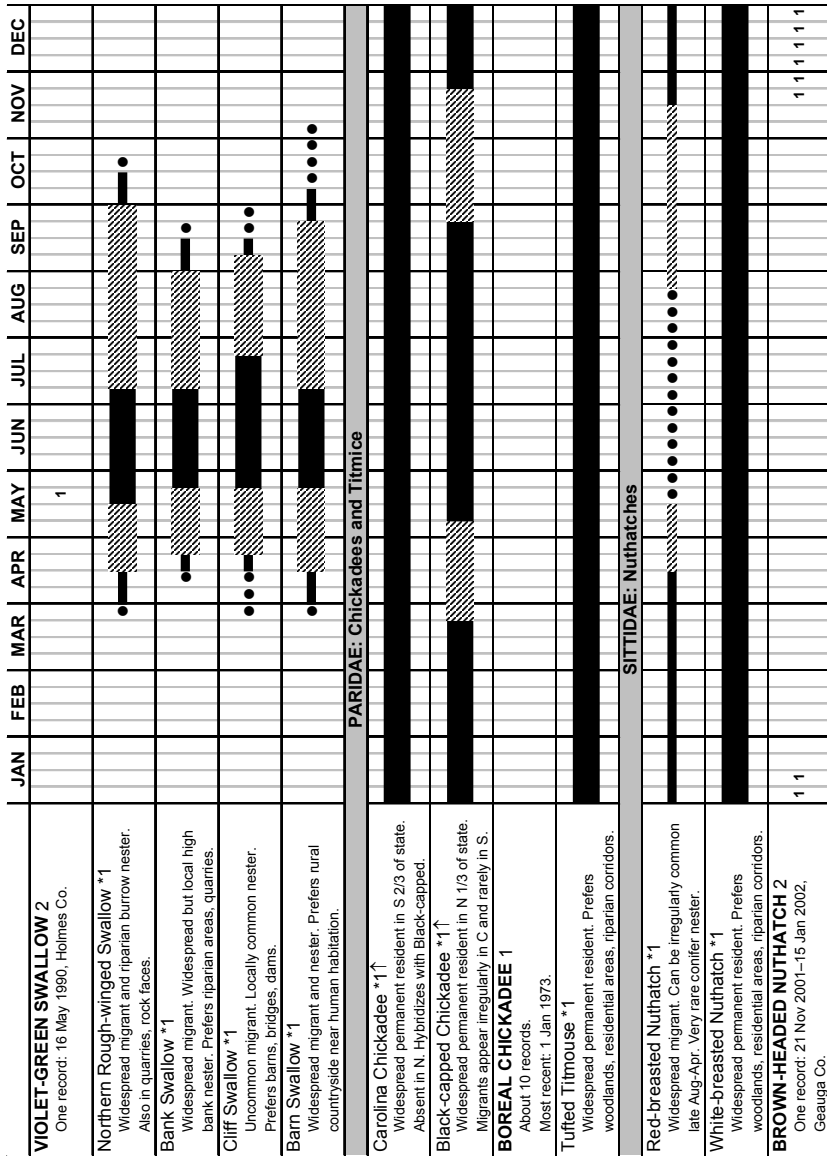
Graphs indicate abundances for each species at their optimal locations within the state.

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>GRAY FLYCATCHER 2</b> One record: 20-22 Aug 1988, Lucas Co.								1				
<b>Eastern Phoebe *1</b> Widespread migrant and nester. Least numerous in WC & NW. Very rare in mid-winter.	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●
<b>SAY'S PHOEBE 2</b> Two records: 26 Nov 1989, 11 Dec 1997–7 Jan 1998.	1										1	1 1 1
<b>VERMILION FLYCATCHER 1</b> Three records, one since 1980. Most recent: 4 Nov–12 Dec 2001.											1 1 1 1 1 1	
<b>Great Crested Flycatcher *1</b> Widespread migrant and nester. Prefers mature woods, parks, riparian corridors.				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
<b>WESTERN KINGBIRD **1</b> Numerous records, 16 since 1980. Most recent: 9 Aug 2002. One nesting record, 1933.						1 1 1 1 1	2	1 4 4 2				
<b>Eastern Kingbird *1</b> Widespread migrant and nester. Prefers woodland edges, countryside, riparian corridors.				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
<b>SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER 1</b> About 10 records, three since 1980. Most recent: 14-15 May 1997.					1	1			1			
<b>LANIIDAE: Shrikes</b>												
<b>LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE *1</b> Graph represents nesting period. Published records from 1992-2003 indicated for rest of year.	4 2 2 3	2 1 1 1	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
<b>Northern Shrike 1</b> Rare irregular winter resident, most likely in N. Prefers open brushy fields.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
<b>VIREONIDAE: Vireos</b>												
<b>White-eyed Vireo *1</b> Widespread migrant and nester, least numerous in WC. Prefers dense thickets.				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
<b>Bell's Vireo *1</b> Casual migrant. Very rare nester in W; most often at Buck Ck SP (Clark Co.). Prefers dense thickets.				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Graphs indicate abundances for each species at their optimal locations within the state.

