



NEWSLETTER

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING – SATURDAY FEBRUARY 23, 2002

Cathy Rogers

The Annual General Meeting of the Ontario Bird Banding Association will be held at the Mountsberg Community Centre. New and prospective members will be especially welcome. The Mountsberg Community Centre is located just south of Highway 401 between Milton and Guelph, Ontario.

Registration fee: To cover the rental of the facilities and associated costs, there will be a registration fee of \$4.00 for OBBA members and \$5.00 for non-members.

Lunch arrangements: Coffee and donuts will be available in the morning. There are no restaurants in the immediate vicinity of the Mountsberg Community Centre but food will be ordered in.

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From Highway 401: From the west, exit at junction 299 onto Highway 6. Travel south about 5.8 km and turn left onto Campbellville Road (signed 518 Campbellville Road). Drive east about 2.5 km to Centre Road. Turn right. The Mountsberg Community Centre is about 100 m from the junction, on the right-hand side.

From the east, exit at junction 312 and go south on Guelph Line into Campbellville. Turn right onto Campbellville Road and drive west about 7.6 km to Centre Road. Turn left. The Mountsberg Community Centre is about 100 m from the junction, on the right -hand side.

From QEW or Highway 403: Exit onto Highway 6 at Hamilton (this is the same exit as for the RBG) and drive north about 20 km to Campbellville Road (signed 518 Campbellville Road). Turn right. Drive east on Campbellville Road about 2.5 km to Centre Road. Turn right. The Mountsberg Community Centre is about 100 m from the junction, on the right-hand side.

AGENDA:

09:00–09:30 Registration.

09:30–10:00 Business Meeting:

Introductions – John Miles.

President’s Report – John Miles.

Motion to Amend the Constitution.

Treasurer’s Report – Ernie Rogers.

Election of an Auditor.

Nominations/Election of 2002 Executive.

Adjournment of Business Meeting.

10:00–10:30 Bird Quiz – Mary Gustafson.

10:30–10:45 Coffee Break.

10:45–12:00 Station Reports:

Haldimand B.O.

Prince Edward Point B.O.

Bruce Peninsula B.O.

Report from the Banding Office.

12:00–13:30 Lunch.

13:30–14:15 Speaker – Dr. Bonnie Woolfenden.

“Secret Lives of Acadian Flycatchers”.

14:15–14:20 Presentation of the Janette Dean Award.

14:20–14:35 Coffee Break.

14:35–15:00 Results of the Bird Quiz – Mary Gustafson.

15:00–15:45 Speaker – Mark Peck.

“Tied Up In Knots”

15:45–16:00 Bucket Raffle Draw.

16:00–16:45 Speaker – Norm North.

“Canada Geese in Southern Ontario”.

Donations of items for the Bucket Raffle will be most appreciated. Please bring them to the meeting or get them to Cathy Rogers beforehand.

David Brewer has again extended an invitation to members and guests to gather at his home after the meeting. Following tradition, Chinese take-out arrangements will be made.

NEWS FROM THE EXECUTIVE

OBBA has discontinued sales of nets and equipment. As a service to members, the association will provide current information on prices, quality of nets, and how to purchase equipment by newsletter and the website.

There will be no Spring Band-Out this year. Participation recently has been very low. The executive felt individual stations could hold demonstrations and open houses with support from OBBA.

There are several positions still to be filled for the 2002-03 OBBA board. If you are interested in being involved, contact Eric Machell at 519-582-4738 or elmachell@iname.com

ONTARIO BIRD BANDING ASSOCIATION
NOTICE OF AMENDMENT

The following Motion will be presented to the members at the Annual Meeting of the Association on February 23, 2002. The purpose of the motion is to amend the Constitution by establishing a new membership category of Associate.

