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## Officers and Directors 2013

President	Stuart Mackenzie	<a href="mailto:smackenzie@birdscanada.org">smackenzie@birdscanada.org</a>
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	Bruce Murphy	<a href="mailto:birdboy@eastlink.ca">birdboy@eastlink.ca</a>
Directors at Large	Garth N. Baker	<a href="mailto:birdguy69@gmail.com">birdguy69@gmail.com</a>
	Chip Weseloh	<a href="mailto:chip.weseloh@yahoo.com">chip.weseloh@yahoo.com</a>
	Myles Falconer	<a href="mailto:mfalconer@birdscanada.org">mfalconer@birdscanada.org</a>

## Ex Officio Members

Journal Editor	Garth N. Baker	<a href="mailto:birdguy69@gmail.com">birdguy69@gmail.com</a>
Newsletter Editor	Stuart Mackenzie	<a href="mailto:smackenzie@birdscanada.org">smackenzie@birdscanada.org</a>
OBBA Rep. to LPBO	Jim Smith	<a href="mailto:benavis@sympatico.ca">benavis@sympatico.ca</a>
Banding Office Rep. to OBBA	Lesley-Anne Howes	<a href="mailto:Lesley-Anne.Howes@ec.gc.ca">Lesley-Anne.Howes@ec.gc.ca</a>
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WEB Master	Barb Ferris	<a href="mailto:finally@hay.net">finally@hay.net</a>

# ONTARIO BIRD BANDING 2014 - VOLUME 45

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Amanda Guercio

**BANDING IN ONTARIO: 2013**

Garth N. Baker

	AOU #	Martha Casky	Joanne Dewey	Robert Hubert	David Lamble	David Okines	Bill Read	Martin Wernaart	Bryan Wyatt	AOU Code
Red-necked Grebe	20									RNGR
Horned Grebe	30									HOGR
Pied-billed Grebe	60					9	3			PBGR
Red-throated Loon	110									RTLO
Herring Gull	510					1	2			HEGU
Ring-billed Gull	540					3				RBGU
Bonaparte's Gull	600									BOGU
Caspian Tern	640									CATE
Common Tern	700									COTE
Double-crested Cormorant	1200						2			DCCO
Common Merganser	1290									COME
Red-breasted Merganser	1300						1			RBME
Hooded Merganser	1310									HOME
Mallard	1320				38				1	MALL
Mallard X Black Duck Hybrid	1326									MBDH
American Black Duck	1330								3	ABDU
Gadwall	1350								4	GADW
American Wigeon	1370									AMWI
American Green-winged Teal	1390								5	AGWT
Blue-winged Teal	1400									BWTE
Northern Shoveler	1420									NSHO
Northern Pintail	1430									NOPI
Wood Duck	1440				145		3		17	WODU
Redhead	1460								296	REDH
Canvasback	1470								2	CANV
Greater Scaup	1480								1	GRSC
Lesser Scaup	1490								383	LESC
Ring-necked Duck	1500								36	RNDU
Common Goldeneye	1510									COGO
Bufflehead	1530								10	BUFF
Long-tailed Duck	1540						4			LTDU
Ruddy Duck	1670									RUDU
Lesser Snow Goose white	1690									LSGO
Blue Goose	1691									BLGO
Canada Goose	1720					2	4		8	CAGO
Cacklin Canada Goose	1722									CACG
Mute Swan	1782									MUSW
Tundra Swan	1800									TUSW
Trumpeter Swan	1810									TRUS
American Bittern	1900						3			AMBI
Least Bittern	1910									LEBI

Haldimand B. O.	Hawk Cliff	Hilliardton Marsh	Holiday Beach B. O.	Ontario Airboat Program	Long Point B. O.	Pr. Edward Pt. B. O.	Simcoe County	Thunder Cape B. O.	Tommy Thompson BRS	Overall Total	Banders	AOU Code	AOU #
										0	0	RNGR	20
										0	0	HGR	30
										12	2	PBGR	60
					1					1	1	RTLO	110
									6	9	3	HEGU	510
					1		100		34	138	4	RBGU	540
							1			1	1	BOGU	600
									1	1	1	CATE	640
										0	0	COTE	700
									75	77	2	DCCO	1200
										0	0	COME	1290
										1	1	RBME	1300
				257						257	1	HOME	1310
				1757					22	1818	4	MALL	1320
				7						7	1	MBDH	1326
				170						173	2	ABDU	1330
				2						6	2	GADW	1350
				70						70	1	AMWI	1370
				475						480	2	AGWT	1390
				358						358	1	BWTE	1400
				11						11	1	NSHO	1420
				3						3	1	NOPI	1430
				856						1021	4	WODU	1440
										296	1	REDH	1460
										2	1	CANV	1470
										1	1	GRSC	1480
										383	1	LESC	1490
				237						273	2	RNDU	1500
				12						12	1	COGO	1510
										10	1	BUFF	1530
										4	1	LTDU	1540
										0	0	RUDU	1670
										0	0	LSGO	1690
										0	0	BLGO	1691
									1	15	4	CAGO	1720
										0	0	CACG	1722
								1		1	1	MUSW	1782
										0	0	TUSW	1800
								1		1	1	TRUS	1810
										3	1	AMBI	1900
										0	0	LEBI	1910

Species	AOU #	Martha Casky	Joanne Dewey	Robert Hubert	David Lambie	David Okines	Bill Read	Martin Wernaart	Bryan Wyatt	AOU Code
Great Blue-Heron	1940					1				GBHE
Great Egret	1960						7			GREG
Green Heron	2010									GRHE
Black-crowned Night-Heron	2020					1				BCNH
Sandhill Crane	2060					1				SACR
Virginia Rail	2120									VIRA
Sora	2140					17	4			SORA
Common Moorhen	2190									COMO
American Coot	2210					2				AMCO
American Woodcock	2280						1			AMWO
Common Snipe	2300					1				COSN
Short-billed Dowitcher	2310									SBDO
Stilt Sandpiper	2330									STSA
Purple Sandpiper	2350									PUSA
Pectoral Sandpiper	2390									PESA
White-rumped Sandpiper	2400									WRSA
Baird's Sandpiper	2410									BASA
Least Sandpiper	2420									LESA
Dunlin	2430									DUNL
Semipalmated Sandpiper	2460									SESA
Western Sandpiper	2470									WESA
Sanderling	2480									SAND
Greater Yellowlegs	2540									GRYE
Lesser Yellowlegs	2550						2			LEYE
Solitary Sandpiper	2560									SOSA
Spotted Sandpiper	2630									SPSA
Black-bellied Plover	2700									BBPL
American Golden-Plover	2720									AGPL
Killdeer	2730						1			KILL
Semipalmated Plover	2740									SEPL
Piping Plover	2770							14		PIPL
Ruddy Turnstone	2830									RUTU
Mourning Dove	3160			60	127	42		83	1	MODO
White-winged Dove	3190									MWDO
Northern Harrier	3310							1		NOHA
Sharp-shinned Hawk	3320					3	12	36		SSHA
Cooper's Hawk	3330						3	6		COHA
Northern Goshawk	3340									NOGO
Red-tailed Hawk	3370						14		2	RTHA
Red-shouldered Hawk	3390									RSHA
Swainsons Hawk	3420									SWHA
Broad-winged Hawk	3430									BWHA
Rough-legged Hawk	3470									RLHA

Haldimand B. O.	Hawk Cliff	Hillardton Marsh	Holiday Beach B. O.	Ontario Airboat Program	Long Point B. O.	Pr. Edward Pt. B. O.	Simcoe County	Thunder Cape B. O.	Tommy Thompson BRS	Overall Total	Banders	AOU Code	AOU #
										1	1	GBHE	1940
										7	1	GREG	1960
										0	0	GRHE	2010
										1	1	BCNH	2020
										1	1	SACR	2060
										0	0	VIRA	2120
										21	2	SORA	2140
										0	0	COMO	2190
										2	1	AMCO	2210
1					23	1	1		1	28	6	AMWO	2280
										1	1	COSN	2300
										0	0	SBDO	2310
									1	1	1	STSA	2330
										0	0	PUSA	2350
									1	1	1	PESA	2390
					8					8	1	WRSA	2400
					8			3	104	0	0	BASA	2410
					3					12	15	DUNL	2430
					16					22	38	SESA	2460
										0	0	WESA	2470
					6					6	1	SAND	2480
										1	1	GRYE	2540
										5	7	LEYE	2550
								1		3	4	SOSA	2560
					1					27	28	SPSA	2630
										0	0	BBPL	2700
										0	0	AGPL	2720
					3					29	33	KILL	2730
					6					16	22	SEPL	2740
										14	1	PIPL	2770
										0	0	RUTU	2830
81			10		64	40	2	13		523	11	MODO	3160
										0	0	WWDO	3190
	41		1		1		1	2		47	6	NOHA	3310
6	401	2	161		58	28		211	4	922	11	SSHA	3320
	40		36		4		3		3	95	7	COHA	3330
	2		1			1	3	2		9	5	NOGO	3340
	137	1	161				26		3	344	7	RTHA	3370
	4		3							7	2	RSHA	3390
										0	0	SWHA	3420
	3									3	1	BWHA	3430
	3	3								6	2	RLHA	3470

Species	AOU #	Martha Caskey	Joanne Dewey	Robert Hubert	David Lamble	David Okines	Bill Read	Martin Wernaart	Bryan Wyatt	AOU Code
Golden Eagle	3490									GOEA
Bald Eagle	3520					1				BAEA
Peregrine Falcon	3560									PEFA
Merlin	3570							2		MERL
American Kestrel	3600						10			AMKE
Osprey	3640					32				OSPR
Barn Owl	3650									BNOW
Long-eared Owl	3660									LEOW
Short-eared Owl	3670									SEOW
Barred Owl	3680									BDOW
Great Gray Owl	3700									GGOW
Boreal owl	3710									B00W
Northern Saw-whet Owl	3720					32	54		16	NSWO
Eastern Screech-Owl	3730						1			EASO
Great Horned Owl	3750									GHOW
Snowy Owl	3760									SNOW
Northern Hawk Owl	3770									NHOW
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	3870									YBCU
Black-billed Cuckoo	3880						1			BBCU
Belted Kingfisher	3900									BEKI
Hairy Woodpecker	3930		2	3		8			1	HAWO
Downy Woodpecker	3940		4	4		29	4		5	DOWO
Black-backed Woodpecker	4000									BBWO
Three-toed Woodpecker	4010									TTWO
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	4020		6			2	4		3	YBSA
Hybrid Sapsucker	4023									HYSA
Pileated Woodpecker	4050									PIWO
Red-headed Woodpecker	4060									RHOW
Red-bellied Woodpecker	4090			1		7	1		1	RBWO
Yellow Shafted-Flicker	4120					2				YSFL
Yellow X Red Shafted Flicker	4123									FLIN
Whip-poor-wil	4170						4			WPWI
Common Nighthawk	4200									CONI
Chimney Swift	4230									CHSW
Ruby-Throated Hummingbird	4280						17			RTHU
Rufous Hummingbird	4330									RUHU
Fork-tailed Flycatcher	4420									FTFL
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	4430									STFL
Eastern Kingbird	4440					1				EAKI
Western Kingbird	4470									WEKI
Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher	4510									SBFL
Great Crested Flycatcher	4520					1				GCFL

Haldimand B. O.	Hawk Cliff	Hillardton Marsh	Holiday Beach B. O.	Ontario Airboat Program	Long Point B. O.	Pr. Edward Pt. B. O.	Simcoe County	Thunder Cape B. O.	Tommy Thompson BRS	Overall Total	Banders	AOU Code	AOU #
	1		3							4	2	GOEA	3490
			1		1					3	3	BAEA	3520
	3		1							4	2	PEFA	3560
	28		4		8			1	2	45	6	MERL	3570
	189	25	12		1			20	1	260	8	AMKE	3600
										32	1	OSPR	3640
										0	0	BNOW	3650
		1			3			6	1	11	4	LEOW	3660
										0	0	SEOW	3670
							1	6		7	2	BDOW	3680
								2		2	1	GGOW	3700
		11								11	1	B00W	3710
44		211	47		203	212	57	294	29	1199	11	NSWO	3720
1					24	1	4			31	5	EASO	3730
			10					2		12	2	GHOW	3750
			6		1			12		19	3	SNOW	3760
										0	0	NHOW	3770
4					8	2			1	15	4	YBCU	3870
2			1		10				3	18	6	BBCU	3880
						1			1	7	3	BEKI	3900
2		4	1		2	1	1	1	1	27	12	HAWO	3930
37		12	6		51	8	2	23	8	193	13	DOWO	3940
								11		11	1	BBWO	4000
										0	0	TTWO	4010
3		3	17		28	27	5	28	8	134	12	YBSA	4020
										0	0	HYSA	4023
							1	10		11	2	PIWO	4050
					44					44	1	RHOW	4060
5					155	1			1	172	8	RBWO	4090
7		2	7		113	20	2	39	16	208	9	YSFL	4120
					18	3				21	2	FLIN	4123
			1		6			1		12	4	WPWI	4170
									4	4	1	CONI	4200
										0	0	CHSW	4230
			105							122	2	RTHU	4280
										0	0	RUHU	4330
										0	0	FTFL	4420
										0	0	STFL	4430
4					12	3		1	47	68	6	EAKI	4440
										0	0	WEKI	4470
										0	0	SBFL	4510
5			1		28	3	2		4	44	7	GCFL	4520

Species	AOU #	Martha Casky	Joanne Dewey	Robert Hubert	David Lambie	David Okines	Bill Read	Martin Wernaart	Bryan Wyatt	AOU Code
Eastern Phoebe	4560	3			30	8				EAPH
Olive-sided Flycatcher	4590									OSFL
Eastern Wood-Pewee	4610	1			1	1				EAWP
Western Wood Pewee	4620									WEWP
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	4630				6	6				YBFL
Acadian Flycatcher	4650									ACFL
Willow Flycatcher	4660									WIFL
Alder Flycatcher	4661				2					ALFL
Trail's Flycatcher	4669						2			TRFL
Least Flycatcher	4670				1	1				LEFL
Horned Lark	4740				21					HOLA
Blue Jay	4770	1	6		35	5		2		BLJA
Gray Jay	4840									GRJA
Common Raven	4860									CORA
American Crow	4880									AMCR
European Starling	4930				25	2		45		EUST
Bobolink	4940									BOBO
Brown-headed Cowbird	4950		1		35	10		76		BHCO
Yellow-headed Blackbird	4970									YHBL
Red-winged Blackbird	4980		1		14	3		49		RWBL
Eastern Meadowlark	5010									EAME
Western Meadowlark	5011									WEME
Orchard Oriole	5060									OROR
Baltimore Oriole	5070				4	19		10		BAOR
Rusty Blackbird	5090					1				RUBL
Brewer's Blackbird	5100									BRBL
Common Grackle	5110	1			6	27		63		COGR
Evening Grosbeak	5140									EVGR
Pine Grosbeak	5150									PIGR
Purple Finch	5170	3			2	1		5		PUFI
House Finch	5190				4	28		45		HOFI
White-winged Crossbill	5220							1		WWCR
European Goldfinch	5261									EUGO
Hoary Redpoll	5270	10								HORE
Common Redpoll	5280	364			166	1		72	24	CORE
American Goldfinch	5290	125	47		189	3		225	1	AMGO
Pine Siskin	5330									PISI
Snow Bunting	5340				3426			49		SNBU
Lapland Longspur	5360				33					LALO
Chestnut-collared Longspur	5380									CCLO

Haldimand B. O.	Hawk Cliff	Hillardton Marsh	Holiday Beach B. O.	Ontario Airboat Program	Long Point B. O.	Pr. Edward Pt. B. O.	Simcoe County	Thunder Cape B. O.	Tommy Thompson BRS	Overall Total	Banders	AOU Code	AOU #	
23			5		115	36		1	3	46	270	10	EAPH	4560
									11		11	1	OSFL	4590
65			7		81	12				10	178	8	EAWP	4610
					1						1	1	WEWP	4620
17			2	17	190	62			33	28	361	9	YBFL	4630
					6						6	1	ACFL	4650
			5							2	7	2	WIFL	4660
		47	6		8				1		64	5	ALFL	4661
139			12		224	40			46	157	620	7	TRFL	4669
25		19	20		354	31			25	72	548	9	LEFL	4670
72		6	55		1				7		162	6	HOLA	4740
47		10	6		655	261			296	6	1330	12	BLJA	4770
											0	0	GRJA	4840
											0	0	CORA	4860
											0	0	AMCR	4880
83		1			73	1		1	15	114	360	10	EUST	4930
					26	199					225	2	BOBO	4940
104		4	6		368	173			7	77	861	11	BHCO	4950
									1		1	1	YHBL	4970
124		147	93		505	42			18	231	1227	11	RWBL	4980
											0	0	EAME	5010
											0	0	WEME	5011
8			2		49					1	60	4	OROR	5060
59			21		348	22			1	19	503	9	BAOR	5070
52		2			10	6			71	4	146	7	RUBL	5090
											0	0	BRBL	5100
89		35	13		330	61		1	30	51	707	12	COGR	5110
		6			1	1			8		16	4	EVGR	5140
		2						5			7	2	PIGR	5150
1		22			56	150		31	40		311	10	PUFI	5170
47					10	4					138	6	HOFI	5190
6											7	2	WWCR	5220
											0	0	EUGO	5261
2		15									27	3	HORE	5270
278		430			2	1		1			1339	10	CORE	5280
828		98	19		759	129			53	25	2501	13	AMGO	5290
8		50			23	31			581		693	5	PISI	5330
278		1648	38		50			64		3	5556	8	SNBU	5340
18		44	13						23		131	5	LALO	5360
											0	0	CCLO	5380

