



THE KIRTLAND WARBLER

Quarterly Newsletter of the Kirtland Bird Club, Cleveland, Ohio

www.KirtlandBirdClub.org and www.ClevelandBirdCalendar.com

2020-2021 Membership Year, No. 3, Spring Issue

Monthly Meetings

Guests are always welcome — Cleveland Museum of Natural History...
1st Wednesday of every month except July and August, 7:00 PM

*In light of COVID-19 we are currently holding all of our meetings via Zoom at 7:30 p.m.
If you are interested in attending any of our meetings and are not already a member of our club,
please email us: info@kirtlandbirdclub.org*

FEBRUARY MEETING

Wednesday, February 3 at 7:30 pm on ZOOM

Development along the Lakefront at Cleveland Lakefront Nature Preserve - Opportunities for Birds and Birders

Presented by Kelly Coffman, Senior Strategic Park Planner for Cleveland Metroparks

Linda Sternheimer, Director of Urban Planning and Development for the Port of Cleveland



Cleveland Metroparks and partners (ODNR, ODOT, City of Cleveland, and Port of Cleveland) are nearing completion of a year-long planning process for CHEERS (the Cleveland Harbor Eastern Embayment Resiliency Study).

The goal has been to create a community-focused resiliency plan for the eastern Cleveland lakeshore that will Embrace the Lake



as an asset for future generations. The year-long study has been focusing on leveraging nature-based solutions to improve the environment, reconnect communities to the lake, enhance public health and wellness, bolster the economy, and improve aquatic and terrestrial habitats.

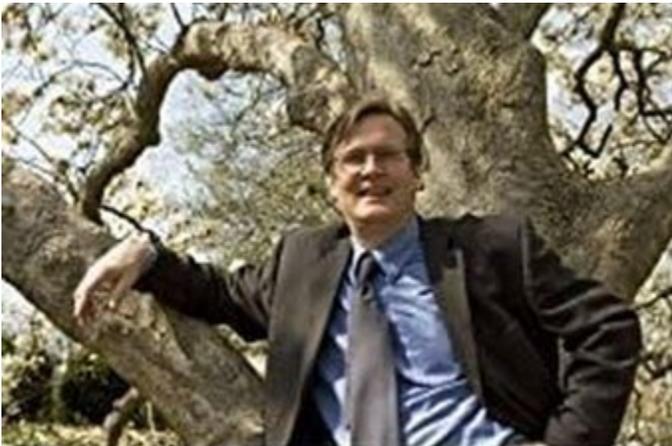
The CHEERS area includes the Important Bird Area Cleveland Lakefront Nature Preserve, where 282 species of birds have been seen, rivaling world-famous Magee Marsh, farther west on Lake Erie, where 288 species have been seen. The CHEERS design can improve habitat and make birding more accessible and welcoming to a larger community, including people of color, who have not traditionally been active in birding.

MARCH MEETING

Wednesday, March 3, 2021, 7:30 pm on Zoom

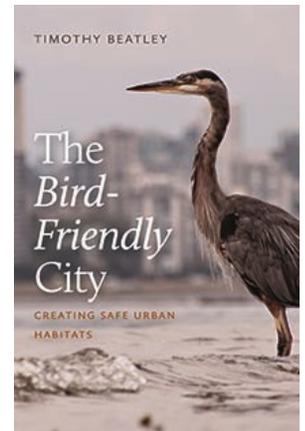
The Bird-Friendly City

Presented by Dr. Timothy Beatley



How does a bird experience a city? A backyard? A park? As the world has become more urban, noisier from increased traffic, and brighter from streetlights and office buildings, it has also become more dangerous for countless species of birds. Warblers become disoriented by nighttime lights and collide with buildings. Ground-feeding sparrows fall prey to feral cats. Hawks and other birds-of-prey are sickened by rat poison. These name just a few of the myriad hazards. How do our cities need to change in order to reduce the threats, often created unintentionally, that have resulted in nearly three billion birds lost in North America alone since the 1970s?

In *The Bird-Friendly City*, Timothy Beatley, a longtime advocate for intertwining the built and natural environments, takes readers on a global tour of cities that are reinventing the status quo with birds in mind. Efforts span a fascinating breadth of approaches: public education, urban planning and design, habitat restoration, architecture, art, civil disobedience, and more. Beatley shares empowering examples, including: advocates for “catios,” enclosed outdoor spaces that allow cats to enjoy backyards without being able to catch birds; a public relations campaign for vultures; and innovations in building design that balance aesthetics with preventing bird strikes. Through these changes and the others Beatley describes, it is possible to make our urban environments more welcoming to many bird species.