Motion:

‘That an additional category of membership be instituted by deleting the word ***and*** between the words **Honorary** and **Institutional** in the first paragraph of Section 2; by adding the words ***and Associate*** after the word **Institutional**; **and** by the addition of a new paragraph after the existing paragraph 3 in Section 2, “*A bird observatory in Ontario, which shall be deemed to include its members, may become an Associate Member upon application in writing to the Membership Secretary. Payment by an Associate of an annual fee, which may vary from year to year, provides its members with Legal Liability Insurance under a policy issued to the Association. Members of an Associate bird observatory are not entitled to any other membership privileges*”; **and** by adding the word ***Associate*** between the words **except** and **Honorary** in the first sentence of Section 3”.

The effect of the changes, shown in italics and underlined will be as follows:

“MEMBERSHIP

2. The Association shall consist of Regular, Life, Honorary, Institutional ***and Associate*** Members. Subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, any person supporting the objectives of the Association may become a Regular Member upon application in writing to the Membership Secretary and payment of the annual subscription.

Subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, any person supporting the objectives of the Association may become a Life member upon application in writing to the Membership Secretary and payment of the Life subscription.

Institutions may become Institutional Members upon application in writing to the Membership Secretary and payment of the annual subscription. Institutional Members receive copies of the OBBA publications but are not entitled to any other membership privileges.

A bird observatory in Ontario, which shall be deemed to include its members, may become an Associate Member upon application in writing to the Membership Secretary. Payment by an Associate of an annual fee, which may vary from year to year, provides its members with Legal Liability Insurance under a policy issued to the Association. Members of an Associate bird observatory are not entitled to any other membership privileges.

3. Every member, except ***Associate***, Honorary and Life members shall pay to the Association an annual subscription. Life Members shall pay one subscription as a single paymentetc. etc. etc.”

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Upcoming NABC Bander Certification Sessions

Audrey Heagy, OBBA rep to the NABC

The North American Banding Council (NABC) Bander Certification process consists of a written multiple-choice exam and a practical evaluation in the field. Applicants are encouraged to take the written exam in advance of the practical. At present the only scheduled sitting for a written exam is on 16 March in Ohio and in conjunction with the field session in April in Niagara Falls. However, if there is sufficient interest it may be possible to arrange a written exam for Ontario banders in February or March.

There are two relatively convenient opportunities for Ontario banders who wish to become NABC certified to take the practical exam:

- at Niagara Falls, New York on 17-19 April 2002, immediately preceding the Eastern Bird Banding Association meeting; or
- at the Black Swamp Bird Observatory, located between Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio on 24 August 2002.

Note that all NABC certification sessions require advance registration, payment of a modest registration fee and are space-limited. NABC certification is entirely voluntary and is not required by the Banding Office obtaining or renewing banding permits.

For more information on the North American Banding Council and upcoming Evaluation Sessions (including registration deadlines and contacts) see the NABC web site: www.nabanding.net. For more information on possible written or practical exams in Ontario contact Audrey Heagy at ahagy@kwic.com or (519)-439-7694.

EBBA SESSION AT NIAGARA FALLS NEW YORK

Robert P. Yunick

Eastern Bird Banding Association will conduct a NABC bander evaluation session **17-19 April 2002** at Niagara Falls NY immediately preceding the EBBA Annual Meeting. This session will accept up to 12 candidates already possessing a U. S. or Canadian banding permit or sub-permit. Successful candidates will receive NABC certification, valid for five years. Applications are available from:

Prof. Sara R. Morris at Dept. of Biology, Canisius College, 2001 Main St., Buffalo, NY 14208-1098; 716-888-2567; morriss@canisius.edu.

Completed applications should be returned to her by **no later than 20 Feb. 2002**. Applicants will be notified by **28 Feb. 2002**, and accepted applicants will receive NABC manuals and further information on the written examination and April field evaluation. Candidates wishing to take the written examination prior to the field evaluation have until **1 April 2002** to do so, otherwise take it at the site on 17 April. Further information is available from Robert P. Yunick, 518-377-0146, anneboby@aol.com

EBBA ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Mary Forness

The Eastern Bird Banding Association (EBBA) will hold the Annual Meeting at Niagara Falls, NY 19 April to 21 April at The Comfort Inn "The Pointe". The theme of the 2002 meeting is: Celebrating 100 Years of Banding Birds: All Species Great and Small.

