



McGill Bird Observatory
Spring Migration Monitoring Program
2006 Report

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Front photo: The oldest known bird at the McGill Bird Observatory, this female Baltimore Oriole was banded by ornithology professor Dr. Rodger Titman in May 2002, two years before the establishment of regular banding operations. (Photo by Marcel Gahbauer)

About the McGill Bird Observatory:

The McGill Bird Observatory (MBO) was founded in 2004 by graduate students in McGill University's Natural Resource Sciences department, in partnership with the Migration Research Foundation (MRF). It is operated as a project of MRF, with support from many local organizations and volunteers. Located at 45.43°N, 73.94°W, near the western tip of the island of Montreal, MBO is the only active member of the Canadian Migration Monitoring Network (CMMN) in southwestern Quebec. The nearest other sites are Innis Point Bird Observatory in Ottawa, 175 km to the west, Prince Edward Point Bird Observatory in Quinte, 300 km to the southwest, and l'Observatoire d'Oiseaux de Tadoussac, 450 km to the northeast. Operations at MBO are patterned after those at other CMMN stations, with a particular emphasis on standardized migration research protocols. In addition to collecting and analyzing valuable scientific data, MBO serves as a training facility for students and other individuals interested in developing practical skills in field ornithology.

The Spring Migration Monitoring Program:

The Spring Migration Monitoring Program (SMMP) is an annual standardized study at MBO, providing the basis for long-term trend analysis of bird populations. It is intended to be compatible with the aims and methodology of the Canadian Migration Monitoring Network. The program involves daily monitoring throughout the season, including a standardized census, banding, and incidental observations. A detailed protocol for migration monitoring at MBO has been prepared (Gahbauer and Hudson, 2004). The SMMP season at MBO extends from March 28 through June 5. This 10-week period encompasses the majority of spring passerine migration.

2006 season coverage:

The first 8 days and final 2 days of the season were set aside for census only, as banding in late March and early April is greatly limited by cold, and by early June it results primarily in the capture of breeding birds. For the 60 days in between, the goal was to open the nets for 5 hours daily, in addition to conducting census and incidental observations. During this period, banding took place on 95% of days, being canceled due to rain only 3 times. However, rain and/or strong winds limited the hours of operation on an additional 31 days, leaving only 26 days of full operation according to the site protocol.

Equipment

Mist nets (30 mm mesh from Spidertech) were used for all trapping. Six nets (A, C, and D groups) were new, while the remainder had been previously used, but mostly in good condition. The standard setup for most of the season involved 14 nets in 6 groups. Most of these were the same as used in SMMP 2005 (Gahbauer 2005a). Two extra nets (K1 and K2) were added along the lane behind the banding station in late April to partially compensate for the unavailability of the G and H nets due to spring flooding. An additional two nets (L1 and L2) were also installed for the same reason, but were limited to occasional use. The location of the 4 nets in the B group was adjusted slightly by rearranging them into two adjacent pairs for easier monitoring. Details of net allocations are summarized in Appendix B.

Weather

Weather can have a significant influence on migration, especially in spring. From late March through early May, conditions were generally warmer than average and with less precipitation than usual. However, as the peak of migration approached in the middle of May, the weather turned abnormally cold and wet. Between 5 and 46 mm of rain fell on 9 of 10 days from May 12

through 21, resulting in a 60% reduction in net hours during this period. It is likely that this had a considerable negative impact on the spring banding totals.

Late fall and winter weather can also have an impact on spring conditions at MBO in terms of flooding. October and November 2005 were unusually wet, resulting in the ponds freezing at very high levels. Extensive flooding resulted in March and April, and continued through May due to heavy spring rain. Not only did the high water levels prevent access to some net lanes, but it also modified some habitat enough to influence the presence/absence of some species. Whereas the larger surface area of the ponds was attractive to a number of ducks, it eliminated virtually all the habitat usually available to shorebirds in spring, and the extensive flooding of the cattails may have also deterred species such as Pied-billed Grebe and Marsh Wren that were more frequently observed in previous years.

Results:

Banding:

During SMMP 2006, 759 birds of 63 species were banded, an increase of one species and over 100 individuals compared to SMMP 2005. However, the number of net hours in 2006 were nearly doubled compared to 2005, and as such the number of birds banded per 100 net hours dropped from 41.4 to 25.8. The busiest day of the spring 2006 season was May 22 with 37 birds banded (Figure 1). The mean over 56 days of banding was 13.5 birds per day.