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>Yellow-throated Vireo *1</b> Widespread nester; least numerous in WC & NW. Uncommon migrant away from nesting areas.				•	▨	■	■	■	▨	••••		
<b>Blue-headed Vireo *1</b> Widespread migrant. Locally uncommon nester in hemlock gorges and pine/spruce plantings.			•	•	▨	■	■	■	▨	••••		
<b>Warbling Vireo *1↓</b> Widespread migrant and nester. Loud songster prefers tall cottonwoods near water, farmyards.			•	•	▨	■	■	■	▨	••••		
<b>Philadelphia Vireo 1</b> Uncommon migrant, mostly along Lk Erie. Prefers woodland edges. Possibly overlooked.				•	•	•			▨	•		
<b>Red-eyed Vireo *1↑</b> Widespread migrant and nester. Tireless songster prefers woodlands, woodlots, riparian corridors.			•	•	▨	■	■	■	▨	••••		
<b>CORVIDAE: Crows and Jays</b>												
<b>Blue Jay *1</b> Widespread permanent resident. Large numbers also migrate along Lk Erie in Apr-May.				▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
<b>BLACK-BILLED MAGPIE 1</b> At least three records. Most recent accepted record: 31 Dec 1956.												
<b>American Crow *1</b> Widespread permanent resident. Large numbers also migrant along Lk Erie in Mar-Apr.				▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
<b>COMMON RAVEN ***1</b> Former nester through late 1800s, two migrant records since 1980. Most recent: 4 Apr. 1999.												
<b>ALAUDIDAE: Larks</b>												
<b>Horned Lark *1</b> Widespread permanent resident and migrant. Least numerous in SE & SC. Prefers barren areas.				▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
<b>HIRUNDINIDAE: Swallows</b>												
<b>Purple Martin *1↓</b> Widespread migrant. Nesters widespread but local, using only martin houses and gourds.			•	•	▨	■	■	■	▨	••••		
<b>Tree Swallow *1↑</b> Widespread migrant and wetlands nester. Nesters least numerous in S.			•	•	▨	■	■	■	▨	••••		

Graphs indicate abundances for each species at their optimal locations within the state.



Graphs indicate abundances for each species at their optimal locations within the state.

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>CERTHIDAE: Creepers</b>												
<b>Brown Creeper *1</b> Widespread migrant. Rare nester, mostly in NE. Prefers mature woodlands, swamps.												
<b>TROGLODYTIDAE: Wrens</b>												
<b>ROCK WREN 2</b> One record: 7-14 Dec 1963, Cuyahoga Co.												
<b>Carolina Wren *1</b> Widespread permanent resident, subject to steep declines with severe winter weather.												
<b>BEWICK'S WREN *1</b> Nearly extirpated. Only two migrants since 1992 indicated. Most recent nesting 1995.					1							
<b>House Wren *1↑</b> Widespread migrant and nester. Feisty, prefers woodland edges, farmyards, residential areas.												
<b>Winter Wren *1</b> Widespread migrant. Rare nester, mostly in NE hemlock habitats. Locally uncommon in winter.												
<b>Sedge Wren *1</b> Rare migrant. Irregular grasslands/wetlands nester, usually rare, but can become locally common.												
<b>Marsh Wren *1</b> Rare migrant. Locally common nester in N cattail marshes, uncommon at best elsewhere.												
<b>REGULIDAE: Kinglets</b>												
<b>Golden-crowned Kinglet *1</b> Widespread migrant and winter resident. Very rare nester in scattered N spruce plantings.												
<b>Ruby-crowned Kinglet 1</b> Widespread migrant. Casual in mid-winter. Frenzied songster prefers edges, thickets.												
<b>SYLVIIDAE: Gnatcatchers</b>												
<b>Blue-gray Gnatcatcher *1</b> Widespread migrant and nester. Peevish, prefers woodlands, riparian corridors.												

