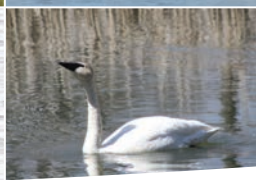
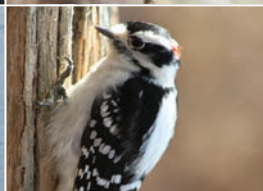


KAWARTHA CONSERVATION

Ken Reid Conservation Area

BIRD CHECKLIST



DISCOVER *Nature* IN
Ken Reid Conservation Area



KAWARTHA
CONSERVATION

CHECK LIST KEY

SPR = Spring	March 21st - June 21st
SUM = Summer	June 21st - August 1st
FALL = Fall	August 1st - November 30
WIN = Winter	December 1st - March 21st

C = Common

The species is usually to be found daily in season; well distributed or in moderate numbers.

U = Uncommon

The species is usually present in low density/numbers; probably, but not always found the proper habitat for the season.

R = Rare

A rare species in the park with few reports, or few recent reports, of the species.

VR = Very Rare

Represents an isolated record/report of the species during the season noted.

B = Breeding

The species has been confirmed as breeding in the 10km x 10km grid (17PK71) that Ken Reid Conservation Area is found in as per the Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Ontario, 2001-2005.

Blank cells indicate that the species has never been identified at Ken Reid Conservation Area during that season.

KAWARTHA CONSERVATION

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Purpose

This checklist was compiled to assist in locating birds and as an aid in understanding the abundance and status of birds in Ken Reid Conservation Area and its immediate vicinity. It alerts birders to the significance of their observations and the likelihood of the presence of a species throughout the year. Observations of accidental, rare or species not listed on this checklist should be added to the log, supported with written and/or photographic documentation. The listing and documentation should be sent to:

Kawartha Conservation

277 Kenrei Road
Lindsay, ON K9V 4R1

Or emailed to:
geninfo@kawarthaconservation.com

Overview

This checklist presents the overall status of bird species that have been reported in and around Ken Reid Conservation Area. The 110 hectare park offers a variety of habitats and is one of best locations for birding in the City of Kawartha Lakes. Due to its location on Sturgeon Lake and the adjacent McLaren's Marsh Provincially Significant Wetland, many migratory birds

utilize the area during spring and fall migration, in addition to the 67 species that breed in and around Ken Reid.

The checklist is based on documented bird sightings from the area over the past 85 years that are found on Ebird and include Royal Ontario Museum Historical Checklist Data. Species status/frequency throughout the year was determined using Ebird's bar chart tool and included all years from 1900-2019. As of January, 2019, a total of 176 species have been reported on Ebird for Ken Reid Conservation Area, but with 496 species observed in Ontario, surely more will be added.

During spring migration, which takes place from March through to the end of June, thousands of birds migrate north through the Great Lakes enroute to their breeding grounds in the Kawartha Lakes region and further north to the boreal and polar regions of Canada. Ken Reid Conservation Area is an important stopover for feeding and rest during this long journey. The heaviest concentration of birds passing through the region occurs from about the beginning of May to the end of June.

Weather has a major influence on the migration of birds in spring. Late winter conditions and storms can force birds to stopover for longer or "fallout" into an area. A "fallout" is a large concentration of birds arriving in a small area for a short period of time. The ice cover on Sturgeon Lake and other surrounding lakes can have a similar effect, concentrating ducks in pockets of open water when the spring thaw is slow or late. As a result, weather conditions can result in high species counts in an area one year and a very low one the next, with some species being absent altogether.

Fall migration, which takes place from August through November, can be equally rewarding to the birder. Certain species are more prevalent in fall than in spring due to differing migration routes. Again, weather can have a large impact on species presence and abundance.

During both spring and fall many birders' attention turns to the Wood Warblers (21 species have been identified at Ken Reid), however a large variety of other bird families including Thrushes, Vireos, Flycatchers and Sparrows can be seen at this time.

Many species of birds winter at Ken Reid Conservation Area. Woodpeckers, Nuthatches, Jays and Cardinals can all be found in the park in winter. Some winters see the arrival of Great Grey Owls in the City of Kawartha Lakes and in these years they are occasional visitors to open meadows throughout Ken Reid Conservation Area as they hunt for mice and voles. Depending on the cone crop in the Boreal forest, some winters see an eruption of northern Finches into our area. The Crab Apple tree in front of the administration building has been a productive spot for Pine Grosbeak in some winters.