Species	AOU #	Martha Casky	Joanne Dewey	Robert Hubert	David Lamble	David Okines	Bill Read	Martin Wernaart	Bryan Wyatt	AOU Code
Vesper Sparrow	5400					2				VESP
Savannah Sparrow	5420					3		2		SAVS
Grasshopper Sparrow	5460									GRSP
Leconte's Sparrow	5480									LCSP
Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow	5491									NSTS
Sharptailed Sparrow	5499									STSP
Lark Sparrow	5520									LASP
Harris' Sparrow	5530									HASP
White-crowned Sparrow	5540					36	1	2		WCSP
Eastern White-Crowned Sparrow	5541						1			EWCS
Gambell's White-crowned Sparrow	5550									GWCS
White-throated Sparrow	5580	3	1		40	82		11		WTSP
American Tree Sparrow	5590			1	154	14		465	3	ATSP
Chipping Sparrow	5600	7	7		45	2		12		CHSP
Clay-coloured Sparrow	5610									CCSP
Field Sparrow	5630						11	5		FISP
Slate-colored Junco	5670	13	63		540	38		72	5	SCJU
Oregon Junco	5671				1					ORJU
Unidentified Dark-eyed Junco	5677									UDEJ
Gray-headed Junco	5690									GHJU
Song Sparrow	5810	2			141	17		12		SOSP
Lincoln's Sparrow	5830						4			LISP
Swamp Sparrow	5840				6	5		1		SWSP
Fox Sparrow	5850				2	1				FOSP
Eastern Towhee	5870						8			EATO
Unknown Rufous-sided Towhee	5876									URST
Spotted Towhee	5880									SPTO
Green-tailed Towhee	5900									GTTO
Northern Cardinal	5930			2	18	4		17	1	NOCA
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	5950	1	4		7	17		1		RBGR
Blue Grosbeak	5970									BLGR
Indigo Bunting	5980				1					INBU
Lazuli Bunting	5990									LAZB
Painted Bunting	6010									PABU
Dickcissel	6040									DICK
Lark Bunting	6050									LARB
Western Tanager	6070									WETA
Scarlet Tanager	6080						2			SCTA
Summer Tanager	6100									SUTA
Purple Martin	6110			299	436	247				PUMA
Cliff Swallow	6120									CLSW
Cave Swallow	6121									CASW
Barn Swallow	6130				43	8				BARS
Tree Swallow	6140				854	66	70		332	TRES

Haldimand B. O.	Hawk Cliff	Hilliardton Marsh	Holiday Beach B. O.	Ontario Airboat Program	Long Point B. O.	Pr. Edward Pt. B. O.	Simcoe County	Thunder Cape B. O.	Tommy Thompson BRS	Overall Total	Banders	AOU Code	AOU #
			8		46	1	2	391	1	3	9	4 VESP	5400
					8			2	1		456	8 SAVS	5420
									1		11	3 GRSP	5460
			1		1				1		1	1 LCSP	5480
											2	2 NSTS	5491
											0	0 STSP	5499
									1		1	1 LASP	5520
					1						1	1 HASP	5530
		422	12		68	20					561	7 WCSP	5540
73					516	194		85	73		942	6 EWCS	5541
					1	1		32	2		36	4 GWCS	5550
878		97	179		2367	579		285	496		5018	12 WTSP	5580
212		19	1		234	2		9	56	99	1269	13 ATSP	5590
172		2			840	69		4	473	2	1635	12 CHSP	5600
			1		5			4	21		31	4 CCSP	5610
55					253	10		5		16	355	7 FISP	5630
678		7	30		1445	471		2	414	193	3971	14 SCJU	5670
					1				3		5	3 ORJU	5671
											0	0 UDEJ	5677
									1		1	1 GHJU	5690
415		29	17		500	132		52	143		1460	11 SOSP	5810
28		16	16		214	25		56	45		404	8 LISP	5830
239		79	55		158	33		52	67		695	10 SWSP	5840
32		2	3		73	10		20	14		157	9 FOSP	5850
8			5		302	10				7	340	6 EATO	5870
											0	0 URST	5876
											0	0 SPTO	5880
											0	0 GTTO	5900
74			18		585	58		3		23	803	11 NOCA	5930
83		4	6		210	51			28	9	421	12 RBGR	5950
											0	0 BLGR	5970
39			8		67	5			5	3	128	7 INBU	5980
											0	0 LAZB	5990
											0	0 PABU	6010
					1						1	1 DICK	6040
											0	0 LARB	6050
											0	0 WETA	6070
4			3		39	10			1	4	63	7 SCTA	6080
											0	0 SUTA	6100
36			576		3	5					1602	7 PUMA	6110
					3	3					6	2 CLSW	6120
											0	0 CASW	6121
3			9		63					16	142	6 BARS	6130
168		20	22		1082	2		4		16	2636	11 TRES	6140

Species	AOU #	Martha Casky	Joanne Dewey	Robert Hubert	David Lamble	David Okines	Bill Read	Martin Wernaart	Bryan Wyatt	AOU Code
Bank Swallow	6160									BANS
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	6170									NRWS
Bohemian Waxwing	6180									BOWA
Cedar Waxwing	6190				24	1		8		CEDW
Northern Shrike	6210									NSHR
Loggerhead Shrike	6220									LOSH
Red-eyed Vireo	6240	8			8	16		4		REVI
Philadelphia Vireo	6260						2			PHVI
Warbling Vireo	6270				3	1		1		WAVI
Yellow-throated Vireo	6280									YTVI
Blue-headed Vireo	6290				4	4				BHVI
Solitary Vireo	6299									SOVI
White-eyed Vireo	6310									WEVI
Bells Vireo	6330									BEVI
Black and white Warbler	6360	4			1	3				BAWW
Hybrid Warbler	6366									HYWA
Prothonotary Warbler	6370									PROW
Swainson's Warbler	6380									SWWA
Worm-eating Warbler	6390									WEWA
Blue-winged Warbler	6410						6			BWWA
Brewster's Warbler	6412									BRWA
Lawrence's Warbler	6413									LAWA
Golden-winged Warbler	6420						1			GWWA
Virginia Warbler	6440									VIWA
Nashville Warbler	6450	2			13	37				NAWA
Orange-crowned Warbler	6460				2	1				OCWA
Tennessee Warbler	6470				2	28				TEWA
Northern Parula	6480									NOPA
Cape May Warbler	6500				5	4				CMWA
Yellow Warbler	6520	1					2			YWAR
Black-throated Blue Warbler	6540				6	9		1		BTBW
Myrtle Warbler	6550				45	162		9		MYWA
Magnolia Warbler	6570	5			14	33		1		MAWA
Cerulean Warbler	6580									CERW
Chestnut-sided Warbler	6590				6	19				CSWA
Bay-breasted Warbler	6600				3	1				BBWA
Blackpoll Warbler	6610				3	13				BLPW
Blackburnian Warbler	6620				1	2				BLBW
Yellow-throated Warbler	6630									YTWA
Black-throated Green Warbler	6670	3					8	1		BTNW
Townsend's Solitaire	6680									TOSO

Haldimand B. O.	Hawk Cliff	Hillardton Marsh	Holiday Beach B. O.	Ontario Airboat Program	Long Point B. O.	Pr. Edward Pt. B. O.	Simcoe County	Thunder Cape B. O.	Tommy Thompson BRS	Overall Total	Banders	AOU Code	AOU #
			1					35		36	2	BANS	6160
			2		6				2	10	3	NRWS	6170
										0	0	BOWA	6180
1631		11	7		95	9		15	221	2022	10	CEDW	6190
1					1			8		10	3	NSHR	6210
										0	0	LOSH	6220
169		27	37		290	76	27	42	73	777	12	REVI	6240
38		12	3		101	12			9	42	8	PHVI	6260
95			13		126	10				114	8	WAVI	6270
2					9					1	3	YTVI	6280
15			15		137	108	2	20	14	319	9	BHVI	6290
										0	0	SOVI	6299
2					6					8	2	WEVI	6310
										0	0	BEVI	6330
19		14	41		144	48	14	88	29	405	11	BAWW	6360
										0	0	HYWA	6366
					1					1	1	PROW	6370
					1					1	1	SWWA	6380
					1	1				2	2	MEWA	6390
23			2		40	6				77	5	BWWA	6410
					2			1		3	2	BRWA	6412
										0	0	LAWA	6413
					3	6				10	3	GWWA	6420
										0	0	VIWA	6440
96		30	44		401	138	4	330	170	1265	11	NAWA	6450
6		5	1		22	2		44	9	92	9	OCWA	6460
40		4	13		103	34		94	60	378	9	TEWA	6470
4		1	2		12	6		11	21	57	7	NOPA	6480
13			2		83	9		32	9	157	8	CMWA	6500
410		26	80		642	75	1	21	281	1539	10	YWAR	6520
51		1	27		176	154	1	18	47	491	11	BTBW	6540
682		90	202		2188	556	12	303	387	4636	11	MYWA	6550
196		36	80		711	288	9	74	283	1730	12	MAWA	6570
					3	1				4	2	CERW	6580
48		46	27		128	45		43	53	415	9	CSWA	6590
7			5		39	21		9	20	105	8	BBWA	6600
124		3	14		550	84		85	30	906	9	BLPW	6610
4			8		40	15	7	24	19	120	9	BLBW	6620
					2					2	1	YTWA	6630
16			10		160	67	7	52	49	373	10	BTNW	6670
										0	0	TOSO	6680

Species	AOU #	Martha Casky	Joanne Dewey	Robert Hubert	David Lamble	David Okines	Bill Read	Martin Wernaart	Bryan Wyatt	AOU Code
Kirtlands Warbler	6700									KIWA
Pine Warbler	6710							1		PIWA
Western Palm Warbler	6720					4				WPWA
Yellow Palm Warbler	6729					1				YPWA
Prairie Warbler	6730									PRAW
Ovenbird	6740	5	1		6	15				OVEN
Northern Waterthrush	6750	1			2					NOWA
Louisiana Waterthrush	6760									LOWA
Kentucky Warbler	6770									KEWR
Connecticut Warbler	6780									CONW
Mourning Warbler	6790				5	1				MOWA
Common Yellowthroat	6810	6			10	52				COYE
Yellow-breasted Chat	6830									YBCH
Hooded Warbler	6840					3				HOWA
Wilson's Warbler	6850				2	10				WIWA
Canada Warbler	6860	1			4	1				CAWA
American Redstart	6870	3			10	37				AMRE
House Sparrow	6882				7	3		47		HOSP
American Pipit	6970									AMPI
Sage Thrasher	7020									SATH
Northern Mockingbird	7030									NOMO
Gray Catbird	7040				33	41		1		GRCA
Brown Thrasher	7050				1					BRTH
Marsh Wren	7150									MAWR
Carolina Wren	7180					1		1		CARW
Bewick's Wren	7190									BEWR
House Wren	7210				41	3			41	HOWR
Winter Wren	7220	1			3	3		1		WIWR
Sedge Wren	7240									SEWR
Brown Creeper	7260	2			6	1		8		BRCR
White-breasted Nuthatch	7270	13			7	5		7		WBNU
Red-breasted Nuthatch	7280				29	1		2		RBNU
Eastern Tufted Titmouse	7310							2		ETTI
Black-capped Chickadee	7350	28	34		130	27		24	16	BCCH
Boreal Chickadee	7400									BOCH
Golden-crowned Kinglet	7480				44	7		23		GCKI
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	7490	1			121	50		4		RCKI
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	7510									BGGN
Wood Thrush	7550	1			1					WOTH
Veery	7560	3			1	2				VEER
Gray-cheeked Thrush	7570				1	13				GCTH
Bicknell's Thrush	7571									BITH

Haldimand B. O.	Hawk Cliff	Hillardton Marsh	Holiday Beach B.O.	Ontario Airboat Program	Long Point B. O.	Pr. Edward Pt. B. O.	Simcoe County	Thunder Cape B. O.	Tommy Thompson BRS	Overall Total	Banders	AOU Code	AOU #
										0	0	KIWA	6700
1					14	4		4	2	26	6	PIWA	6710
20		46	61		214	16		421	61	843	8	WPWA	6720
					1	6				8	3	YPWA	6729
					3					3	1	PRAW	6730
41		2	52		151	62	16	45	51	447	12	OVEN	6740
40		6	30		110	41	1	83	42	356	10	NOWA	6750
					32					32	1	LOWA	6760
										0	0	KEWR	6770
5					13	1		1		20	4	CONW	6780
12		6	5		57	11	1	16	24	138	10	MOWA	6790
129		101	63		398	100	1	24	113	997	11	COYE	6810
					4					4	1	YBCH	6830
1					22	1				27	4	HOWA	6840
42		25	8		144	30		38	93	392	9	WIWA	6850
20		5	15		87	20	2	49	23	227	11	CAWA	6860
74		135	37		324	129	13	176	115	1053	11	AMRE	6870
10					55					122	5	HOSP	6882
					1			2	62	65	3	AMPI	6970
										0	0	SATH	7020
					13				2	15	2	NOMO	7030
496		8	70		628	80		1	90	1448	10	GRCA	7040
10			4		191	20		1	9	236	7	BRTH	7050
1					19					20	2	MAWR	7150
8			5		19					34	5	CARW	7180
1					1					2	2	BEWR	7190
105			7		251	23			20	491	8	HOWR	7210
32			7		160	29		30	76	342	10	WIWR	7220
										0	0	SEWR	7240
42		2	33		690	327		185	147	1443	11	BRCR	7260
23		1	2		14	6	5			83	10	WBNU	7270
4		1	1		173	9	11	177	2	410	11	RBNU	7280
10					1					13	3	ETTI	7310
122		39	3		43	42	28	409	14	959	14	BCCH	7350
		1						3		4	2	BOCH	7400
455		4	157		1763	1424	1	688	996	5562	11	GCKI	7480
566		34	143		1576	968	2	154	642	4261	12	RCKI	7490
13			2			2			4	21	4	BGGN	7510
8			8		73	22	1		6	120	8	WOTH	7550
22		27	27		130	28	3	3	22	268	11	VEER	7560
56			26		193	86		15	60	450	8	GCTH	7570
										0	0	BITH	7571