Graphs indicate abundances for each species at their optimal locations within the state.

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>TURDIDAE: Thrushes</b>												
<b>NORTHERN WHEATEAR 2</b> Two records: 4-21 Jan 1988, 9-18 Nov 1988.	1 1 1										1 1	
<b>Eastern Bluebird *1</b> Widespread migrant and nester. Reduced numbers in winter. Prefers meadows, countryside.												
<b>MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD 2</b> One record: 14 Dec 1989-13 Jan 1990, Tuscarawas Co.	1 1											1 1 1
<b>TOWNSEND'S SOLITAIRE 1</b> Six records, four since 1980. Most recent: 4-12 Mar 2003.	1 1	2 2	1 1								1	
<b>Veery *1</b> Widespread migrant. Locally common nester in N, uncommon at best elsewhere. Prefers woodlands.												
<b>Gray-cheeked Thrush 1</b> Widespread migrant. In fall, most readily detected by nocturnal flight calls.												
<b>Swainson's Thrush 1</b> Widespread migrant. In fall, most readily detected by nocturnal flight calls.												
<b>Hermits Thrush *1</b> Widespread migrant. Rare hemlock nester, mostly Lake, Ashland, Summit, and Hocking Cos.												
<b>Wood Thrush *1</b> Widespread migrant and nester. Melifluous songster, prefers woodlands, riparian corridors.												
<b>American Robin *1</b> Widespread, ubiquitous migrant and nester. Large numbers remain locally in winter.												
<b>VARIED THRUSH 1</b> First record 1977, 20 since 1980. Most recent: 12 Dec 2000-9 Apr 2001.	6 8 1	8 8 7 8 8 6 3 3 1 1									1	3 5 7
<b>MIMIDAE: Mockingbirds and Thrashers</b>												
<b>Gray Catbird *1</b> Widespread migrant and nester. Casual in mid-winter. Fertive, prefers dense thickets, edges.												

Graphs indicate abundances for each species at their optimal locations within the state.

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>Northern Mockingbird *1</b> Widespread resident in S 2/3 of state. Locally uncommon in N 1/3. A few migrate Apr-May.	[Solid black bar from Jan to Dec]											
<b>Brown Thrasher *1</b> Widespread migrant and nester. Casual in mid-winter. Prefers brush, overgrown fields.	•			•	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	•
<b>STURNIDAE: Starlings</b>												
<b>European Starling *1</b> Widespread, ubiquitous introduced resident and migrant. Opportunistic, destructive.	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
<b>MOTACILLIDAE: Pipits</b>												
<b>American Pipit 1</b> Widespread migrant, least numerous in SE. Prefers plowed fields, mudflats, shorelines.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
<b>SPRAGUE'S PIPIT 1</b> Two records: 15-25 Nov 1958, 31 Oct 1974.												
<b>BOMBYCILLIDAE: Waxwings</b>												
<b>BOHEMIAN WAXWING 2</b> Numerous records thru mid-1960s, only five since 1980. Most recent: 12 Dec 1998.	1	1										
<b>Cedar Waxwing *1</b> Widespread but irregular migrant and nester. Movements also noted in March some years.												1 1
<b>PARULIDAE: Wood-Warblers</b>												
<b>Blue-winged Warbler *1</b> Widespread migrant and nester, least numerous in WC. Hybridizes with Golden-winged Warbler.				•	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	•
<b>Golden-winged Warbler *1</b> Rare migrant. Virtually extirpated as a nester. Hybrid "Brewster's" is rare; "Lawrence's" very rare.				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
<b>Tennessee Warbler 1</b> Widespread migrant. Emphatic song heard widely throughout wooded/shaded areas in spring.				•	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	•
<b>Orange-crowned Warbler 1</b> Widespread uncommon migrant, most likely along Lk Erie. Prefers thickets, edges, weedy fields.				•	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	•

Graphs indicate abundances for each species at their optimal locations within the state.