Come away motivated to implement and advocate for bird-friendly changes, with inspiring examples on which to draw. Whether birds are migrating and need temporary shelter or are taking up permanent residence in a backyard, when the environment is safer for birds, humans are happier as well.

Timothy Beatley is the Teresa Heinz Professor of Sustainable Communities, in the Department of Urban and Environmental Planning, School of Architecture at the University of Virginia, where he has taught for the last twenty-five years. Much of Beatley’s work focuses on the subject of sustainable communities, and creative strategies by which cities and towns can fundamentally reduce their ecological footprints, while at the same time becoming more livable and equitable places. Beatley believes that sustainable and resilient cities represent our best hope for addressing today’s environmental challenges. - Ref: <https://www.arch.virginia.edu/people/tim-beatley>

APRIL MEETING

Wednesday, April 7, 2021 7:30 pm on Zoom

The Evolution of Migration

Presented by **Dr. Ben Winger**



In the Great Lakes region, we are fortunate to witness the extraordinary spectacle of bird migration each spring and fall. How and why did bird migration evolve? The answer to this question may seem obvious (birds fly south for the winter, of course!) but like any interesting scientific question, the answers become more complex the more we learn. When and where did the migratory patterns we see today originate? How can we possibly answer this question given that birds have a poor fossil record? Why do migratory birds fly so far during migration, only to come back to the very same breeding locations each year? Why don't more birds hibernate instead of migrating? Dr. Winger will discuss research that he has been conducting for the past 15 years on these and other questions related to the evolution of bird migration. He will share what he has learned about the evolution of migration and what questions remain difficult to answer. He will also discuss how learning about the evolution of bird migration informs the con-

servation of migratory birds in our rapidly changing world.

Dr. Ben Winger is Assistant Professor of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology at the University of Michigan, where he is also the Curator of Birds at the UM Museum of Zoology. Ben is an ornithologist and evolutionary biologist with broad interests in the ecology, behavior and evolution of birds. Ben's research on the evolution of bird migration has won awards from the American Ornithological Society and the Society of Systematic Biologists and has been featured in popular media such as Radiolab, National Geographic Magazine, and Living Bird.

Ben grew up in Cleveland Heights and graduated from Cleveland Heights High School in 2003. He joined the Kirtland Bird Club at age 13 and credits the KBC and its members with fostering his early interest in birds. Ben also has a lifelong affiliation with the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, where he is a Research Associate. Ben received his B.A. from Cornell University in 2007 and his PhD from the University of Chicago in 2015. He and his students at UM study a wide variety of questions related to bird speciation, migration, and conservation. More about Ben's research can be found at www.wingerlab.org.

Letter from President



What a year 2020 was! The pandemic, the Black Lives Matter protests, the elections, the assault on the Capitol, a new President. I hear over and over the hope that 2021 will be a better year. Well, for the bird chasers who aim to find 100 species in January, 2021 is off to a great start – with Long-eared Owl, Common Redpoll, Hoary Redpoll, Evening Grosbeak, Greater White-fronted Goose, Harlequin Duck, Red-necked Grebe, Black Vulture, Black-headed Gull, Laughing Gull, Purple Sandpiper and Long-tailed Duck.

Birding has been cited as one of the big growth activities of the pandemic and we're looking to make birding more accessible to all with some Birding 101 talks this spring, and later the resumption of guided walks and field trips with loaner binoculars for new birders thanks to donations to

the KBC's loaner binocular fund. Meanwhile we have a number of exciting programs on tap as you'll see in this newsletter.

Two of the talks are about improving habitat for birds and people.

The third talk, on the Evolution of Migration, is by Ben Winger, a former KBC member. After being mentored by KBC members Paula Lozano and the late Bob Finkelstein, Ben went on to a stellar career in ornithology. Read what Ben had to say about Bob - you'll find it further on in the newsletter. To me this is KBC at its best – sharing knowledge and fellowship while chasing birds – to become better birders and better stewards of the birds and their habitats!

Rest in peace, Bob!

Patty Kellner, President
Kirtland Bird Club

A first-hand view of how Dike 14 became CLNP

by Tom Romito, KBC Member



Areal photo

King, Jr. Boulevard. Its purpose was to house dredging from the mouth of the Cuyahoga River. The dike contains two old freighters (oar boats), junk, and fill, all held back from Lake Erie by an iron retaining wall. Over the next 20 years, as the dike filled up with dredge, vegetation grew up on this 88-acre peninsula. The property became attractive to birders, but several problems existed that precluded it from becoming a birding hotspot.

First, there was concern about possible toxicity from the dredge.

Second, there was no public access to enable people to cross the fence line legally. The Port Authority controlled a padlock on the gate on the southern side of the dike and allowed a few select people to have the key to it. A hole appeared in the fence near the gate and some birders got in that way.