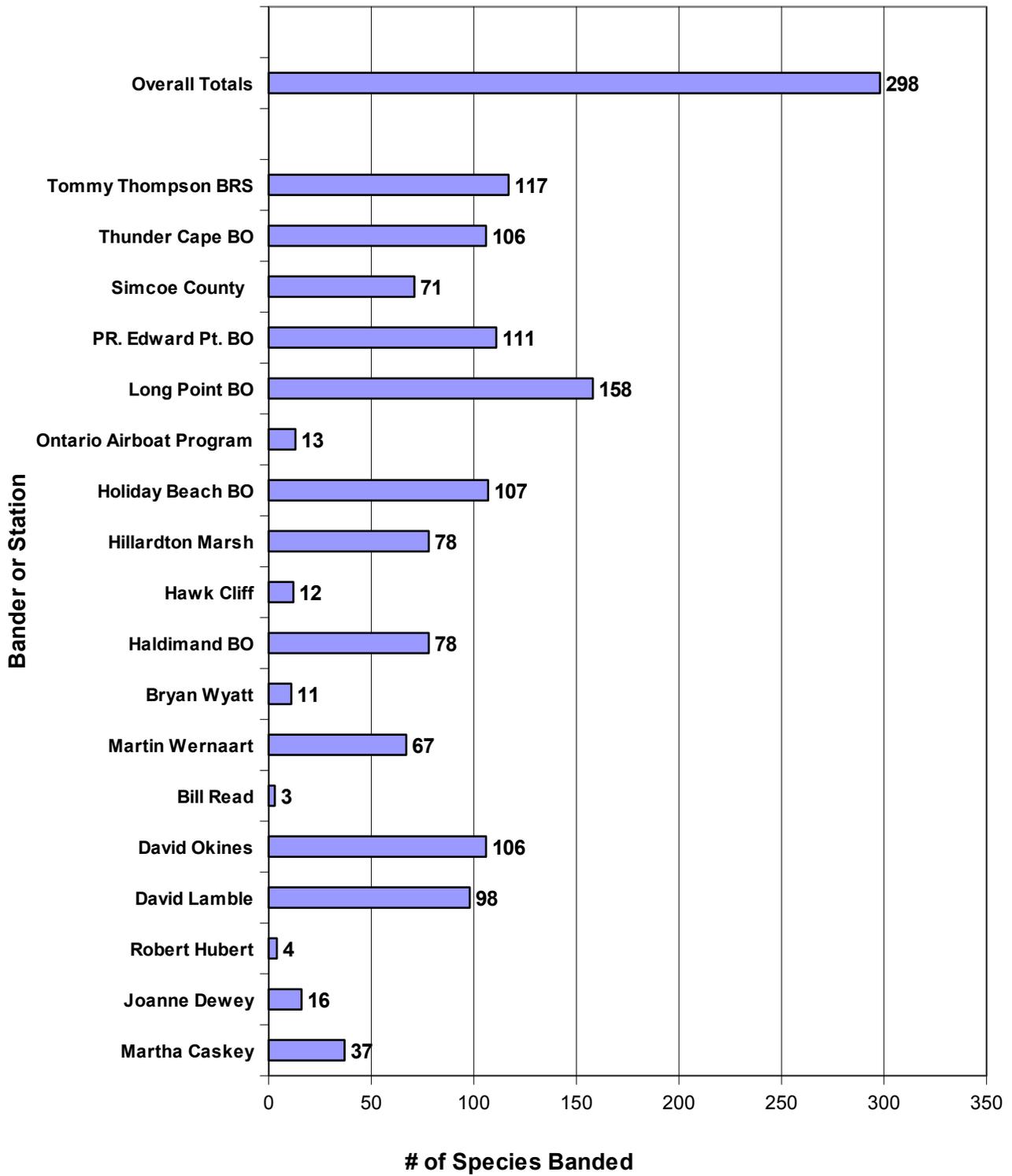
Species	AOU #	Martha Caskey	Joanne Dewey	Robert Hubert	David Lamble	David Okines	Bill Read	Martin Wernaart	Bryan Wyatt	AOU Code
Gray-cheeked / Bicknell's Thrush	7579									GCBT
Swainson's Thrush	7580	1				5	21			SWTH
Hermit Thrush	7590	2				113	9			HETH
American Robin	7610	7	1			43	10		17	2AMRO
Eastern Bluebird	7660					377	13	317		42EABL
<b>Total Birds Banded</b>		<b>644</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>7754</b>	<b>1527</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>2341</b>	<b>468</b>	
<b>Total Species Banded</b>		<b>37</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>11</b>	

Bander	Address	Species #
<b>Martha Caskey</b>	Box 8045, RR 2 Dunrobin, ON K0A 1T0	37
<b>Joanne Dewey</b>	642 Elmbrook, RR 8 Picton, ON K0K 2T0	16
<b>Robert Hubert</b>	10 Paulson Cr. St. Thomas, ON N5R 1M9	4
<b>David Lamble</b>	745 Guelph St. Fergus N1M 2X5	98
<b>David Okines</b>	RR #2 St. Williams N0E 1P0	106
<b>Bill Read</b>	24 Brant Pl, Cambridge, ON, N1S 2V8	3
<b>Martin Wernaart</b>	25 Lakeview Cr. RR #1 St. Williams N0E 1P0	67
<b>Bryan Wyatt</b>	63 Woodland Glen Dr. Guelph, N1G 3S3	11
<b>Haldimand BO</b>	358 Diltz Rd. RR 2Dunville ON	78
<b>Hawk Cliff</b>	17 Fifth Ave., St. Thomas	12
<b>Hillardton Marsh</b>	PO Box 645, Earlton , ON, P0J 1E0	78
<b>Holiday Beach BO</b>	RR#2 1089 City Road 15 Essex	107
<b>Ontario Airboat Program</b>	2140 East Bank Dr. Peterborough, ON, K9J 7B8	13
<b>Long Point BO</b>	Box 160, Port Rowan	158
<b>PR. Edward Pt. BO</b>	Box 2 Delhi, ON, N4B 2W8	111
<b>Simcoe County</b>	2316 Warrington Way , Innisfill, ON L9S 2C6	71
<b>Thunder Cape BO</b>	350 Harold St. N, Thunder Bay, ON P7C 4C6	106
<b>Tommy Thompson BRS</b>	5 Shoreham Dr. ,Downsview, ON M3N 1S4	117
<b>Overall Totals</b>		<b>298</b>

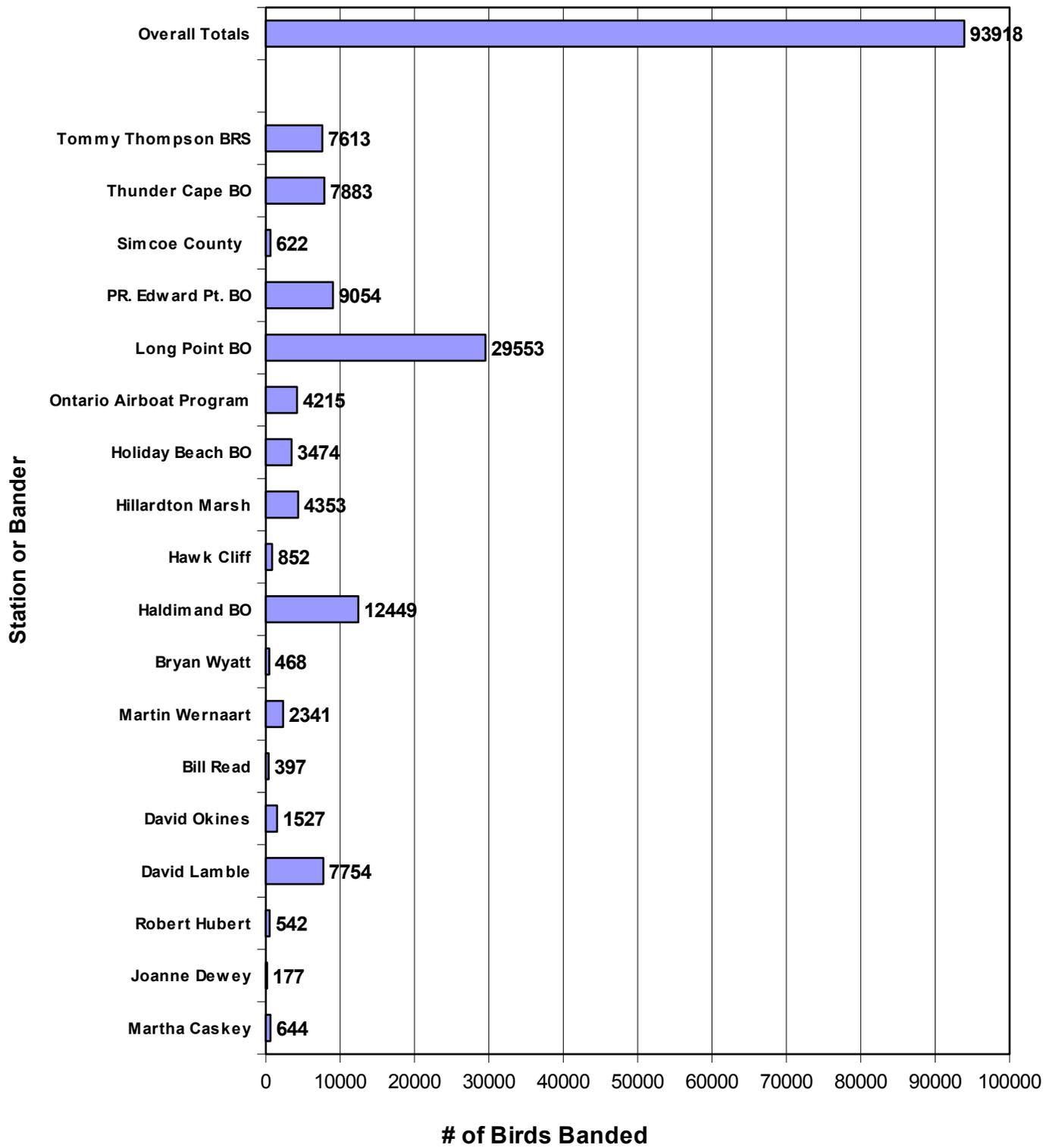
Haldimand B. O.	Hawk Cliff	Hillardton Marsh	Holiday Beach B. O.	Ontario Airboat Program	Long Point B. O.	Pr. Edward Pt. B. O.	Simcoe County	Thunder Cape B. O.	Tommy Thompson BRS	Overall Total	Banders	AOU Code	AOU #	
										0	0	GCBT	7579	
129			7 65			594	144		98	146	1210	10	SWTH	7580
231			6 91			721	297		38	204	1712	10	HETH	7590
242			13 16			193	45	1	7	76	673	14	AMRO	7610
14			9 5			4			3	6	790	10	EABL	7660
<b>12449</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>4353</b>	<b>3474</b>	<b>4215</b>	<b>29553</b>	<b>9054</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>7883</b>	<b>7613</b>	<b>93918</b>				
<b>113</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>298</b>				

Station / Bander	# Banded	Species #
Martha Caskey	644	37
Joanne Dewey	177	16
Robert Hubert	542	4
David Lambie	7754	98
David Okines	1527	106
Bill Read	397	3
Martin Wernaart	2341	67
Bryan Wyatt	468	11
Haldimand	12449	113
Hawk Cliff	852	12
Hillardton Marsh	4353	78
Holiday Beach	3474	107
Ontario Airboat Program	4215	13
Long Point	29553	158
PR. Edward Pt.	9054	111
Simcoe County	622	71
Thunder Cape	7883	106
Tommy Thompson	7613	117
<b>Overall Totals</b>	<b>93918</b>	<b>298</b>

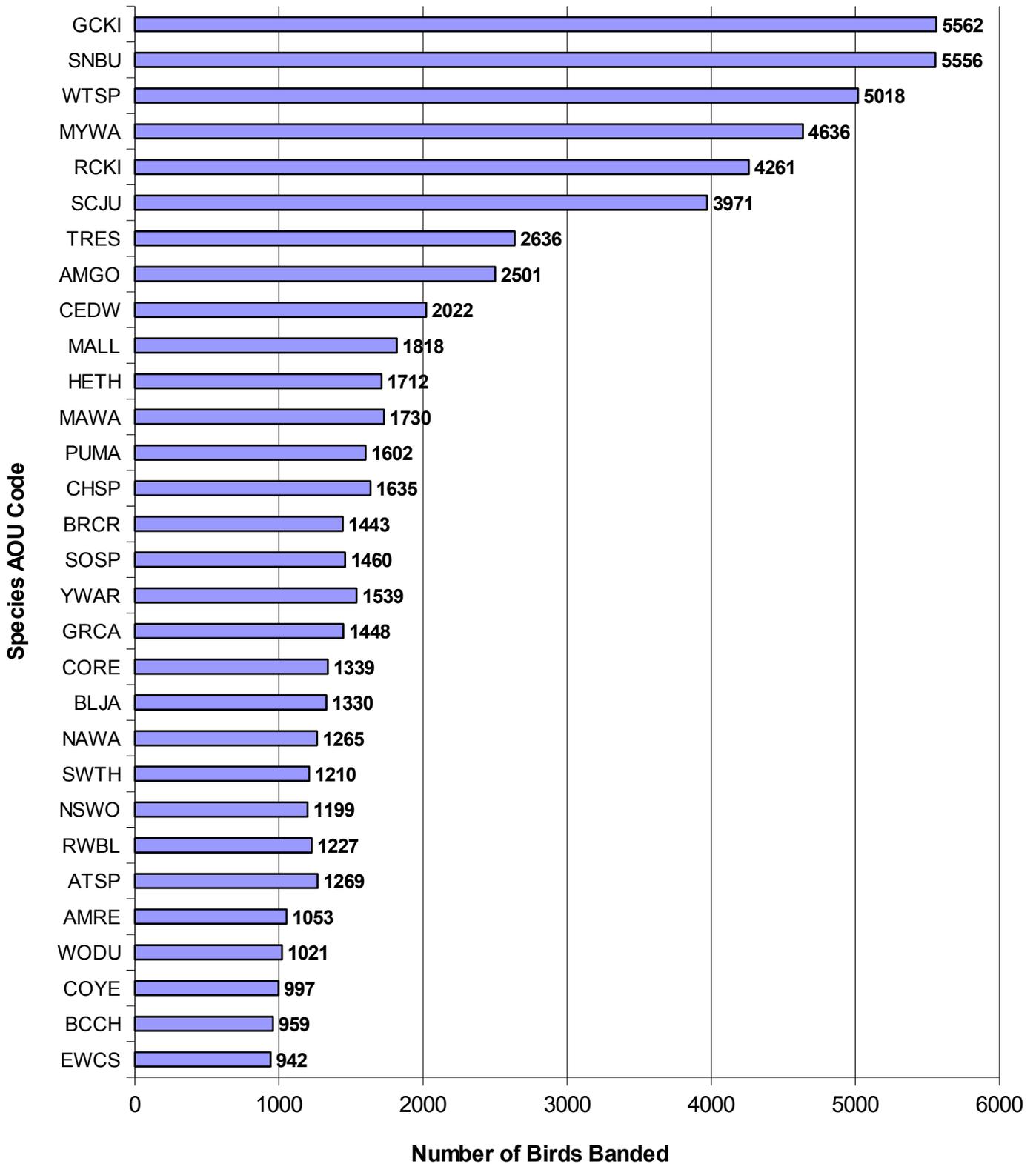
## Comparison of Number of Species Banded in 2013



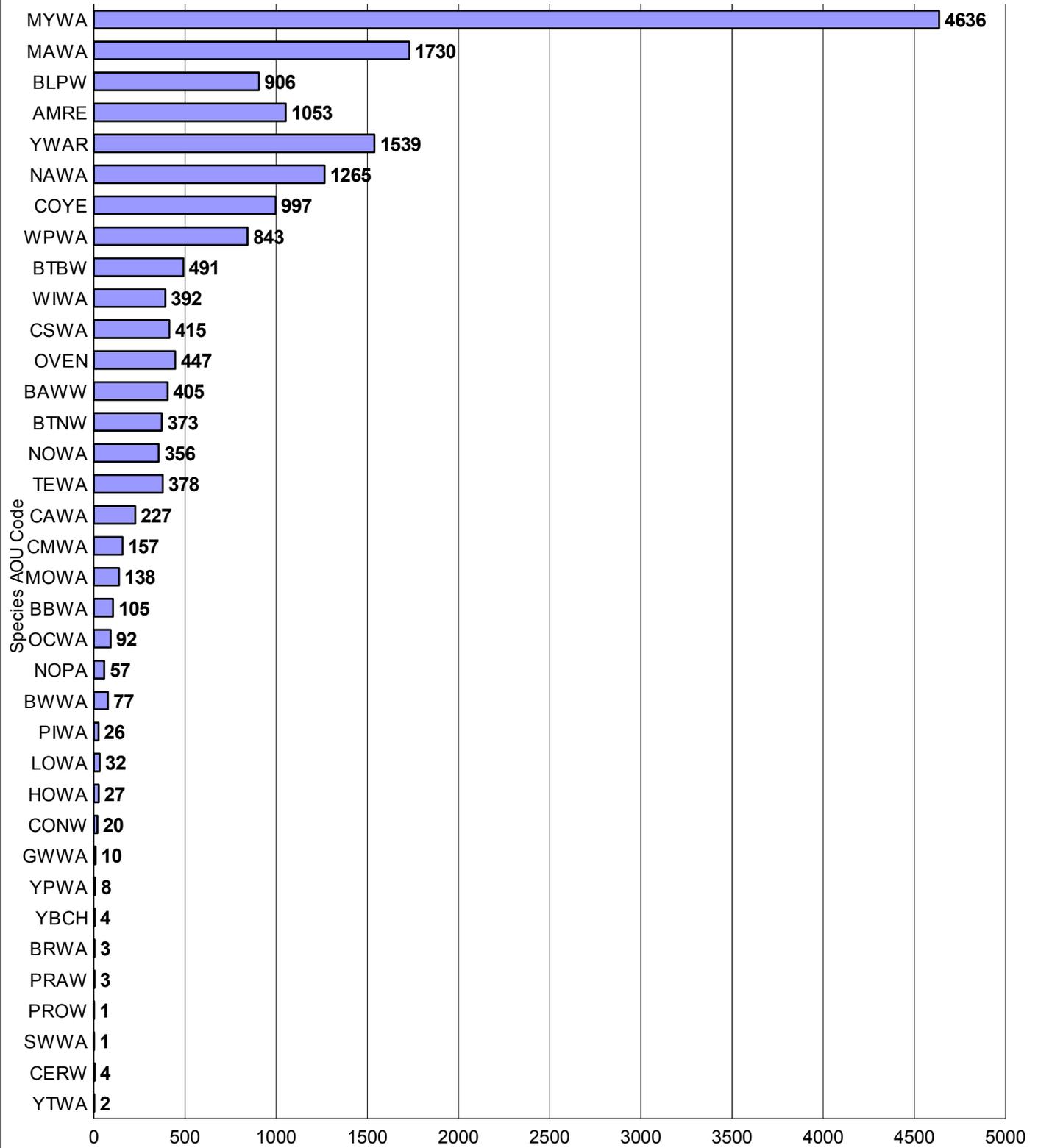
## Comparison of the Number of Birds Banded in 2013