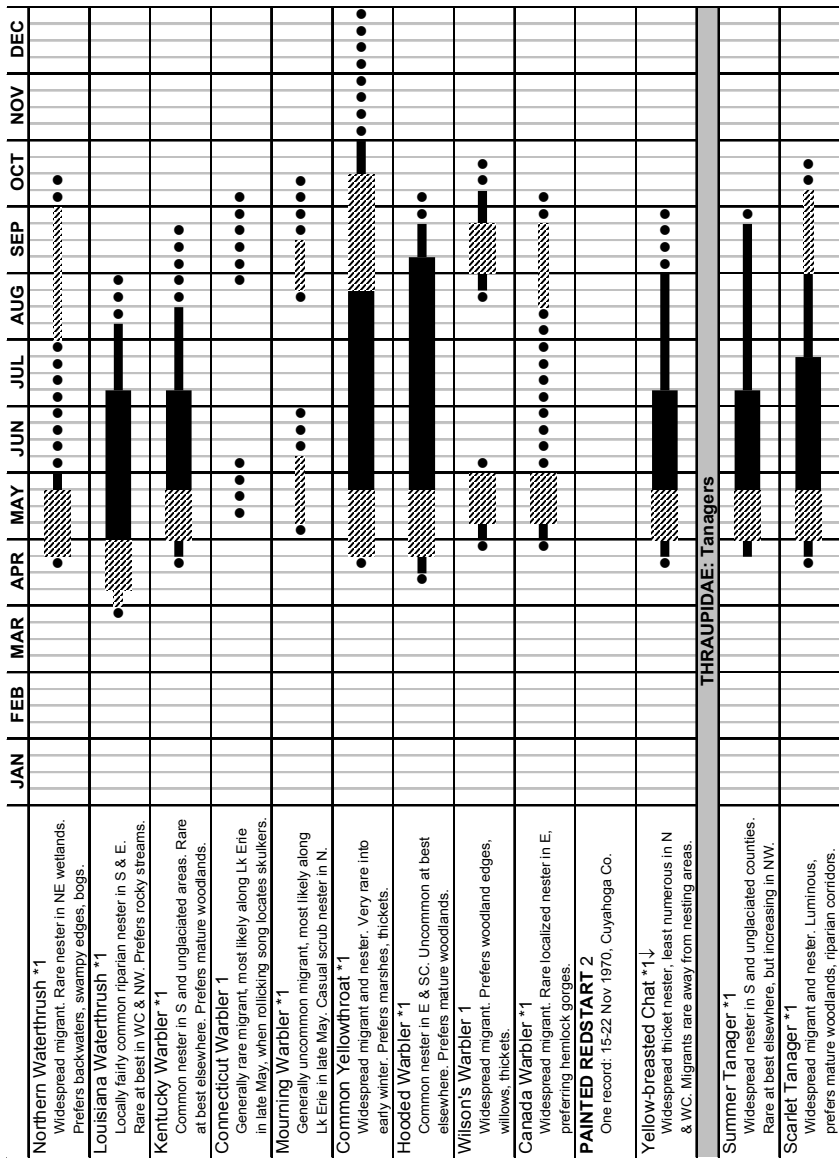


	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>Nashville Warbler *1</b> Widespread migrant. Three nesting records from NE. Prefers woodlands, weedy fields.				•	•			•	•	•	•	
<b>Northern Parula *1</b> Widespread migrant. Locally fairly common nester in Hocking Co., uncommon at best elsewhere.				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
<b>Yellow Warbler *1</b> Widespread migrant and nester. After mid-Aug, easiest to find along Lk Erie. Prefers wet thickets.				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
<b>Chestnut-sided Warbler *1</b> Widespread migrant. Locally uncommon nester, most likely in NE. Prefers tangles, edges.				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
<b>Magnolia Warbler *1</b> Widespread migrant. Rare localized nester in hemlock gorges and spruce plantings.				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
<b>Cape May Warbler 1</b> Widespread migrant. Prefers ornamental spruces, willows, edges.				•	•			•	•	•		
<b>Black-throated Blue Warbler *1</b> Widespread migrant. Two nesting records from NE. Prefers woodlands, edges, thickets.				•	•			•	•	•		
<b>Yellow-rumped Warbler 1</b> Widespread migrant. Generally uncommon to rare winter resident, most numerous in S.				•	•			•	•	•		
<b>BLACK-THROATED GRAY WARBLER 1</b> At least eight records, six since 1980. Most recent: 17 Apr 2002.	1	1	1	1	1							
<b>Black-throated Green Warbler *1</b> Widespread migrant. Locally common nester in hemlock gorges and pine/spruce plantings.				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
<b>TOWNSEND'S WARBLER 3</b> Two records: 7 Apr 1973, 30 Apr 1983.				1								
<b>Blackburnian Warbler *1</b> Widespread migrant. Very rare localized nester in hemlock habitats in NE, Ashland and Hocking Cos.				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
<b>Yellow-throated Warbler *1</b> Locally common sycamore nester in S & SE riparian areas. Uncommon at best elsewhere.				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	

Graphs indicate abundances for each species at their optimal locations within the state.