Respecting Birds and other Wildlife in Ken Reid Conservation Area

As well as birds, Ken Reid Conservation Area is home to a number of other wildlife and plant species and is a popular destination for hiking, biking, dog walking and other various types of recreation. We ask that visitors be respectful of both the wildlife and other visitors, remain on marked trails and pack out or deposit garbage where receptacles are available.

BIRDING AREAS

While birds can be found throughout Ken Reid Conservation Area, the following describes areas where you are most likely to find specific birds and each location is indicated on the included map.

1 MEADOW ON KENREI ROAD

The open field on the north side of the road just before descending the hill that precedes the Park entrance is good for spotting Northern Shrike in winter (check the wires) and in Spring/Summer Bobolink, Meadowlark, Tree Swallows and Eastern Kingbirds.

2 ENTRANCE DRIVEWAY

The trees on the left side are a good spot to check for Warblers in the spring and often have American Redstart in summer. Yellow Warbler, Sparrows, Eastern Kingbirds and Brown Thrashers can be found on the right side in the hedgerows.

3 ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING AREA

The administrative building area is worth checking. In years when the Boreal cone crop is poor Pine Grosbeaks turn up in winter at the Crab Apple trees to feed. Eastern Phoebes nest under the eaves of the buildings and there are usually House Wrens and Great Crested Flycatchers nesting in the area as well.

4 THE PONDS

In spring/summer Warblers can be found in this area including Northern Waterthrush and in winter, Barred Owls have been spotted in the trees branches that overhang the pond on the east side of the road.

5 WOODLAND TRAILS

This area has mature trees and attracts both migrant and nesting birds. Warblers can be found here in good numbers during spring migration including Black Throated Blue, Black Throated Green, Pine and Yellow Rumped Warblers. Pileated Woodpeckers and Northern Flickers occasionally nest in cavities among the large White Pines, check for nest cavities.

6 MARSH LOOKOUT

The lookout over the Marsh is a great place in spring and summer to look for wading birds such as Great Blue Herons, American Bittern, Least Bittern, Green Heron and in fall, Great Egret. Kingfishers and Osprey fish in the open waters. Marsh Wren can be found in the cattails across the water.

7 MARSH BOARDWALK

The best place to observe and photograph Red Winged Blackbirds is along this floating boardwalk. Common Yellowthroat Warbler and Swamp Sparrow can be heard singing in spring and summer and Virginia Rails can be found here too.

8 THE BEACH

Looking out over the South end of Sturgeon Lake and Goose Bay the Beach area is the best place to observe migrating Ducks, Geese and Swans in spring and fall. Tundra Swans have appeared to the south of the beach area in Goose Bay when the ice melts at the end of March into early April. Scan along the shoreline to the North West for Wood Ducks, American Wigeon and Hooded Merganser and the open lake for large rafts of ducks that may have Scaup, Bufflehead and Goldeneye.

9 SWAMP BOARDWALK

This area is a great spot to observe Swamp Sparrow and Common Yellowthroat. At the north end of the boardwalk Veery and Wood thrush can be heard in spring and summer.

10 THE TIP OF THE POINT LOOP TRAIL

The tip provides a vantage point to observe Ducks, Geese and Swans that are on Sturgeon Lake. The North side of the point close to the cattails is a good spot to look for ducks.

11 MARSH ON THE INSIDE OF THE POINT LOOP TRAIL

This area is very productive for ducks in spring with flocks of American Wigeon stopping in to feed during their migration. In spring and early summer listen for American Bittern "oong-ka chunking" in the cattails.

12 THE RAIL TRAIL BRIDGE

Although not within Ken Reid Conservation Area, the bridge over McLarens Creek provides an excellent view of the entire Marsh area. In fall Great Egrets have been found on the west side of the trail and in spring/summer Black Terns often frequent this area as well. Look east for Trumpeter Swans with their signets in early summer and listen for the call of Loons that often fish further out near the lake. The occasional Bald Eagle may be seen year round.

Checklist of the Birds of Ken Reid Conservation Area

SPECIES	SPR	SUM	FALL	WIN
Common Loon	U	U	U	R
Pied-billed Grebe (B)	U	U	U	
Red-necked Grebe	VR		VR	
Double-crested Cormorant	U	U	U	
American Bittern	U	U	U	
Least Bittern (B)	U	U	R	
Great-blue Heron	C	C	C	R
Great Egret	VR		VR	
Green Heron	U	U	U	
Black-crowned Night-Heron	VR		VR	
Turkey Vulture	C	C	C	VR
Canada Goose (B)	C	C	C	U
Mute Swan			VR	
Trumpeter Swan	U	U	U	R
Tundra Swan	R			
Wood Duck (B)	C	U	C	R
Gadwall	R		R	
American Wigeon	U		U	
American Black Duck (B)	U	R	U	U
Mallard (B)	C	C	C	U
Blue-winged Teal (B)	U	U	U	
Northern Pintail			R	
Green-winged Teal	C		C	
Redhead			R	
Ring-necked Duck	C	R	U	VR
Greater Scaup	C		C	
Lesser Scaup	U		R	
Surf Scoter			VR	
Bufflehead	C		C	R
Common Goldeneye	U			U