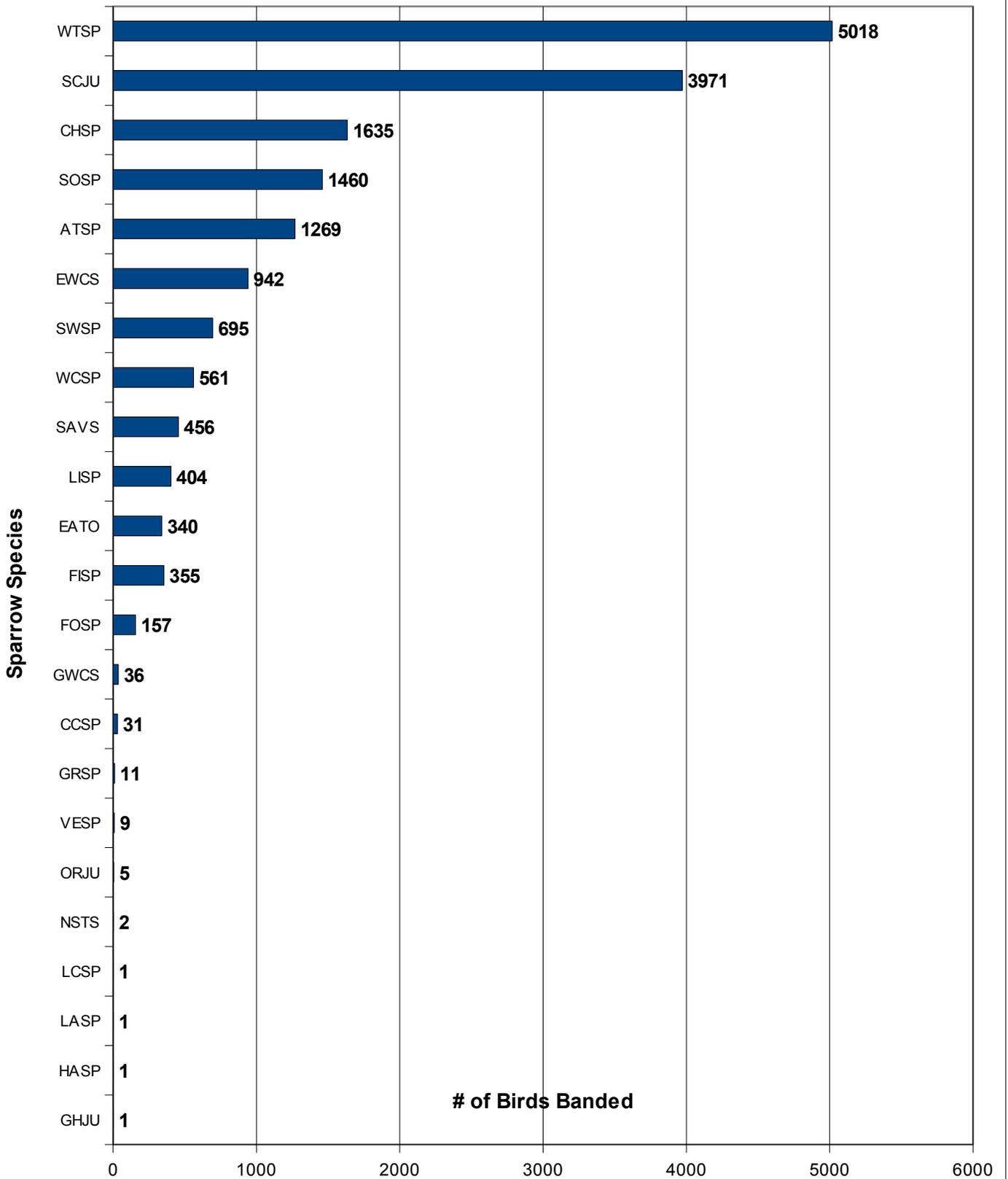
## Top 30 Bird Species Banded in Ontario During 2013



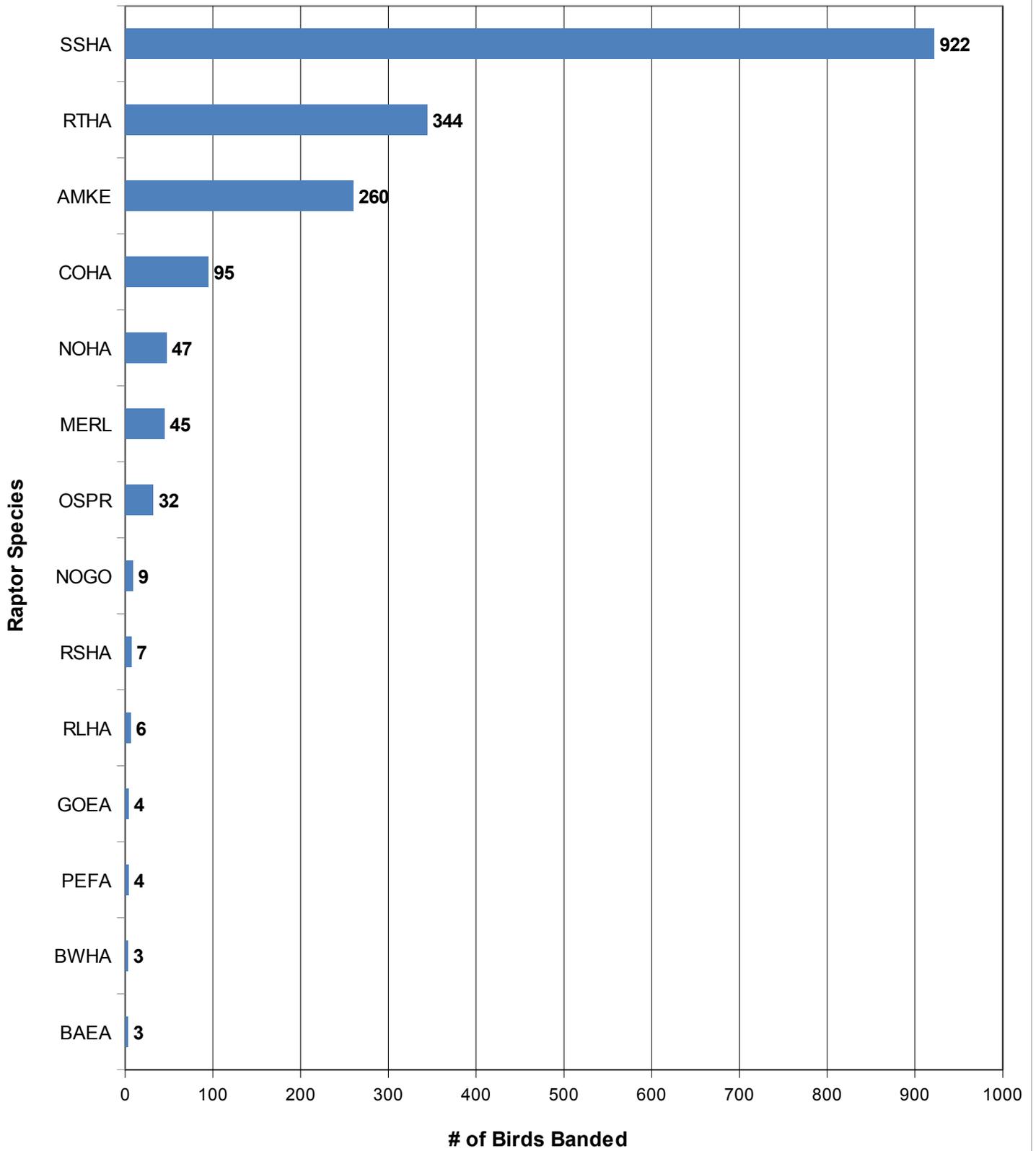
## Number of Warblers by Species Banded in Ontario in 2013



### Comparison of Sparrow Species Banded in Ontario During 2013



### Comparison of Raptor Species Banded in Ontario During 2013



# 2013 Ontario Banding Highlights

Overall numbers in 2013 were down by 18,879 individuals, but the Species Banded was up by 4 with the addition of 3 New Species to the Ontario Banding List . Red-throated Loon (LPBO), Sandhill Crane(D. Lamble) and Gray-headed Junco (TCBO).

The Ontario Duck Boat program had another record Season in 18 years of Operation. A total of 4,215 Ducks where Banded, which is an increase of 77 percent over their 18 year average.

Rock Point recaptured 1 Blue Jay originally banded in 2000 .

This year saw 7 Eagles of the 2 Species banded.

- 3 Bald Eagles Captured and Banded by David Lamble , Holiday Beach B.O. and Long Point B.O.
- 4 Golden Eagles , 1 by Hawkcliff and 3 by Holiday Beach B.O. Were Captured and Banded !

Snowy Owls showed up in Record numbers in December due to a Great Breeding season. A total of 19 individuals were banded.

Tommy Thompson Park initiated 2 New Projects. The first being a Shorebird initiative which showed moderate success with 221 individuals caught of 11 Species. The second was an initiative for American Pipits. With the use of an Audiolure 62 individuals were Banded. On May 16<sup>th</sup> a Station first Yellow-throated Vireo was Banded .

Most of the Sparrow Species were above last years numbers, with the most significant being Eastern Towhees numbers being 6.6 times greater than 2012's 51 , to 340 in 2013. Long Point banded a staggering 302 individuals.

Long Point highlights include; A Bewicks Wren was banded April 25<sup>th</sup>, and a Swainson's Warbler on May 1<sup>st</sup>. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Snowy Owl for LPBO, 155 Red-bellied Woodpeckers which is 4 times greater than previous record of 42 in 2007 . 43 Red-headed Woodpeckers which is the the first time since 1982 that more than 40 of this species has been banded at LPBO. 558 Northern Cardinals were banded, which is almost 5 times greater than the 114 banded in 2012.

Long Point again led the way for the Stations with 158 Species Banded and David Okines again led the Individuals with 106 Species.

A total of 17,131 Warblers of 36 Species were Banded in 2012. This is more than 6,000 fewer individuals than 2012.

Congratulations to John Woodcock on his recent retirement from TCBO. Thank you for the many years of dedicated contribution to Ontario Bird Banding .

ERROR- I missed Hillardton Marshes 527 SNBU last year. So the totals for SNBU were 2121. My apologies to Bruce and his Gang for the omission.

# Long Point Bird Observatory

## 2013 Program Report

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**BY STUART A. MACKENZIE AND DAYNA L. LECLAIR**  
**LONG POINT BIRD OBSERVATORY**

On Thanksgiving weekend 1959, six intrepid members of the Ontario Bird Banding Association made the first expedition to the Tip of Long Point in search of an ideal location to study bird migration. In the spring of 1960, the Long Point Bird Observatory and its flagship Migration Monitoring Program was born. As such, LPBO is the oldest bird observatory in the western Hemisphere and houses one of the largest data sets on migratory birds in the world.

LPBO quickly grew beyond the borders of Long Point implementing regional and provincial research and monitoring programs, and initiated North America's first sponsored bird count fundraiser, the Baillie Birdathon. Remarkable growth occurred in the following decades with the initiation, coordination, and participation in a wide range of national and international programs and initiatives. In 1998, in recognition of the organization's breadth and future aspirations, LPBO membership voted to create Bird Studies Canada (BSC). LPBO was then reinvented as a research institute that fosters, promotes, and operates research, education, and training programs that focus on ornithology, conservation, and other aspects of natural history at Long Point.

LPBO is comprised of the Migration Monitoring Program, the Doug Tarry Natural History Fund - Young Ornithologists' Workshop and Internship, Tree Swallow Research Project, Latin American Training Program, Vegetation Monitoring and Breeding Bird Census of Long Point, and an active and diverse program of public education, professional training, and collaborative research.

## MIGRATION MONITORING PROGRAM

Long Point Bird Observatory (LPBO) has been collecting standardized data on bird migration at Long Point, Ontario in 1960 making it the oldest bird observatory in the western hemisphere. In 1986, LPBO coined the term “migration monitoring” to describe the use of standardized daily counts of migrating birds as a method of monitoring populations of many migratory species. Migration monitoring is a particularly valuable method in Canada as it enables the monitoring of species that breed in northern Canada, or other inaccessible areas, which can be difficult to assess with more conventional monitoring methods such as the North American Breeding Bird Survey (BBS).

There are now over 30 migration monitoring stations across Canada which forms the [Canadian Migration Monitoring Network](#). Each spring and fall, staff and volunteers perform daily censuses, banding, and observations at each of 3 research stations on Long Point - Tip, Breakwater, and Old Cut. These migration count data are used to derive daily “estimated totals” (ETs) for up to 396 species of birds recorded at Long Point. Population trends are derived for over 200 of these species and are available online along with other summary statistics at

<http://www.birdscanada.org/birdmon/default/popindices.jsp>.

In 2013, LPBO banded 29, 593 birds of 158 species and forms, bringing the grand total to 921, 274 birds banded of 273 species since 1960. More information about LPBO including weekly summaries of each migration season and seasonal summaries in LPBO E-news, can be found at [www.birdscanada.org/lpbo](http://www.birdscanada.org/lpbo), or join us on Facebook at [www.facebook.com/lpbobs](http://www.facebook.com/lpbobs).

## SPRING MIGRATION MONITORING PROGRAM

The Long Point Bird Observatory’s (LPBO) 54<sup>th</sup> spring migration monitoring season started at Old Cut on March 27 and the Tip and Breakwater were opened on April 9 and 21, respectively. Fort-eight volunteers, representing three countries, logged over 8,930 hours collecting migration data on over 250 species, and banding 16,348 of 138 species. LPBO had 73 days of coverage, yielding 9,173 net hours with a catch rate of 178 birds/100 net hours. Twelve ground traps, four J-Traps and two Heligoland traps contributed 21% of the catch, with the balance captured in mist nets. Twenty-four volunteer ‘Friends’ of LPBO helped to service over 1,300 visitors along side an addition 1,500 students of all ages who enjoyed banding demonstrations among other marvels of the spring migration at Long Point.

The 2013 spring season will forever be known as the ‘Red Season’. We had an astounding abundance of Red-bellied and Red-headed Woodpeckers, as well as Northern Cardinals. These three red species topped previous yearly records in one season. A total of 155 Red-bellied Woodpeckers were banded, nearly 4 times the next highest yearly total of 42 in 2007. Similarly, 43 Red-headed Woodpeckers were banded, making 2013 the first spring since 1982 with more than 40 banded at LPBO. A surge of Northern Cardinals was first observed around the stations feeders, but the spike of 31 banded at the Tip on April 17 raised some eyebrows. More surges came and went with 40, 35 and 50 banded on May 2, 8 and 12, respectively. The spring season wrapped up with a grand total of 558 Cardinals banded – 387 at the Tip, 120 at Breakwater and 41 at Old Cut.

Other notable highlights from the spring season include a Bewick's Wren banded at the Tip on April 25, the first record since May 1, 1997. May 1<sup>st</sup> was the seasons best day with 799 birds banded of 56 species. The following morning, although not as busy, was just as exciting when LPBO's third ever Swainson's Warbler was banded at the Tip. Swainson's warblers have now been banded at all stations with first being banded at Old Cut in 1991, and the second at Breakwater in 2005. A Least Tern was observed flying along the beach at the 'new' Provincial Park on May 14<sup>th</sup>, resulting in Long Point Birding Area's 395<sup>th</sup> species if accepted by the Ontario Bird Records Committee. The season wrapped up with Long Point's second Ash-throated Flycatcher that was found on Lighthouse Crescent mid-morning on May 29. A complete spring summary is available in the summer 2013 edition of LPBO e-news. edition of LPBO E-news.