On behalf of EBBA all of our Canadian Banders and friends are welcome to attend the meeting and we would be delighted to invite them to submit workshops or papers. A Poster Session will also be held. Those individuals interested in presenting a workshop or a paper please send an Abstract and a short Bio to Mary and John Forness, 3086 Haskell Road, Cuba, NY 14727-9432. Telephone/Fax: 716-968-1978. E-mail: rlhawk@eznet.net

The Comfort Inn "The Pointe" is the closest hotel to the Falls, and is Niagara Falls' only Gold Award winning hotel. Now closest means that you are so close to the falls you can feel the mist. "The Pointe" offers all hotel guests, a complimentary deluxe continental breakfast from 7AM to 10 AM in their downstairs Lounge. Parking is free.

The address is: One Prospect Pointe, Niagara Falls, NY 14303 U.S.A., Telephone 716-284-6835. A block of rooms are designated for the EBBA Meeting at \$69.00 plus a 7% tax and a 4% occupancy tax (11% total) for Single/Double. However, the special rate is available before the meeting for those who are coming early and is also available for those individuals that wish to stay later but you have to remember to mention that you will be attending the EBBA Annual Meeting. I also have room rates for Triples & Quads and traveling directions if you would like them just let me know. Reservation Forms will be mailed out during February.

OBBA JOURNAL DEADLINES FOR 2002

Teri Groh

Banders please note the following new dates for journal submissions:

Due Date for all 2001 Banding Operation Totals – OBBA AGM February 23, 2002

Due Date for all 2001 Banding Operations Annual Reports - April 1st, 2002

Due Date for all other Journal Submissions - Articles etc. - May 1st, 2002

Mail journals - September 1st, 2002

Journal Editor - Terri Groh

nature@globalserve.net

RR 2 Campbellville, ON L0P 1B0

Totals may be sent as email attachments by exporting your totals in the reports section of Band Manager and choosing numbers banded by species in AOU code order and then exporting the totals. The file can then be found in the export file of Band Manager and be sent as an attachment.

PERSONAL VIEW OF LONG POINT

Miguel Demeulemeester

Long Point Bird Observatory caught my interest back in 1999, when I was looking for a spring travel destination and met a friend-birder who had just returned from a 9 month stay in Canada, primarily at Long Point. He knew that I was pretty keen on banding and I wanted to see/experience a lot of new birds on my first real trip abroad. So I went, saw, and wanted more after my first stay in May 2000.

It had been a long and especially cold winter for even southern Canadian recent standards when I arrived at Long Point, Old Cut late March 2001. Migration monitoring had just started, I had few problems with ‘adapting’ again to the observatory life but as other already present volunteers Jérôme (from Switzerland) and Sindy (from Germany)] were really nice and helpful in all sorts of things. The staff this year, Jody Allair who is the landbird coordinator and Matt the Tip warden, were also friendly people and I quickly picked up the observatory life.

One of the best early days was the 6th of April, with 200 Golden-crowned Kinglets, 50 Brown Creepers, 60 American Tree Sparrows, 80 Dark-eyed Juncos and 40 American Robins. Also present were 6 Fox Sparrows and the first Eastern Phoebes, Tree Swallows and Purple Martins.

The bird of the early spring for me was a young female Gyrfalcon. During the daily morning census on April 8th, lots of Northern Flickers were sighted and I was given ‘permission’ to do a migration point count at the dyke overlooking the provincial park marsh area. After 7 minutes a large bird, at first thought to be a Northern Harrier (after a half a second glimpse), dove into better view (it made half a loop straight in front of me) and then flew low over the woodlot towards the banding lab. I have never yelled so loudly for a bird as then, everybody saw it within 400 meters around me. The overall migration died somewhat down after that day but a singing male Yellow-throated Warbler livened up Old Cut at around noon on April 12th when it was found by visiting birders from Hamilton.