SPECIES	SPR	SUM	FALL	WIN
Hooded Merganser	U		R	
Common Merganser	C	R	C	R
Red-breasted Merganser	U		U	
Osprey (B)	C	C	C	
Bald Eagle	R	R	R	R
Northern Harrier (B)	U	U	U	
Sharp-shinned Hawk	U	U	U	U
Cooper's Hawk	U	U	U	U
Northern Goshawk (B)	R	R	R	R
Red-shouldered Hawk	VR	VR	VR	VR
Broad-winged Hawk (B)	U	U	R	
Red-Tailed Hawk (B)	U	U	U	U
American Kestrel (B)	R	R	R	
Merlin (B)	R	R	R	VR
Peregrine Falcon			VR	
Ruffed Grouse	C	C	C	U
Wild Turkey	C	C	C	C
Virginia Rail (B)	U	U	U	
Sora	U	U	U	
Common Gallinule	U	U	U	
American Coot	U		R	
Sandhill Crane	U	U	U	
Killdeer (B)	C	C	C	
Lesser Yellowlegs	U			
Least Sandpiper	VR			
Spotted Sandpiper	VR	VR		
Wilson's Snipe	R	R	R	
American Woodcock	U		R	
Bonaparte's Gull			R	R
Ring-billed Gull	C	C	C	C
Herring Gull	C	C	C	C

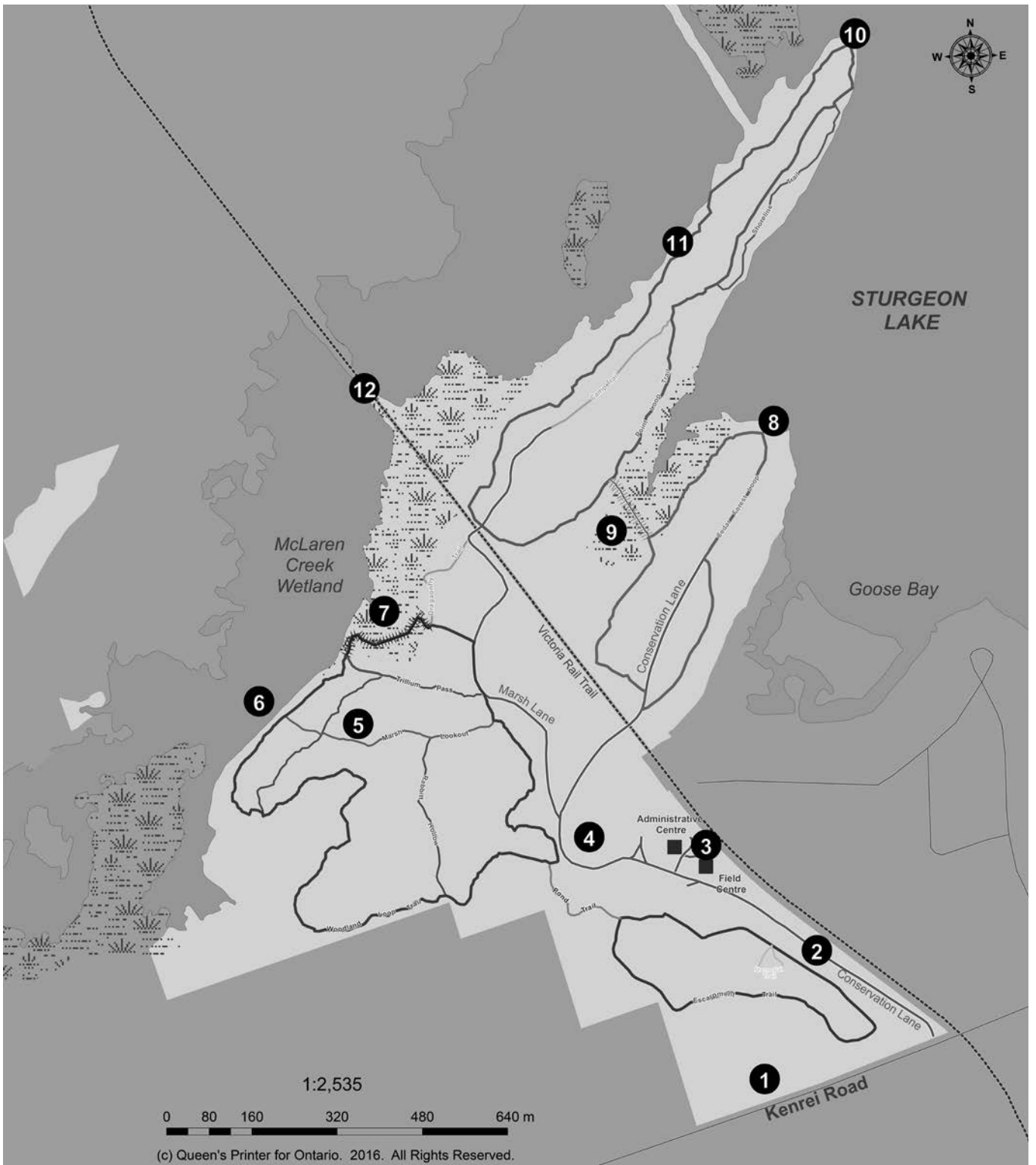
SPECIES	SPR	SUM	FALL	WIN
Great black-backed Gull	R			R
Caspian Tern	U	U	U	
Common Tern	U	R		
Black Tern (B)	U	U		
Rock Pigeon (B)	U	U	U	U
Mourning Dove (B)	C	C	C	C
Black-billed Cuckoo	VR	VR	VR	
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	VR	VR	VR	
Eastern Screech Owl	R	VR	VR	R
Great-horned Owl	VR	VR	VR	R
Barred Owl	U	R	R	U
Great-gray Owl			VR	R
Common Nighthawk		R		
Chimney Swift (B)	U	U		
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	U	U	U	
Belted Kingfisher (B)	C	C	C	R
Red-bellied Woodpecker	R	O	R	VR
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	C	C	C	VR
Downy Woodpecker (B)	C	C	C	C
Hairy Woodpecker (B)	C	C	C	C
Northern Flicker (B)	C	C	C	R
Pileated Woodpecker (B)	U	U	U	U
Eastern Wood-Pewee (B)	U	U		
Alder Flycatcher	R	R		
Willow Flycatcher	VR	VR		
Least Flycatcher	U	U	U	
Eastern Phoebe (B)	C	C	U	
Great-crested Flycatcher (B)	C	C	U	
Eastern Kingbird (B)	C	C	U	
Northern Shrike			VR	R
Blue-headed Vireo	R	R		

