


**THE WINTER  
BIRDS  
OF  
POINT PELEE  
NATIONAL  
PARK**












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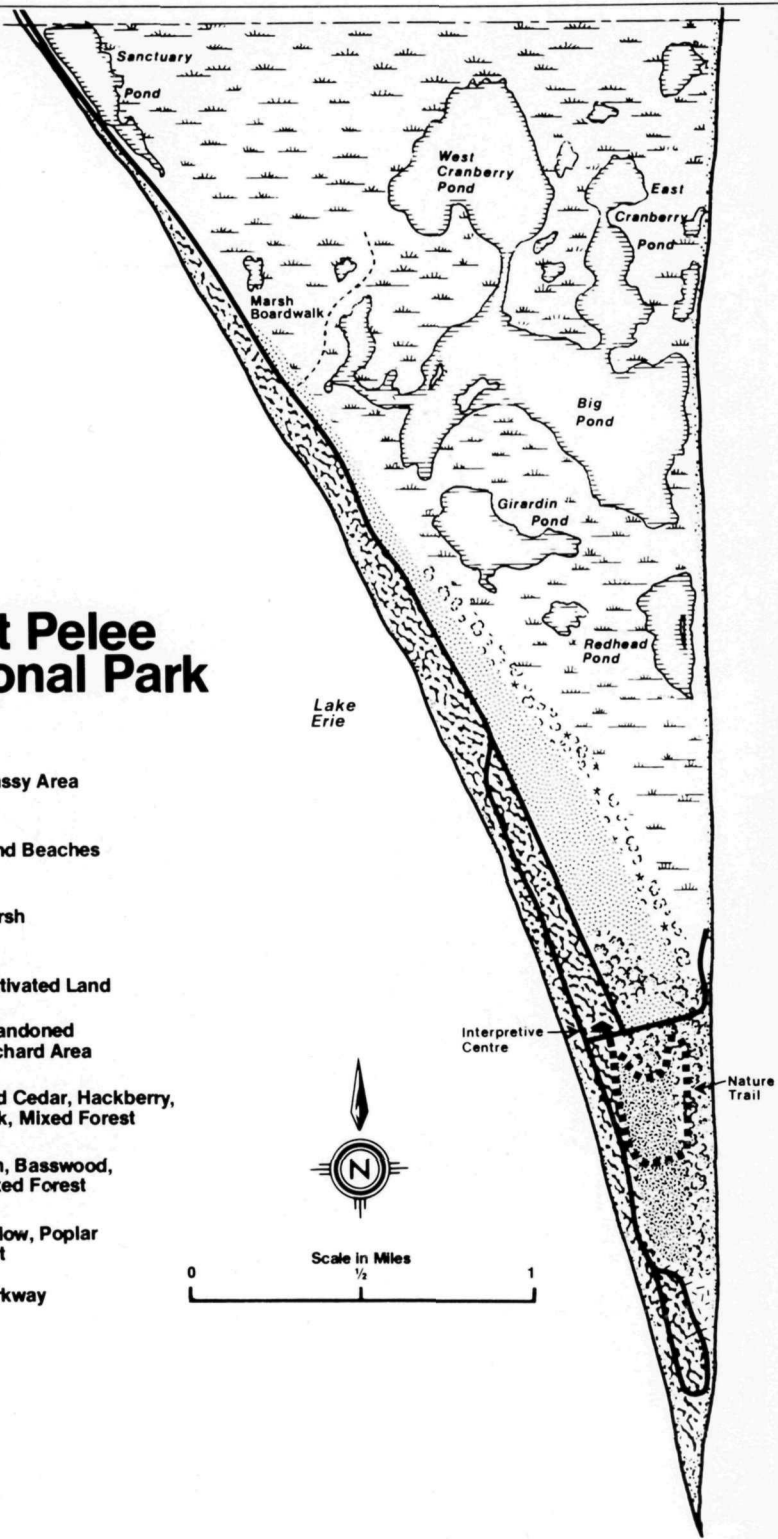
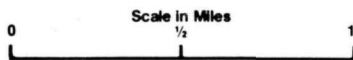
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# Point Pelee National Park

-  Grassy Area
-  Sand Beaches
-  Marsh
-  Cultivated Land
-  Abandoned Orchard Area
-  Red Cedar, Hackberry, Oak, Mixed Forest
-  Elm, Basswood, Mixed Forest
-  Willow, Poplar Belt
-  Parkway



"I certainly never did hear so many birds singing in the winter . . . when we opened the door in the morning we were greeted by a regular chorus of bird song . . . It was more like May than February."

P. A. Taverner on a visit to Point Pelee, February, 1909. Taverner Manuscripts No. 1; Rare Book Room, Library, University of Toronto.





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.





# **The Winter Birds of Point Pelee National Park Ontario by**

George M. Stirrett, Ph.D.  
Formerly Chief Parks Naturalist  
National Parks Service

Ottawa, 1973



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# introduction

The booklets in this series are designed to answer the question: When visiting Point Pelee National Park what birds can I expect to see and in what numbers? The answer depends upon the season and particular dates of your visit. The bird lists give 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.

A separate booklet has been prepared for each season to facilitate field use.

Information is given to orient you in the park, and notes are added on special ornithological events occurring in the period under discussion and which you should not miss. A chapter describing advantageous observation sites is also included.

The information given about the birds is based on records contained in the card index to the birds of Point Pelee, now kept by the National Parks Service. This index was begun by Dr. George M. Stirrett, formerly Chief Parks Naturalist, National Parks Service, in 1948 and has been maintained by him through the years. Dr. Stirrett has vis-

ited the area for bird observation and natural history studies intermittently through the years, beginning in 1927.

Observations and records have been contributed by many persons and institutions. They have been secured by the examination of specimens, from published and unpublished literature, and from Dr. Stirrett's own notes and records. Acknowledgements appear later in the booklet.

## **Booklets on the Birds of Point Pelee National Park**

This booklet "The Winter Birds of Point Pelee National Park" deals with the period November 16 to February 29. It is one of four booklets on the birds of Point Pelee.

Others in the series are:

- (1) "The Spring Birds of Point Pelee National Park". An account for the period March 1 to June 10.
- (2) "The Summer Birds of Point Pelee National Park". An account for the period of June 11 to August 15.
- (3) "The Autumn Birds of Point Pelee National Park". An account for the period August 16 to November 15.

Dates for each season have been largely determined by the average date of arrival and departure of migrant birds in autumn and spring as found at Point Pelee. No set of arbitrary dates is entirely satisfactory, but that used is designed to divide the year into the major seasons of bird activity as found at Pelee. In autumn the main migration starts about August 16 and ends the middle of November but there are a few fall migrants arriving in July and some late migrants may still be around after November 15, but their numbers are very small. In spring the main migration starts in early March and is practically over by June 1, but there are a few migrants that arrive as early as February.

## **Total and Seasonal Numbers of Birds at Point Pelee**

The total number of species reported from Point Pelee from 1877, when the first records were published, to date is 326. This number is made up of 286 authenticated species and 40 species retained in the hypothetical list. Two of the birds found at Point Pelee are hybrids.

One hundred and sixty-three species have been reported in the winter period, November 16 to February 29, and are discussed in this booklet. Extinct birds, such as the passenger pigeon and wild turkey and those extirpated from the area, such as the ruffed grouse are not included.

### **Point Pelee and Point Pelee National Park**

Point Pelee is a triangular peninsula of extreme southwestern Ontario, near Leamington and Windsor. It juts out into the western end of Lake Erie some nine miles as measured from the road between concessions "A" and "1" of Mersea Township, Essex County.

Although the base of the Point is taken as the road between the concession "1" and concession "A" of Mersea Township, the beginning of the peninsula, where it starts to extend outward from the general trend of the main shore is evident for a much greater distance on either side. On the west the curve of the shoreline extends from Kingsville to the end of the Point. Here the curve around Pigeon Bay is almost as pronounced as if it were part of a circle. On the east the curve of the shoreline begins about four miles above Wheatley, in Kent County. This shore has a more gentle curve than that of the western side and long stretches of the beach appear to be fairly straight.

Point Pelee National Park, which was established in 1918, embraces the last 5.9 miles of land of the Pelee peninsula. Its base line is about three miles across in an east-west direction. The land narrows fairly rapidly into an attenuated point of sand which gradually disappears under the waters of Lake Erie.

According to the Gazetteer of Canada, Point Pelee National Park is located at latitude 41° 57' N. and longitude 82° 31' W. It is the most southern part of mainland Canada. It is a matter of interest that the northern boundary of Point Pelee National Park is almost the same latitude as the boundary between California and Oregon.