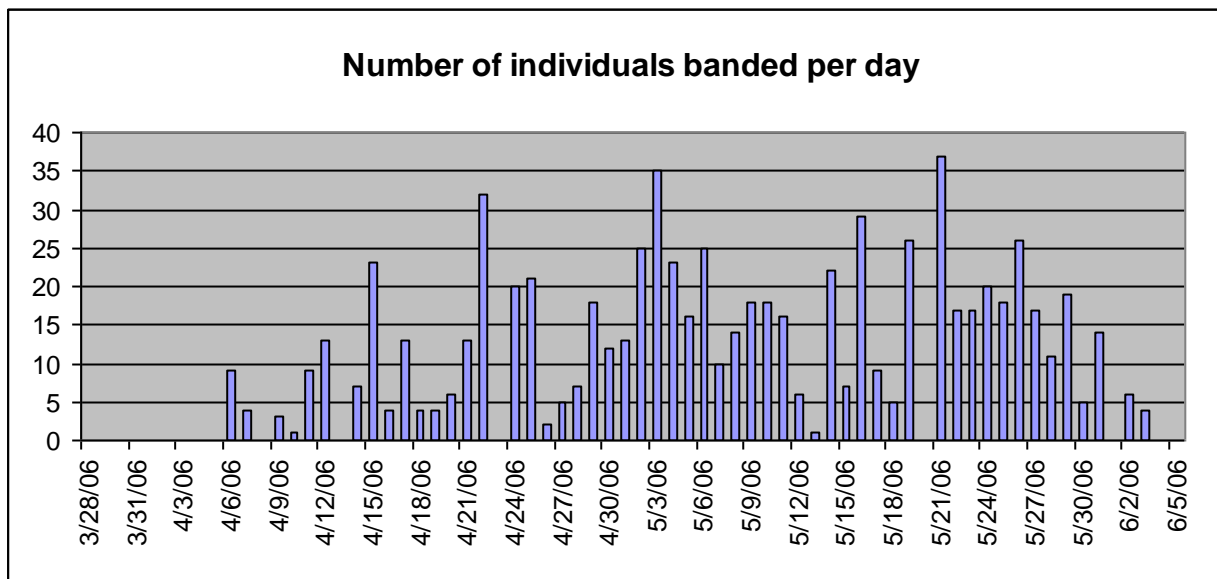


Figure 1: Number of individuals banded per day

Species richness among banded birds peaked during the last third of May (Figure 2). The greatest variety banded in a single day was 18 species on May 21. The mean number of species banded per day was only 6.9.

Among the species banded were 2 which had not been previously captured at MBO: Barn Swallow and Savannah Sparrow. Aside from the Barn Swallow, an additional 17 species were banded just once during the season: Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Hairy Woodpecker, Pileated Woodpecker, Great Crested Flycatcher, Eastern Kingbird, White-breasted Nuthatch, Brown Creeper, Veery, Grey-cheeked Thrush, Swainson’s Thrush, Blue-headed Vireo, Orange-

crowned Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Cape May Warbler, Indigo Bunting, Field Sparrow, and Rusty Blackbird.

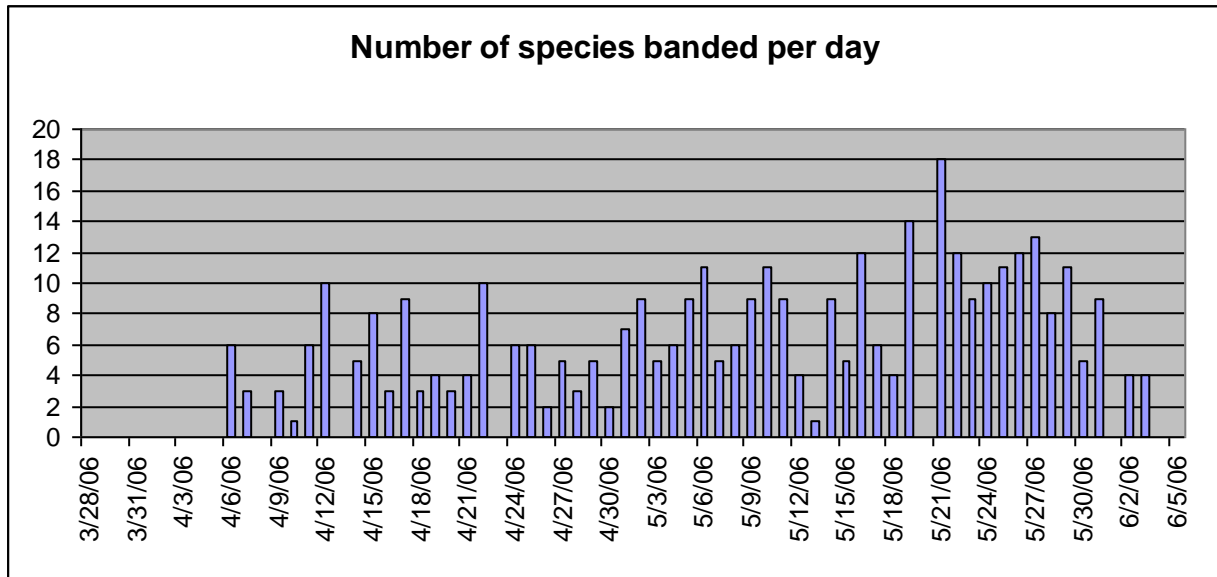


Figure 2: Number of species banded per day

At the other extreme, Table 1 lists the 10 most frequently banded species. Despite the differences in weather and sampling effort between 2006 and 2005, 8 species were in the top 10 in both years. Cedar Waxwings were ranked third in 2005, but are an erratic migrant and were relatively scarce this year, with only 17 banded. Song Sparrows ranked fifth in 2005, when nearly all individuals captured were previously unbanded. This spring, there were 16 returns in addition to 20 newly banded birds, a total which would result in a comparable rank (sixth). The lower number of Yellow Warblers banded in 2006 can be at least partly attributed to the same explanation, as there were also 12 returns.

Table 1: Top 10 species banded at MBO during SMMP 2006, compared with numbers of the same species banded during SMMP 2005. Numbers in parentheses rank the frequency of occurrence of each species. Blank spaces represent species not in the top 10 in 2005.

Species	# banded	
	2006	2005
Red-winged Blackbird	169 (1)	74 (2)
Common Grackle	59 (2)	20 (10)
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	58 (3)	20 (9)
Slate-coloured Junco	48 (4)	
White-throated Sparrow	42 (5)	29 (6)
American Goldfinch	32 (6)	111 (1)
Common Yellowthroat	25 (7)	22 (8)
Yellow-rumped (Myrtle) Warbler	22 (8)	25 (7)
Magnolia Warbler	22 (9)	
Yellow Warbler	21 (10)	47 (4)

Overall, an increase was anticipated for most species compared to 2005 numbers, given that banding effort in 2006 was nearly 90% greater. However, among the most common species, this pattern held true only for the top 5. Both Red-winged Blackbirds and Common Grackles more than doubled their numbers this spring, and together accounted for over 30% of birds banded during the 2006 season. Relatively proportional increases were also recorded for Ruby-crowned Kinglet and White-throated Sparrow, while there were considerably more Slate-coloured Juncos banded than the 5 in 2005. All of these are early migrants, peaking in movement during April; the increases are likely due to a combination of the favourable weather that month and the fact that in 2005 banding effort was more limited in April than in May. Among the May migrants, numbers banded in 2006 were often similar to, or even lower than

those in 2005. One of the few exceptions was the Magnolia Warbler, of which only 5 were banded in 2005, compared to 22 in 2006.