**Table 1: Top 10 Banded Species and their Age Ratios at LPBO  
Spring 2013**

<b>Species</b>	<b>Number Banded</b>	<b>% Second Year</b>	<b>% After Second Year</b>	<b>% After Hatch Year</b>
<b>White-throated Sparrow</b>	1521	52.7	24.1	23.2
<b>Chipping Sparrow</b>	739	61.8	30	14.2
<b>American Goldfinch</b>	658	59.3	37.1	3.6
<b>Blue Jay</b>	629	82.7	14.6	2.7
<b>Yellow Warbler</b>	559	61.4	36.1	2.5
<b>"Myrtle" Yellow-rumped Warbler</b>	555	60.2	32.6	7.2
<b>Northern Cardinal</b>	555	8.1	0.5	91.4
<b>Red-winged Blackbird</b>	488	58.2	39.8	2.3
<b>Gray Catbird</b>	460	61.5	33.7	4.8
<b>E. White-crowned Sparrow</b>	459	48.8	34.9	16.3

## FALL MIGRATION MONITORING PROGRAM

LPBO's 54<sup>th</sup> fall season officially started at Old Cut, the Tip and Breakwater on August 10, 16 and 14 and ran until November 15, 16 and September 18, respectively. Forty volunteers, representing seven countries, logged over 13,108 hours collecting migration data on over 250 species and banded 13,271 birds of 127 species. There were 103 days of coverage, yielding 13,108 net hours, with a catch rate of 101 birds/100 net hours. Twelve ground traps, three J-Traps and two Heligoland traps contributed 10.6% of the catch. Twenty-four volunteer 'Friends' of LPBO helped to serve over 1,000 visitors and an addition 1,500 students of all ages who enjoyed banding demonstrations among other marvels of the fall migration through Long Point.

Sporadic migration monitoring coverage began with the Young Ornithologist Workshop in early August. Fall migration picked up quickly with numbers of swallows reaching upwards of 100,000 around the middle of August at Breakwater and Old Cut. There were impressive numbers of Purple Martins in this foray with between 6 and 10 thousand observed at Breakwater between August 16 and 20. The first wave of neo-tropical migrants came toward the end of August and along for the ride was a probable first-basic Western Wood-Pewee. If accepted by the Ontario Birds Record Committee, this individual will be LPBO's second record and first one banded. September visitors included 11 Connecticut Warblers, highest yearly record since 2005. An Upland Sandpiper observed in a tree on census at Old Cut. A Dicksissel was banded at the Tip September 12, the first since 2007. Temperate migrants trickled into the stations starting mid-September and by early October it was Kinglets, Creepers and Myrtle's, oh-my! It was a spectacular fall for Yellow-rumped Warblers with an estimated 2,150 observed at the Tip on October 3 alone. An explosion of kinglets occurred shortly thereafter when 650 Golden-crowned, 300 Ruby-crowned, 300 Brown Creepers were estimated to be at the Tip on October 15. Numbers of kinglet built to 3,000 observed on October 19, and declined to mere hundreds the following day.

Raptor activity picked up mid-October with decent movements observed on most days. However, the passive raptor nets were slower than normal with only 66 individuals of five species banded. The highlight was a first-basic male Northern Harrier banded at the Tip October 15, the fourth individual banded at LPBO since 1992. Northern Saw-whet Owl migration commenced September 15 and was dreadfully slow. By the end of November, Long Point banded 203 individuals, a quarter of what was banded in 2012, and the slowest year since owl monitoring began in 1998.

Late October was spectacular. An Ash-throated Flycatcher was observed on census at the Tip October 27<sup>th</sup>, the first fall record for the Long Point area and the third record overall. A first-basic California Gull was observed at the Tip October 29. A Brown Booby that was originally observed at the mouth of the Niagara River did a leisurely fly-by at Tip on October 31 and was later observed on the north-east shores of Lake Erie. This was the 396<sup>th</sup> species on the Long Point Area checklist. A Cave Swallow, the only record for Ontario for 2013, was also observed flying west across the lake and proceeding down the north beach on November 8<sup>th</sup>. The season went out with a bang as LPBO 3<sup>rd</sup> Snowy Owl was banded at the Tip on November 13<sup>th</sup>. A complete summary of the 2013 fall season is available in the winter 2014 edition of the LPBO E-news.

**Table 2: Top 10 Banded Species and their Age Ratios at LPBO  
Fall 2013**

<b>Species</b>	<b>Number Banded</b>	<b>% Hatch Year</b>
<b>Golden-crowned Kinglet</b>	1641	81.3
<b>“Myrtle” Yellow-rumped Warbler</b>	1633	86.8
<b>Ruby-crowned Kinglet</b>	1209	82.5
<b>Slate-coloured Junco</b>	999	83.1
<b>White-throated Sparrow</b>	846	83.6
<b>Brown Creeper</b>	530	46.4
<b>Blackpoll Warbler</b>	516	77.1
<b>Hermit Thrush</b>	488	84.2
<b>Swainson’s Thrush</b>	424	77
<b>Magnolia Warbler</b>	349	85.7

### **THE FRIENDS OF LONG POINT BIRD OBSERVATORY**

The ‘Friends’ of LPBO continued in 2013 as a group of 24, mostly local, volunteers who greet and inform visitors to the Old Cut Research Station while manning the LPBO ‘Shoppe’. Revenue from the ‘Shoppe’ provide critical support to LPBO programs. The presence of the Friends has dramatically increased the quality of our visitor and education services at Old Cut and takes a great deal of pressure off of the Banders-In-Charge and our volunteers.

#### **THE FRIENDS:**

Hugh McArthur - Volunteer Coordinator, Gail Adams, Geoff & Sue Atkins, Pat Finney, Joe Gabriel, Paula & Ted Gent, Len Grinceviviuis, Don & Yvonne Henderson, Barb Hourigan, Gail & Otto Larsen, Geoff Lilley, Ruth Ann Logan, Ted Maddeford, Sandra Maxwell, Diane Salter, Andrew Sawyer, Evelyn Stone, Nadine Tempilton, Julia Wever, Margaret Wheeler

## TREE SWALLOW PROJECT

This comprehensive long-term research program was initiated in 1963 at the eastern Tip of Long Point, under the direction of Dr. David Hussell and Dr. Geoff Holroyd. While the initial work at the Tip provided valuable detailed data on breeding biology, the need for a broader geographic scope prompted expansion of this project to include two mainland sites in the mid-1970's, presently at Mud Creek and the Port Rowan Sewage Lagoons. Across these sites, the current project consists of about 200 regularly occupied nest boxes with differing geography, food abundance, and micro-climates. Dr. Hussell enthusiastically ran the project until he turned over coordination to Dr. Ryan Norris (University of Guelph) in 2009.

In 2012, Dr. David Bradley was hired as a Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council - Industrial Research and Design Postdoctoral Fellow to begin to investigate the complex relationships between breeding parameters (e.g. timing of breeding, clutch size, and growth rates) of Tree Swallows and their environment (e.g. habitat, insect abundance, weather, climate, and food) over the past half-century. Since its inception, the project has annually supported post-graduate, graduate and/or undergraduate students, has involved the training of more than 200 volunteer fieldworkers, and has resulted in over 20 peer-reviewed publications and numerous theses and presentations.

The objectives of this project are (1) to provide a long-term record of breeding performance of Tree Swallows in relation to their food supply and local climate; (2) to provide other opportunities for research on breeding swallows; and (3) to provide training in field ornithology for students and other volunteers.

The project completed its 43<sup>rd</sup> year in 2013 during which 1,036 (905 nestlings and 131 adults) swallows were banded. In addition, 269 previously banded Tree Swallows were recaptured while nesting. This season was an exciting one as it marked the third year in which birds returned with light logging geolocators that were deployed in the summers of 2010, 2011 and 2012. For more information see Laughlin et al. (2013). In the summer of 2013, another batch of geolocators were distributed across the continent. The local deployments were made on birds that were previously tracked in 2011 or 2012. When we retrieve these geolocators in 2014 we could potentially learn about the repeatability of migration routes, winter grounds, and the timing of migration.

### **ADDITIONAL RESEARCH:**

**The role of phenotypic plasticity in adapting to climate fluctuations using Tree Swallows as a model species for declining aerial insectivores. NSERC Industrial Research and Design Postdoctoral Fellow, Dr. David Bradley.**

Co-supervised by staff at Bird Studies Canada and Dr. Ryan Norris at the University of Guelph, David is studying phenotypic plasticity in Tree Swallows at Long Point, Ontario. His main goal is to investigate the role of individual behavioural flexibility in coping with climate changes and food availability. It is known that phenotypic plasticity, the concept that a single genotype may give rise to multiple phenotypes (i.e. behavioural modification through an organism's lifetime) can influence an animal's ability to respond to rapid environmental change.

Migratory birds, in particular those that feed on aerial insects, are declining worldwide, and determining the extent to which migratory and reproductive behaviors in this group are flexible versus genetically hard-wired is important for understanding their resilience to human-induced environmental change and their probability of long-term survival. David will also examine how insect abundance, local weather and temperature conditions, and broad-scale climatic variation influence migratory behaviors such as the timing arrival and departure, and reproductive decisions such as clutch size and nest-site and partner fidelity. In addition, David is also collaborating on the large-scale project using light-logging devices attached to Tree swallows throughout North America to examine variation in migration routes, stop-over and staging behaviour, and over-wintering locations.

### **Hamilton Harbour Tree Swallows – Reproduction and Contaminants**

**Environment Canada, Science & Technology Branch, Wildlife & Landscape Science Directorate :  
Dr. Pamela Martin**

As part of the Hamilton Harbour Area of Concern (AOC), Randle Reef (an area of contaminated sediment in Hamilton Harbour) will be undergoing remediation in the near future. Sampling done in 2013 was to collect baseline data before the remediation starts. Tree Swallow (TRES) nest box trails were established at two locations in the AOC; adjacent to Randle Reef (Pier 15) and upwind at Bayfront Park, Hamilton. Bayfront Park is a city park at the west end of Hamilton Harbour approximately 4 km away from the Pier 15 site. 25 TRES boxes were installed at each site. Sampling was also done utilizing the TRES boxes, run by the Long Point Bird Observatory, at the Tip of Long Point.

At each site nesting data was collected. Tissue samples will be analyzed by the National Wildlife Research Centre (Environment Canada) for organochlorine pesticides, PCBs and flame retardant residue analyses and send to Trent University for analysis of the P53 gene that indicates exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), a primary chemical of concern in Hamilton Harbour. Polyurethane foam passive air samplers (PUF-disk) were also set up at each site, to obtain measurements of three categories of airbourne PAHs: Native PAHs, Alkylated PAHs, and Dibenzothiophenes. This project will continue in 2014.

Project Coordinators:

Dr. Ryan Norris (University of Guelph, Department of Integrative Biology)

Dr. David Hussell (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources)

Dr. David Bradley (Bird Studies Canada and the University of Guelph)

### **Tree Swallow Volunteers:**

Jenny Auxier (Langley, BC), David Bradley (Guelph, ON), Sarah Coulthart (Peterborough, ON), David Hussell (Simcoe, ON), Antje Kuechner (Falkensee, Germany), Amber Lammers (London, ON), Dayna LeClair (Guelph, ON), Christopher Wagner (Guelph, ON)

## DOUG TARRY NATURAL HISTORY FUND

LPBO began the Young Ornithologist Workshop in 1975 when the first Bird Study Workshops were offered to three groups of teenagers. The project received major support in 1994 thanks to the generosity and foresight of the late Doug Tarry who allowed for the establishment of the Doug Tarry Natural History Fund to support educational activities for young people at LPBO.

Since 1991, the program has trained 134 young people, many of which are now some of the best and brightest naturalists and scientists in the country. The fund supports the Young Ornithologists' Workshop and Student Internship for teenagers from across Canada. These programs are aimed at providing pre-university level students with an opportunity to experience nature and ornithology hands-on in a research oriented setting. Bird banding and migration monitoring are the main focus, but participants are exposed to a wide range of natural history and scientific experiences. The workshop annually supports six teens from across Canada who descend on Long Point for a 7-10 day workshop.

The 2013 workshop ran from August 3 to August 11. The internship immerses workshop alumni in the Migration Monitoring Program while they design and conduct independent research projects.

**Table 3. 2013 Young Ornithologist Workshop Participants.**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Home Town</b>
Kaiden Bosch	Egmont, BC
Blaire Dirken	Oshawa, ON
Nick Guinette	Whitehorse, YK
Tim Lucas	Waterford, ON
Heather McBrien	Hamilton, ON
Else Mikkelsen	Victoria, BC
Matthew Tobey	Peterborough, ON

**Table 4. 2013 Young Ornithologist Interns.**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Home Town</b>
Antoine Turcotte-van de Rydt	Sherbrooke, QC
Christophe Turcotte-van de Rydt	Sherbrooke, QC
Charlotte Wasylik	Vermilion, AL

**Project Assistants:**

Jody Allair – Project Biologist & Outreach Coordinator

Liza Barney – Science Educator

Rick and Dalphine Davis – Workshop Chefs

***Volunteer Contributions:***

James Cowan (Director of Canadian Raptor Conservancy), Mary Gartshore, David Okines (Ontario Bird Banding Association), many Bird Studies Canada staff.

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## LATIN AMERICAN TRAINING PROGRAM

LPBO has been operating a series of Latin American training initiatives since 1987. The training program had its roots in a multi-year collaborative research project that was conducted in Cuba from 1987-1995. In 1995, LPBO began bringing trainees north to Long Point for a formal month-long (or longer) training stint immersing them in the Migration Monitoring Program. Participants receive the most up-to-date and ethical training on all facets of avian research including: bird banding, migration monitoring, data management, forest bird monitoring techniques, and habitat and vegetation surveys.

To date LPBO has trained over 88 individuals from 15 countries throughout Central and South America. LPBO also contributes to the development of protocols, training opportunities abroad, and certification through the North American Banding Council and the Western Hemisphere Bird Banding Network.

In 2013, we were pleased to welcome Ana Maria Diaz and Sandra Valderrama of Colombia. LPBO also supported Manuel Grosselet and Georgina Ruiz to attend the bi-annual Canadian Migration Monitoring Network meeting hosted by LPBO and BSC in November, 2013. Following the meeting, a truly international North American Banding Council certification session was held where 6 trainers from 3 countries certified 10 Canadian and 1 Colombian (Ana) bander.

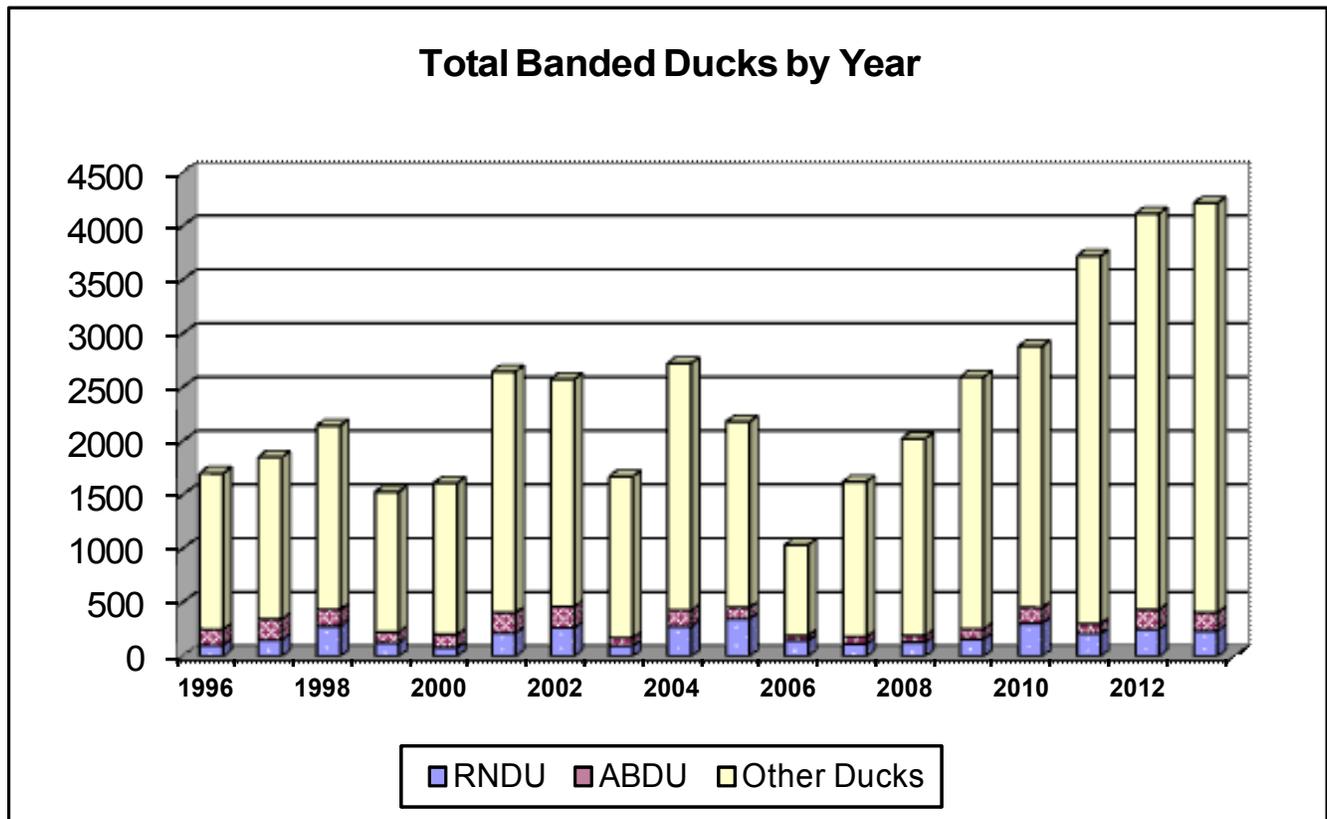
**Table 5. 2013 Latin American Training Program Participants.**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Home Town and Country</b>
Ana Maria Diaz	Bogota, Columbia
Sandra Valderrama	Bogota, Columbia

## Ontario Airboat Duck Banding Program – 2013

**Contributors:** Tore Buchanan, Matt Purvis, Chris Davies, Steve Bennett, Mary Garvey, Issac Hebert, Larissa Nituch, Steve Mills, Andrew Orton

The 2013 season was the 18th year of operation for the Airboat Duck Banding Program in Ontario and was another record year for the program with 4,215 ducks banded prior to the waterfowl hunting season (Figure 1). The 2013 catch was 77% higher than the eighteen year program average of 2381 ducks banded per year. This year, the program started August 8th in Peterborough District and ended September 12th in Guelph District. The crews banded 30 nights at 27 different water bodies throughout the northern, central and southern waterfowl districts of the province (Figure 2). The excellent results are likely due to continuing high duck populations at most banding sites, a successful breeding year, scheduling efficiencies and no loss of banding from mechanical issues.





