

home of Ryerson Woods' naturalist Nan Buckardt and east of a small group of conifers, approximately 40-to 50-feet tall.

This bird was singing in an area where Buckardt had heard another Black-throated Green Warbler sing during June and July two summers ago (Nan Buckardt, pers. com.).

I listened to the bird sing for 6 minutes before I had to move on to my next stop. The survey was set up with listening stops, about 100 to 150 feet apart with 6 minutes spent recording birds heard and seen at each stop. About 18 minutes (three stops) later as I walked through the flatwoods, I heard another Black-throated Green Warbler singing from a group of deciduous trees including oaks near Riverwoods Road. This bird was singing near an area where several Veeries successfully nested in 1995.

Then, 24 minutes later (four stops later), as I neared the Des Plaines River, I heard yet another Black-throated Green Warbler singing. This bird was also singing in a deciduous forested area, although it was closer to riverine habitat than the flatwood habitats where the other two birds were heard.

The Black-throated Green Warbler had not been confirmed as a breeder in Illinois until the summer of 1994 when Brian Condon and Scott K. Robinson located the state's first two Black-throated Green Warbler nests in white pine trees at Lowden-Miller State Forest (Robinson 1995). The discovery was made while Robinson and student researchers were conducting a breeding bird census of the area. Part of the Lowden-Miller State Forest contains an old white pine plantation where approximately 15 Black-throated Green Warbler territories had been established and at least one fledgling was seen (Robinson 1995).

The Black-throated Green Warbler is a fairly common breeder in Wisconsin (DeSante and Pyle 1986), and breeds as close to Illinois as Central Wisconsin (Bohlen 1989). Some Black-throated Green Warblers have overwintered in Illinois including one discovered in Woodstock from 9 July to 13 July, 1983 (Bohlen 1989). The species prefers woodland areas typically open woods and northern coniferous forests with large pines (Terres 1991) and nests in conifers, oaks, and cypress trees.

I heard the Black-throated Green Warbler at the first Ryerson Conservation Area site sing one more time during my transect stops in the latter part of June, but I never again located the other two, and can not confirm that the same bird was not singing at all three transect stops, although it seems highly unlikely. My discovery at Ryerson Woods, however, should encourage birders to consider the possibility of more locations of Black-



Female Chestnut-sided Warbler on nest in eastern Will County. This represents the county's first nesting record. 28 June 1995. Photo by Joe B. Milosevich.

throated Green Warblers in the state during the breeding season, as well as encourage scientists to continue studying whether and how this species' breeding status in Illinois is changing.

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Breeding Chestnut-sided Warblers in Eastern Will County

Although I have spent many summers in the field studying and surveying the breeding birds of western Will County, I have only had one early summering record for

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