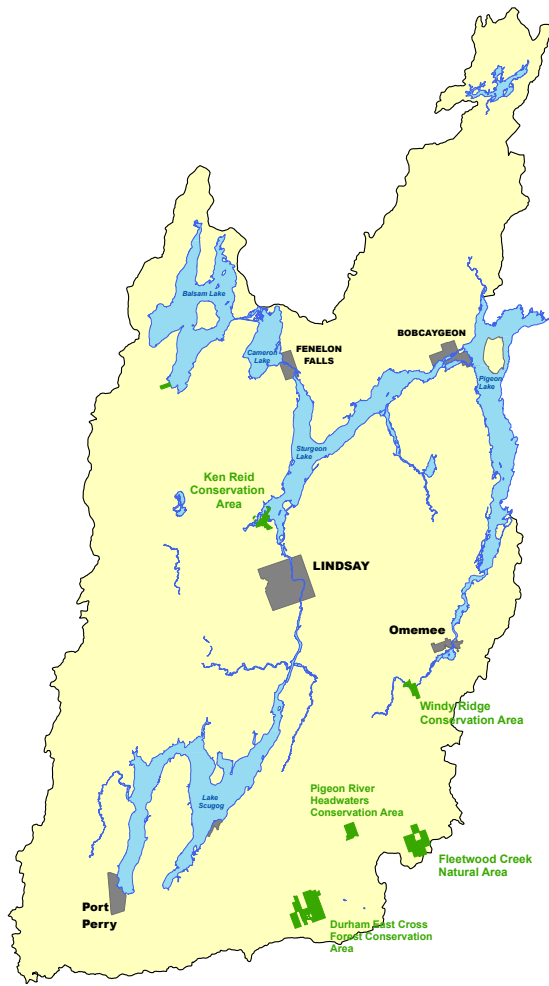
SPECIES	SPR	SUM	FALL	WIN
Warbling Vireo	C	C		
Red-eyed Vireo (B)	C	C		
Blue Jay (B)	C	C	C	C
American Crow (B)	C	C	C	C
Common Raven	C	C	C	C
Horned Lark (B)	VR			
Purple Martin	R	R		
Tree Swallow (B)	C	C		
Northern Rough-winged Swallow (B)	U	U	U	
Bank Swallow (B)	U	U	U	
Barn Swallow (B)	U	U	U	
Black-capped Chickadee (B)	C	C	C	C
Red-breasted Nuthatch	C	C	C	C
White-breasted Nuthatch	C	C	C	C
Brown Creeper	U	U	R	R
House Wren (B)	C	C	U	
Winter Wren	U	U	U	
Marsh Wren	U	U	U	
Golden-crowned Kinglet	U	R	U	R
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	U		R	
Eastern Bluebird	VR	VR		
Veery	U	U		
Hermit Thrush	U	R		
Wood Thrush	U	U		
American Robin (B)	C	C	C	U
Gray Catbird	C	C	C	
Brown Thrasher (B)	C	C	U	
European Starling (B)	C	C	C	C
American Pipit			VR	
Bohemian Waxwing				R
Cedar Waxwing	C	C	R	R