Recoveries:

There were 144 repeats (individuals caught within 3 months of banding at MBO) of 23 species during SMMP 2006. These can be subdivided into local residents caught repeatedly, and migrants captured twice or more during their stopover at MBO.

Among the residents, Song Sparrows were the most frequently recaptured, with 23 individuals caught a total of 45 times. Yellow Warblers also made many repeat visits, with 16 individuals captured 35 times, including one feisty after-second-year female that visited the nets on 8 different days between May 9 and May 27. Some of the breeding Baltimore Orioles, Swamp Sparrows, and Red-winged Blackbirds were also regular visitors. Unlike in fall, migrants passing through MBO in spring do not linger for long. Among species not breeding at MBO, none were recaptured more than 2 days after being banded.

There were 74 returns (individuals not captured since more than 3 months) of 17 species (Appendix C). The three most common species accounted for half of all returns: Song Sparrow (16), Yellow Warbler (12), and Red-winged Blackbird (9). Nearly two-thirds of returns involved birds banded during SMMP 2005, indicating that these are likely individuals that breed at MBO annually. Some of these birds are known or suspected of having overwintered at MBO, but 13 of the species for which returns were recorded are obligate migrants.

Among the returns were several noteworthy records. The second-year Veery caught on May 29 marked the first time a bird known to have been raised at MBO returned to the site. A female Baltimore Oriole was recaptured on May 16, 4 years to the day after she was banded as an after-hatch-year bird, making her at least 6 years old. Another old female was a Red-winged Blackbird that was one of just 9 birds banded during a brief spring pilot banding session in May 2004, and had not been recaptured since.

Three foreign recoveries were recorded during SMMP 2006. A Canada Goose wearing an orange neck collar "H1F1" was spotted repeatedly throughout the season. It was banded approximately 50 km to the northeast of MBO at Boucherville, Quebec as an after-hatch-year bird in July 2005. A male Ruby-crowned Kinglet captured on May 2 had been banded at the Tommy Thompson Park Bird Research Station in Toronto, Ontario (480 km to the west) on October 9, 2005. On May 27, a Traill's Flycatcher was captured, nearly 3 years after being banded in Alpena, Michigan (750 km to the west).

Also in spring, MBO received news of its own first foreign recovery, a Slate-coloured Junco banded at MBO on October 25, 2004 and recaptured in Scotch Plains, New Jersey (530 km to the south) 13 months later on November 24, 2005.

Census:

One or more experienced observers walked the standardized census route on 2 of 7 days during the first week, and 62 of 63 days thereafter. Almost daily, they recorded species not otherwise observed during the course of the morning, contributing greatly to the overall documentation of migration through the area. One of the new species for MBO this spring, Pine Warbler, was recorded only on census.

As shown in Figure 3, there was considerable daily variation in the number of species observed during the census, ranging from a low of 18 on April 11 to a high of 55 (a record for MBO) on May 21. This reflects not only actual changes in the bird population from day to day, but also variation due to weather, and among observers. To account for this, 3-day and 7-day running averages were calculated and plotted. There was a rapid increase in species diversity from late March to mid-April, with a more gradual increase continuing until late May, after which it decreased quite rapidly to a plateau around 35 species, representing mostly breeding birds at MBO.

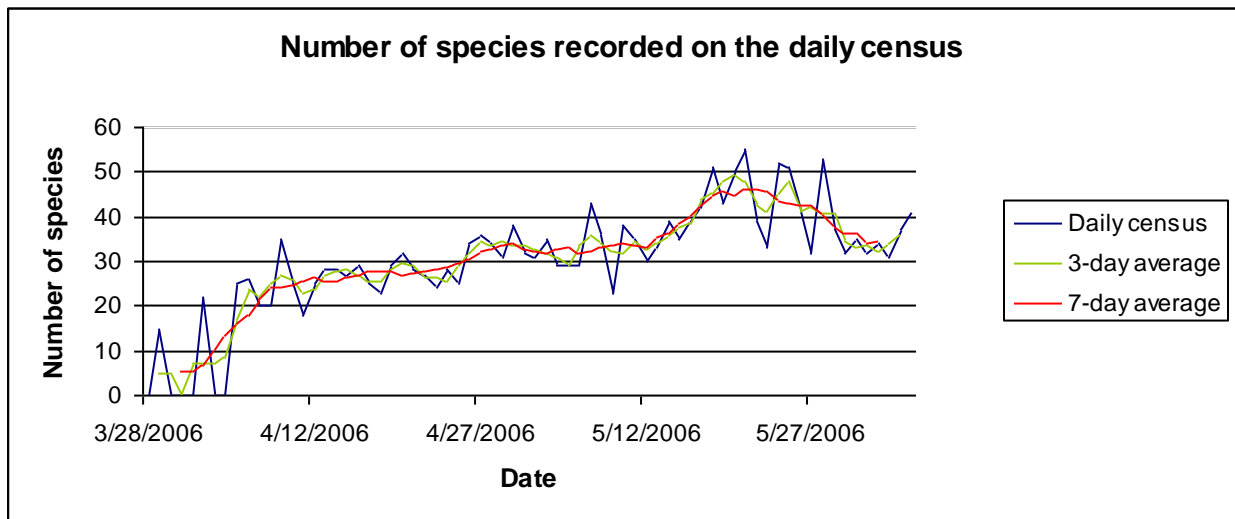


Figure 3: Number of species recorded on the daily census

Daily estimated totals:

The DET reflects not only banding and census data, but also all supplemental observations made by participants throughout each morning. It is particularly important for waterfowl and raptors, which are not targeted by the banding program, and are only marginally sampled by the census, since many are more active later in the morning. However, the DET is also valuable for passerines, both to monitor infrequently captured species, and as a means to evaluate the percentage of individuals of each species that are caught and banded.

