



THE SPRING
BIRDS
OF
POINT PELEE
NATIONAL PARK



THE SPRING BIRDS

OF

POINT PELEE NATIONAL PARK

ONTARIO

with

Pictorial Map and Dates in the Natural

History of the Park

by

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**Issued under the Authority of
The Honourable Alvin Hamilton, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources**

Ottawa, 1960

Canada
Department of
Northern Affairs and National Resources
National Parks Branch

Cover design of mockingbird and
ruddy turnstone, and drawings of
pictorial map

by

NORA M. MANSFIELD

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1960

Cat. No. R63-2860

Price .25

Table of Contents

	Page
Introduction.....	2
Pamphlets on the Birds of Point Pelee National Park.....	3
Total and Seasonal Number of Birds Point Pelee National Park.....	3
Special Ornithological Events.....	4
Observation Sites.....	8
Bird List for the Spring Period.....	10
Hypothetical Bird List for the Spring Period...	39
Pictorial Map of Point Pelee National Park.....	40
Plants and Animals of the Pictorial Map.....	41
Dates in the Natural History of Point Pelee....	46
Notes - space for personal notes.....	48

INTRODUCTION

This pamphlet and the others in the series are designed to answer the question: When visiting Point Pelee National Park what birds may I expect to see and in what numbers? The answer depends upon the season and particular dates on which you make your visit. In the bird lists are given the names of all birds recorded for the season, their earliest and latest dates of appearance, and the numbers of each seen or estimated by one observer in a single day. These numbers are given on dates chosen to indicate the status of the bird from the beginning to the end of the period.

The pamphlets have been prepared on a seasonal basis to make them less cumbersome for use in the field and the information contained more readily available.

Information is given to orient you in the Park and some notes are added about the special ornithological events which are notable in the period under discussion and which you should not miss. A few advantageous observation sites are listed where certain birds may usually be found.

The information given about the birds is based on records contained in the card index of the birds of Point Pelee National Park maintained by the National Parks Service. At the present time this index contains about 9,600 cards and approximately 51,000 individual records.

These records have been contributed by many observers, by the examination of specimens, and from the literature. Acknowledgement for each observer's help will be given in a future, larger and more detailed publication which is being prepared.

It would be helpful if the present observers aiding in this study would continue to give the author their observations and records. Contributions from new observers will also be welcomed.

The author has visited the Park for bird observation and natural history studies intermittently through the years, beginning in 1927.

In a work of this nature there are bound to be some errors and omissions. It is hoped that these will be pointed out.

Pamphlets on the Birds of Point Pelee National Park

The present pamphlet on (1) The Spring Birds of Point Pelee National Park deals with the period March 1 to June 10. It is one of four pamphlets on the birds of Point Pelee. Others in the series are:

(2) The Summer Birds of Point Pelee National Park. An account for the period June 11 to August 15.

(3) The Autumn Birds of Point Pelee National Park. An account for the period August 16 to November 15.

(4) The Winter Birds of Point Pelee National Park. An account for the period November 16 to February 29.

Total and Seasonal Numbers of Birds Point Pelee National Park

The total number of birds reported from Point Pelee National Park since 1879 and still likely to be seen there is 294. This number is made up of 279 authenticated species or recognized forms and 15 species or forms retained in the hypothetical list.

Extinct birds and those extirpated from the Park are not included in this pamphlet.

The numbers reported for the various seasons and discussed in the appropriate pamphlet indicated above, are:

	<u>Authenticated</u>	<u>Hypothetical</u>	<u>Total</u>
Spring	261	11	272
Summer	152	1	153
Autumn	245	5	250
Winter	129	1	130

A large number of birds, of course, are found in more than one season so that the seasonal totals give a much higher figure than the total birds (294) actually recorded for the Point.

Special Ornithological Events

Spring Birding and Arrival of Migrants:- The birds of the Park are always interesting and sometimes very surprising. The really spectacular spring event is the arrival and stop-over of the migrants. They come in such numbers of species and individuals that it is almost unbelievable to people who have not seen them. One reason for this is the concentration of birds from a wide migrational front into the narrow funnel-like land area of the Point. This makes it one of the best places in Canada in which to observe birds. At the peak of the season in May one observer can tally well over a hundred species in a single day.

The birds do not all arrive at one time as each species has a migration pattern of its own. The influx is first noted in March with the arrival of the whistling swan and other waterfowl, horned larks, flickers, red-winged blackbirds, bluebirds and fox sparrows, which reach their maximum numbers during this month. April is the month of arrival and maximum numbers for the horned grebes, cormorants, coots, terns, phoebes and many of the sparrows. May is the

time of arrival and period of greatest abundance for white-crowned and white-throated sparrows and the latter part of the month is shore-bird time when both plovers and sandpipers are at their maximum numbers. The black and white and myrtle warblers appear early in the month and warbler migration is nearly over when the blackpoll warbler appears. All migration is over early in June.

The stream of birds is not a steady flow from the south. The birds usually arrive in intermittent waves. In some years these are well marked but in others the fluctuations in the numbers and kinds of birds are so small that a wave is difficult to identify. Sometimes there is none and this year is a disappointing one to the bird watcher. Sooner or later you will experience a wave and on this morning things really become exciting.

Each bird usually has its own special day when it is conspicuous and present in large numbers. There have been "big days" for the whistling swan, 650; red-breasted merganser, 6000; whimbrel, 250; flicker, 250; barn swallow, 1000; Carolina wren, 10; white-throated sparrow, 20,000; to give only a few examples. The greatest migrational wave in recent times occurred during the night of May 9-10, 1952 when the Point was suddenly and literally alive with birds of many species.

The reasons a wave of birds descends on the Point during any particular night are not fully understood. It is not peculiar to this area but is the general pattern of migration in eastern North America. It appears to be the result of a warm weather front advancing from the southeast meeting a cold weather front coming from the northwest. Two situations will cause the birds to descend. One is when the two fronts meet at ground level and the other is when a warm front overrides a cold front. In the latter case the rising warm air becomes cooler with the increasing altitude until it is finally too cool for the birds and they descend. The warm front in its northward journey has to pass over an area where migrating birds are present in order to pick them up and carry them with it.

If the birds meet cool weather when over a large body of water like Lake Erie they must continue in spite of the cold or be drowned. This may explain why exhausted birds are often found on the extreme tip of the Point.

The influx of migrants often brings rarities and extra-limital species. Two of these, the chuck-will's-widow and Virginia's warbler from the southwestern United States, probably began their flight near their home territory in a northward moving warm air mass whose direction may have shifted northeastwards and because the skies had become overcast they were unable to orient themselves and were borne far off course and arrived at Point Pelee.

Early Morning Chorus of Song: There are no words to describe the incredible ensemble of early morning song at Point Pelee. Many noted ornithologists have remarked on it and some of them claim there is no other place, at least in Canada, where anything like it can be heard.

In the middle of May there are at least 102 species present that are known as song birds, and many of them are present in large numbers. Here you have such noted and loud singers as the cardinal, the orchard and Baltimore orioles, brown thrasher, catbird, Carolina wren, mourning dove, flicker, crow, house wren, robin, yellow warbler, myrtle warbler, chipping sparrow, white-throated sparrow, song sparrow, to mention but a few, all putting forth their maximum effort in song. Some people might call it a din, others go into ecstasy at the sound of the music.

To hear this chorus at its best you must be afield not later than one hour after sunrise, by breakfast time at eight o'clock it is too late and by late forenoon most of the birds are silent.

Reverse Migration: A few individuals of some species after having arrived at Point Pelee reverse their direction of flight and fly again southward. Even on warm sunny spring days they may be seen taking-off from the Point and disappearing over the lake. There are several theories

to account for this behaviour but that it actually takes place at Point Pelee has now been proven by the banding activities of the members of the Federation of Ontario Naturalists and their successors, the Ontario Bird Banders Association. A barn swallow banded by them on May 17, 1956 was recovered at Malam, Ohio on June 11 of the same year and a tree swallow banded at the Point on May 3, 1957 was recovered on Pelee Island on May 17.

Reverse migration is not an uncommon behaviour as birds have also been seen migrating southward in spring from the southern tip of Pelee Island and from stations in Europe.

The best birds to watch to see reverse migration are the various swallows, red-headed woodpeckers, cedar waxwings, goldfinches and myrtle warblers, but other kinds have also been observed. The best place to see it is at or near the tip of the Point where the vegetation is low and one can follow the birds as they fly back and forth and then finally leave.

Gathering of the Bird Watchers: Not the least of the ornithological activities at the Point is the gathering of the bird watchers. During any week in May and especially on the week-ends they are present in numbers and during the height of the season four hundred would be a conservative estimate of those in the Park in a single day. They come from near and far, as individuals or organized groups. They tax the hotel and motel accommodation to capacity, and many camp in the first class camping grounds of the Park. In experience they range from the professional to the newest recruit.

This gathering is a good thing, everybody meets everyone else, most of the birds are counted or estimated, the rarities are ferreted out, and much valuable information about the avifauna of the Park is gathered and recorded.

Flight of Herons: Sometimes it is well to watch the sky to see the early morning flight of the black-crowned night herons as they go back and forth to the adjacent islands or to various points on the mainland where they breed or roost.

These herons do not nest in the Park and only occasionally roost in its trees. They come to the big marsh and the beaches to feed in the evening and return to their roosts next morning.