SPECIES	SPR	SUM	FALL	WIN
Nashville Warbler	U	U		
Northern Parula	R		R	
Yellow Warbler (B)	C	C		
Chesnut-sided Warbler	U	U		
Magnolia Warbler	R		R	
Cape May Warbler	R			
Black-throated Blue Warbler	R	R	R	
Yellow-rumped Warbler (B)	C	C	U	
Black-throated Green Warbler (B)	C	C		
Blackburnian Warbler	U	U		
Pine Warbler	U	U	U	
Palm Warbler	R			
Bay-breasted Warbler	R			
Black-and-white Warbler (B)	C	C	U	
American Redstart (B)	C	C	R	
Ovenbird	C	C	R	
Northern Waterthrush (B)	U	U		
Mourning Warbler		R		
Common Yellowthroat (B)	C	C	U	
Wilson's Warbler	R			
Canada Warbler	R	R		
Scarlet-Tanager	U	R		
Eastern Towhee	R			
American Tree Sparrow	U		U	U
Chipping Sparrow (B)	C	C	C	
Clay-colored Sparrow	VR			
Field Sparrow	U	U	U	

SPECIES	SPR	SUM	FALL	WIN
Vesper Sparrow		VR		
Savannah Sparrow (B)	U	U	U	
Grasshopper Sparrow		R		
Song Sparrow (B)	C	C	C	U
Swamp Sparrow (B)	C	C	C	U
White-throated Sparrow (B)	C	U	C	R
White-crowned Sparrow (B)	U		U	
Dark-eyed Junco	U	R	R	U
Snow Bunting				R
Northern Cardinal (B)	C	C	C	C
Indigo Bunting	U	U		
Bobolink (B)	R	R		
Red-winged Blackbird (B)	C	C	C	VR
Eastern Meadowlark (B)	U	U		
Rusty Blackbird	VR		VR	
Common Grackle (B)	C	C	U	VR
Brown-headed Cowbird (B)	C	C		
Baltimore Oriole (B)	C	C	R	
Pine Grosbeak			VR	R
Purple Finch	U	U	R	R
House Finch (B)	U	U	U	U
Common Redpoll			VR	R
Hoary Redpoll				VR
Pine Siskin	R			R
American Goldfinch (B)	C	C	C	C
House Sparrow (B)	U	U	U	U

BIRDING AREAS





Kawartha Conservation is a watershed-based, non-profit organization established in 1979 by the municipalities within our watershed under the *Ontario Conservation Authorities Act*. We are one of 36 conservation authorities operating in Ontario and a member of Conservation Ontario.

Balancing environmental capacity and human need, we manage natural resource features that are essential for sustaining water quality and quantity, through watershed planning, stewardship, environmental monitoring and research, and management of conservation and natural areas.

BIRD CHECKLIST



kawarthaconservation.com

Discover • Protect • Restore

- Ken Reid Conservation Area
kawarthaconservation.com/conservation-areas/ken-reid
- Pigeon River Headwaters
kawarthaconservation.com/conservation-areas/pigeon-river-headwaters
- Fleetwood Creek Natural Area
kawarthaconservation.com/conservation-areas/fleetwood-creek-natural-area
- Windy Ridge Conservation Area
kawarthaconservation.com/conservation-areas/windy-ridge
- Durham East Cross Forest
kawarthaconservation.com/conservation-areas/durham-east-cross-forest

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BLUESCAPING OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD

LANDOWNER GUIDE TO PROTECTING WATER QUALITY IN THE KAWARTHAS

WHAT LANDOWNERS CAN DO TO PROTECT WATER QUALITY & QUANTITY