During SMMP 2006, 148 species were recorded, a substantial increase over the 112 observed during the 2005 spring season, and only slightly fewer than the 151 documented during FMMP 2005. Of these, 21 were seen on just a single day, and 11 of them were represented by a single individual, highlighting the importance of full daily coverage throughout the season. The highest single day total, 76 species, was recorded on May 22. However, there were 6 other days when the DET exceeded the previous MBO site record of 64 species in a day. A new weekly record high of 104 species was also set during week 8 (May 16-22). The lowest daily totals occurred during the first week of the season, when there were fewer than 20 species on 4 occasions. Figure 4 shows that the DET increased steadily over the first two-thirds of the season. There was considerable variation in daily estimated totals from day to day. A clearer pattern is shown by the 7-day running average, which peaked at 65 on May 21, and remained above 60 for an 11-day period from May 17 through May 27, after which numbers tapered off rapidly.

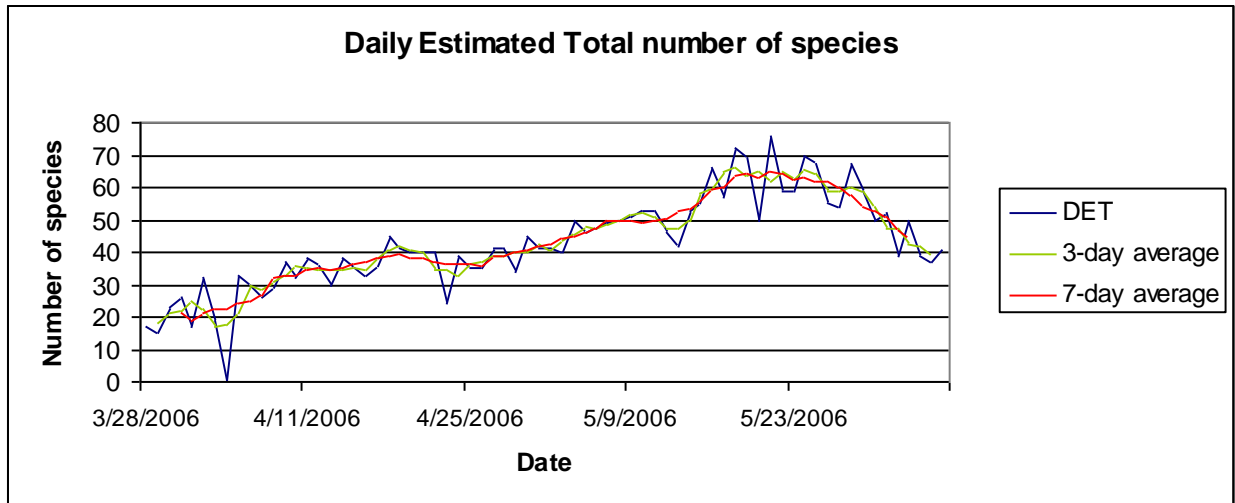


Figure 4: Daily estimated total number of species observed

Nest monitoring:

In early April, 4 Wood Duck boxes were put up, and 5 Tree Swallow boxes were added to the network of 25 that were previously installed. These were monitored periodically throughout the spring season. Overall occupancy was poor. Tree Swallows used 4 boxes, producing just 11 young from 18 eggs. House Sparrows displaced a couple of early nesting Tree Swallows, but also had limited success, with only 8 young from 13 eggs in 4 nests. At least 4 of the young House Sparrows died in the nest just prior to fledging, the apparent victims of attacks by other House Sparrows. Red squirrels also took advantage of the nest boxes, raising one family in a duck box, and 2 others in swallow boxes. One of the latter was subsequently successfully used by a Tree Swallow.

Analysis:

Migration patterns:

Just 24 species were present throughout all 10 weeks of the season: Canada Goose, Wood Duck, Mallard, Red-shouldered Hawk, Ring-billed Gull, Mourning Dove, Rock Pigeon, Downy Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Pileated Woodpecker, Eastern Phoebe, Blue Jay, American Crow, Black-capped Chickadee, White-breasted Nuthatch, American Robin, European Starling, Northern Cardinal, Song Sparrow, Red-winged Blackbird, Brown-headed Cowbird, Common Grackle, American Goldfinch, and House Sparrow. Of these, only Red-winged Blackbird and American Goldfinch were banded in at least 8 different weeks.

The dates for SMMP were picked to cover the extent of spring migration for the majority of species. While a few early migrants arrived before the start of the season, these were primarily local breeders that were well documented once observations began in late March. Starting earlier would permit the arrival dates of these birds to be recorded, but there is no question that conditions are more reflective of winter than spring until the end of March, and banding opportunities are often limited by snow. Even in the first week of April, weather can greatly limit banding, and as results show that relatively few migrants are on the move yet at that time, it is recommended that the first week of the season remain limited to census and incidental observations. At the end of the season, numbers were low for the last few days, and included very few migrants. To make more effective use of limited resources, it is therefore recommended that the length of the spring season be reduced by one week, by starting 4 days later (April 1 instead of March 28) and ending 3 days earlier (June 2 instead of June 5).