Point Pelee lies within the northern border of the Eastern Deciduous Forest Region of North America. This forest is found in Canada in a narrow belt along the north

shore of Lake Erie between the Windsor-Sarnia area on the west and the Hamilton area on the east. It is largely confined to the sandy and lighter soil areas within this belt. Point Pelee has plants and animals including birds, that are found nowhere else in Canada except in the narrow belt of the eastern deciduous forest.

### **The Interpretive Centre and Park Naturalists**

The Interpretive Centre is the headquarters of the park naturalists and the hub of the program to interpret the park's natural history. Research vital to the program and to park management is also conducted from the Centre.

A visit to the Centre to see the exhibits, learn of current programs and seek information and guidance from the naturalists will make anyone's stay in the park more rewarding.

### **Special Ornithological Events of the Winter Period**

Winter birding at Point Pelee compares favourably with, if not better than, that in other parts of southern Ontario. Depending on conditions, one can usually tally from twenty to sixty species a day. There are certain events in the winter period that one should not miss. A few of these are discussed very briefly in the following paragraphs. It is hoped that this information will lead to a more enjoyable experience with the birds.

**Fringilline winter-visitors:**—Some of the fringillids that summer or breed in the tundra and the boreal forest regions of Canada are winter visitors to southern Ontario, including Point Pelee. One should make a point of searching for them on all winter birding trips. These birds are described as erratic, sporadic or irregular wanderers or vagrants because they seem not to have a discernible or regular migration pattern. They do not appear in the south every year although some are more regular in appearance than others. Some are described as irruptive, like the crossbills, which appear suddenly in some numbers after being absent for a varying number of winters.

The tree sparrow, slate-coloured junco, purple finch, pine siskin, and snow bunting are fairly regular visitors to Pelee each winter. The common redpoll, evening grosbeak, pine grosbeak, red crossbill, white-winged crossbill and Lapland longspur are less predictable and may be absent for long intervals.

All of these birds travel in small or large flocks, but at times especially in terrain like that at Pelee, they may travel as single birds or as small bands of a few birds. One must watch carefully for the isolated bird, or for those found in mixed flocks such as Lapland longspurs associating with snow buntings, or redpolls with pine siskins.

There have been "big days" for each of the northern fringillids recorded from the Point. A "big day" is the one on which the species was most numerous during the period under consideration. The bird list gives the date and the number of each bird seen by one observer on that date. There have been "big days" as follows:—tree sparrow, 760; slate-coloured junco, 150; common redpoll, 510; pine siskin, 100; evening grosbeak, 300; purple finch, 500; Lapland longspur, 100; snow bunting, 200.

In addition to the northern fringillids there are other species that belong to the group but which inhabit a more southern territory in summer. The American goldfinch is such a bird. It appears in flocks at Pelee in winter. These birds are present all year but the population builds up during the autumn and many of them remain all winter. The largest winter population of goldfinches for one day for one observer is 500.

**Winter chorus of song:**—One does not generally consider the winter the best time to hear birds sing but at Pelee they do sing at this time. The winter chorus is a Pelee special. It just so happens that frequently in winter there is an assemblage of birds that do sing in winter and sometimes if their numbers are large, the whistling, warbling and twittering is astounding, musical, and bird song at its best.

The cardinal and Carolina wren are loud whistlers that sing most of the year but appear to be more vocal in January and February. The warbling comes from the

purple finch, while the twittering might describe the winter song of flocks of tree sparrows, redpolls and pine siskins. Other birds, of course, add to the music such as song sparrows, slate-coloured juncos, blue jays and goldfinches to mention only a few.

The chorus can only be heard at its best in early morning. It is one event that should not be missed. Let us hope the conditions are right during the time of your visit.

**Christmas bird count:**—During the last few years a Christmas Bird Count has been taken at Point Pelee, by members of the Sun Parlor Nature Club of Leamington in cooperation with the park naturalists. The count is taken on a date chosen between December 20th and January 1st.

If you are in or near the park at this season and wish to take part in the count contact the park naturalist. The experience of birding with persons acquainted with the local area and conditions can be exhilarating.

**Arrival of first spring migrants:**—The first spring migrants from the south arrive at Point Pelee during February. Among the early migrants are loons, Canada geese, killdeers, horned larks, crows, robins, song sparrows, grackles and red-winged blackbirds to give only a partial list.

A whole flood of migrants appear by March 15. These are discussed in the pamphlet, "The Spring Birds of Point Pelee National Park", which considers the period from March 1st to June 10th.

**Lingering autumn migrants:**—Watch for migrants that should be in the south but for some reason have lingered at Point Pelee. Each winter a few representatives of such birds are found. Among these have been the scarlet tanager, yellowthroat, yellow-breasted chat, solitary vireo, eastern phoebe, catbird, and myrtle warbler.

**Birds and their winter food:**—The conditions usually prevailing at Pelee give opportunities to see birds at close range and to study them at leisure. Under these conditions one might be tempted to determine what the birds are using as food. Some

of the fruits of trees and shrubs are attractive to certain birds and this may be observed if one takes the time. Cardinals seem to like the berries of the climbing bit-tersweet, bohemian waxwings and evening grosbeaks like red cedar berries, pine grosbeaks eat the seeds of climbing false buck-wheat. There is infinite variety.

Other berries which interest birds are those of poison ivy, the various dogwoods, and hackberry, the latter being one of the commonest trees in the park.

The eaters of small seeds, such as red-polls, goldfinches and snow buntings prefer to forage on the seeds of what we call weeds and hence these birds frequent open, weed covered fields.

### ***Birds on the northern edge of their winter range:***

—Point Pelee is within the northern edge of the wintering range of a number of migrant birds. They occur here more regularly in winter and in larger numbers than in even adjacent parts of southern Ontario. Among these are eastern bluebird, rufous-sided towhee, brown thrasher, robin, field sparrow, vesper sparrow, swamp sparrow and song sparrow.

***Bird flocks in winter:***—In addition to the flocks of northern fringillids already mentioned, there are some other birds found in flocks of various sizes during the winter and one should look for these. Among the land birds that form winter flocks are American goldfinch, horned lark, cedar waxwing, bohemian waxwing, eastern bluebird, black-capped chickadee and golden-crowned kinglet. The last two are perhaps more often found in small bands rather than closely knit flocks.

Goldfinches are often joined by redpolls and skinks while flocks of cedar waxwings often contain the rare bohemian waxwing.

Remnants of the large flocks of black-birds of the autumn period are still found at Point Pelee in winter; red-wings, rusty blackbirds, grackles, and brown-headed cowbirds are common and found either in pure or mixed flocks. The largest number of any bird ever seen at Point Pelee was a flock of 250,000 red-winged blackbirds observed on November 17, 1949.

“Big days” for some of the birds that flock have been: horned lark, 150; cedar waxwing, 200; bohemian waxwing, 22; golden-crowned kinglet, 1,000; black-capped chickadee, 325; eastern bluebird, 50; red-winged blackbird, 250,000; brown headed cowbird, 700; common grackle, 500, rusty blackbird, 225.

Flocks or rafts of waterbirds are also found at Pelee in winter and some of the concentrations are well worth seeing. “Big days” for some of the ducks and gulls are as follows:—common merganser, 15,000; red-breasted merganser, 2,000; oldsquaw, 500; white-winged scoter, 200; common goldeneye, 800; herring gull, 300; ring-billed gull, 300; bonaparte’s gull, 200; great black-backed gull, 20.

### **Observation Sites**

Almost any location in Point Pelee is a good one for bird observation. The land area is small, narrow and isolated from the mainland so that even in winter the birds are somewhat concentrated and easily seen or heard.

A few observation sites are preferred by bird watchers and a few of these are indicated below:—

***Terminal area of point:***—Experienced birders and those familiar with Point Pelee always visit this area each morning before breakfast. If birds are present in the park they will likely be seen here first. A large proportion of the very rare birds discovered in the park have been observed in this area and that is a good reason to carefully examine it.

### ***Woodland nature trail and post woods:***

It is always profitable to walk the nature trail for in so doing you traverse several kinds of habitats and thus have a greater chance of seeing a variety of birds. Along the trail and in the woods one should find the birds of the tree trunks as red-breasted nuthatches, white-breasted nuthatches, brown creepers and the hairy and downy woodpeckers. There are a few winter records of the rare red-bellied woodpecker and it also should be sought here.

Many other birds will be seen along the nature trail and in the woods. Even the red-poll which is considered an open field bird has been found in the Post Woods in small bands.