Mid April was quite warm for the time of year bringing early records of Black-throated Green- and Prairie Warblers (it has to be noted that Prairie Warbler is rarely seen at the stations... normally). Special birds now were Stilt Sandpiper and an early Long-billed Dowitcher at the Causeway mudflats along with higher numbers of both yellowlegs, Dunlin, etc... Another Gyrfalcon was seen along the same Causeway at Big Creek this time, a white morph bird, could have been the returning bird found at Point Pelee earlier this spring by Jérôme! And soon everyone saw new birds for the season every day, hoping and dreaming of falls of warblers, though we had work enough with the crowding sparrows alone. Sparrows provide useful material for teaching in handling and measuring birds for new volunteers.

On the 19th I left Old Cut for the Tip, replacing Matt for a short while since he had to go back to the UK for his sister’s wedding. But he didn’t return as planned because he was not allowed back on the plane for Canada again. So after a few days I was asked to replace Matt. Not that it made a huge difference to me, just a bigger bed to sleep in... Birds there proved to be more winter-type: Iceland-, Glaucous- and Lesser-black Backed Gulls, lots of scoter (all 3 species) and other duck-like stuff.

Long-tailed Duck is my favorite duck and these were there in good numbers too! A good showing Sora was a new bird for me too.

The end of April was White-throated and eventually White-crowned Sparrow time. White-throated Sparrow is my favorite sparrow, common as dirt after a while but their head pattern and their song don't match any other. In the mornings I mainly first listened if there were a lot of them chipping and calling around the house, and if it was like that we only first opened the garden nets to allow us a bit of time to band the first big numbers before other tip nets were opened. We never exceeded 200 birds a day in total, but as many as a 100 White-throated Sparrows alone a day is enough. There was also a bit of time needed towards 'training' and so that was conducted also on a regular basis, as long as there were not too many birds in the lab.

I start a new line now, because May is THE month of THE warblers!

The first calm nights with a southerly warm airflow are the ones we were waiting and hoping for then, as they are the weather systems that bring huge bird pushes with them and if they co-exist with some rain ahead or behind it, it brings the birds down to the ground and into the nets. Long Point is an exceptionally geographical (hot) spot for birds coming over Lake Erie, with good weather ahead or behind they try to cross the huge lake overnight, but when a bad weather system moves in during their journey over the lake, they are forced either to turn back or if they are lucky, landing wherever there is land. It doesn't happen all the time, but once or twice a spring season it does happen that huge numbers land on the peninsula and especially at the tip it can be very crowded with birds then! I'm speaking of hundreds or thousands of birds!

The list of birds is long to report for later in May so I won't give them all, but we caught or observed up to 140 species of bird including 25 species of warbler, 5 species of wren, 6 species of vireo, 5 species of thrush, flycatchers, orioles, cuckoos, finches, buntings, icterids, sparrows, and swallows. Best birds were several Yellow-breasted Chats, Orchard Orioles, Northern Parulas, Sedge Wren, Red-headed Woodpecker, lots of Prairie- and Hooded Warblers, a Brewster's Warbler banded, Whip-poor-Will, another Yellow-throated Warbler, a Cerulean Warbler, Summer Tanager, and more. Some days the warbler were so all over the trees that they look like ornaments on the Christmas tree with yellow, green, blue, white, red colors.

Banding was especially busy on these days; best were May 18th and May 22nd with 173 and 145 birds respectively. We raised a few nets above the ponds to trap some more unusual birds: shorebirds. Not standard banding but it was allowed so we banded: Killdeer, Semi-palmated Plover, Solitary- and Spotted Sandpipers, Dunlin. The last week of May brought more typical 'late' migrants such as Blackpoll-, more Canada-, Wilson's- and Mourning Warblers, Gray-cheeked Thrush, Willow- and Alder Flycatchers. Special sightings were a Piping Plover found by Jérôme during the daily census, an Acadian Flycatcher, and Olive-sided Flycatcher. Does it ever stop?!