The great blue heron goes through the same flight pattern as it also nests on the islands and adjacent mainland and not in the Park. If one visits the upper east beach in the early morning the number of footprints of this heron in the wet sand clearly shows the large number using the area during the night.

The flight of these birds to and from the fishpound stakes offshore on either side of the Point is also a remarkable sight.

Observation Sites

Birds, especially in the spring, may be seen from any location in Point Pelee National Park. It is an ideal place to see birds because it is on the migration route of many species, the land area is small and isolated from the surrounding mainland, the vegetation is low and in many places scanty, and there is a large number of habitats. All of these factors tend to concentrate the birds and make them readily available to observation.

There are, however, some observation areas preferred by bird watchers and a few of these are indicated below:

Extreme tip of Point: This is the most southerly point of mainland in Canada and the area that migrants reach first when crossing Lake Erie either from the Ohio shore or Pelee Island.

The seasoned bird watcher makes a habit of examining this area very early in the morning on each day of his visit to see if new birds have arrived during the night. If they have, this is the easiest place to see them. Sometimes they rest in an exhausted condition in the southernmost vegetational tangle.

The extreme tip of the sand spit is also a good place to look for shore-birds, gulls and terns. The turbulent water offshore, which breaks and boils over the submerged portion of the spit, should be scanned for waterfowl, gulls, terns and cormorants.

It is claimed by many observers that the last half-mile of the Park has produced at least seventy-five per cent of the rarities so far found in the Park. To many this is a good reason to spend considerable time in this area.

The Woodland Nature Trail: A walk along the Trail is always fruitful. Several different habitats are found along its one and one-quarter miles. At the start is an open area in which one finds many species preferring this type of vegetation. The field and other sparrows, kingbirds, woodcock and flycatchers should be found here. The large elm-basswood forest, called Post Woods, with its water ditches provides innumerable chances to see many kinds of birds. In the tree canopy you look for cerulean warbler, redstart and many other warblers. In the open areas, rose-breasted grosbeak, cardinal, Carolina wren and indigo bunting are usually common. Along the ditches look for the ground and water loving warblers, such as the prothonotary, Kentucky, Connecticut, the two water thrushes and the ovenbird. The solitary sandpiper should also be seen here.

Fishpound Stakes: These support the fish nets found offshore on either side of the Park. Look for double-crested cormorants, various gulls, black-crowned night herons and the great blue heron.

The Large Marsh: This area contains many types of habitats. Examine its edges for rails, and long-billed marsh wrens; its open ponds for waterfowl, coots, gallinules and terns, especially the black tern. The Sanctuary Pond near the entrance to the Park is easily accessible for observation and has produced many good records. Scan the broad, open areas over the marsh for marsh hawks, and other birds on the wing.

The Offshore Waters of Lake Erie: Look for both flying and sitting birds. Grebes, gulls, egrets, jaegers, loons, whistling swans and other waterfowl have been seen by watching these water areas.

Sandy Beaches: Anywhere on the beaches is a good place to look for birds, especially for shore-birds, gulls and herons. The extreme point is an especially good beach area and another one is the middle upper portion of the east beach. It is in this last locality that the piping plover, spotted sandpiper and other shore-birds, herons and gulls, congregate.

Vine-covered Tangles: These are found in many locations throughout the Park and are probably the best places to look for yellow-breasted chat, blue-winged and golden-winged warblers, cardinals, wrens and many others.

White Pine Grove: Look here for the pine warbler. The grove forms an isolated island of this tree and the bird is attracted to it.

Farm and Onion Lands: These are located just north of the Park and constitute an unique habitat. They are the best place to look for horned larks, golden plover, black-bellied plover. The muddy areas found here are best for such shore-birds as dunlin, semipalmated plover and dowitcher.

Overhead: One should be constantly looking overhead if some birds are not to be missed. This is the best way to find hawks, eagles, turkey vultures and other high flying species.

Bird List for the Spring Period

March 1 to June 10

The terms used to indicate abundance, frequency and seasonal occurrence of a bird are those adopted for New York State, (State Book Committee) and published in Audubon Field Notes, Volume 11, No.1, February, 1957.

The common names of the birds and the phylogenetic arrangement of them in the lists follow The American Ornithologist's Union, Check-list of North American Birds, Fifth Edition, 1957.

The number given for each bird on certain dates is the maximum number of individuals counted or estimated by a competent observer in a single day. The dates given have been selected to show the status of the bird from the beginning to the end of the period. It should be remembered that on any particular day from the first to the last record for the period an observer might see from none to the maximum number of birds given, but on the dates indicated one observer did see the number mentioned.

The letter E. indicates the earliest date the bird was seen during the period. It is likely the date spring migrants of the species arrived in the Park. If no E. date is given there are records for the bird during the preceding (winter) period, which extends from November 16 to February 29. The earliest date of spring arrival in such a case is likely the first date given in the series of dates. An indication of whether or not this is so can be gained from the number of birds reported. One or a few individuals might be overwintering birds, but a higher number would indicate that migrants had arrived.

The letter L. gives the latest date the bird was seen during the period. If no L. date is given the bird was also recorded during the succeeding (summer) period sometime between June 11 and August 15.

When dates are grouped, as for example, under common loon, April 13-20, 10; it means that from April 13 to April 20, one observer might see a total of 10 loons on any day between these dates.

It should be emphasized that facts about each bird given in this pamphlet refer only to its status in the period March 1 to June 10 inclusive.

12.

1. Common Loon: Fairly common; regular transient.
March 23, 1; April 13-20, 10; May 20-21, 14;
June 6, 1; June 8, 6.
2. Red-throated Loon: Rare; irregular transient.
E. April 25. May 15-28, 1-3.
3. Red-necked Grebe: Very rare transient. 1 record
March 22, 1953.
4. Horned Grebe: Common and regular transient.
L. May 24. March 20, 18; April 13-19, 124; May
8-24, 2.
5. Pied-billed Grebe: Fairly common; regular
transient and regular summer resident. E. March 20.
March 28-April 11, 2-3; May 6-16, 4-6; June 1, 1.
6. Double-crested Cormorant: Common transient and
regular visitant. E. March 10. April 11-15, 40-70;
May 7-11, 12-40; May 23, 3; June 1, 4; June 10, 8.
7. Great Blue Heron: Fairly common transient and visi-
tant. March 16, 1; March 28, 3; April 13, 2;
April 27, 17; May 6-22, 8-12; June 5, 5.
8. Green Heron: Fairly common; regular transient.
Regular summer resident. E. April 17. April 30, 2;
May 7-22, 6-7; May 25, 2; June 1, 3.
9. Little Blue Heron: Occasional vagrant. 2 records,
May 11, 1957, 1; May 17, 1942, 1.
10. Common Egret: Uncommon vagrant. E. April 21.
April 25, 3; May 12, 3; May 22, 1.
11. Black-crowned Night Heron: Common and regular
visitant. E. March 31. March 31, 1; April 30, 2;
May 5, 30; May 13, 40; June 1, 20.

12. Least Bittern: Uncommon; regular summer resident.
E. April 19. May 9, 1; May 20-21, 4; June 5, 2.
13. American Bittern: Fairly common; regular transient and summer resident. March 20, 1; April 9, 2; April 25, 8; May 6, 4; May 17, 6; June 5, 2.
14. Whistling Swan: Very common; regular transient.
E. March 12. L. May 22. March 12, 40; March 28, 650; April 22, 7; May 22, 8.
15. Canada Goose: Abundant; regular transient.
L. May 27. March 7, 12; March 22, 30; April 1, 200; April 19, 1000; May 20, 2; May 27, 2.
16. Blue Goose: 3 records, May 6, 1951, 1; May 9, 1953, 23; May 9, 1954, 1.
17. Mallard: Fairly common; regular transient and summer resident. March 12, 4; March 14, 43; April 7, 10; May 16, 12; June 4, 4.
18. Black Duck: Very common; regular transient and summer resident. March 4, 2; March 15, 150; April 15, 50; May 24, 12; June 5, 2.
19. Gadwall: Common and regular transient. E. March 23. L. May 22. March 27, 12; April 7, 104; April 22-May 7, 45; May 22, 4.
20. Pintail: Common and regular transient. E. March 14. March 14, 100; April 8, 50; April 22, 20; May 18, 1; June 5, 2.
21. Green-winged Teal: Common and regular transient.
E. March 14. L. June 1. March 14, 6; April 2, 50; April 22, 10; May 6, 10; May 17, 12; June 1, 2.