**Trees and shrubs bearing fruit:**—Sometimes in winter the food of certain birds may be scarce or difficult to find. If one sees trees and shrubs with fruits still clinging to them it is well to watch for the birds that will come for them. Many kinds of birds will be attracted, but the large seed or fruit-eating northern fringillids will probably be more often seen.

**Weed covered fields:**—Many of the birds present in winter are small-seed eaters and this type of seed is found in the various weeds of the open fields. Redpolls, gold-finches, snow buntings and the various sparrows should be looked for in such fields.

**Off-shore waters of Lake Erie:**—The large marsh is frozen over from mid-December to about March 9. What you will see in the way of waterbirds will depend on the open water available for them in Lake Erie at the time of your visit. Lake Erie does not usually freeze over completely but there are generally large ice-fields surrounding Point Pelee for at least part of the winter.

The ice along the shores forms solidly in late December and breaks up by early March. There is likely to be open water at the Point almost any time during winter as the wind and water currents shift the ice-fields to in-shore or off-shore positions quite frequently, especially is this so in late February and early March. Sometimes there is open water or a channel of open water, on one side of the Point while the other side is clogged with ice floes.

As soon as there is open water, whether in midwinter or not, it will be occupied by waterfowl and other waterbirds. The extreme end of the Point is a good observation site as from here one can view the rough waters that swirl over the shallowly submerged sandbars. The flocks of common mergansers, red-breasted mergansers and other ducks are a great sight. One

should not neglect to examine the edges of the ice-floes, icebergs and the pressure ridges for sleeping, sunning or resting waterfowl and gulls.

**The marsh, boardwalk nature trail and observation tower:**—Even in winter the large marsh is an interesting place and should not be overlooked as an observation site. The boardwalk and tower were built to assist you in becoming acquainted with the birds, animals and plants of the marsh.

In the early part of the period the marsh will have open water while in early spring it will also be free of ice. At these times there is an opportunity to see very late fall migrants and very early spring migrants which are attracted to the marsh ponds. The marsh is usually frozen from almost December 25 to March 9.

In winter, flocks of blackbirds, and perhaps some other birds, use the marsh as a roosting area. Watch for flocks of small birds and crows from the boardwalk or tower. It is easy to see flying hawks, gulls and waterfowl from these vantage points.

### **Hypothetical Records**

Sight records may always be suspect no matter how experienced or how numerous the observers may be. This is particularly true of records of rare birds or those difficult to recognize in the field because they closely resemble another species.

Sight records which are not substantiated by a specimen from the area; recognizable photographs; satisfactory publication in recognized scientific journals; or by being handled, positively identified and banded by a competent bander are assumed to have been correctly identified, but are recorded as hypothetical. In the list the names of such birds are followed by H indicating hypothetical.

### **Explanations for Understanding the Bird List**

The number given for each bird on certain dates is the maximum number of individuals of that bird 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, an observer might see from none to the maximum number of birds given, but that on the dates indicated one observer did see or estimate the number given.

The records used in this booklet are not all of those available for the species in the period unless it is specifically stated that this is so. They are selected samples chosen from the large accumulation of records which have been amassed between 1877 and the present time. They have been chosen to give a clear and concise idea of the population levels and regularity of appearance of the bird during the period.

The population level of a bird is indicated by the numbers seen per day. The regularity of appearance is indicated by the even separation of dates on a short interval basis. If dates are given regularly only a few days apart the bird is a consistent and regular visitor to Point Pelee during the period. When dates are a long interval apart or months skipped, the bird is irregular in appearance. When only one or a few records are given the bird is rare.

The record given for the tree sparrow in the bird list, indicates a bird that is abundant and of regular occurrence. The record for the chipping sparrow indicates a rare bird of irregular occurrence. Your chances of seeing a tree sparrow, and in some numbers, are excellent during the winter period. You would be very lucky if you saw a chipping sparrow on your visit.

The records in the bird list indicate the history of the bird at Point Pelee during the winter period in regard to its population levels and regularity of appearance. What has been observed in the past is surely a guide to the present and to the future.

The letter "E" indicates the earliest date the bird was seen during the period. If no "E" is present there are records for the bird during the preceding autumn period which extends from August 16 to November 15.

The letter "L", indicates the latest date the bird has been seen during the period. If no "L" is present the bird has also been reported in the next or spring period which extends from March 1 to June 10.

It should be emphasized that facts given about each bird refer only to its status in the winter period November 16 to February 29. They do not give its status for any other seasonal period or any other part of the year.

## Bird List for the Winter Period

November 16 to February 29

### Loons

1. **Common Loon:** Nov. 16, 1; Nov. 18, 2; Nov. 20, 1; Dec. 5, 1; Dec. 21, 1; Feb. 24, 1.
2. **Red-throated Loon:** One record. Dec. 23, 1956, 1.

### Grebes

3. **Red-necked Grebe:** One record. Dec. 16, 1952, 1.
4. **Horned Grebe:** Nov. 16, 10; Nov. 20, 18; Nov. 30, 8; Dec. 1, 1; Dec. 5, 3; Dec. 18, 1; Dec. 29, 1; Jan. 21, 1; Feb. 9, seen; Feb. 10, 1.

5. **Pied-billed Grebe:** Nov. 18, 30; Nov. 21, 1; Nov. 26, 16; Dec. 11, 1; Dec. 26, 1; L. Dec. 31, 1.

### Cormorants

6. **Double-crested Cormorant:** Nov. 16, 50; Nov. 20, 125; Nov. 25, 8; Nov. 27, 6; Dec. 2, 2; Dec. 8, 4; Dec. 14, 1; L. Dec. 26, 1.

### Hérons, Bitterns and Ibises

7. **Great Blue Heron:** Nov. 16, 26; Nov. 24, 1; Nov. 30, 2; Dec. 8, 3; Dec. 22, 1; Dec. 28, 1; L. Jan. 21, 1.

8. **Cattle Egret:** One record. Nov. 15 to 17, 1.

9. **Black-crowned Night Heron:** No records for November 16 to 30; Dec. 1, 2; Dec. 14, 1; Dec. 18, 1.

10. **American Bittern:** Nov. 27, 1; Dec. 2, 1; Dec. 16, 1; Jan. 20, 1; Jan. 25, 1; Feb. 13, 1.

### Swans, Geese and Ducks

11. **Whistling Swan:** Nov. 17, 4; Nov. 22, 13; Nov. 25, 9; L. Dec. 12, 18.

12. **Canada Goose:** Nov. 26, 100; Dec. 10, 2; Dec. 15, 1; Dec. 30, 4; Jan. 1, 6; Jan. 12, 15; Jan. 24, 9; Feb. 13, 30; Feb. 23, 6; Feb. 28, 25.

13. **Mallard:** Nov. 16, 25; Nov. 21, 2; Nov. 27, 150; Nov. 30, 10; Dec. 3, 6; Dec. 8, 100; Dec. 18, 1; Dec. 23, 3; Dec. 31, 2; Jan. 1, 14; Jan. 3, 12; Feb. 24, 33; Feb. 28, 4.

14. **Black Duck:** Nov. 18, 350; Nov. 23, 3; Nov. 30, 6; Dec. 6, 15; Dec. 15, 1; Dec. 23, 4; Dec. 31, 9; Jan. 1, 3; Jan. 9, 2; Jan. 31, 2; Feb. 6, 1.

15. **Gadwall:** Nov. 16, 1; Nov. 18, 3; Nov. 23, 10; L. Nov. 26, 4.

16. **Pintail:** Nov. 19, 50; Nov. 27, 300; Dec. 5, 3; L. Dec. 12, 8.

17. **Green-winged Teal:** Nov. 16, 6; Nov. 23, 50; Nov. 26, 200; Nov. 30, 40; Dec. 1, 250; L. Dec. 5, 1.

18. **Blue-winged Teal:** Nov. 23, 1; Nov. 26, 2; L. Dec. 10, 6.

19. **American Widgeon:** Nov. 16, 50; Nov. 23, 50; Nov. 26, 275; Nov. 30, 15; Dec. 21, 1; Jan. 9, 1; Feb. 28, 2.

20. **Shoveler:** Nov. 17, 6; Nov. 23, 18; Nov. 28, 6; Dec. 10, 2; Feb. 28, 2.

21. **Wood Duck:** Nov. 21, 1; Nov. 29, 1; L. Dec. 13, 1.