Sex and age:

The sex was determined for 82.7% of birds banded this spring (Table 2). This is much higher than the rate of 48.0% recorded in fall 2005, as many more species can be reliably sexed in spring, due to plumage differences and/or the presence of physical breeding characters. Of the known sex birds, nearly 65% were males. The reasons for such a considerable imbalance are not apparent. However, it is worth noting that among the regularly used nets, males and females were caught in similar numbers only at E and K, both of which are further from the ponds than the other nets.

The majority (85.8%) of birds banded were aged precisely, but over 100 individuals (mostly flycatcher and sparrow species) were recorded as after-hatch-year. Among birds for which age was determined, second-year birds outnumbered older birds, 59% to 41%.

By far the most abundant species banded during the season was the Red-winged Blackbird. Nearly two-thirds of individuals banded were males. This may simply reflect the fact that males were present from the beginning of the season, while females only began arriving in significant numbers toward the end of April, nearly a month later. The age breakdown is more peculiar. After-second-year birds accounted for only 14% of males, but 95% of females. Factoring in the returns banded the previous spring, the percentages increase to 19% and 96%, respectively.

Table 2: Breakdown of birds banded by age and sex, listed by net location.

	A1	B2	B3	N1	N3	C1	C2	D1	D2	D3	E1	K1	K2	L1	L2	Other	Total
M	53	20	25	24	15	56	41	56	40	33	23	9	7	1	2	3	408
F	26	9	9	7	7	17	19	29	25	20	24	11	8	3	3	3	220
U	13	5	6	2	5	8	14	15	14	15	19	13	1	0	0	1	131
SY	50	14	10	14	10	44	38	53	54	38	35	16	6	1	1	2	386
ASY	32	9	15	13	13	23	25	38	20	23	22	15	8	2	4	1	263
AHY	10	11	14	6	4	14	11	8	5	7	9	2	2	1	0	4	108
ATY	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	92	34	40	33	27	81	74	100	79	68	66	33	16	4	5	7	-

Priority species

MBO has produced a list of 80 target species for priority monitoring (Gahbauer and Hudson 2004). The list is based on priority rankings proposed by Bird Studies Canada, with an emphasis on species poorly studied by the Breeding Bird Survey due to their northern breeding distribution, and on neotropical migrants, recognized as being at elevated conservation risk due to threats to their wintering grounds. The MBO list has been modified to eliminate western species not expected to occur at the site.

Eighty percent of species on the MBO priority list were observed during SMMP 2006, and 62.5% of the species were banded (Table 3). Priority species accounted for 86% of individuals banded, a rate comparable to the 83% recorded during FMMP 2005. However, whereas the top 2 categories accounted for the majority of birds captured in fall, this spring the largest number (41%) of birds banded fell under Category D. Of the top 10 species banded at MBO during SMMP 2006, all except the American Goldfinch are designated as priority species, indicating that the program is effective at documenting these otherwise poorly monitored birds.

Table 3: Summary of priority species observed and banded during SMMP 2006. Detailed category definitions are provided in Gahbauer and Hudson (2004).

	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category D
Number of species in category	17	19	22	22
Number of species observed	16	11	17	20
Number of species banded	14	9	13	14
Number of individuals banded	67	206	69	313

Net productivity

As in previous seasons, the productivity of nets during SMMP 2006 was assessed. For SMMP, the nets were clustered into 4 main groups. A, D, and E (5 nets total) are connected by a loop on the east side of Stoneycroft Pond. C (2 nets total) samples the north end of Stoneycroft Pond. B/N (4 nets total) is in two pairs along the east edge of the back ponds. K (2 nets total) is located in the edge habitat just east of the banding cabin. B/N and K are particularly sensitive to wind, and as such often needed to be shut down while other nets remained open.

Table 4 summarizes the usage and productivity of all nets. The overall capture rate for SMMP 2006 was low, at 25.8 new birds per 100 net hours. An additional 7.4 birds per 100 net hours were recaptured. These numbers are considerably lower than the rates of 41.4 and 14.1 birds per 100 net hours recorded during SMMP 2005. The declines in productivity were primarily at the A and D nets, which in 2005 were considerably more active than the others, but were not particularly active in 2006.

Table 4: Net usage and capture rates during SMMP 2006. The L nets, set up along the back lane near the north fence in preparation for fall, were opened experimentally on a couple of days, and resulted in a few birds being caught. The 'Other' category includes nest-box captures and birds captured inside the banding station.

Net	Net hours	New captures	Repeats/ Returns	Total birds	Birds / 100 net hours	
					New	Total
A1 / A – TOTAL	359.625	92	35	127	25.6	35.3
B2	183	34	4	38	18.6	20.8
B3	188.25	40	8	48	21.3	25.5
N1	183	33	6	39	18.0	21.3
N3	188.25	27	10	37	14.3	19.7
B/N – TOTAL	742.5	134	28	162	18.1	21.8
C1	239.5	81	27	108	33.8	45.1
C2	239.5	74	30	104	30.9	43.4
C – TOTAL	479	155	57	212	32.4	44.3
D1	353.25	100	37	137	28.3	38.8
D2	235.5	79	22	101	33.6	42.9
D3	235.5	68	19	87	28.9	36.9
D – TOTAL	824.25	247	78	325	30.0	39.4
E1 / E – TOTAL	228.5	66	9	75	28.9	32.8
K1	119.5	33	1	34	27.6	28.5
K2	119.5	16	4	20	13.4	16.7
K – TOTAL	239	49	5	54	20.5	22.6
L1	32.75	4	2	6	12.2	18.3
L2	32.75	5	1	6	15.3	18.3
L – TOTAL	65.5	9	3	12	13.7	18.3
OTHER	-	7	3	10	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	2938.375	759	218	977	25.8	33.2

Both in spring 2005 and fall 2005, A1 was by far the most productive of the nets, but this spring it was only average. In October 2005, one of the apple trees adjacent to the net fell over from old age, and that reduction in cover may partly account for the decline in capture rate.