Third, none of us knew who actually owned the site or who to talk to about gaining better access.

Neither the City of Cleveland, the Port Authority, Cleveland Metroparks, the Cleveland Lakefront State Park, nor the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers claimed ownership.

Fourth, the Port Authority was planning to develop the site, which environmentalists saw as a threat to the dike ever becoming a nature preserve. Birders who actually accessed the dike observed 280 species of birds, plus other wildlife. The dumping of dredge had created mud flats on the western side of the dike, which were a haven for shorebirds.

In the late 1990s, a large number of organizations, including Western Cuyahoga Audubon which I was in, came together as the Dike 14 Committee to address the issue. I volunteered to facilitate their meetings and found that I could not achieve consensus among the delegates on what they wanted to accomplish.

Two Cleveland lakefront planners will make presentations at the February 3 KBC meeting. One of them, Linda Sternheimer of the Cleveland-Cuyahoga County Port Authority, will discuss the Cleveland Lakefront Nature Preserve (CLNP). In this article, I tell a first-hand story of how conservation organizations in Cleveland focused attention on the preserve to make it a reality. Some of the early historical facts and the aerial view I present here are based on the article “Dike 14” by Jim Lanese in Cleveland Historical at <https://clevelandhistorical.org/items/show/433>. All other photos are by Mary Anne Romito. In 1979, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers built a Confined Disposal Facility called Dike 14 on the Lake Erie shoreline at the end of Martin Luther



Original entrance to Dike 14

A first-hand view of how Dike 14 became CLNP (continuation)



Map of preserve at entrance

representatives from Western Cuyahoga Audubon Society. Although the dike was still not open to the public, EEC partnered with the Port Authority to develop a procedure for neighborhood residents, teachers, and students to visit the property during semi-annual open houses that we held every year. Gaining daily access for the public to the dike was still our goal, however, and we met with stakeholders monthly to discuss the issues and try to overcome them. From time to time, Linda Sternheimer of the Port Authority visited our meetings to provide updates on the status of the dike. In 2012, Chris asked me to facilitate the creation of a strategic plan for EEC to clarify its relationship with the Port Authority and explore alternative organizational structures for itself.

Soon, all of the organizations dropped out of the coalition, but a few people stayed involved as the core of the committee. Led by Cleveland conservationist Barbara Martin, the committee pressured the Port Authority in 1999 to stop dumping the dredging on the dike. After that, nature took hold, resulting in diverse habitats that included grasslands, a forest area, meadows, shrub lands, and wetlands, but no mud flats.

In 2003, the Environmental Education Collaborative (EEC) evolved. This informal group of nine conservation organizations saw that the dike was an ideal classroom for children to learn nature. EEC had no officers or staff, but Chris Trepal of Earth Day Coalition was the de facto leader and ran the meetings. Mary Anne Romito and I were in EEC as rep-



Retaining wall on lakefront



Cleveland marks the “beak” or overlook of the lake at the western edge of the preserve.

We considered creating a Memorandum of Understanding with the Port Authority, becoming an advisory committee to the Port Authority, and becoming a non-profit organization. The same year, the Port Authority opened the site to the public and declared it the Cleveland Lakefront Nature Preserve. Given this landmark decision, and the fact that we had met our original goals, EEC members decided to dissolve the collaborative. Today, the only vestiges of Dike 14 that are visible are the old gate on the southern side of the property and the retaining wall on the northern side facing Lake Erie. The public can now enter the preserve through a turnstile behind the Cleveland Metroparks Lakefront Reservation field office on Lakeshore Boulevard. An artistic ironworks donated by the Garden Club of Greater

A first-hand view of how Dike 14 became CLNP (continuation)

The CLNP story does not end there! In 2014, KBC decided to conduct bird surveys on the preserve. KBC member Laura Gooch took charge of this effort and began conducting systematic bird surveys throughout the year. The surveys consisted of five-minute point counts at each of 17 marked locations and followed a protocol developed in coordination with Mark Shieldcastle from the Black Swamp Bird Observatory. Since then, Laura and her team of observers have concluded a five-year survey and made a significant contribution to bird conservation on Lake Erie. The observers are so enthusiastic that the surveys are continuing in 2021!

Today, people from everywhere visit CLNP to stroll along the wide trails and soak up the sun on warm days. Birders doing Big Days, Big Months, and Big Years tally their observations and post them to social media and e-bird so other birders can go and see for themselves. eBird reports that CLNP is the top birding hotspot in Ohio. At long last, CLNP has become a birding hotspot!