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>Pine Warbler *1</b> Generally uncommon localized nester in SE pines, rare at best elsewhere. Casual in winter.												
<b>KIRTLAND'S WARBLER 1</b> About 50 records, 16 since 1980. Increasing. Most recent: 14 May 2002.					2 7 6				1 1			
<b>Prairie Warbler *1</b> Locally common nester in S and unglaciated areas, rare elsewhere. Prefers cedars, scrub.												
<b>Palm Warbler 1</b> Widespread migrant. Casual through Dec.												
<b>Bay-breasted Warbler 1</b> Widespread migrant. Prefers woodlands, edges, in fall, usually less numerous than similar Blackpoll.												
<b>Blackpoll Warbler 1</b> Widespread migrant. Prefers woodlands, edges, in spring, best found by sibilant song.												
<b>Cerulean Warbler *1</b> Mature woodlands nester, most common in SE. Uncommon/rare elsewhere, a species of concern.												
<b>Black-and-white Warbler *1</b> Widespread migrant. Fairly common nester in SE, uncommon at best elsewhere. Prefers woodlands.												
<b>American Redstart *1</b> Widespread migrant and nester. Least numerous across central Ohio. Prefers young woods, edges.												
<b>Prothonotary Warbler *1</b> Widespread, locally uncommon nester in wooded swamps and backwaters. Rare at best elsewhere.												
<b>Worm-eating Warbler *1</b> Locally fairly common nester in SC & SE. Rare at best elsewhere. Prefers hilly woodlands.												
<b>SWAINSON'S WARBLER 1</b> About 10 records, four since 1980. Most recent: 28 Apr. 1998.				2	1 1	1 1						
<b>Ovenbird *1</b> Widespread migrant and nester. Nesters least numerous in SW & WC. Prefers woodlands.												

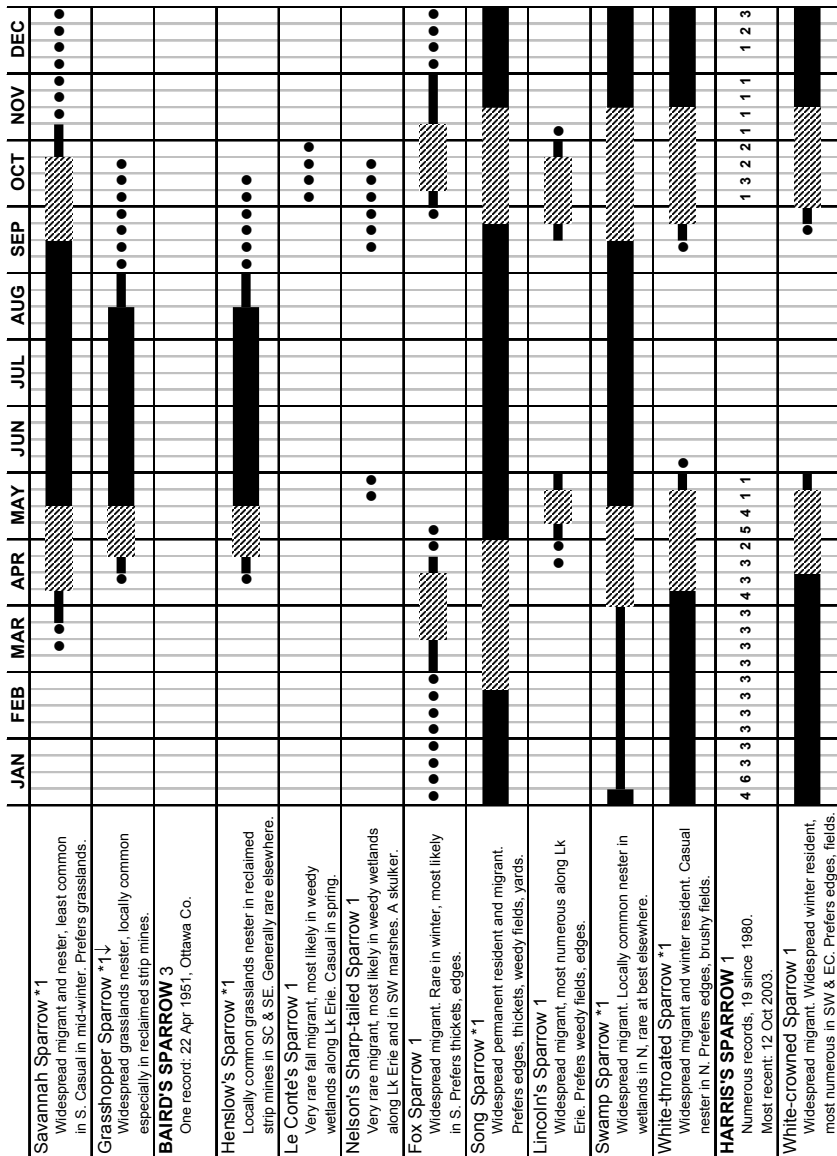
Graphs indicate abundances for each species at their optimal locations within the state.