- 14.
22. Blue-winged Teal: Common; regular transient and summer resident. E. March 20. March 31-April 8, 7-50; April 16, 100; May 6, 20; June 1, 1.
23. European Widgeon: Records in two years, April 16-30, 1949, 1-2; April 22-23, 1950, 1.
24. American Widgeon: Very common; regular transient. E. March 7. March 12, 100; March 26, 200; April 2, 300; April 17, 500; May 21, 50; June 1, 6.
25. Shoveler: Very common; regular transient. L. June 1. March 7, 5; March 16, 6; March 20, 12; April 2, 200; April 8, 100; April 22, 60; May 4, 2; May 28, 2; June 1, 7.
26. Wood Duck: Common; regular transient and summer resident. E. March 15. March 15, 13; April 10, 17; April 30, 30; May 6, 3; May 18, 10; May 29, 4.
27. Redhead: Very common and regular transient. L. May 31. March 12, 26; March 18, 500; April 3, 50-500; April 11, 90; May 18, 7; May 24, 4.
28. Ring-necked Duck: Common and regular transient. E. March 16. March 23, 16; March 27-28, 100; April 4, 15; May 6, 1; May 20, 18.
29. Canvasback: Very common; regular transient. L. May 27. March 14, 14; March 25, 450; April 2, 110; April 15, 30; May 5, 2; May 14, 1; May 27, 5.
30. Greater Scaup: Very common; regular transient. L. May 18. March 14, 2; March 16, 50; March 23, 25; March 28, large flocks; April 5, 200; April 18, 100; May 3, 20; May 18, 3.
31. Lesser Scaup: Very common; regular transient. March 18, 2; March 25, many; April 2, 60; April 11, 120; April 15, 100; May 6, 250; May 20, 100; June 10, 6.

32. Common Goldeneye: Very common; regular transient.
L. May 24. March 4, 6; March 8, 200; March 14,
200; March 26, 60; April 13, 8; May 7, 3; May 22,
50.
33. Bufflehead: Common and regular transient. L. May
16. March 7, 2; March 12, 20; March 27, 50;
April 3, 60; April 22, 50; May 5, 40; May 15, 1.
34. Oldsquaw: Common and regular transient. L. June 5.
March 20, 1; March 28, 2; April 13, 4; April 25,
16; May 5, 8; May 13, 50; June 5, 4.
35. White-winged Scoter: Fairly common vagrant. L. June
10. March 25, many; April 8, 2; April 10, 8;
April 29, 10; May 10, 25; May 30, 4; June 10, 1.
36. Surf Scoter: Rare and sporadic vagrant. April 25,
1957, 7; May 12, 1946, 1956, 1; May 13, 1913, 1.
37. Common Scoter: Fairly common and occasional vagrant.
April 11, 1; April 25, 1; May 9, 6; May 11, 40;
May 12, 8; May 18, 1.
38. Ruddy Duck: Very common and regular transient.
March 15, 2; March 29, 3; April 4, 30; April 19,
50; April 20, 200; May 2, 150; May 17, 10; June
10, 1.
39. Hooded Merganser: Common and regular transient.
L. May 21. March 12, 1 specimen; March 23, 4;
April 3, 6; April 21, 32; May 6, 1; May 20, 1.
40. Common Merganser: Very common and regular transient.
L. June 8. March 3, 20; March 6, 100; March 18,
125; April 18, 20; May 15, 10; May 31, 1.
41. Red-breasted Merganser: Abundant and regular tran-
sient. March 3, 20; March 23, 350; March 28, 1900;
April 13, 5000; April 18, 2000; May 9, 2000; May
11, 6000; May 20, 1500; May 23, 1200; May 28, 60.

- 16.
42. Turkey Vulture: Fairly common and regular transient. March 28, 2; April 17, 4; April 21, 9; May 11, 4; May 28, 2; June 6, 11.
43. Goshawk: 1 record, May 9, 1954, 1.
44. Sharp-shinned Hawk: Uncommon and regular transient. April 3, 1; April 23, 3; May 10, 4; May 15, 4; June 6, 1.
45. Cooper's Hawk: Uncommon and regular transient. March 22, 2; April 7, 1; April 24, 4; May 7, 2; May 19, 7; May 24, 1.
46. Red-tailed Hawk: Fairly common and regular transient. Rare summer resident. March 28, 2; April 21, 3; May 7, 2; May 15, 4; May 24, 6.
47. Red-shouldered Hawk: Uncommon and regular transient. May breed. E. March 13. March 28, 2; April 15, 1; May 15, 1; May 17, 3; May 31, 1.
48. Broad-winged Hawk: Uncommon and irregular transient. E. April 24. May 5, 1; May 15, 1; May 23, 10.
49. Golden Eagle: 1 record, March 22, year unknown.
50. Bald Eagle: Uncommon transient and regular permanent resident. March 3, 3; March 26, 2; April 9, 3; May 6, 3; May 15, 4; June 7, 1.
51. Marsh Hawk: Fairly common and regular transient. Summer resident. March 4, 1; March 28, 10; April 7, 11; April 22, 15; May 10, 6; May 21, 8; June 5, 2.
52. Osprey: Rare and occasional transient. L. May 22. April 9, 1; April 22, 1; May 6, 1; May 12, 1; May 22, 1.

53. Peregrine Falcon: Rare and occasional transient.
E. March 28. L. May 21. April 11, 1; May 7, 1;
May 15, 1.
54. Pigeon Hawk: Rare and occasional transient.
E. March 28. L. May 19. March 28, 2; April 27, 1;
May 7, 1; May 15, 2; May 19, 1.
55. Sparrow Hawk: Uncommon and regular transient. May
breed. March 28, 1; April 7, 1; April 28, 1;
May 7, 3; May 16, 1; June 6, 1.
56. Bobwhite: Uncommon permanent resident. March 28,
1942, 1; May 1, 1958, 1; May 9, 1955, 4; June 2,
1910, 25.
57. Ring-necked Pheasant: Introduced. Common permanent
resident. March 4, 4; April 3, 8; April 19, 10;
May 9, 30; May 15, 20; June 5, 4.
58. King Rail: Rare and irregular summer resident.
April 22, 2; May 14, 1; May 18, 2; May 20, 4;
June 6, 1.
59. Virginia Rail: Uncommon and regular summer
resident. E. May 4. May 7, 1; May 12, 2; May 17,
4; May 28, 1.
60. Sora: Fairly common and regular summer resident.
E. April 25. May 4, 1; May 12, 6; May 18, 6;
May 25, 5.
61. Yellow Rail: 1 record, May 13, 1956.
62. Common Gallinule: Fairly common and regular
transient and summer resident. E. April 13.
April 23, 3; May 6, 3; May 17, 18; May 28, 10;
June 1, 20.

- 18.
63. American Coot: Abundant and regular transient; common summer resident. March 7, 1; March 12, 18; March 31, 70; April 7, 100; April 9, 700; April 15, 750; April 23, 400; May 5, 10; May 16, 30; May 25, 10; June 1, 6.
64. Semipalmated Plover: Fairly common and regular transient. E. May 2. May 7, 1; May 12, 32; May 20, 15; May 28, 15; May 30, 10.
65. Piping Plover: Formerly regular summer resident now very rare. E. April 4. April 4, 1953, 1; April 29, 1950, 1; May 5, 1956, 1; May 6, 1957, 1; May 13, 1905, 45; May 21, 1938, 5; June 11, 1913, many.
66. Killdeer: Fairly common and regular transient. Summer resident. March 7, 1; March 12, 6; March 16, 15; April 19, 12; May 7, 12; May 20, 10; June 5, 20.
67. American Golden Plover: Common and regular transient. E. April 24. L. May 23. April 24, 65; May 9, 60; May 12, 37; May 20, 100.
68. Black-bellied Plover: Common and regular transient. E. April 24. April 24, 10; April 25, 40; May 7, 20; May 11, 27; May 24, 45; May 26, 30; June 4, 1.
69. Ruddy Turnstone: Common and regular transient. E. May 6. May 13, 12; May 20, 50; May 25, 25; June 1, 20; June 8, 3.
70. American Woodcock: Fairly common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. March 10. March 25, 7; April 25, 7; May 8, 2; May 16, 4; June 5, 1.
71. Common Snipe: Uncommon and regular transient. April 4, 1; April 11, 1; April 21, 2; May 6, 1; May 18, 1.

72. Whimbrel: Common and irregular transient. E. May 12. May 18, 6; May 20, 50; May 21, 250; May 25, 125; May 30, 15.
73. Upland Plover: Fairly common and occasional transient. E. April 25. L. May 16. April 25, 1; May 6, 15; May 15, 1; May 16, 2.
74. Spotted Sandpiper: Common and regular transient. Fairly common summer resident. E. April 22. April 25, 12; May 9, 18; May 15, 18; May 18, 24; June 6, 2.
75. Solitary Sandpiper: Fairly common and regular transient. E. April 14. April 14, 1; April 17, 22; May 7, 2; May 14, 3; May 21, 2; May 31, 1.
76. Willet: Rare and occasional transient. E. May 2. L. May 17. May 2, 2; May 7, 1; May 9, 1; May 11, 2; May 17, 2.
77. Greater Yellowlegs: Fairly common and regular transient. E. March 26. March 26, 2; April 26, many; May 6, 13; May 17, 5; May 27, 2; June 5, 2.
78. Lesser Yellowlegs: Fairly common and regular transient. E. April 23. April 23, 1; May 7, 6; May 13, 3; May 17, 15; May 27, 2.
79. Knot: Uncommon and irregular transient. E. May 14. L. May 30. May 17, 1; May 20, 8; May 25, 2; May 30, 3.
80. Pectoral Sandpiper: Common and regular transient. E. April 11. L. May 30. April 11, 7; April 24, 60; May 7, 3; May 22, 20; May 26, 20; May 30, 3.
81. White-rumped Sandpiper: Uncommon and occasional transient. E. May 8. L. June 8. May 8, 1; May 15, 1; May 17, 2; May 30, 2; June 8, 1.