Vagrancy in Birds

By Judy Wilkinson

Photography by author



Brown Booby

Vagrants, also known as accidentals, rarities, or extralimitals, are birds that wander beyond the limits of the expected normal range for their species. Finding a vagrant individual usually causes much excitement among birders, and it is a goal of some researchers to understand exactly what causes vagrancy and what, if any, purpose vagrancy serves.

Several reasons for vagrant birds showing up in an unexpected area are fairly straightforward: sometimes birds are blown off course by severe weather systems; it is known that certain species, such as petrels and shearwaters, are prone to wander out of their range on

the open ocean; and, in rare instances, birds have been known to be accidentally transported to other parts of the world on large ships. Other reasons are more speculative, such as the theory that some vagrants presumably have an internal faulty navigation system or that they are acting as pioneers testing out new breeding or wintering areas.

Regardless of the reasons, some scientists see vagrants as important research subjects instead of just unfortunate victims of nature. For example, ecologist Richard Veit of College of Staten Island at the City University of New York is doing research to better understand how vagrants affect population distributions over time. He has been gathering vagrancy data for the Ash-throated Flycatcher to understand the connection between vagrancy and population growth. In a 2013 study, Frederic Jiguet of the Center for Ecology and Conservation Sciences in Paris, France, examined the connection between climate change, range shifts, and Siberian birds found as vagrants in Europe. He concluded that as

Vagrancy in Birds (continuation)

populations expand, so do the number of far-flung vagrants, while shrinking populations result in fewer vagrants. As research studies like these continue, we will, hopefully, change our perspective on vagrancy and view vagrants, not as “unlucky misfits,” but as worthwhile subjects to study and from which to learn.

In a similar vein, researchers are also trying to determine if vagrants can signal the beginnings of new colonization. There is substantial data to conclude that vagrancy does often result in colonization or recolonization of new breeding sites, and there is increasing evidence that many of these vagrants are very healthy. Vagrancy can lead to colonization if mixed-sex groups of individuals survive in their new areas. For example, this is how some scientists think honeycreepers colonized Hawaii, and how cattle egrets eventually expanded into North America by the 1950s. Some scientists theorize that having a few exploratory individuals in a population may actually be an advantage because a resulting faraway colony would give added protection from sudden disaster that might occur across that population’s natural range.

And then, of course, there is the issue of climate change. Much research is currently being done to answer the question of how climate change affects the normal ranges of species and if it may make vagrancy more common. *Birdwatching* Contributing Editor Kenn Kaufmann was asked in the January 2, 2020, online issue if trends of rare-bird sightings from the last 10 years could be tied to climate change. He responded, “Certainly, climate change is having an impact on overall bird distribution, as we continue to see ranges shifting northward... But it’s harder to link individual rarity sightings to climate change. The most noteworthy vagrants are so seemingly random, their discovery is so subject to chance, that trends would be hard to detect.” However, he went on to say that many more rarities are being found and documented due to the increasing number of birders, photography, and the internet, and cited boobies and whistling-ducks as examples of rarities that have been showing up regularly out of their normal ranges. In referring to boobies, he said, “Locally many of these are still regarded as great rarities, but the cumulative totals are nothing short of amazing. Since boobies are warm-water seabirds, their spread seems naturally tied to the warming climate and warming oceans.” And for whistling-ducks, he stated, “And since these are tropical ducks, the warming climate seems like a logical element in their spread.” As different entities, such as the National Audubon Society, continue to gather climate data and make predictions, Kaufmann suggested that birders look at the work being done and to “take it seriously.”



Barnacle Goose

Vagrancy in Birds (continuation)

Aside from the beneficial research being done on vagrants, most birders know the thrill of encountering a vagrant to add to their life list and to just enjoy. One of those encounters happened to me and my husband on August 27, 2020, when we happily watched and photographed a juvenile Brown Booby at very close range at Nimisila Reservoir in Akron. This sighting was posted on eBird, and, needless to say, this species was a first on our life lists considering that we had never seen any species of booby before. We were saddened to learn of its ultimate demise not too long afterward by some type of raptor, but we were not surprised given the common unhappy future of many vagrants.

Another example of a vagrant giving us much excitement recently was a Barnacle Goose seen at dusk on the Potomac River in Washington, D.C. on December 24, 2020. The main populations of the Barnacle Goose breed in Greenland, Norway, Russia, and the coasts and islands of the Baltic Sea, and winter in Scotland/Ireland, England, and the Netherlands. We assumed this bird was wild and not an escaped individual from a waterfowl collector. The sighting was also posted on eBird, and it had been in the area for at least three weeks prior to our finally finding it among a large flock of Canada Geese. Again, this bird was added to our life lists, and gave us much enjoyment as we watched it for quite a while at close range.