Yes, eventually, June is usually less busy bird wise and the weather wasn't all too cooperating, turning more like April. With strong winds lots of gulls came gathered up at the tip. One day checking them revealed a new sighting for Long Point: Arctic Tern. A nice adult bird sitting just 80 meters in front of me on the beach with two of its more usual Common Tern cousins.

So migration was soon over around the 10th. It was really weird to experience, just 2 weeks earlier, it seemed so alive. In a way it's good, we needed to recover to from all the excitement and work during the previous weeks...

Banding is sometimes tough, but with long time volunteers being into 'shape' after a few good weeks of training, it is for sure doable to run a station like the Tip with 3-4 people (locally we would say canable, after Jérôme used that instead of doable in a radio conversation, meaning the same). Of course we take care for every single bird, trying to keep the process time as limited as possible during which we take several measurements like wing, tail, fat score, determine age and sex, etc. I set around 1800 bands 'on the legs' of about 90 species, which is of course a very nice experience in itself, learnt a lot of new things and teaching other people was very pleasant, I like 'teaching' and helping others to learn in general, one can give a bit of himself. Worked with newly achieved friends, met friends for life, very enthusiastic people, my friend from Belgium came over, and even got even him interested in further banding! He is helping out with a bander now in Belgium!

My Long Point list has gone up to 238 now, which is not to bad I would say! My most favorite warbler is still the Black-throated Green Warbler (they are just the end, aren't they?), but the vireos make me raise my bins each time also! But the most important thing was the new view on nature and all that lives that I got from working here, I'm not after x-marks on a list of any type anymore (just counted it once on a very bad weather day). I just like to enjoy nature now, learning new things, and not just birds but I have also started to have an eye for turtles, frogs and toads, butterflies, plants and yes, even insects! That there is so much more around that I never saw before; feel stupid that I missed that all before. I have to thank Sandra for that!

All in all one could say, it was a good spring. The meaning of this article was to give a personal impression of the spring (in English this time, did it already a few times in Dutch). And I had a very good time, especially at the Tip, meeting friends for life. So I hope you enjoyed reading my personal view of the last spring at an amazing migration hotspot and if you're interested, check the Bird Studies Canada/Long Point website <http://www.bsc-eoc.org/Lpbo.html> or don't hesitate to ask me more about it. I'll be happy to help you further along, and there are always donations or volunteers welcome for people that want to help!

Miguel is a Belgian birder that spent the spring of 2001 at Long Point Bird Observatory to learn more in detail about the molt and ageing of Neotropical migrants. He returned after spending May 2000 there. Due to a special governmental program in Belgium he had the chance to take 20 months career interruption and is now traveling all over Canada and Europe. Birding since 1989, his primary interests are (European and American) warblers and shorebirds, migration and identification in general. He is a bander in Belgium as well and is working on a private project on a (possible) additional ageing feature in bird species that retain their first basic grown flight feathers until the first complete molt. Miguel can be contacted at miguel@demeulemeester.net. At the time of writing this, there will be a book published soon with lot's of breathtaking pictures taken at Long Point with its wildlife and nature, check the website created: www.longpointphotography.com

THE CANADIAN MIGRATION MONITORING CONFERENCE

Jim Smith

The conference was held in October 2001 on Bon Portage Island which is about 20 minutes from Shag harbour (no I'm not kidding, and no I didn't) Nova Scotia. We had about a three hour drive from Halifax to reach the dock and after an uneventful (relatively calm sea, nobody was sick) we reached the rather rickety looking wharf. Some people who had come the day before were there to greet us and to tell us where to go. Some who had been there before knew where they wanted to be and ended up near the lighthouse with electricity. A group of about six of us were in the bunkhouse which was comfortable but rustic (no electricity, coal oil lamps, bunk beds). The fifteen to twenty minute walk up to where food was cooked and where we were to have the workshop was beautiful and sure got the sleep out of your head in a hurry. Now the trip back in pitch blackness with Petrels bouncing around you was another story. I found out that I can be night blind when I stumbled my way back down that lane and considered finding my way one of many achievements of the trip (had I read flashlight on my list?).