<i>Species</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Banded in 2012</i>	<i>Composition</i>	<i>17 yr Ave.</i>	<i>%change</i>
<i>Mallard</i>	<i>MALL</i>	<i>1757</i>	<i>41.7%</i>	<i>869.8</i>	<i>+102%</i>
<i>Wood Duck</i>	<i>WODU</i>	<i>856</i>	<i>20.3%</i>	<i>438.9</i>	<i>+95%</i>
<i>Green-winged Teal</i>	<i>AGWT</i>	<i>475</i>	<i>11.3%</i>	<i>238.4</i>	<i>+ 99%</i>
<i>Blue-winged Teal</i>	<i>BWTE</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>8.5%</i>	<i>292.8</i>	<i>+ 22%</i>
<i>Ring-necked Duck</i>	<i>RNDU</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>5.6%</i>	<i>194.6</i>	<i>+ 22%</i>
<i>Hooded Merganser</i>	<i>HOME</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>6.1%</i>	<i>149.4</i>	<i>+ 72%</i>
<i>American Black Duck</i>	<i>ABDU</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>4.0%</i>	<i>128.1</i>	<i>+ 33%</i>
<i>American Wigeon</i>	<i>AMWI</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>1.7%</i>	<i>38.9</i>	<i>+ 80%</i>
<i>Common Goldeneye</i>	<i>COGO</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>0.3%</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>-14%</i>
<i>MallardX Black hybrid</i>	<i>MBDH</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>0.2%</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Northern Shoveler</i>	<i>NSHO</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>0.3%</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>+154%</i>
<i>Northern Pintail</i>	<i>NOPI</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0.1%</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Gadwall</i>	<i>GADW</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0.1%</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<b><i>TOTAL</i></b>		<b><i>4215</i></b>	<b><i>100.00%</i></b>	<b><i>2380.4</i></b>	

**Table 1. Species composition, 18 year average and percent change from average**

All major species of ducks captured on the airboat program in 2013 were above their 18 year average of capture on the airboat program, except for goldeneye (Table 1). Mallard, wood duck and green-winged teal were all double their 18 year average and record numbers of mallard, green-winged teal, hooded merganser, and northern shoveler were banded this year.

All areas of the province we operated in this year appeared to enjoy an abundance of ducks. Twenty of the 28 nights resulted in captures of over 100 ducks and seven nights produced over 200 ducks

An all time record for most ducks banded in a single night was set at Grassy Bay this season when 536 ducks were banded there in one night on September 11th. The most productive banding sites of the 2012 season were; Grassy Bay (741 ducks in two nights), Ghost River (486 ducks in two nights), Kilmarnock (253 ducks in one night), Luther Marsh (222 ducks in one night) and Bellows Bay (202 ducks in one night).

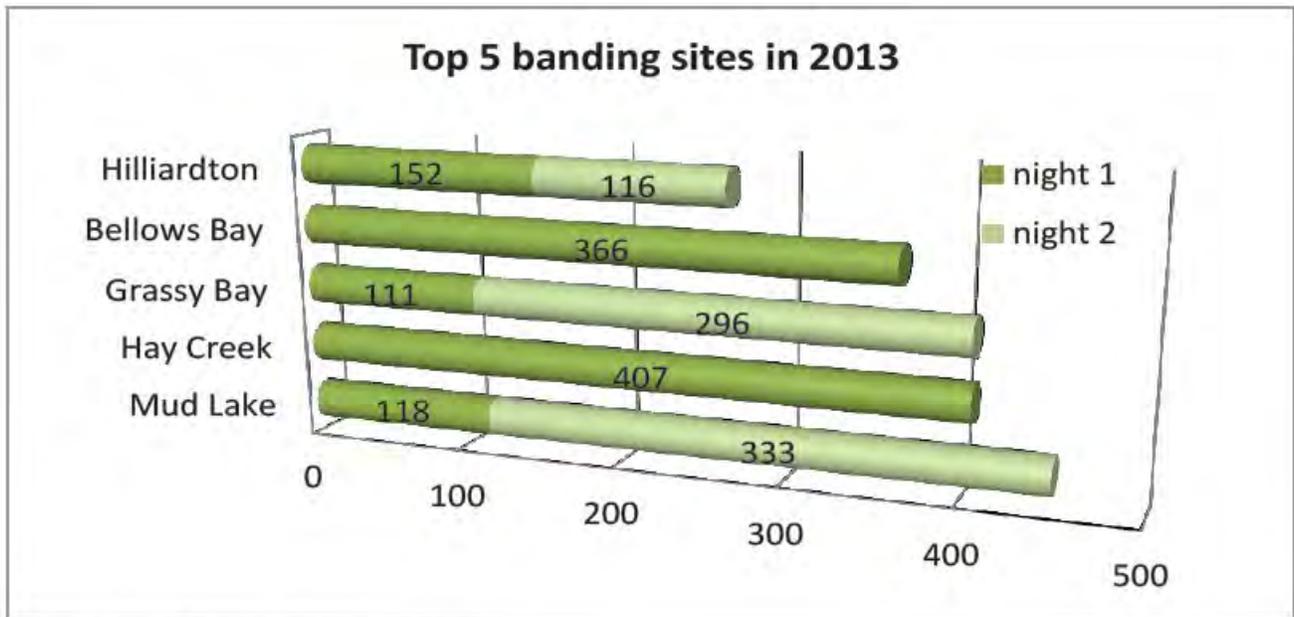


Figure 3. Top banding sites in 2013.

The high number of ducks captured this year is a product of two principal factors: 1) that breeding duck populations in Ontario remain high and generally had a successful breeding season in 2013, and 2) that continuing refinement of the program scheduling, equipment, and experience has led to increased captures. For the second year in a row, scheduling has been limited to nights with low moon phase only (<75% moon). To maintain a consistent effort but only operate on dark nights, we've switched to a two airboat program that doubles our effort during dark moon phase and suspends operations during bright nights. This has also had the added bonus of allowing crews time to rest mid schedule and maintain the equipment during "moon breaks". We have submitted an article for publication that outlines our findings from analyzing 16 years of moon phase effect on our capture success that were the basis for our switch to operating only on dark nights.

This season, two airboats were operated for the entire schedule. Both airboats ran very well and no nights were lost to mechanical breakdowns. The old airboat did suffer a broken steering cable at the end of a night at Tay Marsh and had to be towed to shore, but was repaired the next day. The new airboat (currently being called the green airboat) suffered a fuel pump malfunction at the end of the night at Conroy's Marsh, but was easily repaired the next day. The old airboat is now 18 years old and is scheduled for semi-retirement in 2014. An aluminum airboat hull was purchased in 2013, which will be built into a third airboat (tentatively called the black airboat) using new and existing components this winter and will replace the old airboat . Figure 4. Our old airboat, green airboat and black airboat hull.



The black airboat will use the same engine and reduction gear components as the green airboat, allowing for compatible spare parts. The old airboat will be maintained as a replacement, should one of the primary airboats suffer a major breakdown mid-schedule. Another adaptation this year was the switch from on-board gasoline generators and 500W halogen lights to battery powered LED lights. We found the new setup to be safer (12V versus 120V electricity), quieter (no generator noise), lighter (40 kg weight savings from the generator), and more reliable (no blown bulbs or generator mechanical breakdowns). That said, we prefer the light type produced by the halogen lights as it was not as stark, but not enough to disregard the advantages of the LED lights. To mellow the starkness of the LED light, translucent yellow covers were added, which have helped.

Weather conditions for the duration of the project were generally very good, however foggy nights and heavy winds did hamper duck catching on a few occasions as to be expected (see appendix tables). Water levels were normal across the province. Two nights (Hay Creek and Bellows Bay) experienced very heavy showers which probably had a strong positive effect on capture success (407 and 366 ducks respectively).

We participated in several collaborative opportunities in 2013. For a second year we cooperated with Canadian Wildlife Service staff in a feasibility pilot to capture and band common gallinules (formally known as moorhens). Common gallinules are hunted across North America, heavily so in the southern U.S., but little is known about their population trends. In 2013 we banded 73 gallinules at 10 marsh sites in southern Ontario and recaptured one gallinule that we had banded at the same location last year. Additionally, we collaborated with the Canadian Cooperative Wildlife Health Centre to swab frogs from northern Ontario that will later be tested for the presence of chytrid fungus. The airboat program also collaborated with two master banders (David Lambale at the Luther Marsh and Matchdash sites, and David Okines at Tay Marsh and Camden Lake sites), to capture rarely banded wetland bird species, including; grebes, gallinules, soras, snipe, bitterns and herons (see appendix tables).

### **Ontario Airboat Duck Banding Program Results 1996-2013**

Now in its eighteenth year of operation the Ontario Airboat Duck Banding Program has banded over 42,800 ducks comprising of 17 different species.

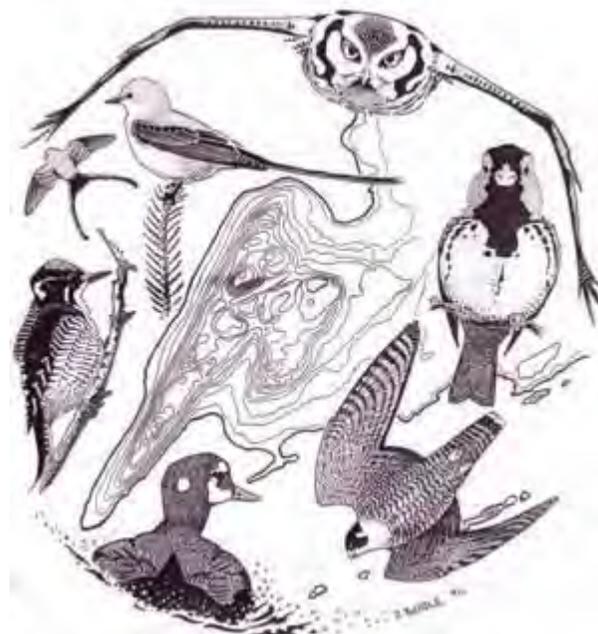
- Of those banded ducks, over 6,000 bands have been reported (mostly by waterfowl hunters). Our average band return rate has been about 17%.

- 660 different people (mostly MNR staff) have participated in the program during the past 18 years. 53 different banding sites across Ontario in 14 different MNR Districts have been tried in the past 18 years.

- Waterfowl banded from the Ontario airboat program have been recovered from Bahamas, Cuba, Columbia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Jamaica, Lesser Antilles, Puerto Rico, Venezuela, 40 U.S. states, and nine Canadian provinces.

- The airboat program has also participated in reward band studies, genetic sampling of waterfowl, isotope analysis, Avian Influenza sampling surveillance, emergency flood response, college student hands on training, marsh bird banding, media coverage, wetland protection festivals, children's fishing tournaments, hunting heritage days, children's environmental education programs, bullfrog population studies, and resource protection enforcement. Acknowledgement The airboat program would like to thank all the coordinators and volunteers who provided their assistance this season. Thanks to Canard Hunt camp/Ducks Unlimited Canada and Osler Marsh Hunt Camp for facilitating banding on private property. We would also like to thank the Hilliardton Marsh Stewardship Youth Rangers and Peter Gilboe for reconstruction work to boat ramps at Hilliardton Marsh this year.

## Thunder Cape Bird Observatory - 2013



### John Woodcock

TCBO is located at the tip of the Sibley Peninsula jutting south into Lake Superior about 25 km east of the city of Thunder Bay at lat. /long. 48°18'08" N 88°56'15" W. Situated on Coast Guard land, it lies just outside the boundary of Sleeping Giant Provincial Park on the edge of the Boreal Forest.

The Cape is isolated, accessible only by boat or a 13km hike. Spring banding begins in late-April and ends on June 11<sup>th</sup>, fall banding starts August 1<sup>st</sup> and ends late-October. In season we can be reached at the observatory at 807-251-3673. The protocol followed incorporates a six hour migration watch with trapping and banding. Birds are captured with 14 mist-nets, 8 hawk nets, 2 heligoland traps, a 'jay' trap, and 8 ground traps. In the fall (Sept. 15 to late-October) Northern Saw-whet Owls are captured in an array of 8 nets associated with an audio lure. Common nighthawks are targeted Aug. 10 to Sept. 10. TCBO is a full member of the Canadian Migration Monitoring Network.

## SPRING SYNOPSIS

The start of spring migration monitoring was delayed until May 6 due to late snowpack melt and late snow fall delaying the arrival of volunteers. Monitoring ran continuously until June 8. The 2013 spring banding totals at Thunder Cape Bird Observatory were well above average with respect to the number of birds banded (3,787) and with respect to the number of species banded (90). Mean values for the previous 21 years were 2,570 banded of 80 species.

The 3 most abundant species banded were Pine Siskin with 581 banded (above average numbers), Chipping Sparrow with 401 banded (average) and Slate-colored Junco with 330 banded (above average). An average of 100 birds per day of all species was banded throughout the migration monitoring period. There were 5 days when over 200 birds were banded (May 6, 8, 15, 20 & 21). Highest ever spring banding totals were realized for 10 species: Red-breasted Nuthatch, Hermit Thrush, European Starling, American Tree Sparrow, Savannah Sparrow, Fox Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow, both Eastern and Gambel's White-crowned Sparrow, and Rusty Blackbird. There were below average numbers of captures of many warbler species.

One new species of bird was banded this season that had never been encountered previously at Thunder Cape: Gray-headed Junco. This year saw the second ever banding of a Northern Harrier and the first Long-eared Owl ever banded in the spring. Unusual species banded were Gray Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Pine Warbler, Lark Sparrow, LeConte's Sparrow, and Oregon Junco.

A 25 cm snowfall the night of May 1 prevented volunteers from hiking-in. Hazardous lake conditions prevented boating until May 5.

The first week of May brought snow and cool, wet weather that presumably delayed the departure of such species as Fox Sparrow and Rusty Blackbird which are not normally encountered in such high numbers as this year. A lot of juncos and White-throated Sparrows stopped over at the Cape for a few days of May taking full advantage of the corn and sunflower seed at the feeders. It was mostly cloudy for the next 10 days though there was no precipitation. Temperatures remained below normal until mid-month. May 18 through 21 brought rain then it was dry to the end of the month. June was dry with seasonal temperatures though there was frost on June 3.

The mean daily temperature (5.9°C) was well below average. There were 5 days with at least some rain, one day with snow, and 4 foggy days. The peak species date was May 31, when 68 species were documented. The highest ET also occurred on May 21, a foggy day with many birds grounded. One of the few days this season we saw large flocks of migrating Cedar Waxwings.