Studying vagrants is a difficult proposition because of their small numbers which show up infrequently in unexpected places. But data-gathering websites like eBird, improved tracking technology, evolving climate models that are improving vagrant predictions, and the excitement and enjoyment birders feel when finding vagrants is combining to make this research increasingly successful, appreciated, and worthwhile.

Results of the December 2020 Cleveland Christmas Bird Count

By Dr. Andy Jones

In the midst of a global pandemic, birders safely took to the field to complete this year's Christmas Bird Count (CBC). The CBC was conducted on Saturday, December 19th, 2020. The count is sponsored by the Kirtland Bird Club and the Cleveland Museum of Natural History. This 15 mile diameter circle is located on the east side of Cleveland, including the lakeshore from Cleveland Lakefront Nature Preserve east to Eastlake, and featuring popular inland birding areas such as Lake View Cemetery, North Chagrin Reservation, and Shaker Lakes. For this year's count, observers were afield for a day that was fairly standard for recent winters, with temperatures staying in the 30s all day under gray skies. Ponds were frozen but Lake Erie and rivers were ice free. There was around an inch of snow on the ground, higher in a few spots.

Due to COVID-19 protocols, this was not the usual count. Participation was down compared to normal years, with most parties only reaching out to the usual participants rather than opening themselves up to broader public participation. This was a shame, as the pandemic has also broadened participation in birding by lots of new people. I really hope that these new birders will remain interested in our pursuits beyond the pandemic, and I hope we will see a big group afield next year. This time, field parties were kept to a maximum of ten people, and all participants were asked to wear masks when they were in groups. I know that several groups found that some of their usual sites were inaccessible due to COVID-related restrictions and staffing issues; my own party was unable to access the Squire Valleeview Farm where we usually spend three or four hours. We shifted to the riverfront in Gates Mills and had a great time there.

Results of the December 2020 Cleveland Christmas Bird Count



Pileated Woodpecker by Anna Kozlenko

Since everyone is now accustomed to holding meetings online, typically through Zoom software, President Kellner suggested that we hold a Zoom compilation the same evening as the count. It was a huge success; we compiled a species list and shared stories and photos from the day.

The Cleveland CBC has averaged around 76 species per year for the last half-century; this year, observers found 84 species! This tied for the third highest species tally in the history of the count. And that's despite a pandemic going on. The tying year was last year, when field observers found 79 species plus an additional 5 "count week" birds. I think this year's participants deserve a huge amount of appreciation for this great effort! Kudos!

We picked up three new species for the history of the Cleveland CBC! Irene Krise and Jerry Talkington had a Red-throated Loon along the eastern part of the Lake Erie lakefront within the circle. Jen Brumfield and her crew had a Sabine's Gull and a Red-necked Grebe from Cleveland Lakefront Nature Preserve. Two great additions to the count!

Significantly high counts were recorded for several species: Common Goldeneye (428; the record of 412 was set just two years ago), Great Blue Heron (41 was among the highest records), Bald Eagle (12 this year, versus a record of 9), Red-tailed Hawk (46, compared to a record of 34), Northern Saw-whet Owl (3 individuals, tying the record), Red-bellied Woodpecker (116 is close to a record tally), Northern Flicker (11, tying the record set two years ago), and the second-ever Eastern Phoebe on the count.

We nearly added one more species, too! I was contacted by a birder who had a Summer Tanager female coming to their feeder. They live in Shaker Heights...and unfortunately their house is about two blocks outside of our circle! Bela Anand-Apte and Gautam Apte posted themselves at Southerly Park, just inside the circle, hoping to record the bird. No luck, but we appreciate their dedication! They were rewarded with good looks at the bird when they did venture outside the circle to the house.

There were several irruptive species noted this year: 6 Common Redpolls, 28 Pine Siskins, 10 Red-breasted Nuthatches, and just 12 Cedar Waxwings. No crossbills nor Purple Finches this year, despite a few being reported around the region. Evening Grosbeaks have put on a show this winter too, but did not appear in the circle this year.



THANK YOU to everyone who joined us in the field effort, and I appreciate everyone staying safe and following COVID protocols. Here's to a more normal count next year.

My thanks to Dick and Jean Hoffman for their ongoing curation of the historical data for this count.