22. **Redhead:** Nov. 21, common; Dec. 1, 7; Feb. 25, 14.
23. **Ring-necked Duck:** One record. Nov. 16, 1.
24. **Canvasback:** Nov. 29, 1; Dec. 26, 100; Jan. 18, 6; Feb. 6, 1; Feb. 9, 20; Feb. 14, 1.
25. **Greater Scaup:** Nov. 24, 5; Nov. 27, 1; Dec. 1, seen; Dec. 23, 86; Dec. 26, 1; L. Dec. 31, 8.
26. **Lesser Scaup:** Nov. 18, 6; Nov. 21, 6; Nov. 25, 150; Nov. 27, 2; Dec. 1, 1; L. Jan. 18, 2.
27. **Common Goldeneye:** Nov. 16, 10; Nov. 21, 80; Nov. 28, 3; Nov. 30, 30; Dec. 6, 4; Dec. 13, 25; Dec. 21, 80; Dec. 28, 150; Dec. 30, 800; Jan. 1, 200; Jan. 12, 12; Jan. 15, 100; Jan. 22, 200; Jan. 30, 20; Feb. 7, 25; Feb. 15, 3; Feb. 24, 50; Feb. 29, 1.
28. **Bufflehead:** Nov. 16, 2; Nov. 21, 60; Nov. 29, 100; Dec. 1, 20; Dec. 6, 4; Dec. 18, 3; Dec. 25, 4; Dec. 29, 10; Jan. 1, 30; Jan. 5, 1; Jan. 16, 6; Feb. 9, 3; Feb. 18, 10; Feb. 25, 8; Feb. 28, 1.
29. **Oldsquaw:** Nov. 21, 40; Nov. 30, 50; Dec. 6, 6; Dec. 18, 200; Dec. 24, 500; Dec. 27, 150; Jan. 2, 2; Jan. 18, 1; Jan. 30, 500; Feb. 1, 500; Feb. 25, 2.
30. **King Eider:** H. One record. Dec. 24, 1970, 2.
31. **White-winged Scoter:** Nov. 19, 3; Nov. 25, 2; Dec. 11, 25; Dec. 26, 1; Dec. 30, 2; Jan. 18, 200; Jan. 24, 200; Jan. 28, 82.
32. **Surf Scoter:** One record. Nov. 22, 1.
33. **Common Scoter:** Two records. Nov. 26, 1; Nov. 27, 1.
34. **Ruddy Duck:** Nov. 19, 1; Nov. 25, 4; Dec. 13, 1; Jan. 5, 1; Jan. 8, 1; Jan. 22, 1.
35. **Hooded Merganser:** Nov. 16, 3; Nov. 21, 40; Nov. 29, 6; Dec. 1, 25; Dec. 8, 5; Dec. 16, 3; Dec. 23, 2; Jan. 1, 1; Feb. 14, 6.
36. **Common Merganser:** Nov. 16, 40; Nov. 23, 2; Nov. 26, 50; Dec. 2, 10; Dec. 8, 300; Dec. 18, 25; Dec. 23, 500; Dec. 27, 500; Dec. 30, 15,000; Jan. 1, 1,000; Jan. 8, 15; Jan. 23, 2,000; Jan. 31, 8; Feb. 6, 10; Feb. 10, 300; Feb. 24, 6; Feb. 28, 20.
37. **Red-breasted Merganser:** Nov. 16, 2,000; Nov. 18, 10; Nov. 23, 1,000; Nov. 27, 1,000; Nov. 30, 60; Dec. 2, 40; Dec. 8, 35; Dec. 16, 1,000; Dec. 21, 1,000; Dec. 26, 50; Dec. 30, 8; Jan. 3, 450; Jan. 15, 200; Jan. 23, 1,000; Jan. 31, 500; Feb. 7, 150; Feb. 14, 6; Feb. 25, 20.

#### Vultures

38. **Turkey Vulture:** Four records. Nov. 17, 1; Nov. 23, 1; Dec. 6, 1; L. Dec. 27, 1.

#### Hawks, Eagles, Ospreys and Falcons

39. **Goshawk:** Nov. 22, 1; Nov. 25, 1; Dec. 5, 1; Dec. 21, 1; Dec. 31, 1; Jan. 7, 1; Jan. 18, 1; Jan. 30, 1; Feb. 11, 1; Feb. 12, 1.
40. **Sharp-shinned Hawk:** Nov. 16, 1; Nov. 19, 3; Nov. 24, 1; Nov. 29, 1; Dec. 2, 1; Dec. 8, 1; Dec. 16, 1; Dec. 25, 2; Dec. 29, 1; Feb. 11, 1; Feb. 13, 1.
41. **Cooper's Hawk:** Nov. 19, 2; Nov. 23, 1; Nov. 26, 1; Dec. 14, 3; Dec. 23, 1; Dec. 28, 2; Jan. 2, 1; Jan. 13, 1; Jan. 30, 10; Feb. 5, 1; Feb. 26, 1; Feb. 28, 1.
42. **Red-tailed Hawk:** Nov. 16, 4; Nov. 21, 20; Nov. 25, 1; Nov. 30, 3; Dec. 2, 10; Dec. 6, 15; Dec. 19, 31; Dec. 21, 25; Dec. 27, 40; Dec. 28, 28; Jan. 1, 6; Jan. 5, 1; Jan. 19, 1; Jan. 23, 1; Feb. 2, 1; Feb. 11, 1; Feb. 17, 2; Feb. 24, 1; Feb. 28, 4.



43. **Red-shouldered Hawk:** Nov. 18, 1; Nov. 25, 1; Nov. 30, 1; Dec. 3, 2; Dec. 8, 2; Dec. 13, 4; Dec. 23, 3; Dec. 30, 3; Jan. 2, 2; Jan. 14, 1; Jan. 18, 1; Jan. 28, 1; Jan. 30, 1; Feb. 7, 1; Feb. 23, seen; Feb. 27, 1.

44. **Broad-winged Hawk:** One record. L. Nov. 20, 2.

45. **Rough-legged Hawk:** Nov. 19, 6; Nov. 26, 2; Nov. 29, 3; Dec. 2, 15; Dec. 6, 35; Dec. 13, 49; Dec. 21, 5; Dec. 28, 15; Dec. 31, 1; Jan. 2, 11; Jan. 9, 1; Jan. 19, 2; Jan. 23, 1; Jan. 30, 1; Feb. 6, 2; Feb. 13, 2; Feb. 20, 1; Feb. 22, 1; Feb. 28, 6.

46. **Golden Eagle:** Nov. 19, 1; Dec. 17, 1; Dec. 23, 1; Dec. 25, 1; Jan. 21, 1.

47. **Bald Eagle:** Nov. 16, 2; Nov. 22, 1; Nov. 27, 3; Nov. 30, 3; Dec. 4, 1; Dec. 7, 1; Dec. 15, 1; Dec. 21, 2; Dec. 26, 3; Dec. 30, 1; Jan. 3, 2; Jan. 8, 1; Jan. 11, 1; Jan. 15, 2; Jan. 21, 1; Jan. 24, 6; Jan. 27, 1; Feb. 1, 3; Feb. 5, 1; Feb. 9, 1; Feb. 15, 1; Feb. 22, 1; Feb. 28, 2.

48. **Marsh Hawk:** Nov. 16, 3; Nov. 19, 8; Nov. 23, 1; Nov. 29, 2; Dec. 2, 4; Dec. 8, 5; Dec. 13, 1; Dec. 17, 5; Dec. 21, 90†; Dec. 30, 6; Jan. 1, 3; Jan. 4, 1; Jan. 14, 1; Jan. 21, 1; Jan. 24, 1; Feb. 6, 2; Feb. 14, 1; Feb. 24, 2; Feb. 27, 1; Feb. 29, 2.

49. **Osprey:** Two records. Nov. 21, 1; L. Nov. 26, 1.

50. **Sparrow Hawk:** Nov. 16, 1; Nov. 20, 1; Nov. 27, 1; Nov. 31, 8; Dec. 5, 1; Dec. 23, 1; Dec. 27, 4; Dec. 31, 1; Jan. 8, 1; Jan. 16, 2; Jan. 23, 3; Feb. 6, 1; Feb. 17, 1; Feb. 26, 2.

#### Quails and Pheasants

51. **Bobwhite:** Nov. 21, 30; Nov. 26, 1; Dec. 2, 10; Dec. 16, 2; Dec. 21, 30; Dec. 25, 12; Jan. 5, 5; Feb. 28, 8.

52. **Ring-necked Pheasant:** Nov. 16, 8; Nov. 19, 1; Nov. 21, 2; Dec. 1, 11; Dec. 13, 1; Dec. 20, 5; Dec. 23, 15; Dec. 31, 84; Jan. 2, 13; Jan. 9, 1; Feb. 17, 2; Feb. 24, 15; Feb. 29, 2.

