Singing was very sporadic into June. My first confirmation of breeding was on 21 June, when I watched the male gathering and then carrying insects five times from near the southeast corner of the park to the same grove of trees (the likely nest site) about 50 m to the north. Two days later (23 June), I found two recent fledglings that were being fed by an adult (probably the female) in the row of lindens along the sidewalk at the southeast corner (along 2nd Street). The adult made dozens of feeding trips to the two fledglings over the 30 minutes that I watched, as it gathered food almost constantly from the same tree or neighboring ones. The young gave soft begging calls almost continuously, and I made a low-quality recording. The fledglings, mostly hidden in the dense foliage, were pale gray below with indistinct mottling; I could not see their heads well but they did not appear to have any distinct face pattern. Their tails were about 1/3 grown, and the inner webs of the outer three rectrices were white. Once one of the fledglings followed the adult about 15 m to an isolated oak, then returned to the linden; it flew strongly. The next day (24 May) Susan Fall and I watched the male (singing sporadically) feeding one fledgling near the Parkway about 210 m northwest of the previous day’s location. That young (with 1/3 grown tail) also was giving begging calls frequently and I recorded a sample of those. In some other warbler species, the male and female typically split the fledged brood and separate from each other, and that is probably true with Yellow-throated Warbler as well. I believe that there were three fledged young, with the female attending two in the southeast part of the territory and the male with at least one young in the northwest part. I don’t know when fledging occurred, but I believe the young were out of the nest only a day or two when I found them. With a nestling period of 10 days and incubation of 12 days, and backdating from an approximate 22 June estimated fledging date, egg laying would have started about 28 May, and nest building initiated about 25 May. This is ten days later than the two reports of an adult carrying nesting material (14 and 15 May), so it is likely that nest was unsuccessful (predation?) and this was a renesting. Common Grackles, a potential predator, were common in the park.

This is the third successful nesting of this species in the state, and the fourth total. The first known nesting attempt in Minnesota, which was not successful, was at Sibley State Park in Kandiyohi County in 1997 (The Loon 70:230–231). At least one Yellow-throated Warbler was reported from this location most years from 1994–2000, but nesting was documented only once. The first known successful nesting in the state occurred at Acacia Park Cemetery, Dakota County, in 2001 (The Loon 73:236–240). The three young fledged on 30 June (ten days after hatching), and on the day of fledging flew well from the nest tree to surrounding trees as far as 40 m away. The cemetery habitat was also park-like, with scattered isolated trees and manicured lawn, but unlike Gold Medal Park, there were many spruces and other conifers, and the trees were much taller (the nest tree, a Norway spruce, was 17 m high). A second successful nesting was documented at Whitewater State Park in 2013; an adult was feeding several juveniles, which were photographed. At least one adult was reported at this location every year from 2013–2016, but no other evidence of breeding has been documented.

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