As in spring 2005, the D nets were above average in terms of capture rate. D2 was slightly more productive than the others. A pilot study on net avoidance focused on the D nets and found a considerable number of birds flying over or around them. This, however, is likely to also be the case at other nets that were not monitored.

For the first time, E1 produced above average results over the course of a migration monitoring season. It was especially active during the first few weeks of spring, when many kinglets, juncos, and sparrows were caught there, often while most of the other nets were quiet.

Likewise, the C nets have previously produced below average numbers, but were very active this spring, with the highest mean capture rate of any of the net groups. This is likely due to the large number of Red-winged Blackbirds, Common Grackles and American Goldfinches that were caught in C. C1 and C2 were similarly effective.

Unfortunately, while the G and H nets proved to be above average locations in fall 2005, they could not be operated this spring due to flooding. Given its proximity to the back ponds, it is likely that H will never be sufficiently dry for spring banding. With additional trail maintenance, it might be possible to operate G in spring, but census and general observations in the area throughout the season indicated it to be far less active than in fall. It is therefore advisable to instead continue focusing on more easily accessible net lanes in spring.

Two new net pairs were added this spring after it became apparent that G and H would not be usable. However, these were not great successes. K1 was the only net to capture birds at a rate close to the overall MBO average. K2 captured only half as many new birds, and both L nets were equally unproductive. However, L was only opened on a few occasions, so it is difficult to know whether this capture rate is representative of its potential. Bird activity in that area was noted to be much higher in August/September 2005, and it is recommended that this location be tested during FMMP 2006. It is interesting that despite their proximity to the banding station, the K nets had the lowest proportion of recaptures to new captures. Though K was not especially productive, it did catch some unique species such as Grey-cheeked Thrush, and given its convenient location is worth including as a regular component of the SMMP in the future.

As has been the case throughout MBO's history, the B/N nets had the lowest capture rate of any of the regularly operated groups. However, they again proved their worth by effectively capturing species encountered infrequently at other nets, most notably Eastern Phoebe, Brown Creeper, and Lincoln's Sparrow. A slight adjustment was made this spring in the positioning of the nets in this area. In fall 2005, 4 extra nets ("N") were interspersed with the existing 4 "B" nets for owling, in the series B1-B2-N1-N2-N3-B3-N4-B4. Data from October showed that (when factoring in net length) the most productive nets were B2, B3, N1, and N3. As these could be deployed as two pairs and thereby made for easier monitoring of the area, it was decided that these 4 nets would be the standard set in this area used for diurnal migration monitoring.

Photo documentation

MBO aims to obtain and catalogue photos of all rarities captured and banded, as well as any individuals showing abnormalities, such as aberrant pigmentation or moult, deformities, or

healed injuries. Among such individuals photographed during SMMP 2006 were several bill-deformed White-throated Sparrows and Red-winged Blackbirds, as well as partially leucistic Black-capped Chickadee and American Goldfinch.

In addition, photos were taken throughout the season for use in the preparation of a new online resource for bird identification, posted at www.migrationresearch.org/mbo/id.html (only the first 20 species accounts have been prepared to date). The aim is to provide diagnostic photos of the upper body, wing, and tail of each age and sex class of every species banded at MBO. These photos, supplemented by related commentary pointing out key differences between ages and sexes, are intended as a complement to the information presented by Pyle (1997). It is expected that this will be a major ongoing project for MBO.

Research projects

Great potential exists to refine the accuracy of ageing and sexing of many species banded regularly at MBO, using plumage characteristics and/or morphological measurements not currently described by Pyle (1997). During SMMP 2006, data collection continued for 3 projects initiated in September 2005 (Gahbauer 2005b).

For Black-capped Chickadees, the pattern of the upper mouth lining and tail length are being recorded to test the hypotheses that sexes can be distinguished (to some extent) by a discriminant function incorporating tail length and wing chord, and that a white roof is indicative of older birds.

The amount of white on the 3 outer rectrices of Slate-coloured Juncos is being recorded using a 5-point scale. While it is suspected that variability among subspecies is the primary influence on this characteristic, it may also serve to some degree as an indicator of age and/or sex.

The white patches on the tail of American Goldfinches are indicated by Pyle (1997) as being useful aids to ageing and sexing. However, some of his descriptions and illustrations match poorly with known age birds at MBO, suggesting that there may be regional variation in the tail patterns. To investigate this, the length and colour of the pale spot on the outer rectrix are being recorded for every American Goldfinch caught, as well as the overall colour of that feather and the transition between light and dark (i.e. gradual vs. abrupt).

Data sets for all 3 species have grown to the point where some preliminary analyses are possible. The field data from MBO will be compared with data collected on specimens at the Canadian Museum of Nature. Additional collection of field data may continue in fall 2006, depending on the outcome of the preliminary analyses.

A new behavioural project was initiated this spring by McGill wildlife biology student Mike Mayerhofer. He is aiming to document net avoidance behaviour, and describe how it varies by species (and where possible, by age and sex within species). Observations are made from a blind at the south end of the D nets, with a clear view of all 3 nets in the line. Periodic efforts were made this spring on a pilot basis, with plans to expand this to a full study during FMMP 2006.

Additionally, MBO participated in 2 collaborative research efforts involving bird observatories across Canada. Over half of the birds banded during SMMP were screened for ticks, and ticks were found and collected from 6 individuals. This study, involving Université de Montréal and Bird Studies Canada, is examining how migrating birds may influence the spread of Lyme disease into Canada via the ticks they pick up further south. Feather samples also continued to

be collected for the Barcoding Life project, an effort to collect and archive diagnostic genetic material for all bird species, being carried out by the University of Guelph and the Canadian Wildlife Service.