#### Rails, Gallinules and Coots

53. **King Rail:** Nov. 20, 1; Dec. 16, 1; Dec. 17, 1; Dec. 20, 1; L. Dec. 31, 1.

54. **Virginia Rail:** One record. L. Nov. 23, 1.

55. **American Coot:** Nov. 16, 1; Nov. 20, 180; Nov. 26, 3,000†; Nov. 28, 15; Nov. 30, 1; Dec. 5, 6; Dec. 11, 5; Dec. 31, 1; Feb. 10, 32.

#### Plovers, Woodcock and Snipes

56. **Killdeer:** Nov. 16, 30; Nov. 24, 4; Dec. 4, 2; Dec. 27, 3; Dec. 31, 3; Feb. 24, 3; Feb. 28, 3.

57. **Black-bellied Plover:** One record. L. Nov. 16, 1.

58. **American Woodcock:** Nov. 21, 2; Nov. 28, 1; L. Dec. 2, 1.

59. **Common Snipe:** Nov. 23, 1; Nov. 28, 1; Dec. 1, 3; Dec. 23, 1; L. Dec. 27, 1.

#### Sandpipers, Avocets and Phalaropes

60. **Spotted Sandpiper:** One record. Dec. 18, 1.

61. **Solitary Sandpiper:** One record. Feb. 26, 1.

62. **Greater Yellowlegs:** Nov. 24, 50; Dec. 4, 1; Dec. 24, 4; L. Dec. 31, 2.

63. **Purple Sandpiper:** One record. Nov. 29, 1.

64. **Pectoral Sandpiper:** One record. L. Nov. 16, 2.

65. **Dunlin:** Nov. 16, 26; Nov. 25, 1; Nov. 26, 2; Dec. 6, 1; L. Dec. 10, 1.

66. **Sanderling:** Three records. Nov. 26, 1; Dec. 1, 1; L. Dec. 2, 3.

67. **Northern Phalarope:** Two records.  
Nov. 26, 1; L. Nov. 28, 1.

### Gulls and Terns

68. **Great Black-backed Gull:** Nov. 16, 1;  
Nov. 24, 1; Nov. 30, 1; Dec. 2, 3;  
Dec. 8, 6; Dec. 16, 4; Dec. 23, 20;  
Dec. 28, 9; Jan. 2, 3; Jan. 9, 1;  
Jan. 18, 7; Jan. 24, 5; Jan. 31, 1;  
Feb. 16, 2.
69. **Herring Gull:** Nov. 18, 200;  
Nov. 21, 100; Nov. 26, 15;  
Nov. 29, 100; Dec. 2, 3; Dec. 17, 1;  
Dec. 23, 500; Dec. 30, 5,000;  
Jan. 2, 100; Jan. 9, 300; Jan. 21, 200;  
Jan. 30, 5; Feb. 1, 25; Feb. 6, 10;  
Feb. 21, 50; Feb. 24, 100; Feb. 29, 10.
70. **Ring-billed Gull:** Dec. 1, 1; Dec. 18, 1;  
Dec. 23, 300; Dec. 27, 2; Dec. 31, 8;  
Jan. 2, 64; Jan. 3, 50; Jan. 15, 200;  
Feb. 7, 10.

71. **Bonaparte's Gull:** Nov. 18, 100;  
Nov. 22, 200; Nov. 27, 15; Nov. 30, 40;  
Dec. 2, 30; Dec. 6, 75; Dec. 13, 30;  
Dec. 18, 100; Dec. 26, 40; Dec. 31, 14;  
Jan. 3, 70; Jan. 22, 11; Feb. 7, 3.

72. **Common Tern:** One record.  
L. Nov. 16, 6.

### Murres

73. **Thick-billed Murre:** One record.  
Dec. 10, 1907. One specimen secured  
from several birds seen in Lake Erie.

### Pigeons and Doves

74. **Rock Dove:** Nov. 21, 40; Dec. 14, seen;  
present throughout period but actual  
numbers have not been kept except as  
indicated.
75. **Mourning Dove:** Nov. 20, 1; Nov. 22, 2;  
Nov. 28, 1; Dec. 1, 31; Dec. 6, 6;  
Dec. 14, 6; Dec. 27, 141; Dec. 30, 5;  
Jan. 1, 4; Jan. 20, 1; Jan. 30, 1;  
Feb. 24, 1; Feb. 29, 5.

### Owls

76. **Barn Owl:** Two records. Dec. 1, 1;  
Dec. 10, 1.

77. **Screech Owl:** Nov. 19, 1; Nov. 28, 1;  
Dec. 4, 10; Dec. 7, 1; Dec. 16, 1;  
Dec. 25, 1; Jan. 2, 1; Jan. 27, 1;  
Feb. 17, 1; Feb. 21, 1.

78. **Great Horned Owl:** Nov. 16, 1;  
Nov. 27, 1; Nov. 30, 1; Dec. 3, 2;  
Dec. 8, 1; Dec. 13, 1; Dec. 23, 3;  
Dec. 30, 2; Jan. 2, 1; Jan. 5, 1;  
Jan. 10, 1; Jan. 18, 1; Jan. 22, 1;  
Jan. 26, 1; Feb. 2, 1; Feb. 10, 1;  
Feb. 15, 1; Feb. 21, 2; Feb. 25, 1;  
Feb. 28, 2.

79. **Snowy Owl:** Nov. 20, 1; Nov. 27, 1;  
Nov. 28, 1; Dec. 3, 1; Dec. 16, 1;  
Dec. 20, 1; Dec. 23, 1; Dec. 29, 2.

80. **Long-eared Owl:** Nov. 20, 2;  
Nov. 27, 1; Dec. 1, 1; Dec. 27, 4;  
Jan. 10, 1; Jan. 13, 1; Feb. 22, 1.

81. **Short-eared Owl:** Nov. 19, 1;  
Nov. 22, 1; Dec. 21, 1; Jan. 18, 1.

82. **Saw-whet Owl:** One record.  
L. Nov. 22, 2.

### Kingfishers

83. **Belted Kingfisher:** Two records.  
Nov. 21, 1; L. Nov. 22, 1.

### Woodpeckers

84. **Yellow-shafted Flicker:** Nov. 16, 3;  
Nov. 20, 5; Nov. 23, 20; Nov. 27, 10;  
Nov. 30, 6; Dec. 5, 2; Dec. 8, 2;  
Dec. 13, 2; Dec. 18, 1; Dec. 23, 1;  
Dec. 26, 15; Dec. 30, 6; Jan. 2, 4;  
Jan. 7, 12; Jan. 14, 3; Jan. 19, 2;  
Jan. 23, 6; Jan. 31, 6; Feb. 5, 3;  
Feb. 11, 20; Feb. 14, 2; Feb. 22, 2;  
Feb. 28, 1.

85. **Red-bellied Woodpecker:** Dec. 24, 1;  
Dec. 26, 1; Jan. 3, 1; Jan. 22, 1;  
Feb. 13, 1; Feb. 20, 1.

86. **Red-headed Woodpecker:** Three  
records. Dec. 2, 1; Dec. 8, 1;  
Dec. 27, 1.

87. **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker:**  
One record. Dec. 23, 1.

88. **Hairy Woodpecker:** Nov. 16, 1; Nov. 19, 1; Nov. 24, 1; Nov. 29, 2; Dec. 1, 2; Dec. 8, 2; Dec. 14, 2; Dec. 21, 1; Dec. 26, 20; Dec. 30, 2; Jan. 5, 1; Jan. 12, 2; Jan. 19, 2; Jan. 26, 2; Feb. 1, 1; Feb. 11, 1; Feb. 15, 2; Feb. 22, 3; Feb. 29, 2.

89. **Downy Woodpecker:** Nov. 16, 2; Nov. 21, 20; Nov. 26, 5; Nov. 29, 5; Dec. 2, 12; Dec. 6, 8; Dec. 13, 4; Dec. 20, 3; Dec. 27, 60; Dec. 30, 35; Jan. 1, 22; Jan. 12, 2; Jan. 15, 2; Jan. 24, 14; Jan. 31, 10; Feb. 2, 12; Feb. 6, 7; Feb. 12, 20; Feb. 22, 3; Feb. 26, 15; Feb. 28, 3.

#### **Flycatchers**

90. **Great Crested Flycatcher:**  
One record. L. Dec. 25, 1.

91. **Ash-throated Flycatcher:** One record.  
Nov. 24, 1.

92. **Eastern Phoebe:** Nov. 16, 1;  
Nov. 17, 1; L. Nov. 26, 1.