The workshops run by Brenda Dale and Ken Burton were excellent. Ken explained feather molt and morphology in a different way from Pyle but it still came down to excellent information. The testing with dead birds (all supplied by Acadia University) was great. Ten minutes per bird and record species, age and sex, and pass it on. Ten minutes a bird would be a luxury at Rock Point. We handled some birds that I had not handled before and my copy of Pyle got a workout those days. It was great to see and handle such things as Bohemian Waxwing, Evening Grosbeak, Horned Lark, Common Redpoll plus other more familiar species. An immature Chestnut-sided Warbler stumped most of us since we had never seen it in its juvenile plumage. I should have put down that I would have released the bird as unknown. Even Ken had at first misidentified the bird as a Least Flycatcher – I would have known that one.

On the second day others started to arrive for the conference and the remaining days were spent in meetings where issues common to all banding stations were discussed. A full outline of this can be found in the minutes which Bird Studies Canada has available. Hearing about what is done at other stations and the projects that are being carried out at many was insightful. Some major initiatives are being started at a number of stations.

Because of hurricane Karla, they decided to try to get us off the island on Sunday morning but except for eight of us, the rest did not get off until Monday when Karla decided she didn't like Nova Scotia after all. Now if I hadn't been worried about having to pay for another airline ticket to get myself home I might have considered staying rather than the risk of swimming. It all worked out and I got home on my scheduled flight, others did not.

A great experience with lots of contacts made in relation to banding and it was well worth closing Rock Point for the week.

EDITOR'S NOTES

Welcome to new member Brian Pomfret of Brantford. Brian runs a banding station at the Royal Botanical Gardens in Burlington, and joined OBBA at the fall band-out.

Articles for publication, with a preferred maximum length of two pages in font 12, should be submitted in a Word document as an email attachment of on a diskette. Photos and drawing would be appreciated.

BCCH

Darling little gentleman,
In his tuxedo,
Eating from my hand.

Mighty warrior,
Drilling at my cuticles,
While I give him a band.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

The Bruce Peninsula B.O. is looking for a bander-in-charge and volunteers for the spring 2002 banding season. The station, located at Cabot Head on the northeast tip of the Bruce Peninsula, is scheduled to open mid-April and operate until June. Enjoy beautiful scenery on the shore of Georgian Bay and excellent accommodations. Short and long-term volunteers are welcome.

Contact Cindy Cartwright at 519-389-2585
pom@bmts.com for more information.

DATES TO REMEMBER

Haldimand Bird Observatory AGM

February 16

Ontario Bird Banding Association AGM

February 23

Bruce Peninsula Bird Observatory AGM

April 20

Deadline for submissions for July 2002 issue

July 1

BANDING HIGHLIGHTS

On September 1, 1993 Bob Hubert banded a HY male MALL at Bill Corners, west of Sparta ON. In October 2001, he received notice that the MALL has been retrapped and released at Willow Lake NWT on August 22, 2001. The band was so worn that an acid bath was needed to obtain the number. The bander there, Richard Popko, is a Wildlife Technician for the NWT Government and a member of OBBA since the late 1960's. An interesting coincidence is the fact that he was secretary of membership while Tony Salvadori was president, and Bob Hubert and his late wife had also been secretary of membership for a number of years.

OBBA member Allen Chartier retrapped a RUHU in Ortonville MI on November 1, 2001. This RUHU was originally banded by Susan Campbell as a HY male on December 1, 2000 in Hendersonville NC. At the time, this was the longest-distance foreign retrap of the species outside of its "normal" range.

John Miles had two foreign retraps at the Selkirk site of Haldimand B.O. in 2001. A COHA banded as an ASY female Sept. 29, 1996 approx. 8 mi. west of Ferguson NV was retrapped Aug. 18, 2001 and a SSHA banded as a HY male Sept 22, 1997 near Sparta ON (Hawk Cliff) was retrapped Oct. 25.