- 20.
82. Baird's Sandpiper: 2 records, May 17, 1942, 3;
May 29, 1950, 2.
83. Least Sandpiper: Fairly common and regular
transient. E. May 7. May 7, 10; May 18, 20;
May 20, 15; May 22, 50; May 31, 10.
84. Dunlin: Common and regular transient. E. April 23.
L. June 10. May 7, 6; May 13, 37; May 19, 50;
May 22, 50; May 23, 75; May 30, 25; June 4, 20.
85. Short-billed Dowitcher: Fairly common and irregular
transient. E. May 11. L. May 25. May 11, 6; May
12, 8; May 17, 21; May 18, 5; May 20, 2; May 25,
1.
86. Semipalmated Sandpiper: Common and regular
transient. E. May 7. May 11, 30; May 20, 15;
May 30, 200; May 31, 60; June 7, 4.
87. Buff-breasted Sandpiper: 1 record, May 31, 1952, 2.
88. Hudsonian Godwit: 1 record, May 13, 1905, 1.
89. Sanderling: Common and regular transient. E. May 5.
May 5, 5; May 10, 30; May 16, 26; May 25, 50;
May 28, 40; May 31, 30; June 4, 5.
90. Parasitic Jaeger: 2 records, May 16, 1941, 1; May
5, 1951, 1.
91. Glaucous Gull: Uncommon vagrant. March 28, 1;
May 2, 1; May 11, 2; May 20, 1; May 21, 1.
92. Great Black-backed Gull: Uncommon vagrant. April 1,
1; May 17, 1; May 20, 2.
93. Herring Gull: Abundant and regular vagrant. March 4,
500; April 3, 100; April 26, 100; May 6, 800; May
22, 300; June 1, 50.

94. Ring-billed Gull: Abundant and regular vagrant.
March 15, 10; March 28, 20; April 15, 1000; May
5, 1000; May 20, 5000-6000.
95. Bonaparte's Gull: Abundant and regular transient.
March 24, 20; April 3, 100; April 16, 150; May 7,
500; May 18, 500; May 20, 1000; June 8, 5.
96. Common Tern: Very common and regular transient.
Common summer resident. E. April 15. April 22, 20;
April 29, 150; May 10, 200; May 20, 400; June 8, 7.
97. Caspian Tern: Uncommon and regular vagrant. E. April
18. April 23, 2; May 6, 4; May 11, 9; May 21, 8;
May 22, 11; June 10, 1.
98. Black Tern: Common and regular transient. Common
summer resident. E. April 10. April 10, 30; April
30, 8; May 9, 40; May 16, 60; May 22, 100; May
23, 35; June 1, 10.
99. Rock Dove: Introduced. Common permanent resident.
March 25, many; April 4, 32; April 19, 30; May 7,
many.
100. Mourning Dove: Common and regular transient.
Summer resident. March 14, 12; April 9, 26;
April 22, 50; May 7, 20; May 20, 50; June 1, 15;
June 5, 20.
101. Yellow-billed Cuckoo: Fairly common and regular
transient. Summer resident. E. May 7. May 12, 4;
May 17, 12; June 6, 3; June 8, 7.
102. Black-billed Cuckoo: Fairly common and regular
transient. Summer resident. E. May 7. May 13, 20;
May 28, 8; May 31, 8; June 1, 6.
103. Barn Owl: Very rare and casual resident. 1 record
in 1914; April 22, 1950, 1; April 11 and 26, 1955,
1.

104. Screech Owl: Uncommon permanent resident. April 4, 1; April 27, set eggs; May 6, 1; May 11, 1; May 19, 1.
105. Great Horned Owl: Uncommon permanent resident. March 2, 1; March 30, 1; April 7, 1; May 7, 2; May 15, 2; May 21, 2; June 1, 2.
106. Short-eared Owl: Very rare and casual vagrant. April 15, 1; May 10-11, 1.
107. Saw-whet Owl: 2 records, March 14, 1954, 1; May 6-13, 1954, 1.
108. Chuck-will's-widow: 1 record, May 21, 1906.
109. Whip-poor-will: Fairly common and regular transient. E. April 16. L. May 30. April 21, 1; April 25, 2; May 8, 6; May 13, 8; May 15, 4; May 30, 1.
110. Common Nighthawk: Fairly common and regular transient. E. May 7. May 10, 3; May 17, 3; May 20, 10; May 25, 7; June 5, 3.
111. Chimney Swift: Very common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 24. April 30, 4; May 7, 30; May 17, 200; May 21, 100; June 1, 20.
112. Ruby-throated Hummingbird: Common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 30. May 7, 3; May 12, 70; May 17, 35; May 21, 15; May 30, 12; June 5, 1.
113. Belted Kingfisher: Fairly common and regular transient. E. March 28. April 4, 5; April 25, 6; May 3, 7; May 15, 5; June 5, 10.
114. Yellow-shafted Flicker: Very common and regular transient. Summer resident. March 2, 2; March 28, 23; April 10, 125; April 16, 250; April 29, 12; May 1, 100; May 15, 12; May 25, 16; June 5, 7.

115. Red-bellied Woodpecker: Very rare and irregular transient. April 14, 1; May 6, 1; May 15, 1; May 20, 1; May 26, 1.
116. Red-headed Woodpecker: Common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 24. April 28, 3; May 6, 15; May 7, 104; May 8, 123; May 15, 20; May 21, 3; June 6, 2.
117. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: Fairly common and regular transient. May breed. E. April 2. April 7, 3; April 15, 25; May 9, 3; May 17, 1; June 5, 4.
118. Hairy Woodpecker: Uncommon and regular permanent resident. March 7, 2; April 11, 2; May 5, 2; May 7, 3; May 21, 2; May 28, 1.
119. Downy Woodpecker: Fairly common permanent resident. March 2, 10; March 14, 22; April 9, 6; April 26, 3; May 13, 4; May 17, 6; June 6, 1.
120. Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker: 1 record, May 16, 1954, 1.
121. Eastern Kingbird: Common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 25. April 28, 3; May 7, 50; May 19, 51; May 22, 70; May 28, 35; June 5, 50.
122. Western Kingbird: 2 records, June 1, 1937, 4; May 19 and 23, 1956, 1.
123. Great Crested Flycatcher: Fairly common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 23. April 30, 1; May 6, 6; May 14, 25; May 17, 14; May 29, 15; June 1, 15; June 6, 6.
124. Eastern Phoebe: Common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. March 20. March 26, 2; April 3, 15; April 13, 50-100; April 15, 60; April 28, 1; May 5, 1; May 15, 4; May 20, 1; June 5, 5.

- 24.
125. Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: Fairly common and regular transient. E. April 26. L. June 4. May 9, 1; May 16, 2; May 19, 8; May 23, 20; May 29, 1; June 4, 1.
126. Acadian Flycatcher: Rare and irregular transient. E. May 6. L. May 25. May 6, 1; May 14, 1; May 16, 1; May 18, 2 banded; May 24, 1.
127. Traill's Flycatcher: Uncommon and regular transient. E. May 6. L. June 6. May 9, 1; May 14, 5; May 23, 3; May 27, 1; June 5, 1.
128. Least Flycatcher: Common and regular transient. E. April 25. L. June 5. April 30, 2; May 1, 4; May 11, 12; May 15, 20; May 21, 30; May 24, 6.
129. Eastern Wood Pewee: Fairly common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 28. May 6, 2; May 16, many, 21 banded; May 23, many, 23 banded; May 29, 10; June 1, 5; June 6, 4.
130. Olive-sided Flycatcher: Rare and irregular transient. E. May 10. L. June 6. May 17, 1; May 20, 1; May 24, 1; May 31, 1; June 6, 2.
131. Hoyt's Horned Lark: Casual. 1 record March 10, 1907.
132. Prairie Horned Lark: Fairly common; regular transient. Summer resident. E. March 2. March 6, 225; March 14, 10; April 4, 5; April 23, 3; May 5, 10; May 20, 3; May 27, 7; June 1, 3.
133. Tree Swallow: Very common; regular transient and summer resident. E. March 26. March 26, 2; April 7, 6; April 23, 50; May 3, very many; May 7, 100; May 10, 200; May 17, 75; May 22, 6; June 6, 1.

134. Bank Swallow: Abundant; regular transient and summer resident. E. April 20. April 30, 6; May 6, 500; May 11, 1000; May 16, 300; May 20, 250; May 22, 25; June 5, 2.
135. Rough-winged Swallow: Very common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 2. April 23, 10; May 3-4, 300; May 12, 100; May 17, 50; May 28, 25.
136. Barn Swallow: Abundant and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 11. April 11, 31; April 25, 20; May 3-4, 1000; May 10, 200; May 17, 300; May 22, 40; June 1, 6.
137. Cliff Swallow: Common and regular transient. E. May 3. L. June 5. May 7, 5; May 11, 6; May 18, 25; May 28, 1; June 5, 50.
138. Purple Martin: Very common; regular transient. Summer resident. E. March 26. April 7, 1; April 22, 30; May 6, 100; May 17, 150; May 20, 200; May 28, 60; June 6, 25.
139. Blue Jay: Abundant and regular transient. March 4, 5; March 27, 1; April 9, 2; April 26, 6; May 4, 33; May 8, several hundred; May 9, 500; May 11, 1000; May 22, 66; June 1, 1; June 6, 2.
140. Common Crow: Very common and regular transient. Permanent resident. March 15, 400; March 23, 75; April 3, 30; April 13, 125; May 5, 27; May 15, 150; June 6, 15.
141. Black-capped Chickadee: Common and regular transient. Permanent resident. March 1, 50; March 29, 75; April 8, 65; April 22, 50; May 6, 6; May 15, 1; May 22, 1; June 5, 50.
142. Boreal Chickadee: 2 records, April 18, 1952, 1; May 9, 1952, 1.