Results of the December 2020 Cleveland Christmas Bird Count

Cackling Goose	1	Great Black-backed Gull	7
Canada Goose	1286	Rock Pigeon	119
Gadwall	3	Mourning Dove	211
American Wigeon	1	Barred Owl	3
American Black Duck	12	Northern Saw-whet Owl	3
Mallard	327	Belted Kingfisher	2
Canvasback	3	Red-headed Woodpecker	10
Redhead	4	Red-bellied Woodpecker	116
Greater Scaup	3	Downy Woodpecker	90
Lesser Scaup	10	Hairy Woodpecker	15
Surf Scoter	6	Northern Flicker	11
Black Scoter	3	Pileated Woodpecker	8
Bufflehead	13	American Kestrel	2
Common Goldeneye	428	Merlin	3
Hooded Merganser	10	Peregrine Falcon	2
Common Merganser	3	Eastern Phoebe	1
Red-breasted Merganser	2312	Blue Jay	368
Wild Turkey	2	American Crow	86
Red-throated Loon	1	Horned Lark	2
Common Loon	6	Black-capped Chickadee	157
Pied-billed Grebe	1	Tufted Titmouse	115
Red-necked Grebe	1	Red-breasted Nuthatch	10
Horned Grebe	10	White-breasted Nuthatch	82
Double-crested Cormorant	5	Brown Creeper	1
Great Blue Heron	41	Carolina Wren	17
Sharp-shinned Hawk	2	Golden-crowned Kinglet	2
Cooper's Hawk	8	Eastern Bluebird	35
Bald Eagle	12	Hermit Thrush	1
Red-shouldered Hawk	9	American Robin	238
Red-tailed Hawk	46	Northern Mockingbird	9
American Coot	2	European Starling	695
Killdeer	3	Cedar Waxwing	12
Bonaparte's Gull	3201	American Tree Sparrow	59
Ring-billed Gull	4319	Field Sparrow	2
Herring Gull	813	Dark-eyed Junco	394
Sabine's Gull	1	White-throated Sparrow	101
Lesser Black-backed Gull	1		

Results of the December 2020 Cleveland Christmas Bird Count

Song Sparrow	63	House Finch	112
Swamp Sparrow	4	Common Redpoll	6
Eastern Towhee	1	Pine Siskin	28
Northern Cardinal	152	American Goldfinch	212
Red-winged Blackbird	4	House Sparrow	665
Common Grackle	2		

Help us increase our visibility on the web!

Review the KBC for google:

<https://g.page/r/CVpEojnHP86qEBE/review>

By the way the photo shown when you click is *not* the club house we haven't told anyone about - it's the home of our treasurer Mary Ann Romito who manages the "business" side of our non-profit organization!

The Kirtland Warbler, the newsletter of the Kirtland Bird Club (KBC), Cleveland Ohio, is published quarterly. It contains KBC meetings and trip information, web site updates, other events and programs of interest, and issues of local concern. A subscription to The Kirtland Warbler is a benefit of club membership. Your contributions of articles, event information, photos, and drawings are welcome. Please send submissions to the Editor, Anna Kozlenko to annajulnes@yahoo.com

Remembering Bob

by Ben Winger



One of the most important mentors and friends in my life, Bob Finkelstein, passed away this week. I first met Bob in January 1999. I was 13 and just getting into birding, and my mom took me to a Kirtland Bird Club field trip in Cleveland hoping I could meet some other people who shared this interest. Bob's companion, the incomparable Paula Lozano, immediately came over to talk to me. I don't remember the conversation, but somehow it was understood that from then on she and Bob would be taking me out birding with them, starting the next weekend.

Bob was retired from an engineering career at NASA and lived not far from

me. Throughout my middle and high school years we crisscrossed Ohio on the weekends, often with Ted Gilliland, a birding friend my same age. Bob was kind and patient, impeccably polite and humble, always thoughtful, and loyal and caring towards his friends. By the time I moved away for college he had become a dear friend of my family, frequently checking in on my mom and dad – sometimes just by stopping by unannounced like no one does anymore. I think the best tribute I can give to a birding mentor is to recall the memories of birds we saw together. I'm grateful that I kept good notebooks to be able to do that. Here are all my life birds (the first time I saw that species) that were with Bob (and, more often than not, with Paula too).