93. **Eastern Wood Pewee:** Nov. 25, 1;  
L. Nov. 27, 1.

#### **Larks**

94. **Horned Lark:** Nov. 16, 6; Nov. 19, 100;  
Nov. 21, 40; Nov. 26, 20; Nov. 29, 10;  
Dec. 2, 125; Dec. 6, 45; Dec. 19, 150;  
Dec. 23, 11; Dec. 26, 1; Dec. 29, 100;  
Jan. 2, 20; Jan. 15, 30; Jan. 24, 1;  
Feb. 1, 1; Feb. 7, 2; Feb. 15, 15;  
Feb. 20, 100; Feb. 25, 25; Feb. 29, 5.

#### **Swallows**

95. **Tree Swallow:** Nov. 16, 3; Nov. 23, 1;  
L. Dec. 1, 1.

#### **Jays and Crows**

96. **Blue Jay:** Nov. 17, 1; Nov. 21, 8;  
Nov. 27, 2; Nov. 30, 6; Dec. 6, 4;  
Dec. 16, 2; Dec. 26, 25; Dec. 30, 25;  
Jan. 2, 16; Jan. 14, 2; Jan. 22, 5;  
Feb. 1, 4; Feb. 12, 1; Feb. 15, 1;  
Feb. 21, 5; Feb. 28, 25.

97. **Common Raven:** Two records.  
Nov. 22, 1; Nov. 28, 1.

98. **Common Crow:** Nov. 16, 1,000;  
Nov. 18, 1; Nov. 22, 400; Nov. 30, 50;  
Dec. 2, 300; Dec. 7, 7; Dec. 16, 150;  
Dec. 23, 60; Dec. 27, 200;  
Dec. 30, 3,000; Jan. 4, 4; Jan. 12, 25;  
Jan. 21, 30; Jan. 31, 1; Feb. 1, 1;  
Feb. 13, 1; Feb. 17, 2,000; Feb. 24, 15;  
Feb. 29, 10.

#### **Chickadees and Titmice**

99. **Black-capped Chickadee:** Nov. 16, 6;  
Nov. 18, 25; Nov. 21, 150;  
Nov. 29, 100; Dec. 1, 60; Dec. 8, 20;  
Dec. 19, 6; Dec. 23, 100; Dec. 26, 325;  
Dec. 29, 16; Jan. 1, 4; Jan. 9, 15;  
Jan. 18, 20; Jan. 22, 75; Jan. 26, 6;  
Feb. 1, 10; Feb. 9, 2; Feb. 16, 70;  
Feb. 24, 25; Feb. 28, 80.

100. **Boreal Chickadee:** Nov. 25, 1;  
Dec. 5, 5; Dec. 22, 1; Feb. 28, 1.

101. **Tufted Titmouse:** Two records.  
Jan. 3, 1; Jan. 14, 1.

#### **Nuthatches and Creepers**

102. **White-breasted Nuthatch:**  
Nov. 16, 1; Nov. 21, 2; Nov. 26, 1;  
Nov. 30, 5; Dec. 2, 1; Dec. 8, 1;  
Dec. 16, 6; Dec. 20, 1; Dec. 26, 13;  
Dec. 30, 4; Jan. 5, 1; Jan. 12, 2;  
Jan. 18, 2; Jan. 24, 1; Jan. 30, 3;  
Feb. 2, 1; Feb. 12, 8; Feb. 22, 2;  
Feb. 26, 10; Feb. 29, 1.

103. **Red-breasted Nuthatch:** Nov. 16, 2;  
Nov. 19, 4; Nov. 23, 2; Nov. 29, 1;  
Dec. 8, 1; Dec. 14, 1; Dec. 21, 1;  
Dec. 27, 3; Jan. 12, 1; Jan. 18, 1;  
Feb. 15, 1.

104. **Brown Creeper:** Nov. 16, 2;  
Nov. 19, 8; Nov. 23, 2; Nov. 27, 15;  
Nov. 30, 3; Dec. 2, 6; Dec. 8, 1;  
Dec. 14, 3; Dec. 23, 16; Dec. 24, 83,  
more than one observation;  
Dec. 27, 30; Dec. 31, 25; Jan. 2, 85;  
Jan. 5, 3; Jan. 12, 1; Jan. 21, 10;  
Jan. 30, 10; Feb. 1, 5; Feb. 12, 10;  
Feb. 15, 8; Feb. 22, 8; Feb. 27, 28;  
Feb. 29, 1.

## Wrens

105. **House Wren:** One record.  
Dec. 24, 1970, 1.
106. **Winter Wren:** Nov. 16, 3; Nov. 19, 1;  
Nov. 24, 1; Dec. 6, 2; Dec. 16, 1;  
Dec. 21, 1; Dec. 27, 5; Dec. 31, 1;  
Jan. 2, 1; Jan. 18, 1; Feb. 6, 1;  
Feb. 14, 2; Feb. 19, 1; Feb. 28, 1.
107. **Carolina Wren:** Nov. 17, 1; Nov. 23, 7;  
Nov. 28, 5; Nov. 30, 3; Dec. 2, 8;  
Dec. 4, 12; Dec. 14, 2; Dec. 18, 4;  
Dec. 23, 7; Dec. 29, 1; Jan. 1, 6;  
Jan. 5, 1; Jan. 13, 1; Jan. 21, 2;  
Jan. 30, 10; Feb. 1, 3; Feb. 7, 1;  
Feb. 11, 20; Feb. 21, 12; Feb. 25, 8;  
Feb. 28, 1.
108. **Long-billed Marsh Wren:** Nov. 17, 1;  
Nov. 26, 3; Dec. 5, 1; Dec. 10, 1;  
Dec. 16, 3; Dec. 21, 3; L. Jan. 26, 2.

## Mockingbirds and Thrashers

109. **Mockingbird:** Dec. 8, 1; Dec. 17, 1;  
Dec. 25, 1; Dec. 30, 1; Jan. 1, 1;  
Jan. 21, 1.
110. **Catbird:** Five records. Dec. 27, 1;  
Dec. 29, 1; Dec. 30, 1; Jan. 1, 1;  
Jan. 3, 1.
111. **Brown Thrasher:** Nov. 17, 1;  
Nov. 18, 1; Dec. 2, 1; Dec. 14, seen;  
Dec. 19, 1; Dec. 29, 1; Jan. 2, 1;  
Jan. 23, 2; Jan. 27, 1; Jan. 30, 1;  
Feb. 24, 1; Feb. 29, 1.

## Thrushes

112. **Robin:** Nov. 16, 12; Nov. 19, 4;  
Nov. 21, 100; Nov. 23, 20;  
Nov. 28, 40; Dec. 1, 2; Dec. 4, 12;  
Dec. 13, 4; Dec. 20, 20; Dec. 26, 8;  
Dec. 30, 10; Jan. 3, 1; Jan. 9, 25;  
Jan. 19, 25; Jan. 21, 6; Jan. 30, 2;  
Feb. 1, 3; Feb. 7, 100; Feb. 12, 12;  
Feb. 22, 25; Feb. 28, 100.
113. **Hermit Thrush:** Nov. 16, 1;  
Nov. 19, 6; Nov. 23, 3; Nov. 30, 2;  
Dec. 2, 3; Dec. 13, 1; Dec. 19, 1;  
Dec. 26, 4; Dec. 31, 5; Jan. 3, 2;  
Jan. 12, 1; Jan. 19, 1; Jan. 28, 2;

Jan. 30, 5; Feb. 1, 3; Feb. 6, 1;  
Feb. 16, 6; Feb. 22, 8; Feb. 26, 15;  
Feb. 29, 5.

114. **Eastern Bluebird:** Nov. 16, 4;  
Nov. 20, 50; Nov. 25, 65; Nov. 30, 20;  
Dec. 2, 12; Dec. 8, 1; Dec. 18, 20;  
Dec. 23, 1; Dec. 29, 3; Jan. 1, 8;  
Jan. 7, 3; Jan. 13, 12; Jan. 22, 10;  
Jan. 30, 40; Feb. 1, 25; Feb. 6, 1;  
Feb. 13, 1; Feb. 16, 8; Feb. 24, 6;  
Feb. 28, 14.

115. **Mountain Bluebird:** One record.  
Dec. 4 and 5, 1965, 2.