NEWS FROM CHOKPAK

Taken verbatim from emails received by David Brewer

Dear David,

We have returned from Chokpak at November 1. The season was very interesting. We observed unusually mass migration of raptors. The maximal intensity of migration reached 2000 specimens at one hour. We have caught about 40 Common Buzzards for one day. Pallas' Leaf-Warbler for the first time was caught at Chokpak in this year. We have caught about 500 various warblers by mist nets. About 14963 birds was ringed in this season. We enter the ringing data in computer now and I shall send results in one week.

Dear David,

Thank you very much for balance! Mary Gustafson has brought to us a two balances (**one balance was provided by OBBA**). We could more birds weigh. Thank you very much once again!

With the best regards, Andrei Gavrilov

1. Golden Eagle	1	36. Bank Swallow	33	69. Siberian Chiffchaff	646
2. Steppe Eagle	5	37. Oriental Bank Swallow		70. Pallas' Leaf-Warbler	1
3. Spotted Eagle	1		200	71. Spotted Flycatcher	20
4. Common Buzzard	57	38. Golden Oriole	6	72. Meadow Pipit	3
5. Eurasian Sparrowhawk	171	39. Carrion Crow	5	73. Tawny Pipit	3
6. Shikra	6	40. Hooded Crow	68	74. Tree Pipit	76
7. Black Kite	22	41. Rook	2981	75. Water Pipit	258
8. Honeybuzzard	2	42. Jackdaw	553	76. White Wagtail	30
9. Crested Honeybuzzard	3	43. Magpie	40	77. Masked Wagtail	7
10. Marsh Harrier	1	44. Turkestan Tit	7	78. Grey Wagtail	4
11. Hen Harrier	6	45. Yellowbreasted Tit	7	79. Citrine Wagtail	3
12. Pallid Harrier	3	46. Winter Wren	1	80. Yellow wagtail	968
13. Montague's Harrier	5	47. Black-throated Thrush	7	81. Black-headed Wagtail	1
14. Hobby	28	48. European Blackbird	18	82. Red-backed Shrike	4
15. Merlin	6	49. Isabelline Wheatear	6	83. Long-tailed Shrike	1
16. Lesser Kestrel	23	50. Pied Wheatear	30	84. European Starling	425
17. Eurasian Kestrel	17	51. Siberian Stonechat	2	85. Greenfinch	103
18. Eurasian Quail	7	52. Blue-headed Redstart	6	86. European Siskin	2
19. Western Stock Dove	346	53. Eversmann's Redstart	1	87. Linnet	99
20. Eastern Stock Dove	9	54. Black Redstart	3	88. Scarlet Rosefinch	17
21. Rock Dove	21	55. Common Nightingale	1	89. Black-billed Desert Finch	4
22. Wood Pigeon	3	56. Thrush Nightingale	1	90. Chaffinch	3592
23. Oriental Turtle Dove	33	57. Bluethroat	31	91. Brambling	1723
24. Scops Owl	11	58. Eurasian Robin	2	92. Yellowhammer	61
25. Long-eared Owl	26	59. Grasshopper Warbler	3	93. Ortolan Bunting	84
26. Short-eared Owl	1	60. Paddyfield Warbler	2	94. Rustic Bunting	1
27. European Nightjar	24	61. Great Reed Warbler	1	95. Reed Bunting	4
28. Common Swift	1	62. Blyth's Reed Warbler	13	96. Pine Bunting	256
29. Common Bee-eater	317	63. Barred Warbler	1	97. Grey-necked Bunting	62
30. European Roller	1	64. Common Whitethroat	7	98. Red-headed Bunting	2
31. Hoopoe	3	65. Siberian Lesser Whitethroat		99. Spanish Sparrow	408
32. Short-toed Lark	27		88	100. Indian Sparrow	29
33. Skylark	2	66. Willow Warbler	3	101. Rock Sparrow	51
34. Barn Swallow	604	67. Greenish Warbler	10	Total	14,939
35. House Martin	8	68. Yellow-browed Warbler	41		