Date	Species	Location
1/17/1999	Greater Scaup	OH: Eastlake Seawall (Eastlake Power Plant)
1/17/1999	Lesser Scaup	OH: Eastlake Seawall (Eastlake Power Plant)
1/17/1999	Surf Scoter	OH: Eastlake Seawall (Eastlake Power Plant)
1/17/1999	Common Goldeneye	OH: Eastlake Seawall (Eastlake Power Plant)
1/17/1999	Pied-billed Grebe	OH: Eastlake Seawall (Eastlake Power Plant)
1/17/1999	Bonaparte's Gull	OH: Eastlake Seawall (Eastlake Power Plant)
1/23/1999	Common Merganser	OH: Lorain Harbor--Boat Ramp Hotwaters
1/23/1999	Northern Harrier	OH: Lorain Harbor--Boat Ramp Hotwaters
1/31/1999	Eastern Bluebird	OH: Grand River Wildlife Area
1/31/1999	Rough-legged Hawk	OH: Hayes Rd.
2/13/1999	Northern Shoveler	OH: Castalia Pond
2/13/1999	Gadwall	OH: Castalia Pond
2/13/1999	American Wigeon	OH: Castalia Pond
2/13/1999	Northern Pintail	OH: Pickerel Creek Wildlife Area
2/13/1999	Horned Lark	OH: SR 6 and 306
2/13/1999	Brown-headed Cowbird	OH: SR 6 and 306
2/13/1999	Common Grackle	OH: SR 6 and 306
2/18/1999	Peregrine Falcon	OH: Carlyle Hotel
2/21/1999	Cooper's Hawk	OH: SR 6
2/21/1999	Northern Saw-whet Owl	OH: Sheldon Marsh State Nature Preserve
2/27/1999	Tundra Swan	OH: Killdeer Plains Wildlife Area
2/27/1999	Green-winged Teal	OH: Killdeer Plains Wildlife Area
2/27/1999	Ring-necked Pheasant	OH: Killdeer Plains Wildlife Area
2/27/1999	Long-eared Owl	OH: Killdeer Plains Wildlife Area
2/27/1999	Short-eared Owl	OH: Killdeer Plains Wildlife Area
2/27/1999	Eastern Meadowlark	OH: Killdeer Plains Wildlife Area
3/23/1999	Northern Shrike	OH: Rockhaven Rd
3/27/1999	Eastern Screech-Owl	OH: Elmwood Park, Rocky River
3/27/1999	Rusty Blackbird	OH: Magee Marsh (Ottawa Co.)
3/27/1999	Brewer's Blackbird	OH: Magee Marsh (Ottawa Co.)
3/27/1999	Blue-winged Teal	OH: Ottawa Co. backroads
3/27/1999	Great Egret	OH: Sandusky Bay (Erie Co.)
3/28/1999	American Pipit	OH: Carlisle Reservation
3/28/1999	Eastern Towhee	OH: Carlisle Reservation
3/30/1999	Pectoral Sandpiper	OH: Funk Bottoms Wildlife Area

3/30/1999	Greater Yellowlegs	OH: Funk Bottoms Wildlife Area
3/30/1999	Great Horned Owl	OH: Funk Bottoms Wildlife Area
4/10/1999	Ruddy Duck	OH: Medusa Marsh
4/10/1999	Lesser Yellowlegs	OH: Oak Harbor
4/10/1999	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	OH: Sheldon Marsh State Nature Preserve
4/10/1999	Purple Martin	OH: Sheldon Marsh State Nature Preserve
4/10/1999	Brown Thrasher	OH: Sheldon Marsh State Nature Preserve
4/17/1999	Common Loon	OH: Kelleys Island
4/17/1999	Hermit Thrush	OH: Kelleys Island
4/17/1999	Field Sparrow	OH: Kelleys Island
5/1/1999	Northern Goshawk	OH: Firestone Metro Park
5/1/1999	Nashville Warbler	OH: Firestone Metro Park
5/7/1999	Swainson's Thrush	OH: Shaker Lakes--Horseshoe Lake
5/7/1999	Bay-breasted Warbler	OH: Shaker Lakes--Horseshoe Lake
5/7/1999	Chestnut-sided Warbler	OH: Shaker Lakes--Horseshoe Lake
5/7/1999	Blackpoll Warbler	OH: Shaker Lakes--Horseshoe Lake
5/7/1999	Great Crested Flycatcher	OH: Shaker Lakes--Lower Shaker Lake
5/7/1999	Blackburnian Warbler	OH: Shaker Lakes--Lower Shaker Lake
5/7/1999	Canada Warbler	OH: Shaker Lakes--Lower Shaker Lake
5/7/1999	Wilson's Warbler	OH: Shaker Lakes--Lower Shaker Lake
5/8/1999	Snowy Egret	OH: Magee Marsh (Lucas Co.)
5/8/1999	Common Tern	OH: Magee Marsh--Boardwalk
5/8/1999	Forster's Tern	OH: Magee Marsh--Boardwalk
5/8/1999	Eastern Wood-Pewee	OH: Magee Marsh--Boardwalk
5/8/1999	Least Flycatcher	OH: Magee Marsh--Boardwalk
5/8/1999	Red-eyed Vireo	OH: Magee Marsh--Boardwalk
5/8/1999	Cliff Swallow	OH: Magee Marsh--Boardwalk
5/8/1999	Kentucky Warbler	OH: Magee Marsh--Boardwalk
5/8/1999	Cape May Warbler	OH: Magee Marsh--Boardwalk
5/8/1999	Cerulean Warbler	OH: Magee Marsh--Boardwalk
5/8/1999	Indigo Bunting	OH: Magee Marsh--Boardwalk
5/8/1999	Dunlin	OH: Mallard Club Marsh Wildlife Area
5/8/1999	Black-bellied Plover	OH: Ottawa Co. backroads
5/8/1999	American Golden-Plover	OH: Ottawa Co. backroads
5/8/1999	Upland Sandpiper	OH: Stange Rd. @ Krause Rd.