143. Tufted Titmouse: Rare vagrant. March 4, 2; May 2, 2; May 10, 1; May 12, 1; May 17, 1; May 28, 2; May 29, 1.
144. White-breasted Nuthatch: Uncommon; regular transient. L. June 6. March 4, 1; March 14, 4; April 3, 2; April 30, 5; May 7, 2; May 20, 2; June 6, 1.
145. Red-breasted Nuthatch: Uncommon; regular transient. L. June 1. March 15, 1; April 6, 1; April 22, 1; May 3, 2; May 7, 12; May 15, 9; May 31, 8; June 1, 17.
146. Brown Creeper: Common and regular transient. L. May 24. March 2, 6; March 14, 13; March 28, 10; April 7, 20; April 15, 30; April 22, 50; May 1, 6; May 3, 19; May 18, 1; May 24, 2.
147. House Wren: Fairly common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 22. April 28, 6; May 5, 10; May 8, 20; May 14, 30; May 17, 30; June 1, 5; June 6, 3.
148. Winter Wren: Uncommon and regular transient. L. May 18. March 7, 2; March 19, 1; April 7, 3; April 10, 4; April 18, 6; April 28, 1; May 1, 4; May 10, 1; May 18, 1.
149. Bewick's Wren: Uncommon and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 1. April 3, 5; April 14, 4; April 22, 1; April 25, 6; May 5, 3; May 15, 3; May 21, 1-3; May 28, 1-3; June 4, 1.
150. Carolina Wren: Uncommon and regular transient. Summer resident. March 2, 1; March 14, 10; April 7, 2; April 30, 3; May 9, 3; May 17, 4; May 26, 1; June 1, 2; June 7, 1.

151. Long-billed Marsh Wren: Fairly common and regular transient. Summer resident. April 13, 1; April 19, 1; May 7, 2; May 12, 4; May 17, 40; May 22, 8; June 1, 2; June 6, 5.
152. Short-billed Marsh Wren: Uncommon and regular transient. Summer resident. April 13, 1; April 30, 2; May 6, 2; May 10, 4; May 15, 6; May 27, 10; June 5, 2.
153. Mockingbird: Rare and irregular transient. Rare summer resident. E. April 9. April 12, 1; April 28, 1; May 10, several; May 12, 2 banded; May 23, 1; June 1, 1.
154. Catbird: Common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 24. April 28, 5; May 10, 200; May 15, 24; May 16, 40; May 22, 10; June 4, 8.
155. Brown Thrasher: Fairly common and regular transient. Summer resident. April 6, 1; April 15, 1; April 30, 25; May 1, 30; May 4, 10; May 11, 20; May 15, 15; May 22, 5; June 4, 6; June 6, 1.
156. Robin: Very common and regular transient. Summer resident. March 3, 30; March 12, 110; March 16, 300; March 22, 125; March 31, 100; April 3, 125; April 8, 250; April 15, 150; April 22, 30; May 6, 25; May 15, 50; May 17, 75; May 29, 15; June 1, 10; June 5, 6.
157. Wood Thrush: Uncommon and regular transient. E. April 28. April 30, 1; May 1, 2; May 9, 2; May 10, 10; May 17, 7; May 20, 5; May 23, 3; May 30, 2.
158. Hermit Thrush: Common and regular transient. L. May 21. March 3, 1; March 7, 1; April 7, 1; April 14, 10; April 16, 50; April 25, 35; April 30, 18; May 7, 2; May 10, 50; May 15, 8; May 17, 1; May 21, 2.

159. Swainson's Thrush: Very common and regular transient. E. April 24. L. May 31. April 25, 1; April 27, 2; May 6, 10; May 10, 100; May 12, 50; May 19, 200; May 20, 125; May 22, 11; May 29, 18.
160. Gray-cheeked Thrush: Fairly common and regular transient. E. April 25. L. June 2. April 25, 1; May 5, 1; May 11, 1; May 15, 4; May 20, 4; May 24, 3; May 30, 25; June 1, 6.
161. Veery: Common and regular transient. E. April 15. April 27, many; May 1, 2; May 8, 5; May 10, 200; May 15, 20; May 17, 30; May 23, 9; May 29, 1; June 5, 3.
162. Eastern Bluebird: Common and regular transient. L. June 5. March 2, 2; March 7, 7; March 10, 14; March 15, 300; March 25, 26; April 8, 24; April 26, many; May 6, 2; May 13, 25; May 23, 30; June 4, 2; June 5, 10.
163. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: Fairly common transient. Summer resident. E. April 10. April 10, 2; April 13, 5; April 30, 12; May 3, 12; May 10, 29; May 12, 20; May 15, 6; May 20, 4; May 25, 1.
164. Golden-crowned Kinglet: Common and regular transient. L. May 11. March 1, 10; March 14, 75; March 29, 50; April 6, 250; April 13, 29; April 29, 20; May 2, 50; May 8, 2; May 10, 13; May 11, 1.
165. Ruby-crowned Kinglet: Common and regular transient. L. May 26. March 16, 1; April 8, 2; April 10, 33; April 22, 50; April 29, 50; May 3, 50; May 6, 100; May 9, 100; May 13, 200; May 23, 2; May 26, 1.
166. Water Pipit: Rare and irregular transient. E. March 28. L. May 28. March 28, 4; April 25, 2; May 6, 1; May 7, 2; May 12, 2; May 18, 2; May 28, 1.

167. Bohemian Waxwing: Casual. 1 record, March 18, 1911.
168. Cedar Waxwing: Very common; regular transient. Summer resident. March 7, 17; March 14, 100; April 7, 12; April 25, 40; May 6, 6; May 10, 50; May 15, 300; May 16, 200; May 22, 200; May 30, 500; June 6, 4.
169. Northern Shrike: 2 records, March 8, 1958, 1; May 8, 1954, 1.
170. Loggerhead Shrike: Rare and irregular transient. Rare summer resident. 5 records, April 5, 7, 8, 10, 1 bird each day; May 9, 1.
171. Starling: Introduced; Abundant and regular transient. Summer resident. March 3, 150; March 22, 500; April 4, 100; April 26, 100; May 8, 1000; May 10, 1000; May 14, 60; May 20, 300; June 1, 15; June 6, 10.
172. White-eyed Vireo: Rare and regular transient. E. April 24. L. May 27. April 24, 1; May 3, 1; May 10, 1; May 15, 1; May 20, 1; May 27, 1.
173. Yellow-throated Vireo: Uncommon and regular transient. E. April 30. L. May 20. April 30, 1; May 1, 2; May 6, 3; May 10, 10; May 17, 3; May 19, 1; May 20, 1.
174. Solitary Vireo: Fairly common and regular transient. E. April 26. L. June 1. April 26, 2; April 29, 3; May 5, 5; May 7, 10; May 10, 20; May 14, 8; May 17, 3; May 23, 1; May 27, 1.
175. Red-eyed Vireo: Fairly common, regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 26. May 7, 1; May 10, 10; May 18, 10; May 20, 20; May 27, 25; May 29, 28; June 4, 5; June 6, 3.

176. Philadelphia Vireo: Fairly common and regular transient. E. May 6. L. June 1. May 10, 10; May 20, 14; May 29, 12.
177. Warbling Vireo: Uncommon and regular transient. Summer resident. E. May 1. May 7, 6; May 9, 10; May 10, 12; May 15, 8; June 1, 2.
178. Black-and-white Warbler: Abundant and regular transient. E. April 15. April 30, 4; May 3, 8; May 10, 1000; May 11, 100; May 15, 13; May 17, 10; June 1, 1.
179. Prothonotary Warbler: Uncommon and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 30. May 9, 2; May 14, 2; May 22, 6.
180. Worm-eating Warbler: Very rare and irregular transient. May 6, 3; May 12, 1; May 19, 1.
181. Golden-winged Warbler: Rare and irregular transient. E. April 27. L. June 7. May 7, 3; May 10, 6; May 24, 2; June 7, 2.
182. Blue-winged Warbler: Rare and irregular transient. E. May 3. L. May 24. May 4, 1; May 10, 4; May 17, 4; May 24, 1.
183. Brewster's Warbler: Rare and irregular transient. 5 records. May 4, 1; May 8, 1; May 19, 1; May 20, 1.
184. Tennessee Warbler: Fairly common and regular transient. E. April 25. L. May 31. April 26, 1; May 6, 1; May 8, 20; May 10, 40; May 11, 100; May 17, 15; May 23, 10; May 31, 2.
185. Orange-crowned Warbler: Uncommon and regular transient. E. April 25. L. June 1. May 5, 2; May 10, 10; May 14, 10; May 18, 2; May 21, 3; May 28, 1; June 1, 1.