Education and training:

In addition to conducting research through migration monitoring and other banding projects, MBO exists as a facility to provide training in avian research techniques to McGill University students and other interested individuals. This has been actively implemented throughout SMMP 2006, with 54 volunteers receiving training during this period.

Training was generally given by the bander-in-charge or assistant banders-in-charge, mostly on a one-on-one basis. Topics covered varied according to the experience level of each volunteer, ranging from instruction in record-keeping to hands-on practice with extraction of birds from the nets. Experienced extractors able to work independently are a limiting factor for banding operations, and thus helping volunteers improve their skills at extraction is a priority at MBO.

Summary:

The number of species observed, species banded, and individuals banded during SMMP 2006 all exceeded the totals of SMMP 2005, but the effort nearly doubled, so the capture rate actually decreased. While banding success this spring appears to have been somewhat hindered by unusually frequent rain, especially during the peak of migration, it is nonetheless apparent that spring migration at MBO is much quieter than fall migration.

As such, FMMP should be the top priority for research at MBO. In the event of limited resources, efforts should be made to ensure consistent operation of FMMP continues, even if at the expense of SMMP. However, if funding permits, maintaining SMMP as well is desirable. Though it does not generate numbers comparable to FMMP, it nonetheless targets many of MBO's target species, and to some extent the 2 seasons sample different subsets of this list. As local breeders are also caught during SMMP, it provides an opportunity to track these individuals over the course of multiple years, providing valuable information on longevity and site fidelity. Another important benefit of maintaining SMMP is that it provides ongoing training for volunteers, thereby ensuring there is a more experienced team of assistants ready for FMMP.

It is recommended that the SMMP season be shortened by 1 week, to focus more closely on the main period of migration. If necessary, SMMP could be scaled back further. In 2006, 75% of birds were banded during the 5-week period from April 28 through June 2, and in 2005, 86% of the season's captures were between these dates. While this would result in some early season migrants being largely or entirely missed for banding, it would overall permit for the majority of birds to be caught while reducing effort and cost by almost half. However, in such a case, it would be critical to ensure that the daily census is maintained throughout the entire spring season, and that additional casual observations be encouraged as often as possible.

Acknowledgments:

The 2006 Spring Migration Monitoring Program would not have been possible without the support of the many dedicated people who generously volunteered their time at MBO. In total, 54 participants contributed over 1500 hours on site during the season. Names in bold indicate those who were out on average at least once every 2 weeks (5 or more mornings) during the season (note that many volunteers fulfilled many roles, but are listed under only the first heading that applies to them). Special thanks to all those who put in additional hours fundraising, planning, and assisting with site maintenance.

Bander-in-charge: The licensed master permit holder, responsible for directing the activities of all other volunteers, ensuring adherence to protocols, prioritizing the safety of birds at all times, banding birds, and directly supervising other trainees who are banding birds.

Marcel Gahbauer

Assistant banders-in-charge: Deputies responsible for all site activities in the absence of the Bander-in-charge, especially with respect to banding birds and supervising the activities of other volunteers.

Barbara Frei, Marie-Anne Hudson

Extractors: Experienced volunteers trained specifically in extraction, capable of safely removing birds from nets with minimal or no supervision.

Shawn Craik, Christina Donehower, **Manon Dubé**, Sarah Fraser, **Gay Gruner**, Patrick-Jean Guay, Isabel Julian, **Betsy McFarlane**, **Mike Mayerhofer**, Sandy McNeil, **Lynn Miller**, Julia Mlynarek, Julie Pépin, Crissy Ranellucci

Censusers / observation leaders: Experienced birders able to recognize the majority of local species by sight and sound, responsible for conducting the daily census and playing a leadership role in observing birds throughout the morning, and assisting less experienced volunteers with identification.

Pierre Bannon, Martin Bowman, Jean Demers, Barbara and Don MacDuff, Chris Murphy, Clémence Soulard

Assistants: Volunteers of all levels, responsible for recording data, transporting birds, providing direct assistance to extractors and banders as requested, learning to become extractors, banders, or censusers, and helping with any other observation/monitoring/maintenance tasks that arise.

Lise Amarasakera, Lina Bardo, **Jean Beaudreault**, Christine Bedra, Susan Black, Averill Craig, Steven Dedesko, Cheryl Diamond, Kate Earl, Sarah Fraser, Gérard Fréchette, Gregor Gilbert, Christine Gray, Emily Gray, Bana Hamze, Gillian Kinsman, Jeremy Labrecque, Lance Laviolette, Carine Lecoeur, Irene Lépine, **Francine Marcoux**, Mark O'Connor, Robert Oligny, **Katleen Robert**, Kate Robinson, **Limoilou-Amélie Renaud**, Amélie Rousseau, Helena Scheffer, Audrey Wachter, Guillaume Wachter

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Mountain Equipment Co-op, for a generous grant in support of the 2006 Migration Monitoring Programs

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The Avian Science and Conservation Centre, for logistical and equipment support

Wildlifers, for supplying bird seed throughout the winter season

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Appendix A: Seasonal distribution charts

The charts below summarize the pattern of occurrence of each species observed during SMMP 2006. The mean number of birds observed per day is calculated using the number of days of observation each week (usually 7 days, except 6 days in week 2).

COLO: Common Loon / Plongeon huard (*Gavia immer*)

	MARCH		APRIL					MAY				JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10			
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.42	0.29	0.71	0.29	0.71		0.29		0.28	
# DAYS OBSERVED				3	1	4	1	2		2		13	
# BANDED													
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 18			LAST OBSERVED: June 2			PEAK DATE(s): May 21			NUMBER: 4				

Notes: Small numbers observed flying overhead, mostly from mid-April to mid-May, and often heard calling in flight.