5/15/1999	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	OH: Kelleys Island
5/15/1999	Veery	OH: Kelleys Island
5/15/1999	Orchard Oriole	OH: Kelleys Island
5/15/1999	Tennessee Warbler	OH: Kelleys Island
5/16/1999	Clay-colored Sparrow	OH: Berlin Heights fruit orchard CCSP
5/16/1999	Black-billed Cuckoo	OH: Magee Marsh (Lucas Co.)
5/16/1999	Semipalmated Plover	OH: Magee Marsh (Lucas Co.)
5/16/1999	Ruddy Turnstone	OH: Magee Marsh (Lucas Co.)
5/16/1999	Cattle Egret	OH: Magee Marsh (Lucas Co.)
5/16/1999	Golden-winged Warbler	OH: Magee Marsh (Lucas Co.)
5/16/1999	Connecticut Warbler	OH: Magee Marsh (Lucas Co.)
5/16/1999	Short-billed Dowitcher	OH: Mallard Club Marsh Wildlife Area
5/30/1999	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	OH: Cuyahoga Valley National Park
7/9/1999	Bank Swallow	OH: South Chagrin Reservation--Jackson Field
7/12/1999	Sandhill Crane	OH: Lorain County Regional Airport--Russia Rd.
7/31/1999	Red Knot	OH: Medusa Marsh
7/31/1999	Stilt Sandpiper	OH: Medusa Marsh
7/31/1999	Wilson's Phalarope	OH: Sheldon Marsh State Nature Preserve
8/21/1999	Hudsonian Godwit	OH: Cedar Point Chaussee (restricted access)
8/21/1999	Marbled Godwit	OH: Cedar Point Chaussee (restricted access)
8/28/1999	Red-necked Phalarope	OH: Sheldon Marsh State Nature Preserve
9/5/1999	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	OH: Conneaut Sandspit
9/12/1999	Mourning Warbler	OH: Headlands Beach SP
10/30/1999	Fox Sparrow	OH: Cleveland Lakefront Nature Preserve
11/20/1999	White-winged Scoter	ON: Niagara--Upper Falls (ON)
11/20/1999	Black Scoter	ON: Niagara--Upper Falls (ON)
11/20/1999	Long-tailed Duck	ON: Niagara--Upper Falls (ON)
11/20/1999	Iceland Gull	ON: Niagara--Upper Falls (ON)
11/20/1999	Glaucous Gull	ON: Niagara--Upper Falls (ON)
11/21/1999	California Gull	ON: Niagara--Upper Falls (ON)
11/21/1999	Red-throated Loon	ON: Niagara--Upper Falls (ON)
11/21/1999	Snowy Owl	ON: Niagara--Upper Falls (ON)
2/19/2000	Pine Grosbeak	MI: Chippewa
2/20/2000	Boreal Chickadee	MI: White Road Sault Ste. Marie
2/21/2000	Evening Grosbeak	MI: Eckerman
4/14/2000	Vesper Sparrow	OH: Cleveland Lakefront Nature Preserve

4/16/2000	Virginia Rail	OH: Cuyahoga Valley National Park
4/21/2000	Northern Hawk Owl	MI: Whitefish Point
4/22/2000	Red-necked Grebe	MI: Whitefish Point
4/22/2000	Golden Eagle	MI: Whitefish Point
4/22/2000	Purple Finch	MI: Whitefish Point
4/23/2000	Spruce Grouse	MI: Raco airfield and area
4/23/2000	Sharp-tailed Grouse	MI: Raco airfield and area
4/29/2000	Yellow-throated Vireo	OH: Mohican SP
9/24/2000	Nelson's Sparrow	OH: Cleveland Lakefront Nature Preserve
10/29/2000	Brant	OH: Conneaut Harbor
4/11/2001	Greater White-fronted Goose	OH: Killdeer Plains Wildlife Area
4/16/2001	Eurasian Wigeon	OH: Medusa Marsh
5/27/2001	Yellow-breasted Chat	OH: Cleveland Lakefront Nature Preserve
11/29/2002	King Eider	OH: Mentor Beach Park

Kirtland Bird Club
4310 Bush Ave
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KIRTLAND BIRD CLUB, a Northeast Ohio Birding Club



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