186. Nashville Warbler: Common and regular transient.
E. April 25. L. May 31. April 30, 14; May 7, 50;
May 9, 15; May 12, 70; May 15, 12; May 17, 20;
May 23, 9.
187. Virginia's Warbler: Accidental. 1 record, May 16,
1958.
188. Parula Warbler: Fairly common and regular
transient. E. May 5. L. June 1. May 7, 2; May
10, 10; May 15, 5; May 23, 4; June 1, 3.
189. Yellow Warbler: Very common and regular transient.
Summer resident. E. April 26. April 30, 12; May
7, 200; May 9, 300; May 14, 500; May 23, 500;
May 26, 125; June 8, 50.
190. Magnolia Warbler: Common and regular transient.
E. April 30. L. June 5. May 3, 11; May 9, 150;
May 17, 100; May 23, 250; June 1, 6.
191. Cape May Warbler: Fairly common and regular
transient. E. April 27. L. May 25. April 27, 2;
May 5, 1; May 10, 20; May 11, 25; May 17, 40;
May 25, 1.
192. Black-throated Blue Warbler: Fairly common and
regular transient. E. May 3. L. June 5. May 5, 1;
May 10, 100; May 17, 10; May 31, 6; June 5, 6.
193. Myrtle Warbler: Abundant and regular transient.
L. June 5. March 4, 7; March 10, 5; April 12, 4;
May 4, 100; May 5, 500; May 8, 400; May 10, 1000;
May 16, 30; June 5, 8.
194. Black-throated Green Warbler: Common and regular
transient. E. April 28. L. June 1. April 30, 2;
May 7, 25; May 9, 100; May 10, 400; May 16, 10;
May 20, 15; May 24, 6.

195. Cerulean Warbler: Uncommon and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 25. May 7, 3; May 10, 20; May 13, 25; May 17, 2; May 22, 1; May 26, 1.
196. Blackburnian Warbler: Common and regular transient. E. April 30. L. June 5. May 7, 10; May 10, 100; May 11, 75; May 17, 20; May 24, 77; June 1, 100.
197. Chestnut-sided Warbler: Very common and regular transient. E. April 30. L. June 6. May 3, 2; May 9, 15; May 10, 200; May 12, 100; June 1, 100; June 5, 15.
198. Bay-breasted Warbler: Fairly common and regular transient. E. May 7. L. June 1. May 7, 13; May 10, 25; May 17, 20; May 23, 27; May 31, 1.
199. Blackpoll Warbler: Fairly common and regular transient. E. May 2. L. May 29. May 7, 3; May 14, 9; May 21, 5; May 26, 3; May 29, 3.
200. Pine Warbler: Uncommon, irregular transient. E. April 27. L. May 28. May 4, 1; May 6, 2; May 13, 1; May 17, 8; May 22, 1; May 28, 4.
201. Prairie Warbler: Rare and irregular transient. E. May 4. L. May 17. May 4, 1; May 8, 1; May 9, 4; May 10, 3; May 13, 1; May 17, 1.
202. Palm Warbler: Very common and regular transient. E. April 22. L. May 26. April 30, 8; May 3, 75; May 10, 200; May 11, 100; May 26, 65.
203. Ovenbird: Common and regular transient. E. April 30. May 4, 26; May 10, 300; May 17, 18; May 20, 20; June 1, 8.
204. Northern Waterthrush: Common and regular transient. E. April 22. L. May 28. May 10, 100; May 17, 10; May 20, 2.

205. Louisiana Waterthrush: Uncommon and regular transient. E. April 23. L. May 28. May 15, 6; May 18, 2.
206. Kentucky Warbler: Rare and regular transient. E. May 3. L. May 23. May 9, 1; May 12, 1; May 17, 3; May 23, 1.
207. Connecticut Warbler: Rare and regular transient. E. May 10. L. June 1. May 14, 2; May 23, 5; May 27, 6.
208. Mourning Warbler: Rare and irregular transient. E. May 10. L. June 1. May 17, 6; May 19, 3; May 29, 3; May 31, 5.
209. Yellowthroat: Common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 25. May 10, 30; May 16, 25; May 17, 18; May 23, 100; May 25, 15.
210. Yellow-breasted Chat: Fairly common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 25. May 6, 6; May 12, 12; May 22, 9; May 31, 3.
211. Hooded Warbler: Rare and regular transient. E. April 23. L. May 31. May 5, 1; May 10, 1; May 13, 1; May 20, 1; May 26, 1.
212. Wilson's Warbler: Fairly common and regular transient. E. May 6. L. June 5. May 8, 3; May 16, 3; May 21, 25; May 31, 6; June 4, 2.
213. Canada Warbler: Fairly common and regular transient. E. May 4. L. June 5. May 11, 1; May 15, 2; May 17, 15; May 20, 12; May 21, 10; May 24, 1; June 2, 1.
214. American Redstart: Common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 30. May 1, 3; May 7, 11; May 10, 100; May 14, 200; May 21, 100; May 23, 200; June 4, 25.

215. House Sparrow: Introduced; Common permanent resident. March 23, 100; May 7, 250; May 10, 250; May 11, 100; June 1, 25.
216. Bobolink: Common and regular transient. E. April 25. May 7, 15; May 14, 60; May 15, 100; May 16, 20; May 21, 44; June 5, 2.
217. Eastern Meadowlark: Fairly common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. March 12. March 14, 25; March 25, 35; April 19, 10; May 9, 11; May 30, 30; June 5, 5.
218. Western Meadowlark: 3 records, May 7, 1939, 1; May 11, 1945, 1; May 14, 1947, 1.
219. Yellow-headed Blackbird: 3 records, May 8, 1955, 1; May 15, 1955, 1; June 10, 1888, 1.
220. Red-winged Blackbird: Abundant and regular transient. Summer resident. March 2, 50; March 12, 300; March 15, 1000; March 27, 1000; April 3, 1500; April 19, 1000; April 26, 25,000; May 4, 300; May 16, 1000; May 17, 600.
221. Orchard Oriole: Common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 25. May 4, 35; May 9, 25; May 14, 40; May 16, 70; May 19, 50; May 23, 100; June 1, 25; June 8, 12.
222. Baltimore Oriole: Common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 27. May 3, 4; May 6, 29; May 10, 100; May 11, 150; May 14, 50; May 17, 50; May 23, 35; June 1, 10; June 6, 6.
223. Rusty Blackbird: Fairly common and regular transient. L. June 5. March 15, 75; April 13, 12; May 6, 5; May 22, 100.
224. Common Grackle: Very common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. March 2. March 14, 150; March 27, 100; March 31, 200; April 11, 70; April 26, 3000; May 7, 110; May 17, 200; June 1, 10.

225. Brown-headed Cowbird: Very common and regular transient. Summer resident. March 12, 1; March 15, 150; April 7, 113; April 26, 200; May 5, 160; May 11, 50; May 20, 100.
226. Scarlet Tanager: Fairly common and regular transient. E. April 30. L. May 30. May 6, 2; May 7, 12; May 10, 50; May 11, 30; May 17, 25; May 20, 6; May 30, 1.
227. Summer Tanager: Very rare and irregular visitant. E. May 2. L. May 27. May 7, 1; May 11, 1; May 17, 1; May 24, 1; May 27, 1.
228. Cardinal: Fairly common; permanent resident. March 4, 15; April 11, 14; April 24, 15; May 7, 30; May 15, 25; June 6, 10.
229. Rose-breasted Grosbeak: Fairly common and regular transient. E. April 30. May 5, 5; May 10, 150; May 15, 60; May 21, 5.
230. Indigo Bunting: Common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 27. May 7, 2; May 10, 50; May 16, 50; May 20, 100; May 21, 150; May 26, 20; May 29, 15; June 6, 8.
231. Dickcissel: Uncommon and irregular transient. Sometimes a summer resident. E. May 8. May 8, 10; May 14, 5; May 21, 4; May 27, 3; June 1, common in every field in 1884.
232. Evening Grosbeak: Uncommon, vagrant. L. May 13. March 4, 12; March 25, 4; April 6, 8; April 23, 3; May 13, 1.
233. Purple Finch: Fairly common and regular transient. L. May 29. March 7, 12; March 15, 50; April 3, 12; April 15, 9; May 6, 12; May 10, 6; May 29, 9.

234. Common Redpoll: Fairly common and irregular visitant. L. April 1. March 2, 3; March 12, 20; March 15, 100; March 19, 2; April 1, 1 specimen.
235. Pine Siskin: Uncommon and irregular visitant. L. May 29. April 8, 2; May 1, 6; May 3, 10; May 14, 20; May 19, 7; May 26, 1; May 29, 4.
236. American Goldfinch: Very common and regular transient. Summer resident. March 8, 12; March 15, 30; April 7, 30; May 9, 50; May 11, 100; May 14, 200; May 18, 200; May 21, 350; June 4, 2.
237. Red Crossbill: 2 records, March 14-16, 13; May 16, 1.
238. Rufous-sided Towhee: Fairly common and regular transient. Summer resident. March 4, 2; March 14, 10; April 11, 32; April 24, 30; May 10, 50; May 21, 15; June 6, 3.
239. Savannah Sparrow: Fairly common and regular transient. E. April 3. April 15, 11; May 6, 5; May 13, 5; May 11, 30; May 16, 10; May 24, 2; June 1, 5.
240. Grasshopper Sparrow: Uncommon and regular transient. E. April 14. April 14, several, 1 banded; April 25, 1; May 7, 6; May 10, 12; May 20, 3; May 22, 5; May 29, 3.
241. Le Conte's Sparrow: Rare and irregular transient. E. April 10. L. May 20. April 20, 1; May 3, 1; May 10, 2; May 18, 1; May 20, 1.
242. Henslow's Sparrow: Uncommon and regular transient. E. April 21. April 30, 5; May 3, 2; May 20, 2; May 21, 5; May 30, several.
243. Sharp-tailed Sparrow: 3 records. May 14, 1; May 20, 2 (separate birds).