### **Highest banding total ever for the spring:**

**Red-breasted Nuthatch** (88 banded) the previous high of 45 occurred in 2008

**American Tree Sparrow** (40) the previous high of 33 occurred in 2002

**Savannah Sparrow** (226) the previous high of 98 occurred in 2008

**Fox Sparrow** (17) usually only banded in the fall, there are only 2 other spring bandings

**White-throated Sparrow** (247) the previous high of 146 occurred in 2012

**Eastern White-crowned Sparrow** (72) the previous high of 21 occurred in 1999

**Gambel's White-crowned Sparrow** (23) the previous high of 15 occurred in 2005

**Lapland Longspur** (3) three were also banded in 2006

**European Starling** (15) the previous high of 4 occurred in 2005

**Rusty Blackbird** (68) the previous high of 3 occurred in 2007

**THREE VOLUNTEERS CONTRIBUTED 108 VOLUNTEER DAYS.**

Table 1. Spring totals of individuals and species/forms banded (1998 -2013), mean of 1992 through 2012 presented.

Year	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	Means
Individuals	3787	1600	2166	1171	9016	3812	3259	1905	2801	3761	1240	4486	1783	947	1118	658	2570
Species	90	81	96	76	91	90	91	87	79	96	81	86	76	72	72	71	80

Table 2. The 20 most abundant bird species banded in spring 2013, with comparative totals from previous years

Rank 2013	Species (overall spring ranking 1992 –2012)	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
1	Pine Siskin (2)	581	98	76	13	4777	109	27	7	1042	30	11	138
2	Chipping Sparrow (1)	401	149	260	191	761	770	561	299	473	698	159	436
3	Slate-colored Junco (5)	330	52	106	23	8	63	2	13	14	109	105	1172
4	White-throated Sparrow (12)	247	146	49	59	33	91	77	75	80	85	47	142
5	Blue Jay (4)	246	151	232	85	315	266	395	188	105	233	36	290
6	Savannah Sparrow (14)	226	24	45	14	50	98	63	33	56	89	37	43
7	Black-capped Chickadee (82)	195	0	1	4	1	10	17	63	1	544	8	639
8	Myrtle Warbler (3)	107	92	143	55	706	436	144	205	184	249	62	255
9	Red-breasted Nuthatch (59)	88	2	14	14	32	45	44	1	9	21	3	27
10	American Redstart (7)	84	78	91	77	79	114	133	92	21	72	104	103
11	Eastern White-crowned Sparrow (24)	72	16	13	0	10	6	11	2	13	15	8	3
12	Rusty Blackbird (102)	68	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	1
13	Black and White Warbler (18)	47	22	26	30	68	41	66	29	24	65	27	25
14	American Goldfinch (17)	45	31	37	14	82	129	32	69	52	39	18	48
15	Western Palm Warbler (13)	43	31	64	18	144	93	65	104	58	133	31	50
16a	American Tree Sparrow (48)	40	4	32	3	2	6	0	0	1	13	5	33
16b	Magnolia Warbler (11)	40	58	62	46	91	54	118	42	28	76	37	73
17	Swainson’s Thrush (19)	39	56	49	35	36	33	44	51	26	37	36	34
18	Purple Finch (43)	38	5	80	0	108	114	4	27	69	27	6	40
19	Nashville Warbler (6)	37	79	30	55	426	140	167	39	75	161	20	129

## FALL SYNOPSIS

Fall migration monitoring began on August 1 and ran continuously until October 18. This was a below average banding season with 4,096 birds banded of 88 species/forms. The means for the previous 22 years are 5,088 banded of 94 species/forms. There were 6 days when over 100 birds were banded during the standard count period and 3 days when over 200 were banded, most of these 'busy' days occurred in October. The peak species date was Sept. 29 when 63 species were documented. The highest ET occurred on Sept. 15, attributable to higher than average numbers of many species migrating: notably Broad-winged Hawk (357), Blue Jay (605) and Canada Goose (357). This was also when the first cold, north winds of the season were felt. The most abundant species banded was Golden-crowned Kinglet with 681 banded, the highest banding total in TCBO's 23 years of operation. Well above average numbers of Palm and Nashville Warblers were banded but banding totals of most other warbler species were below average. There was one species of bird banded this season that had never been banded previously at Thunder Cape in the fall: Northern Harrier.

Warm, summer weather prevailed until about mid-September when there was an abrupt change to cooler, windy weather that continued to the end of the season.

**Six volunteers contributed a total of 239 volunteer days.**

### **Other Highlights:**

**Red-throated Loon** – 65 observed between Aug. 4 and Oct. 13

**Pacific Loon** – 2 observed Sept. 8

**Parasitic Jaeger** – one adult observed Sept. 29

**Solitary Sandpiper** – 1 banded Aug. 12 – hatch year (5<sup>th</sup> fall banding record)

**American White Pelican** – 12 observed on August 4, 14 Sept. 15 & 1 on Oct. 2

**Cooper's Hawk** – 3 observed Sept. 15 & 16, 4 on Sept. 28

**Ruby-throated Hummingbird** – Sept. 17 the last of the season was observed

**Northern Rough-winged Swallow** – one observed on Aug. 7, 3 on Sept. 19, & 2 on Sept. 20

**Red-bellied Woodpecker** – one observed Oct. 9

**American Three-toed Woodpecker** – one observed Oct. 16

**Black-billed Cuckoo** – one banded Oct. 5 & one observed Aug. 11

**Eastern Phoebe** – one banded Aug. 12 & one observed Oct. 2

**Eastern Wood-pewee** – 1 observed Aug. 10

**Blue-gray Gnatcatcher** – one observed Sept. 24

**Connecticut Warbler** – one banded Sept. 5 – hatch year

**Grasshopper Sparrow** – 1 banded Aug. 18 – hatch year (3<sup>rd</sup> fall banding record)

**Vesper Sparrow** – 1 banded - Oct. 3 – hatch year (2<sup>nd</sup> fall banding record)

**Yellow-headed Blackbird** - Oct. 14 - hatch year male (3<sup>rd</sup> fall banding record)

**Monarch Butterfly** – none were observed throughout the fall

Table 4. Fall totals of individuals and species/forms banded (1998-2012), mean of 1991 through 2012.

Year	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	Mean
Individuals	4096	3561	3719	4321	3383	3521	7819	4921	6817	5333	7124	4502	6844	2322	4063	4884
Species	88	96	93	112	91	100	112	94	97	92	101	92	93	89	101	95

Table 5. The 20 most abundant birds banded in the fall 2013, with comparative totals from previous years.

Rank 2013	Species (overall fall ranking 1991–2012)	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
1	Golden-crowned Kinglet (9)	681	107	75	59	108	260	92	587	213	485
2	Western Palm Warbler (5)	378	38	111	104	100	215	388	218	304	133
3	Northern Saw-whet Owl (3)	294	622	781	625	449	227	481	422	360	137
4	Nashville Warbler (8)	293	48	155	110	205	194	592	195	792	189
5	Black-capped Chickadee (1)	214	516	25	285	63	116	483	203	70	545
6	Sharp-shinned Hawk (4)	200	266	385	195	103	127	119	60	126	94
7	Myrtle Warbler (6)	196	50	102	94	185	181	371	258	466	184
8	Savannah Sparrow (11)	165	143	141	388	99	127	268	208	269	102
9	Brown Creeper (15)	164	66	40	74	149	176	134	192	156	119
10	Ruby-crowned Kinglet (20)	119	12	15	6	47	59	39	52	109	218
11	American Redstart (7)	92	121	126	86	125	138	261	181	149	91
12	Red-breasted Nuthatch (14)	89	40	52	28	95	84	137	182	47	170
13	Tennessee Warbler (10)	88	20	33	39	85	51	215	164	625	148
14	Slate-colored Junco (2)	84	134	312	110	66	139	403	47	515	886
15	Chipping Sparrow (13)	72	54	96	79	146	149	245	266	190	86
16	Blackpoll Warbler (23)	69	7	33	15	37	57	206	30	244	85
17	Northern Waterthrush (18)	68	84	169	95	51	80	93	192	155	51
18	Swainson's Thrush (12)	59	127	66	249	148	73	363	97	153	116
19	Blue Jay (26)	50	41	24	112	43	58	202	72	157	83
20	Black-and-White Warbler (24)	41	56	29	43	53	64	140	76	84	45

**Acknowledgments:**

Thunder Cape Bird Observatory (TCBO) (<http://www.tbfn.net/thunder-cape-bird-observatory>) is a joint project of the Thunder Bay Field Naturalists, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources - Wildlife Assessment Program (OMNR-WAP), and Bird Studies Canada, working in partnership with Sleeping Giant Provincial Park, and the Canadian Coast Guard. Funding is provided by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and the Thunder Bay Field Naturalists Club.

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# Haldimand Bird Observatory

## Rock Point P.P. and Ruthven Park National Historic Site

### 2013 Banding at Rock Point

by: Jim Smith

#### April

We banded a total of 18 out of a possible 26 days. All of the days were lost because of weather. In that same early period we banded 249 birds or 43% of the birds banded in the month. From those numbers it is obvious that not starting until April 15 would not be a good idea. We do band quite a few lingering winter birds during the early part of the month. So next year will see us starting April 1 as we have done since we started at Rock Point.

The remaining part of the month was quite consistent in relation to banding days. We banded a further 326 birds giving us a total of 575 banded birds and 225 recaptured birds for the month. This is 27 birds per 100 net hours. This total in comparison with former year's shows a high of 57/100 net hours in 2009 and a low of 18 in 2012. So the numbers are mid-range. Not as good or as bad as they could be.

Some highlights of the month are 8 Mourning Doves and 28 Common Grackles, 43 Red-winged Blackbirds mainly because of the ground traps. We caught 24 Tree Swallows in the nets which are a big number in comparison to the few that we normally catch using the nets. Only 3 Fox Sparrows, 4 Eastern Towhee, 5 European Starlings, 1 Brown Thrasher. We had, what I thought was an early Northern Waterthrush on April 20, our first Hermit Thrush on April 17, White-throated Sparrow on April 18, Wood Thrush on April 27, Eastern Phoebe on April 13, Field Sparrow, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Brown Creeper on April 15. Western Palm Warbler, House Wren April 26, Nashville Warbler April 29. White-eyed Vireo on April 23 and another on April 29 were probably the birds of the month.

Lots of Slate-coloured (Dark-eyed Junco), American Tree Sparrows, Golden-crowned Kinglets and Ruby-crowned Kinglets were banded during the month. (See totals for each species.)

#### May

This is customarily our Warbler month. It is also the month where we catch the largest number of birds and have the highest number of species. It didn't happen this year. We did have warblers but in lower numbers and we missed some species.

We banded a total of 25 days out of a possible 27 days. We lost 2 days to rain. Our start time was generally 5:30 with closing 11:30 to 12:30. A few days we closed early because we were catching so few birds. Nothing like having 7 volunteers out to help and catch 7 birds by 10.

660 birds were banded which is only 85 more than in April. Our birds caught per 100 net hours were the lowest in 12 years. This was due to few birds being caught in two nets and by the lack of birds through the month.

Highlights of the banding were: Black-billed Cuckoo on May 30, Yellow-shafted Flicker May 15, Marsh Wren May 21, Tufted Titmouse May 4, Eastern Bluebird May 11, Orchard Oriole May 16, 20 and 21, Scarlet Tanager May 18, Carolina Wren May 31, Pine Siskin May 14, The stunning Blackburnian Warbler on the cover on May 14, a late Yellow-rumped Warbler on May 16, Northern Parula on May 18, Hooded Warbler female on May 22, and Yellow-bellied Flycatcher on May 29.

## June

After the anticipation of May and the disappointment about not catching some specie (Blackpoll Warbler, Gray-cheek Thrush) we did not enter June with much enthusiasm for any high number days. We banded only 4 days and caught only 36 birds. On the 15th we banded Tree Swallows in the nest boxes and managed to band 124. We were just in time since most of the boxes had young just ready to fledge. Four Eastern Bluebirds were also banded from a nest of 5. One escaped and flew into a tree before we had it banded.

## Spring Summary

A total of 1410 birds Banded of 78 Species .The number of Species was down by one Species and total numbers down by 155 from 2012's Spring Total of 1565 Individual Birds .

## Top 10 Spring Species

<b>White-throated Sparrow</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>Yellow Warbler</b>	<b>118</b>
<b>Ruby-crowned Kinglet</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>Slate-coloured Junco</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Common Grackle</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Red-winged Blackbird</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>Gray Catbird</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Swamp Sparrow</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Song Sparrow</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>American Goldfinch</b>	<b>53</b>

## Tree Swallow Nest Box Program

Of 57 Nest Boxes setup, a total of 126 nestlings from 25 boxes were Banded on the 15<sup>h</sup> of June. Some seemed to have Fledged earlier ,as other boxes that had eggs on previous nest check, but no Eggs or Young when banding was done on the 15<sup>th</sup>. There was also some predation , a couple EABB Nests and HOWR nests.

## **Fall Summary**

### **July**

We started banding on July 15 and day starting time was 5:30 and ended at 10:30 for our summer banding program. Because of heat we do not like to band too late into the morning. Our main emphasis for this early banding period is to pick up Yellow Warblers before they migrate south again since they have finished breeding. Rather disappointing numbers for Yellow Warblers this year with only 114 banded in this month.

Temperatures ranged from 23 degrees Celcius to 9 degrees on start up. Humidity was a concern on a number of days. One day was missed because of bad weather. We banded 16 out of a possible 17 days. Sundays, as in the past, we did not band.

We had 15 volunteers through July with Jim, Jason, Martino, Kim, Caitlin, and Judy being the most consistent. (See volunteer table)

497 birds were banded in July. Daily totals went from 8 to a high of 56 with a mean of 30 birds per day.

### **August**

We banded all of August. Because of the earth rotation and the time the sun rises our starting time varied from 5:30 to 6:00 and our closings were from 10:30 to 11:00. We banded 27 days out of a possible 27 days again taking Sundays off.

Temperatures in August ranged from a low of 8 on a couple of days to a day of 18. This is early morning start up temperatures.

We had 27 volunteers with Jim, Jason, Martino, Kim, Caitlin, Judy, and Aaron being the most consistent. Only 49 Yellow Warblers were banded out of a total of 542 birds banded. We did notice an increase in banded birds in the last two weeks of August with some early migrants showing up. This brings into question whether banding the whole month of August is productive enough to continue daily banding.

Daily banding totals went from a low of 5 to a high of 51 with a mean of 20 birds per day. The first 15 days had 220 banded birds with a mean of 17 birds per day. The last 16 days had 317 banded birds with a mean of 23 birds per day.

### **September**

This month is the start of our standard banding. We banded September 2 to September 30. This gave us 26 banding days. Start times were from 6:15 to 6:45 and closing time were from 11:15 to 12:45 with a few days going to 13:30. We banded a total of 26 out of a possible 26 days.

Temperatures in September were a low of 3 and a high of 19 degrees Celcius. No days were lost to inclement weather. Up to the 22nd we had only 5 days with North winds which are favorable in bringing the migrants from the north. That is 5 out of 18 days with North Winds. After the 22nd we had 6 out of 6 days with North winds.

We had 14 volunteers with Jim, Jason, Rick, Alice, Mas, Kim, Judy, Kittie, Aaron, Marcia, and Jenna being the most consistent.

This is our big month for migrating Wood Warblers and we waited a good bit into September before this was realized. By the end of September we were also into the migration of Sparrows. As noted above the lack of North winds may have been a contributing factor in not getting many Wood Warblers until later in the month.

Daily banding totals were from a low of 4 on September 8 to a high of 89 on September 23. The mean for September was 39 birds banded per day. The last week of September showed a mean of 68 banded birds per day and 1001 birds banded.

## October

This month is our Sparrow/Kinglet month. We banded 24 out of a possible 27 days. We lost 3 days to either rain or too high winds. Start times ranged from start times of 6:45 to 7:00 and closing times from 11:15 to 13:30. We banded from October 1 to the 30th.

October temperatures were from a low of minus 4 to a high of 19 degrees Celcius. Winds from the north were seen on 16 out of the 24 days.

We had 13 volunteers through October with Jim, Jason, Rick, Alice, Mas, Kim, Judy, Kittie, and Jenna being the most consistent.

This month lacks the variety of September being, as I said, dominated by particularly White-throated Sparrows and Ruby-crowned Kinglets. Towards the end of the month we also had an increase in Dark-eyed Junco. A good deal of effort was spent on trying to attract Northern Saw-Whet Owls by the use of a lure tape. Only 21 owls were banded which reflects well with other stations where the lack of Hatch Year owls has been noted across Canada and numbers have been generally low.