## Gnatcatchers and Kinglets

116. **Golden-crowned Kinglet:** Nov. 16, 3;  
Nov. 19, 6; Nov. 23, 1,000;  
Nov. 25, 60; Nov. 30, 10; Dec. 4, 5;  
Dec. 16, 20; Dec. 19, 60; Dec. 23, 12;  
Dec. 27, 80; Dec. 30, 50; Jan. 2, 11;  
Jan. 9, 30; Jan. 13, 10; Jan. 21, 25;  
Jan. 31, 20; Feb. 1, 15; Feb. 12, 6;  
Feb. 16, 5; Feb. 20, 10; Feb. 25, 2;  
Feb. 29, 3.
117. **Ruby-crowned Kinglet:** Nov. 16, 2;  
Nov. 23, 1; Dec. 6, 1; Dec. 20, 5;  
Dec. 24, 1; Dec. 29, 1; Jan. 2, 4;  
Jan. 9, 1; Jan. 12, 1; Jan. 16, 2;  
Jan. 20, 1; Feb. 15, 1.

## Pipits

118. **Water Pipit:** Nov. 7, 1; Nov. 21, 40;  
Nov. 29, 6; Dec. 2, 1; Dec. 8, 1;  
Dec. 18, 2; Dec. 29, 1; L. Dec. 30, 1.

## Waxwings

119. **Bohemian Waxwing:** E. Dec. 16, 22;  
Dec. 17, 16; Jan. 3, 2; Jan. 10, 1;  
Jan. 21, 18; Jan. 22, 2; Jan. 30, 3;  
Feb. 1, 3; Feb. 26, 11.
120. **Cedar Waxwing:** Nov. 16, 40;  
Nov. 21, 50; Nov. 23, 2; Nov. 27, 15;  
Nov. 29, 1; Dec. 4, 6; Dec. 13, 20;  
Dec. 18, 50; Dec. 23, 50; Dec. 26, 80;  
Dec. 30, 40; Jan. 3, 60; Jan. 9, 25;  
Jan. 13, 3; Jan. 18, 75; Jan. 26, 200;  
Feb. 1, 100; Feb. 9, 25; Feb. 14, 50;  
Feb. 22, 25; Feb. 26, 100; Feb. 28, 60.

### **Shrikes**

121. **Northern Shrike:** Dec. 1, 1; Dec. 2, 1; Dec. 12, 2; Dec. 23, 1; Dec. 26, 1; Dec. 28, 1; Dec. 29, 1; Jan. 18, 1.  
This bird was seen through winter to March 8.

### **Starlings**

122. **Starling:** Nov. 21, 25; Nov. 26, 30; Nov. 28, 200; Dec. 3, 1; Dec. 20, 1,900; Dec. 26, 2,000; Dec. 30, 200; Jan. 2, 50; Jan. 9, 500; Feb. 2, 300; Feb. 15, 25; Feb. 29, 20.

### **Vireos**

123. **Solitary Vireo:** One record.  
L. Nov. 17, 1.

### **Warblers**

124. **Myrtle Warbler:** Nov. 16, 10; Nov. 23, 3; Nov. 25, 16; Nov. 30, 1; Dec. 6, 3; Dec. 13, 7; Dec. 17, 3; Dec. 23, 8; Dec. 27, 10; Dec. 30, 35; Jan. 2, 25; Jan. 10, 1; Jan. 28, 3; Feb. 5, 20; Feb. 9, 2; Feb. 11, 10; Feb. 16, 4; Feb. 25, 20; Feb. 29, 2.

125. **Palm Warbler:** Three records.  
Dec. 5, 1; Dec. 31, 1; Jan. 3, 1.

126. **Yellowthroat:** Nov. 16, 1; Nov. 20, 1; Nov. 24, 1; Dec. 5, 1; L. Dec. 16, 1.

127. **Yellow-breasted Chat:** One record.  
Dec. 26, 1.

### **Weaver Finches**

128. **House Sparrow:** Nov. 21, 20; Nov. 22, 100; Nov. 26, 100; Dec. 6, 100; Dec. 23, 300; Dec. 26, 480; Dec. 30, 100; Jan. 1, 312; Jan. 18, 300; Jan. 21, 25; Feb. 21, 550; Feb. 26, 2; Feb. 29, 5.

### **Blackbirds and Orioles**

129. **Eastern Meadowlark:** Nov. 17, 1; Nov. 19, 6; Nov. 21, 30; Nov. 27, 5; Nov. 30, 4; Dec. 4, 5; Dec. 16, 2; Dec. 23, 4; Dec. 31, 15; Jan. 4, 2; Jan. 21, 2; Feb. 15, 1; Feb. 20, 20; Feb. 24, 1.

130. **Yellow-headed Blackbird:** One record. Jan. 1 and Jan. 10, 1971, 1.

### **Red-winged Blackbird:**

Nov. 17, 250,000; Nov. 22, 100; Nov. 25, 200; Nov. 28, 150; Dec. 1, 800; Dec. 5, 1,000; Dec. 13, 1,750; Dec. 23, 26; Dec. 26, 950; Dec. 30, 150; Jan. 2, 100; Jan. 14, 75; Jan. 18, 10; Jan. 21, 100; Jan. 23, 2; Feb. 6, 20; Feb. 13, 20; Feb. 21, 10; Feb. 28, 55.

### **Rusty Blackbird:**

Nov. 16, 1; Nov. 19, 100; Nov. 22, 225; Nov. 28, 100; Dec. 5, 1; Dec. 13, 45; Dec. 26, 5; Dec. 30, 7; Jan. 1, 1; Jan. 2, 15; Jan. 8, seen; Feb. 6, 5; Feb. 14, 30; Feb. 22, 2; Feb. 26, 3; Feb. 28, 1.

133. **Brewer's Blackbird:** H. One record.  
Nov. 16, 1969.

134. **Common Grackle:** Nov. 18, 4; Nov. 21, 100; Nov. 25, 1; Nov. 27, 5; Dec. 2, 9; Dec. 6, 3; Dec. 13, 300; Dec. 20, 10; Dec. 26, 335; Dec. 30, 9; Jan. 2, 80; Jan. 7, 2; Jan. 30, 1; Feb. 2, 500; Feb. 6, 1; Feb. 17, 1; Feb. 24, 500; Feb. 28, 6.

135. **Brown-headed Cowbird:** Nov. 17, 4; Nov. 19, 100; Nov. 21, 100; Nov. 30, 40; Dec. 3, 10; Dec. 6, 1; Dec. 20, 140; Dec. 23, 700; Dec. 26, 1; Dec. 29, 550; Jan. 1, 38; Jan. 12, 2; Jan. 21, 2; Feb. 1, 1; Feb. 6, 50; Feb. 14, 10; Feb. 18, 1.

### **Tanagers**

136. **Scarlet Tanager:** One record.  
Nov. 25, 1.

### **Grosbeaks, Finches and Sparrows**

137. **Cardinal:** Nov. 16, 2; Nov. 20, 3; Nov. 27, 7; Nov. 29, 3; Dec. 2, 9; Dec. 6, 4; Dec. 14, 8; Dec. 20, 2; Dec. 23, 50; Dec. 26, 75; Dec. 31, 70; Jan. 3, 40; Jan. 10, 25; Jan. 13, 2; Jan. 21, 20; Jan. 31, 8; Feb. 2, 8; Feb. 12, 15; Feb. 16, 20; Feb. 21, 15; Feb. 26, 30; Feb. 28, 10.