244. Vesper Sparrow: Fairly common and regular transient. March 15, 1; April 6, 16; April 18, 12; April 25, 25; May 1, 8; May 9, 2; May 21, 10; June 6, 3.
245. Lark Sparrow: Very rare and occasional visitant. E. April 18. April 18, 1; April 30, 1; May 3, 1; May 11, 1; May 14, 2; May 15, 1.
246. Bachman's Sparrow: 1 record, April 16, 1917, 1.
247. Slate-colored Junco: Abundant and regular transient. L. May 28. March 4, 1; March 15, 50; March 26, 150; April 12, 500; April 15, 1500 plus; April 25, 300; May 5, 20; May 8, 10; May 20, 1.
248. Oregon Junco: 5 records, April 10, 1957, 1 banded; other dates for single birds, May 10 to 21.
249. Tree Sparrow: Common and regular visitant. L. May 17. March 14, 200; March 28, many; April 7, 36; April 23, 10; May 10, 7; May 13, 1.
250. Chipping Sparrow: Common and regular transient. Summer resident. April 3, 2; April 19, 14; April 30, 125; May 3, 100; May 10, 100; May 23, 25; June 6, 3.
251. Clay-colored Sparrow: Rare and irregular transient. E. May 3. L. May 22. May 3, 1; May 10, 2; May 13, 2; May 15, 2; May 16, 2; May 20, 1.
252. Field Sparrow: Common and regular transient. Summer resident. March 3, 6; March 15, 4; March 31, 32; April 6, 120; April 11, 300; April 30, 30; May 10, 12; May 21, 20; June 6, 2.
253. Harris' Sparrow: 2 records, May 9, May 17, 1953.

254. White-crowned Sparrow: Abundant and regular transient. E. April 11. L. May 26. April 22, 20; May 7, 12; May 9, 1000; May 10, 12,000; May 11, 1000; May 14, 25; May 23, 12.
255. White-throated Sparrow: Abundant and regular transient. L. May 26. March 14, 5; April 15, 11; April 25, 200; May 3, 150; May 9, 200; May 10, 20,000; May 11, 500; May 18, 25; May 26, 3.
256. Fox Sparrow: Fairly common and regular transient. E. March 20. L. May 13. March 26, 2; April 7, 36; April 8, 50; April 14, 25; April 25, 8; May 9, 1.
257. Lincoln's Sparrow: Fairly common and regular transient. E. May 4. L. May 25. May 10, 20; May 11, 10; May 16, 10; May 22, 1.
258. Swamp Sparrow: Fairly common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. March 27. April 13, 2; April 25, 50; May 5, 5; May 10, 100; May 11, 12; June 6, 2.
259. Song Sparrow: Very common and regular transient. Summer resident. March 4, 2; March 14, 200; March 20, 100; March 23, 400; April 6, 500 to 5000; April 10, 100; April 14, 200; May 7, 20; May 21, 25; June 1, 10.
260. Lapland Longspur: 1 record, March 6, 6.
261. Snow Bunting: 3 records, March 14, 1; March 17, 1; March 22, 2000 (this flock just north of Park).

There are 260 species of birds represented in the above list. Only in two cases, those of Hoyt's horned lark and prairie horned lark are common names given to forms of subspecific rank. Both are represented by specimens.

Brewster's warbler, of course, is not a species but a recognizable hybrid between the golden-winged and blue-winged warblers.

Hypothetical List for the Spring Period

March 1 to June 10

Birds in this list have been reported as indicated. It is assumed without proof that they were identified correctly.

1. Western Grebe: 1 record, May 19, 1951, 2 birds.
2. Snowy Egret: 1 record, May 16, 1937.
3. Gyr Falcon: 1 record, May 4, 1958.
4. Franklin's Gull: 1 record, May 11, 1957, 1.
5. Little Gull: 2 records, April 25, 1957, 1; May 20, 1957, 1.
6. Forster's Tern: 6 records, May 5 to 28 in 6 separate years.
7. Black-billed Magpie: 1 record, April 21, 1957.
8. Bell's Vireo: 3 records, May 11, 1952; May 18-19, 1957; May 13, 1958.
9. Lawrence's Warbler: 1 record, May 14, 1949.
10. Yellow-throated Warbler: 2 records, April 25, 1957; May 19, 1946.
11. Kirtland's Warbler: 1 record, May 10, 1953.

There are 10 species of birds represented in this list. Lawrence's warbler is not a species, but a recognizable hybrid between the golden-winged and blue-winged warblers.

42° N. Lat.

to Leamington, Ont.

WATERFOWL SANCTUARY

Ruddy Duck

American Egret

Cricket Frog

Marsh Hawk

Fowler's Toad

Baird's White-Footed Mouse

Evening Bat

Double-Crested Cormorant

Seaside Grasshopper

Grassy Area

Sand Beaches

Marsh

Cultivated Land

Abandoned Orchard Area

Red Cedar-Oak-Hackberry Mixed Forest

Elm-Basswood Mixed Forest

Willow-Poplar Belt

Parking Area

Road

Many-Mouthed Earth Star



Great Blue Heron



White Pines

Prickly Pear

Mole Cricket



Carolina Wren



NATURE PRESERVE

NATURE TRAIL



Olive Hair Streak



Hop Tree



Herring Gull



Sandusky Ohio 32 miles

Bonaparte's Gull

Sanderling

Fox Snake

Swamp Mallow

Northern Katydid

Deer

Wood Duck

Prothonotary Warbler Cerulean Warbler

Eagle's Nest

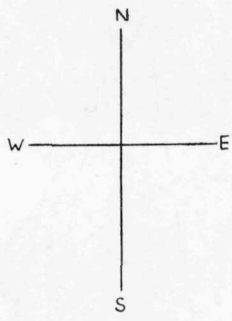
Spice Bush

Orchard Oriole

Bewick's Wren

Red-Breasted Merganser

Pelee Island 8.5 miles



The Plants and Animals of the Pictorial Map

Information on the birds depicted on the map is found in the body of the pamphlet. Brief descriptions and facts on the plants and other animals are given below:

Plants

Flowering Spurge. Euphorbia corollata L.

Flowers in white, terminal, many-branched clusters, opening in July or later. A plant of open dry clearings and fields. It is found in eastern North America from New York to Minnesota and southward. Its best development in Ontario is in the Park and in sandy soil near Sarnia.

Hop-tree. Ptelea trifoliata L.

A small tree or shrub of the Rue family to which belong the oranges and lemons of the south. It is found from southwestern Quebec westward to Nebraska and southward in United States. The trees in the Park are the best stand found in Canada. It grows along the beaches and other open sandy areas.

Many-mouthed Earth Star. Myiostoma coliformis Corda

A small fleshy fungus belonging to the puffball group. It has been reported only from Point Abino and Point Pelee in Ontario. It is found in sandy areas under red cedars. There are other species of earth stars found in the Park but this is the only one having more than one pore or mouth.

Prickly Pear. Opuntia humifusa Raf.

This cactus grows in dry sandy or rocky areas from Massachusetts to Minnesota, southward to Georgia and Missouri. The Park is the only area in eastern Canada where the cactus is a common plant.

Spicebush. Lindera Benzoin (L.) Blume

An attractive aromatic shrub of the Laurel family found in

Ontario in suitable locations, south of a line drawn from Toronto to Sarnia. It is common in the damp woods of the Park. The flowers appear in tight clusters in April, before the leaves. They are followed by smooth, glossy, red fruit.

Swamp Mallow. Hibiscus palustris L.

Our only native Hibiscus. A few plants grow in the large marsh. The large pink or purple flowers appear in July or later. It is found also on Pelee Island but only in a few other marshes in Ontario. It ranges from western New York State to southern Michigan and northeastern Illinois.

White Pine. Pinus Strobus L.

This is a common tree in eastern North America but there is only one group of trees and a few single specimens in the Park. The pine warbler should be looked for in this grove.

Insects

Mole Cricket. Gryllotalpa hexadactyla Perty

The mole cricket is a small dark brown insect about one inch long which burrows and makes tunnels in damp soil about the margins of streams and ponds. Sometimes the burrows may be six to eight inches deep. It not only burrows like a mole but its front legs, like those of the mole, are short and broad and adapted for digging. Mole crickets have wings and sometimes leave the burrow and fly about. They also sing or chirp like other crickets.

This cricket is found in Ontario only in the southern portion of Essex County, including Leamington and Point Pelee. Its general range is much further south.

Northern Katydid. Pterophylla camellefolia (Fab.)

In Canada this katydid is found only in the southern parts of Essex County including Point Pelee. The insect is pale green with a conspicuous brown triangle on the wings. The body is about one and three-quarter inches long. The legs are long and the antennae very long.

This is the greatest singer of the insect world and one that really says its name, "ka-ty-did". It sings on warm nights from the dense foliage of oak, walnut and other trees. It is found from Point Pelee southward over most of the eastern United States.