We closed a little early this year in order to attend the Canadian Migration Monitoring Conference being held at Bird Studies Canada starting on November 1.

**November:** Only three owls were banded in November.

A total of 3481 birds were Banded in 95 days during the Fall Migration.

## Highlights of the Fall 2012 Banding Season

We had only 6 species that were banded showing the highest totals in 13years.

Mourning Dove- 10  
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher-21  
Common Grackle- 57  
Song Sparrow - 198  
Swamp Sparrow - 146  
Gray Catbird - 286

## Top 10 Fall Species

<b>White-throated Sparrow</b>	<b>387</b>
<b>Gray Catbird</b>	<b>286</b>
<b>Ruby-crowned Kinglet</b>	<b>246</b>
<b>Song Sparrow</b>	<b>198</b>
<b>Dark-eyed Junco</b>	<b>163</b>
<b>Yellow Warbler</b>	<b>163</b>
<b>Golden-crowned Kinglet</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>Swamp Sparrow</b>	<b>146</b>
<b>Cedar Waxwing</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>Magnolia Warbler</b>	<b>103</b>

## **Northern Saw-Whet Owl Banding**

This is an extra component to our daily banding. Jason Lymburner headed up this part of the program, with some interference by me. The two distance volunteers, Kittie Yang and Jenna McDermott and Kate Channell from B.C. also participated in the work.

The work involves putting up 4 extra nets near the house trailer that is used by the distance volunteers, using a lure tape with Northern Saw-Whet Owl calls. The nets need to be checked every hour through the night which makes for some interrupted sleeping. When an owl is caught it generally means that all volunteers are up to look at it and learn how to age and sex the bird.

This year 21 owls were caught and banded and one bird re-trapped that we still have not received original banding data about.

Jason had hoped to encounter early migrants in starting as soon as he did in September. In fact the opposite seems to be true with the majority of owls being caught at least 10 days later than last year. This year was also plagued with inclement weather with high winds which reduces the catch. It would seem that starting no earlier than around the 10th of October might be a better plan for future years.

The nets during owling are checked every hour. With three people this meant that someone had to check the nets once in a three hour period resulting in the other two members being able to sleep through the net check unless an owl was caught which generally resulted in all being awake. Not only were they putting up with interrupted sleep but they were all out and ready to go again for the passerines banding through the morning. Good thing they are all young, I could not do it.

**Congratulations to the team for a job well done!**

A **HUGE** thanks to all the volunteers who made this year such a success and Rock Point Bird Banding Station such a happy place to come to .

## 2013 Ruthven Park Spring Banding Season

by Rick Ludkin

### *About Ruthven Park Banding Station:*

The banding station was founded in the Fall of 1995 as a pilot and came into full operation – for Spring and Fall seasons – in 1996. It is run almost entirely on a volunteer basis. The station is situated on the grounds of Ruthven Park National Historic Site, the banding lab being about 100 m from the historic mansion. The entrance to the site is located about 2 km north of the town of Cayuga on Highway/Regional Road 54. (Latitude/Longitude: 425 – 0795) This station is one of two banding stations that make up the Haldimand Bird Observatory – the other being Rock Point Provincial Park. The two stations are within 40 km of each other. Also, Bird Studies Canada runs 3 banding sites – Long Point Bird Observatory – which are within 50 km. Ruthven is an “inland” station while the others are coastal; the mix of species and number of birds can be quite different between Ruthven and the coastal sites.

#### **The station was developed for 4 reasons:**

- To monitor migrants during Spring and Fall migrations following a standardized protocol (determined by the Canadian Migration Monitoring Network) with a view to identifying population trends of neotropical migrants.
- To monitor breeding/wintering birds at the site to provide baseline data for use in making decisions around land-use policy related to urban development generally, and in the Haldimand Region specifically. (Ruthven Park contains approximately 1500 acres of land over half of which is forested.)
- To provide a training facility for students and other individuals interested in developing skills in field ornithology.
- To provide a learning resource to the local community (especially schools) to enhance awareness and appreciation of the local environment.

### **Top 10 Spring Species**

<b>American Goldfinch</b>	<b>372</b>
<b>Common Redpoll</b>	<b>278</b>
<b>Snow Bunting</b>	<b>268</b>
<b>Slate-coloured Junco</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>Golden-crowned Kinglet</b>	<b>145</b>
<b>Yellow Warbler</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>Song Sparrow</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Gray Catbird</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>Chipping Sparrow</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>American Tree Sparrow</b>	<b>78</b>

## Top 10 Fall Species

<b>Cedar Waxwing</b>	<b>1481</b>
<b>Myrtle Warbler</b>	<b>603</b>
<b>White-throated Sparrow</b>	<b>287</b>
<b>Slate-coloured Junco</b>	<b>285</b>
<b>American Goldfinch</b>	<b>239</b>
<b>Ruby-crowned Kinglet</b>	<b>160</b>
<b>Song Sparrow</b>	<b>142</b>
<b>Golden-crowned Kinglet</b>	<b>139</b>
<b>Hermit Thrush</b>	<b>121</b>
<b>American Robin</b>	<b>107</b>

## In Conclusion

Rock Point was responsible for the banding of 38%(4,722) of the birds and Ruthven for 62%(7,727)

Rock Point banded 8 species **not** banded by Ruthven: White-winged Crossbill, White-eyed Vireo, Pine Warbler, Hooded Warbler, House Sparrow, Marsh Wren, Bewicks Wren, Red-breasted Nuthatch.

Ruthven banded 14 species **not** banded by Rock Point: American Woodcock, Eastern Screech Owl, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Horned Lark, Purple Finch, House Finch, Hoary Redpoll, Snow Bunting, Lapland Longspur, Purple Martin, Northern Shrike, Yellow-throated Vireo, Blue Gray Gnatcatcher

**An excellent effort by all concerned.**

# Migration Monitoring at TTPBRS 2013

By **Nigel J Shaw**

The Tommy Thompson Park Bird Research Station (TTPBRS) was established in April of 2003 and is run by the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA). The primary objectives of TTPBRS are to aid conservation efforts at the local, national and international level through monitoring, research and education. The core focus of the TTPBRS is the Migration Monitoring Program. This report details results of the 2013 spring and fall seasons at TTPBRS.

Tommy Thompson Park (TTP) is located on the Leslie Street Spit, a man-made peninsula on Toronto's waterfront which extends 5 km into Lake Ontario. The spit was developed in the 1950's by the Toronto Port Authority for the purpose of expanding port facilities in anticipation of increased shipping activities in the Great Lakes. Since then a combination of lakefilling and dredging activities created the current configuration of the park. TTP now has a land base of approximately 160 hectares and a water surface area of 100 hectares, composed of the western embayments and the inner disposal cells.

Through natural succession and habitat restoration most of TTP has been colonized by a variety of plant and animal communities. The geographic situation of the park and its natural features make it very suitable for large numbers of breeding and migrating birds. Overall, the park represents the largest area of existing natural habitat on the Toronto waterfront. Tommy Thompson Park is classified as an Environmentally Significant Area and was designated as an Important Bird Area (IBA) by Birdlife International in 2000.

The site selected for Migration Monitoring is located on peninsula D, which is one of several peninsulas that branch off the main spine of the spit. The peninsula is bordered by the Toronto harbour on the north side and an inner bay on the south side. The habitat is composed of early succession cottonwood, willow, dogwood, and birch forest. Beach and meadow features are also present in the study area. Please refer to Appendix A for a detailed map of the study area.

## **New Initiatives for 2013**

TTPBRS initiated two new projects for the 2013 season, and restarted the Northern saw-whet owl monitoring. The owl monitoring, operating under the Project Owl-net Protocol was restarted after a three year gap.

## TTPBRS Shorebird Project

With the construction of a new berm, isolating embayment D from the inner bay, it has opened up the opportunity to concentrate some effort on monitoring a few other species that either move through, or include the site as a stop-over feeding area. Shorebirds do not frequent our standard banding site, so other than an occasional Spotted sandpiper or American woodcock, this family of birds is not well covered in our monitoring efforts. This is a group of birds that is well studied by many International research groups. A large, extensive data base is being established. These birds are monitored on their breeding grounds in the high arctic, during migration at major stopover sites, and again on the wintering grounds where they concentrate in huge numbers. We had a few limitations but overall the results/effort was very promising. With the operation of a full time Migration Monitoring station, manpower for other side projects is limited by the coverage with qualified personnel. Fortunately for us during the spring and fall seasons, when the shorebirds were present, our main station was slow. This enabled a good effort for the project.

We operated with 2-3 two shelf monofilament nets, with play-back. This proved to be very effective. The birds were concentrating on the shoreline of the berm, so we “walked” them into the nets instead of the shorebirds flying full speed into them. We did not have high numbers, so we caught and banded most of the birds that were there.

Most species were seen during the season, and a few were not banded. We had Ruddy turnstone, American Golden and Black-bellied plover, Baird’s and White-rumped sandpiper and Wilson’s snipe recorded but not banded. Eleven other shorebird species were banded. Below is the list of totals.

### SHOREBIRDTOTALS 2013

<b>Least Sandpiper</b>	104
<b>Semi-palmated Sandpiper</b>	22
<b>Spotted Sandpiper</b>	27
<b>Pectoral Sandpiper</b>	1
<b>Stilt Sandpiper</b>	1
<b>Solitary Sandpiper</b>	3
<b>Lesser Yellowlegs</b>	5
<b>Greater Yellowlegs</b>	1
<b>Killdeer</b>	29
<b>Semipalmated Plover</b>	16
<b>Dunlin</b>	12
<b>American Woodcock*</b>	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>222</b>

- AMWO was banded at Migration Monitoring site.

**TTPBRS American Pipit Project**  
(*Anthus rubescens*)

The American pipit, once considered a form of the Old World Water pipit, is the target of our second new project at TTPBRS. This is a bird that summers in our Canadian North, frequenting high arctic / alpine tundra. It migrates through and over TTP and was most often monitored by its calls as it flew over. With the construction of the berm around embayment D, it has not only given us the opportunity to monitor the shorebird migration, but other species of open, shoreline habitat.

Pipits were first noticed this fall season on September 15th. The earliest date recorded for the history of the station is September 5th. We first attempted with playback on October 9th with almost instant reaction. We set up two, two-shelf monofilament nets running parallel along the shore, with the playback placed between them. Early October 10th, we opened the nets and started the playback. We caught only two birds but a lot of others were around. After we moved the nets a few times to try and maximize the catch, we decided on our best configuration, and run the season with the nets in this location. We had a constant flow of birds, but some days we captured a small percentage of what responded, while others we caught them all.

We are in a very exposed, open area which leads to a few problems using nets. High winds made the nets somewhat visible, but the choice of monofilament over regular nylon, helped that. We also used only two panels which kept a low horizon line....also beneficial with the high winds and open site.

We caught birds on most favorable days with the last being caught on November 3rd.

Pipits were still moving over after we closed, but high winds and limited manpower forced an early finish this season.

We finished the year with 62 birds banded. We also managed 3 Snow buntings, and had two different Lapland longspurs down on the site. Out of the 62 birds, 52 were hatch year birds and 10 were adults. This ratio is typical for a fall migration and playback combination. Most birds had either low or no fat present.

These projects will be continued in the fall of 2014, giving us a better picture of the movement/migration, both over, and on the peninsula.

## Spring 2013 Migration Summary

Spring migration monitoring commenced on April 1 and ran until June 9 for a total of 65 days of coverage. 176 species were detected within the study area. Diversity peaked on May 12 with 45 species detected, compared to a low of 18 species on April 1.

### Banding

A total of 99 species were banded during spring 2013. A total of 3008 birds were banded in 6737.5 net hours for an average capture rate of 0.45 birds per net hour. The highest banding total was on May 17 when 198 birds were banded. The least productive day was April 3 with a total of 4 birds banded.

### Top 10 Species banded (Spring):

<b>White-throated Sparrow</b>	<b>254</b>
<b>Red-winged Blackbird</b>	<b>231</b>
<b>Cedar Waxwing</b>	<b>204</b>
<b>Myrtle Warbler</b>	<b>193</b>
<b>Yellow Warbler</b>	<b>179</b>
<b>Magnolia Warbler</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>Song Sparrow</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Trails Flycatcher</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>Common Yellowthroat</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>American Tree Sparrow</b>	<b>77</b>

### Highlights

**Orchard Oriole** – multiple sightings, one banded June 6th

**Worm-eating Warbler** – one sighted April 30th

**Yellow-throated Vireo** – one banded May 16th \* **first banded at TTPBRS**

**Bald Eagle** – one sighted June 7th

## Fall 2013 Migration Summary

Fall migration monitoring began on August 5 and continued until November 10 with a total of 98 days of coverage. 171 species were detected within the study area. Rain and high winds for the latter weeks of banding, hindered the banding consistency.

### Banding

A total of 102 species were banded during fall 2013. 4496 birds were banded in 10,369 net hours for a capture rate of 0.52 birds per net hour. The most productive day overall was October 8 with 300 birds banded of 22 species. September 25 was the next busiest day, with 213 of 18 species. The least productive day was November 6, with only 4 birds banded of 4 species.

### Top 10 Species Banded(Fall):

<b>Golden-crowned Kinglet</b>	<b>946</b>
<b>Ruby-crowned Kinglet</b>	<b>592</b>
<b>White-throated Sparrow</b>	<b>242</b>
<b>Myrtle Warbler</b>	<b>194</b>
<b>Hermit Thrush</b>	<b>158</b>
<b>Slate-coloured Junco</b>	<b>146</b>
<b>Nashville Warbler</b>	<b>135</b>
<b>Magnolia Warbler</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>Brown Creeper</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>European Starling</b>	<b>110</b>

### Highlights

**Surf Scoter** – sighted on November 2

**Cackling Goose** – sighted on Sept 14

**Lapland Longspur** – sighted on October 23, November 6

**Northern Shrike**– sighted November 3

**Tundra Swan** – sighted on November 1

**Stilt sandpiper** – one banded on August 25

**Northern goshawk** – an adult female sighted on November 14

## **Education and Outreach**

TTPBRS continues to engage the community through educational programming. Banding demonstrations and interpretive talks were given to over 1000 people at TTPBRS in 2013. This figure includes park visitors, students and special groups.

### **Weekly Bird Walks**

Bird walks were offered every Sunday morning during spring and fall migration, led by volunteers Bob Kortright and Tom Flinn. Participants met at the entrance at 8:00 and were guided through the base lands before heading up the road to the research station, where they got to see bird banding demonstrations. The bird walks have been a great way to educate people about the importance of urban greenspace and to further the mission of TTPBRS.

### **Winged Migration**

Winged Migration combines an in-class lesson in bird biology with a field trip to Tommy Thompson Park, where children experience the life of birds firsthand. During the fall of 2013 we offered the Winged Migration program.

The highlight of the trip is a visit to the Tommy Thompson Park Bird Research Station where they get to see a bird banding demonstration and learn about migration monitoring.

### **Volunteerism**

Providing educational opportunities for those interested in bird research is a critical role for the research station, as venues for hands-on learning are hard to find. Many of our trainees have gone on to bright futures in the environmental field through experience at TTPBRS.

With only one paid staff person, TTPBRS truly is volunteer-driven. This year 20 volunteers contributed a total of 4,891 hours to the migration monitoring program! Although some volunteers move on or move away, most of our crew is made up of long-term volunteers who commit to one or more days per week, year after year. 18 of the 20 people who volunteered this year were people returning from previous seasons.

**Thank you to all of our committed volunteers who make this program possible!**

## **Submission of Banding Totals Articles and Reports**

### **Due dates for submitting annual station reports are:**

January 15th for Station totals.

January 30th for Annual Reports and Articles

### **Format for annual reports and articles.**

Please submit all articles and reports in MS WORD.

Please use **Times New Roman** font for all submissions.

Please do **not** underline titles or headings or protect your tables.

### **Annual Reports should include the following:**

*Station Name and Year of Report*

Name of Author, Address

*General Information:* Provide the location, including a description of site(s) and time line of banding operations. Highlight the overall weather patterns for the year. Describe banding equipment and methods used. List visitors and demonstrations given.

*Banding Results:* Include highlights, overall numbers and relationship to other years. Describe the number of retraps, returns, and foreign retraps.

*Summary:* Summarize your year, including highlights and overall performance of station or sites.

*Acknowledgments:* Participants, assistance, funding etc.

*References:* (If used) Author, Date, Title, Publisher, Address

*Photos:* digital format and should have a good appearance when printed in black and white

### **Journal Articles should include the following:**

Title of Article

Name and address of author(s)

Abstract: Overview of paper – usually one paragraph in length

Introduction

Methodology

Data and Findings

Conclusion

Acknowledgments

References