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	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>WESTERN Tanager 2</b> At least two records, both since 1980. Most recent: 16 May 1996.					1						1	
<b>EMBERIZIDAE: Emberizids</b>												
<b>GREEN-TAILED TOWHEE 2</b> Four records, one since 1980. Most recent: 10 Jan-15 Apr 1993.	1	1	1	1	1	1						
<b>SPOTTED TOWHEE 2</b> Four records, all since 1996. Most recent: 2 Apr 2000.			1	1	1				1	1		
<b>Eastern Towhee *1</b> Widespread migrant and thicket nester. Locally uncommon in winter, mostly in S & EC.												
<b>BACHMAN'S SPARROW *1</b> Extirpated former nester. Most recent: 6 Sep 1978.												
<b>American Tree Sparrow 1</b> Widespread migrant and winter resident. Prefers weedy fields, roadsides, edges.												
<b>Chipping Sparrow *1↑</b> Widespread migrant and nester. Casual in mid-winter. Prefers conifers near human habitation.												
<b>Clay-colored Sparrow **1</b> Rare migrant. One nesting record, Franklin Co. 1996. Prefers brushy fields, grassy edges.												
<b>Field Sparrow *1↓</b> Widespread migrant and thicket nester. Locally uncommon in winter, mostly in S.												
<b>Vesper Sparrow *1↓</b> Widespread migrant and nester, least numerous in SE & far S. Prefers cultivated fields, pastures.												
<b>Lark Sparrow *1</b> Very localized nester, almost exclusively at Oak Openings area (Lucas Co.). Casual elsewhere.												
<b>BLACK-THROATED SPARROW 2</b> Two records: 5 Nov-9 Dec 1961, 3 Jun-29 Jul 1988.												
<b>LARK BUNTING 1</b> About 10 records, two since 1980. Most recent: 27 Jan-4 Apr 1998.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		

Graphs indicate abundances for each species at their optimal locations within the state.



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	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>Dark-eyed Junco *1</b> Widespread migrant and winter resident. Locally uncommon nester in NE hemlock gorges.												
<b>Lapland Longspur 1</b> Irregularly common migrant and winter visitor. Least numerous in SE. Prefers barren areas.												
<b>SMITH'S LONGSPUR 1</b> Numerous records, seven since 1980. Most recent: 8 Apr 2003.			1	1	2	1				1		
<b>Snow Bunting 1</b> Uncommon to common migrant and winter visitor. Least numerous in S. Prefers barren areas.												
<b>CARDINALIDAE: Cardinals and Allies</b>												
<b>Northern Cardinal *1</b> Widespread permanent resident. Prefers thickets, edges, residential yards.												
<b>Rose-breasted Grosbeak *1</b> Widespread migrant and nester, least numerous in S. Prefers woodlands, riparian corridors.												
<b>BLACK-HEADED GROSBEEK 2</b> Three records. Most recent: 6 May 1978.												
<b>Blue Grosbeak *1</b> Locally uncommon thicket nester in Adams, Lawrence, and Gallia Cos. Rare at best elsewhere.												
<b>Indigo Bunting *1</b> Widespread migrant and nester. Prefers edges, brushy fields, roadsides.												
<b>PAINTED BUNTING 2</b> Two records: 16-19 Apr 1997, 13 May 2000.				1	1							
<b>Dickcissel *1</b> Irregularly common field nester in W, rare in E. Migrants rate away from nesting areas.												
<b>Bobolink *1 ↓</b> Widespread migrant and nester. Nesters least numerous in S. Prefers grassy fields, meadows.												
<b>ICTERIDAE: Blackbirds</b>												

Graphs indicate abundances for each species at their optimal locations within the state.