Olive Hair-streak Butterfly. Mitoura damon (Cramer)

This small butterfly lays its eggs on the leaves of the red cedar and its larvae feed on them. The adult has a wing spread of about one inch. The upper surface of the wings is largely two shades of brown, while the under surface is greenish, adorned with various white stripes and spots. The hind wings each bear two short tails. It ranges from Ontario to Texas throughout eastern North America. The butterfly is quite local in its distribution within this area because it is confined to that of its main host plant, the red cedar.

Seaside Grasshopper. Trimerotropis maritima interior
E.M. Walker

This is a short-horned grasshopper and therefore looks like the ordinary grasshopper of our fields except that its colour is very light gray to match the sandy soil upon which it lives. It inhabits the beaches and sandy cultivated fields near them on the shores of the Great Lakes. It is very abundant at Point Pelee. It feeds on grasses and sedges in such areas, and sometimes at Point Pelee feeds on the cultivated asparagus plants in the farmer's fields.

It is not only adapted to live on hot sand on beaches by its light colour, which reflects light and disguises its presence, but it also is adapted to survive high temperatures by its physiological make-up. It thrives on hot sand, or if it becomes too hot, it rises on its hind legs, or climbs a plant, or leaps into the air. It is active all day on the hot sand, whereas other creatures, like the ground beetle, Geopinus, or the Fowler's toad have to burrow into the soil before daylight to survive in the same habitat.

Amphibians

Cricket Frog. *Acris gryllus crepitans* Baird

This tree-toad is very small, being a little over one inch in length. It has tiny disks on its toes and fully webbed feet. It looks in general outline more like a common frog than do the other tree-toads. It varies in colour from brown to olive green, with a varied pattern of dark blotches and streaks.

It frequents marshes and edges of ponds and lives like a pond frog. It does not climb like the other tree-frogs.

The cricket frog has been found in Ontario only at the Park and on Pelee Island. Its general range is the middle Atlantic seaboard of the United States westward to Texas and New Mexico northward to South Dakota and Nebraska.

Fowler's Toad. *Bufo woodhousei fowleri* Hinckley

This toad is found on the sand beaches of Lake Erie and Lake Huron in Ontario. It is common in the Park but do not look for it in the daytime as it is then buried in the sand. It comes out in the evening. It resembles the American or common toad, which is also found in the Park. It is somewhat smaller, the voice is different, and it breeds a little later than the common toad. It is a southern species found from New England to Louisiana westward to northern Ohio and southward to Missouri.

Reptiles

Fox Snake. *Elaphe vulpina gloydi* Conant

This is the common large, up to six feet in length, brownish snake bearing varying sized dark blotches on its dorsal surface. The belly is yellow with alternating squarish dark blotches. The head is coppery in colour with some dark markings. Because it vibrates its tail like a rattlesnake it is sometimes called "hardwood rattler" and because its head is copper-coloured it gets the name "copperhead". "Womper" is another local name for it. It is a harmless snake and does not deserve these names

which should be confined to the venomous species they describe. The fox snake is found near water, on beaches and in marshes in southwestern Ontario and along the shores of Georgian Bay. It was formerly common in the Park. This snake's general range is more southern and extends westward to eastern Nebraska. It lays eggs, and its food consists of small mammals, birds and their eggs but other food is also taken when available.

Mammals

Baird's White-footed Mouse or Baird's Deer Mouse. Peromyscus maniculatus bairdii. (Hoy and Kennicott)

This is a light coloured race of the common white-footed mouse. In Ontario it occurs only in the southern part of the Province. It has gradually spread eastward from the prairie region of the Upper Mississippi Valley. No doubt ours have come from southern Michigan. It is found along the beaches and in lightly wooded areas in the Park.

Eastern Mole. Scalopus aquaticus machrinoides Jackson

The eastern mole is found in Ontario only in the sandy soil of Essex County. It is very common in the Park and runways may be seen in lawns, open areas and in open woods. It is one of the largest of moles, the head and body measuring from four and one-half to six and one-half inches in length. The subspecies machrinoides is generally found west of the Mississippi River from central Minnesota, South Dakota and eastern Nebraska, southward to eastern Kansas and northern Arkansas. It is therefore a mid-western prairie form which has travelled eastward to Point Pelee.

Evening Bat. Nycticeius humeralis humeralis Raf.

This small dark brown bat, with a blunt tragus and a steady straight flight, is at the northern limit of its range at Point Pelee. It is much commoner in the southern United States, including Florida and part of Texas. It shelters in buildings and hollow trees. The record for Point Pelee was made in May, 1911. We would like to discover more recent evidence of its presence.

White-tailed Deer. *Odocoileus virginianus borealis* Miller

This is the common deer of Ontario. They were re-introduced into the Park in 1941. There are usually about 20 deer in the Park.

Dates in the Natural History of Point Pelee

8000 B.C. The formation and development of Point Pelee began by natural forces about this date.

The disappearance of the last ice sheet of the glacial period, which occurred about this time, allowed the water currents of glacial Lake Warren and its successor Lake Erie to begin the formation of the sand spit or cusped foreland now called Point Pelee. It was gradually built up of Eastport sand. This sand was left by glaciers in a few places north of the present location of the Point.

Typically a sand spit is formed as a V-shaped land mass, with two sides and often a lagoon in the centre. The tip may be hooked or curved. This is exactly the condition and form of Point Pelee. The lagoon is now the large marsh.

The formation of the Point must have been an alternate process of building up and tearing down. Sand is unstable and easily shifted by winds, waves of lake storms, high lake levels and shifting water currents. At times these agencies would favour the building process but at others they would destroy.

Finally the sand began to be covered with plants. The specialized pioneer grasses and other small plants gained a foothold here and there and eventually the sand dunes were stabilized by them enough to allow the growth of shrubs and other larger plants.

After generations of this type of vegetation the sand became more stable, drier, and rich enough in humus and plant food to allow the growth of trees.

The present plant cover is the result of a very long succession of plant communities that have always had to fight for their existence against natural destructive agencies. They were at times also helped by these same forces.

The Point and its vegetation are still under the influence of natural forces and change is inevitable.

Plants, including forests of trees, growing on sand and especially when bordered by a large lake are always in danger of losing their hold and being overwhelmed by the natural agencies mentioned above. Once sand starts moving it is difficult to stop it.

The vegetation is a priceless part of the Park because the survival and maintenance of the area as we know it depends upon its presence. It holds down the sand against its displacement by wind and water and it supports the bird and other animal life. If it was destroyed, the area would soon return to its former stage of bare, wind-blown sand. The building up process would have to start again.

It has taken nature about 10,000 years to produce Point Pelee as we see it today.

- 1670 Fathers Dollier and Galenee camped at Point during a storm.
- 1721 Father Charlevoix visited Point and gave a brief description of vegetation.
- 1790 Land ceded to Crown by Indians.
- 1832 J. Pickering visited the area and gave a description of Point, mentioning red cedars, sandbanks, marsh, ponds, waterfowl and fishing by Indians.
- 1849 First known cultivation on Point by Chippewa Indians.
- 1865 First white settlers.

- 1879 William Brodie, naturalist, visited Point and began modern era in its natural history.
- 1882-1943 W.E. Saunders, naturalist. He first visited Point in 1882 and continued intermittent visits and publications, mostly on birds, until his death in 1943.
- 1905-1927 Great Lakes Ornithological Club, an organized group for study of birds at Point Pelee. The members were W.E. Saunders, P.A. Taverner, B.H. Swales, A.B. Klugh, J.H. Fleming and J.S. Wallace.
- 1907-1908 Publication of "The Birds of Point Pelee" by Taverner and Swales, an account of the early findings of the Great Lakes Ornithological Club.
- 1910-1914 C.K. Dodge, botanist, studied the plants and terminated his studies with the publication of "The Flora of Point Pelee" (1914).
- 1918 Point Pelee National Park established.
- 1937 Waterfowl Sanctuary established.
- 1941 White-tailed deer reintroduced.
- 1942 Nature Preserve established.
- 1954 Bird-banding station organized and established by Federation of Ontario Naturalists. The work is now carried on by members of the Ontario Bird Banders Association.
- 1955 Woodland Nature Trail established.

Notes

- 1879 William Brewster, naturalist, visited Point Pelee and began modern work in the natural history.
- 1882-1883 W.E. Saunders, naturalist, first visited Point Pelee in 1882 and continued intermittent visits and publications, mostly on birds, until his death in 1913.
- 1885-1927 Great Lakes Ornithological Club, an organized group for study of birds at Point Pelee. The members were W.E. Saunders, P.A. Taverner, H.H. Swales, A.R. Allen, J.W. Fleming and J.S. Walcott.
- 1897-1900 Publication of "The Birds of Point Pelee" by J. Taverner and others, an account of the early findings of the Great Lakes Ornithological Club.
- 1910-1912 W.E. Saunders, naturalist, studied the plants and terrain of the island with the publication of "The Flora of Point Pelee" (1912).
- 1918 Point Pelee National Park established.
- 1927 National Sanctuary established.
- 1931 White-tailed deer reintroduced.
- 1942 Nature Sanctuary established.
- 1954 Bird-feeding station organized and established by Federation of Ontario Naturalists. The work is now carried on by members of the Ontario Bird Feeding Societies.
- 1957 Pelee Island National Park established.

All plants and animals, and other natural features of this Park are protected and preserved for all who may come this way. Please do not remove or damage them.