138. **Evening Grosbeak:** Nov. 16, 3;  
Nov. 18, 12; Nov. 21, 20; Dec. 13, 8;  
Dec. 16, 60; Dec. 21, 12; Dec. 25, 25;  
Dec. 29, 30; Jan. 3, 4; Jan. 10, 2;  
Jan. 15, 50; Jan. 21, 300;  
Jan. 25, 200; Jan. 31, 1; Feb. 3, 50;  
Feb. 7, 2; Feb. 16, 20; Feb. 22, 20;  
Feb. 26, 150; Feb. 28, 1.
139. **Purple Finch:** Nov. 18, 10;  
Nov. 21, 20; Nov. 23, 500; Nov. 25, 2;  
Nov. 30, 14; Dec. 3, 6; Dec. 13, 5;  
Dec. 17, 30; Dec. 26, 40; Jan. 1, 20;  
Jan. 4, 60; Jan. 9, 3; Jan. 21, 6;  
Jan. 30, 60; Feb. 5, 1; Feb. 11, 10;  
Feb. 15, 2; Feb. 24, 1; Feb. 26, 4;  
Feb. 28, 10.
140. **Pine Grosbeak:** E. Nov. 19, 5;  
Nov. 25, 9; Dec. 14, 1; Jan. 4, 1.
141. **Hoary Redpoll:** H. Three records.  
Jan. 22, 1; Feb. 26, 1; Feb. 29, 1.
142. **Common Redpoll:** Nov. 21, 2;  
Nov. 23, 5; Dec. 2, 2; Dec. 16, 100;  
Dec. 24, 75; Dec. 27, 510; Jan. 12, 1;  
Jan. 21, 20; Jan. 24, 80; Jan. 30, 20;  
Feb. 6, 100; Feb. 9, 40; Feb. 24, 15;  
Feb. 29, 50.
143. **Pine Siskin:** Nov. 19, 100; Nov. 21, 5;  
Nov. 23, 20; Nov. 24, 6; Dec. 2, 1;  
Dec. 16, 10; Dec. 21, 100;  
Dec. 24, 25; Dec. 30, 2; Jan. 30, 10;  
Feb. 25, 20; Feb. 28, 40.
144. **American Goldfinch:** Nov. 16, 8;  
Nov. 19, 400; Nov. 21, 500;  
Nov. 23, 10; Nov. 27, 40; Dec. 2, 500;  
Dec. 8, 50; Dec. 14, 100;  
Dec. 18, 10; Dec. 27, 3; Dec. 30, 20;  
Jan. 2, 16; Jan. 5, 20; Jan. 21, 200;  
Jan. 23, 200; Jan. 30, 25; Feb. 6, 2;  
Feb. 13, 1; Feb. 15, 10; Feb. 25, 300;  
Feb. 29, 10.
145. **Red Crossbill:** Nov. 19, 35;  
Nov. 20, 15; Dec. 16, 1; Dec. 29, 1;  
Feb. 22, 3; Feb. 25, 2; Feb. 28, 3.
146. **White-winged Crossbill:** Three  
records. Nov. 20, 20; Jan. 30, 1;  
Feb. 28, 1.
147. **Rufous-sided Towhee:** Nov. 19, 3;  
Nov. 21, 5; Nov. 26, 1; Nov. 29, 2;  
Dec. 2, 5; Dec. 6, 1; Dec. 19, 6;  
Dec. 26, 2; Dec. 30, 8; Jan. 2, 12;  
Jan. 13, 1; Jan. 22, 1; Jan. 31, 3;  
Feb. 6, 2; Feb. 16, 1; Feb. 21, 4;  
Feb. 28, 2.
148. **Savannah Sparrow:** Four records.  
Nov. 21, 1; Dec. 23, 1; Dec. 29, 1;  
Jan. 1, 3.
149. **Vesper Sparrow:** Nov. 16, 1;  
Nov. 18, 50; Nov. 22, 2; Nov. 28, 3;  
Dec. 2, 40; Dec. 13, 1; Dec. 21, 12;  
Dec. 26, 1; Dec. 31, 3; Jan. 4, 2;  
Jan. 12, 1; Feb. 1, 4; Feb. 17, 1;  
Feb. 24, 1; Feb. 29, 1.
150. **Slate-coloured Junco:** Nov. 16, 10;  
Nov. 18, 150; Nov. 21, 25;  
Nov. 28, 10; Dec. 1, 80; Dec. 5, 30;  
Dec. 12, 50; Dec. 21, 10;  
Dec. 26, 100; Dec. 29, 7; Jan. 3, 25;  
Jan. 9, 20; Jan. 14, 20; Jan. 22, 25;  
Jan. 31, 30; Feb. 6, 25; Feb. 13, 25;  
Feb. 21, 1; Feb. 26, 15; Feb. 29, 15.
151. **Oregon Junco:** Three records.  
Jan. 21, 1; Feb. 16, 1; Feb. 26, 1.
152. **Tree Sparrow:** Nov. 16, 100;  
Nov. 20, 10; Nov. 26, 200;  
Nov. 29, 100; Dec. 1, 300; Dec. 4, 15;  
Dec. 13, 50; Dec. 19, 100;  
Dec. 24, 760; more than one observer.  
Dec. 30, 150; Jan. 1, 50; Jan. 13, 300;  
Jan. 21, 10; Jan. 23, 60; Jan. 31, 100;  
Feb. 1, 75; Feb. 11, 200;  
Feb. 15, 100; Feb. 24, 15; Feb. 26,  
200; Feb. 29, 100.
153. **Chipping Sparrow:** Nov. 16, 10;  
Dec. 2, 1; Dec. 24, 1; Dec. 31, 1;  
Jan. 30, 1; Feb. 1, 1.
154. **Field Sparrow:** Nov. 16, 1; Nov. 21, 1;  
Nov. 23, 2; Dec. 6, 1; Dec. 13, 3;  
Dec. 24, 180; Dec. 28, 8; Dec. 31, 14;  
Jan. 5, 12; Jan. 9, 20; Jan. 27, 1;  
Feb. 9, 1; Feb. 17, 20; Feb. 24, 7;  
Feb. 29, 6.

155. **Harris's Sparrow:** One record.  
Jan. 30, 1. This bird was present through January and February to late March.
156. **White-crowned Sparrow:** Dec. 17, 1;  
Dec. 25, 1; Dec. 30, 1; Jan. 2, 2;  
Jan. 7, 1; Jan. 14, 1; Jan. 21, 1;  
Feb. 6, 1.
157. **White-throated Sparrow:** Nov. 16, 6;  
Nov. 20, 10; Nov. 24, 3; Nov. 28, 1;  
Dec. 2, 20; Dec. 6, 3; Dec. 13, 4;  
Dec. 20, 6; Dec. 26, 60; Dec. 31, 10;  
Jan. 3, 1; Jan. 8, 6; Jan. 14, 3;  
Jan. 18, 6; Jan. 25, 8; Jan. 30, 6;  
Feb. 6, 15; Feb. 11, 1; Feb. 17, 1;  
Feb. 20, 10; Feb. 24, 10; Feb. 29, 5.
158. **Fox Sparrow:** Nov. 16, 5; Nov. 23, 1;  
Nov. 25, 1; Nov. 28, 1; Dec. 5, 2;  
Dec. 20, 1; Dec. 31, 2; Jan. 1, 1;  
Jan. 2, 1; Jan. 4, 1; Jan. 9, 2;  
Feb. 6, 1; Feb. 21, 2; Feb. 28, 1.
159. **Lincoln's Sparrow:** One record.  
Dec. 14, 1.
160. **Swamp Sparrow:** Nov. 20, 25;  
Nov. 25, 2; Nov. 30, 2; Dec. 1, 4;  
Dec. 6, 22; Dec. 13, 4; Dec. 23, 2;  
Dec. 26, 9; Dec. 31, 25; Jan. 2, 23;  
Jan. 14, 2; Jan. 21, 10; Jan. 27, 1;  
Feb. 2, 1; Feb. 6, 2; Feb. 9, 4;  
Feb. 18, 6; Feb. 29, 2.
161. **Song Sparrow:** Nov. 16, 2;  
Nov. 19, 5; Nov. 21, 20; Nov. 26, 4;  
Nov. 29, 2; Dec. 2, 20; Dec. 14, 10;  
Dec. 23, 11; Dec. 26, 46; Dec. 31, 22;  
Jan. 2, 20; Jan. 5, 4; Jan. 13, 1;  
Jan. 19, 3; Jan. 21, 10; Jan. 30, 1;  
Feb. 3, 3; Feb. 13, 2; Feb. 22, 2;  
Feb. 26, 10; Feb. 29, 5.
162. **Lapland Longspur:** Nov. 18, 6;  
Nov. 19, 30; Nov. 22, 26; Nov. 23, 9;  
Dec. 2, 75; Dec. 18, 15; Dec. 28, 37;  
Dec. 30, 1; Jan. 1, 9; Jan. 12, 50;  
Jan. 13, 50; Jan. 15, 75; Jan. 16, 50;  
Jan. 21, 100; Jan. 23, 2.
163. **Snow Bunting:** Nov. 16, 2;  
Nov. 17, 150; Nov. 20, 10;  
Nov. 26, 20; Nov. 30, 125; Dec. 2, 10;  
Dec. 8, 25; Dec. 12, 6; Dec. 17, 25;  
Dec. 27, 100; Dec. 31, 1; Jan. 3, 50;  
Jan. 7, 200; Jan. 15, 10; Jan. 21, 75;  
Jan. 28, 1; Feb. 1, 50; Feb. 11, 15;  
Feb. 20, 100; Feb. 26, 6; Feb. 28, 10.

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



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## Notes

# Point Pelee National Park

-  Grassy Area
-  Sand Beaches
-  Marsh
-  Cultivated Land
-  Abandoned Orchard Area
-  Red Cedar, Hackberry, Oak, Mixed Forest
-  Elm, Basswood, Mixed Forest
-  Willow, Poplar Belt
-  Parkway