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>Red-winged Blackbird *1</b> Widespread, ubiquitous migrant and nester. Prefers marshes, fields, roadsides. Local in winter.												
<b>Eastern Meadowlark *1</b> Widespread migrant and grassland nester. Locally uncommon in winter, mostly in S.												
<b>Western Meadowlark *1</b> Rare migrant and nester, mostly in W. Fall departure poorly understood. ID primarily by song.												
<b>Yellow-headed Blackbird *1</b> Rare nester in W Lk Erie marshes. Very rare migrant elsewhere. Casual in winter.												
<b>Rusty Blackbird 1</b> Widespread migrant. Generally rare winter resident. Prefers swamps, wet woods.												
<b>Brewer's Blackbird 1</b> Rare migrant. Casual in winter, most likely in W. Prefers open fields, pastures, feedlots.												
<b>Common Grackle *1</b> Widespread, ubiquitous migrant and nester. Locally common in winter. One record: 6-7 May 1985, Ottawa Co.												
<b>GREAT-TAILED GRACKLE 2</b> One record: 6-7 May 1985, Ottawa Co.												
<b>Brown-headed Cowbird *1</b> Widespread migrant and nester. Locally common in winter. Pernicious brood parasite.												
<b>Orchard Oriole *1</b> Widespread migrant and nester. Least numerous in NE. Prefers farmyards, young woods, edges.												
<b>BULLOCK'S ORIOLE 2</b> Three records, one since 1980. Most recent: 8 Dec 1990-2 Apr 1991.												
<b>Baltimore Oriole *1</b> Widespread migrant and nester. Prefers shade trees, riparian corridors. Casual in early winter.												
<b>FRINGILLIDAE: Fringilline and Cardinaline Finches and Allies</b>												
<b>BRAMBLING 2</b> One record: 31 Mar-7 Apr 1987, Summit Co.												

Graphs indicate abundances for each species at their optimal locations within the state.

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>GRAY-CROWNED ROSY-FINCH 2</b> One record: 6-7 Feb 1984, Lucas Co. Another rosy-finch, this species or Black, seen 5-6 Apr 1971.	1											
<b>PINE GROSBREAK 1</b> Numerous records, 10 since 1980. Most recent: 22 Feb 1987.	1	2	1								1	1
<b>Purple Finch *1</b> Widespread irregular migrant. Nests mostly in NE. Can be common late Sep-early Nov.												
<b>House Finch *1↑</b> Widespread permanent resident. Fairly recent invader of Ohio (1964). Prefers residential areas.												
<b>Red Crossbill **1</b> Rare and irregular migrant and winter visitor. One nesting record, Ross Co. 1973. Prefers pines etc.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
<b>White-winged Crossbill 1</b> Rare and irregular migrant and winter visitor. Prefers hemlocks, seed-bearing deciduous trees.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
<b>Common Redpoll 1</b> Uncommon/rare and irregular migrant and winter visitor. Most likely in N. Prefers weedy fields.												
<b>HOARY REDPOLL 1</b> Numerous records, 14 since 1980. Most recent: 20-21 Jan & 16-18 Feb 2000.	1	1	1	2	3	3	5	2	1			1
<b>Pine Siskin *1</b> Generally uncommon/rare and irregular migrant and winter visitor. Widespread casual nester.												
<b>American Goldfinch *1</b> Widespread permanent resident and migrant. Prefers weedy fields, thickets, roadsides.												
<b>Evening Grosbeak 1</b> Generally uncommon/rare and irregular migrant and winter visitor. Usually seen at feeders.												
<b>PASSERIDAE: Old World Sparrows</b>												
<b>House Sparrow *1↓</b> Widespread, ubiquitous introduced permanent resident. Prefers areas of human habitation.												

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