PBGR: Pied-billed Grebe / Grèbe à bec bigarré (*Podilymbus podiceps*)

	MARCH		APRIL					MAY				JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10			
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY									0.14			0.01	
# DAYS OBSERVED									1			1	
# BANDED													
FIRST OBSERVED: May 24			LAST OBSERVED: May 24			PEAK DATE(s): May 24			NUMBER: 1				

Notes: Very scarce this spring, with just a single observation on May 24. The higher water levels this spring may be responsible for the decrease in observations compared to last year.

DCCO: Double-crested Cormorant / Cormoran à aigrettes (*Phalacrocorax auritus*)

	MARCH		APRIL					MAY				JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10			
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			2.42	0.14		0.29		0.57				0.35	
# DAYS OBSERVED			1	1		1		1				4	
# BANDED													
FIRST OBSERVED: April 11			LAST OBSERVED: May 16			PEAK DATE(s): April 11			NUMBER: 17				

Notes: One flock of 17 birds flying overhead on April 11, and a few additional sightings of 1-4 migrants at a time.

AMBI: American Bittern / Butor d'Amérique (*Botaurus lentiginosus*)

	MARCH		APRIL					MAY				JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10			
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.14	0.14				0.14	0.14			0.06	
# DAYS OBSERVED			1	1				1	1			4	
# BANDED													
FIRST OBSERVED: April 13			LAST OBSERVED: May 27			PEAK DATE(s): 4 occasions			NUMBER: 1				

Notes: Scattered sightings, usually of a lone bird at the north end of Stoneycroft Pond.

GBHE: Great Blue Heron / Grand Héron (*Ardea herodias*)

	MARCH		APRIL					MAY				JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10			
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.33	1.71	2.57	2.00	4.86	2.43	3.43	4.43	1.29		2.48	
# DAYS OBSERVED		2	5	6	7	7	7	6	7	6		53	
# BANDED													
FIRST OBSERVED: April 7			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE(s): May 6			NUMBER: 7				

Notes: Seen regularly in small numbers from the second week of April through to the end of the season.

GRHE: Green Heron / Héron vert (*Butorides virescens*)

	MARCH		APRIL					MAY				JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10			
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.57	0.57	0.29	1.57	1.00		0.41	
# DAYS OBSERVED						2	4	2	4	5		17	
# BANDED													
FIRST OBSERVED:			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE(s):			NUMBER:				

Notes: A couple of birds, perhaps a pair, seen a few times per week beginning in early May.

BCNH: Black-crowned Night Heron / Bihoreau gris (*Nycticorax nycticorax*)

	MARCH		APRIL					MAY				JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10			
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY					0.14							0.01	
# DAYS OBSERVED					1							1	
# BANDED													
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 30			LAST OBSERVED: Apr 30			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 30			NUMBER: 1				

Notes: A single bird seen flying northeast over the site from the northeast corner of the census trail on April 30.

CAGO: Canada Goose / Bernache du Canada (*Anser canadensis*)

	MARCH		APRIL					MAY				JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10			
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	717.9	853.8	752.6	898.6	541.0	250.7	9.71	11.29	32.40	15.14		401.9	
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6		68	
# BANDED													
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE(s): April 22			NUMBER: 1600				

Notes: The most abundant species by far for much of the season with an average of several hundred birds per day as late as the first week of May, and over 1000 individuals on several occasions. The migrants disappeared abruptly after May 5, but by the third week of May some non-breeders were being seen frequently in the fields adjacent to MBO. One pair bred successfully on Stonecroft Pond, with 9 goslings first spotted on May 15.

BRAN: Brant / Bernache cravant (*Branta bernicla*)

	MARCH		APRIL					MAY				JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10			
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							1.43					0.15	
# DAYS OBSERVED							1					1	
# BANDED													
FIRST OBSERVED: May 21			LAST OBSERVED: May 21			PEAK DATE(s): May 21			NUMBER: 10				

Notes: A single flock of 10 Brant was observed flying over MBO on May 21, constituting the first record for the site.

SNGO: Snow Goose / Oie des neiges (*Chen caerulescens*)

	MARCH		APRIL					MAY				JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10			
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		62.5				582.1						64.5	
# DAYS OBSERVED		2				2						4	
# BANDED													
FIRST OBSERVED: April 7			LAST OBSERVED: May 7			PEAK DATE(s): May 6			NUMBER: 3800				

Notes: Four flocks of Snow Geese were observed over the course of the season, 2 of them in early April, and 2 more in the first week of May. All were flying high, heading northeast.

WODU: Wood Duck / Canard branchu (*Aix sponsa*)

	MARCH		APRIL					MAY				JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10			
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	5.14	7.50	9.86	7.43	6.29	7.14	11.00	9.71	10.00	4.57		7.87	
# DAYS OBSERVED	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		67	
# BANDED													
FIRST OBSERVED: March 30			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 24			NUMBER: 30				

Notes: Common throughout the season. Small flocks were seen flying over the ponds almost daily. At least 2 broods were produced in mid-late May, but neither was seen on more than one occasion.

GWTE: Green-winged Teal / Sarcelle à ailes vertes (*Anas crecca carolinensis*)

	MARCH		APRIL					MAY				JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10			
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY									0.14			0.01	
# DAYS OBSERVED									1			1	
# BANDED													
FIRST OBSERVED: May 26			LAST OBSERVED: May 26			PEAK DATE(s): May 26			NUMBER: 1				

Notes: A single male observed on May 26.

ABDU: American Black Duck / Canard noir (*Anas rubripes*)

	MARCH		APRIL					MAY				JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.71	1.43	0.57	1.14	0.14	1.00	0.43	0.55		
# DAYS OBSERVED				2	3	1	3	1	3	2	15		
# BANDED													
FIRST OBSERVED: April 19			LAST OBSERVED: June 1			PEAK DATE(s): May 1			NUMBER: 4				

Notes: An uncommon species from mid-April to the end of the season, with small numbers seen up to 3 times per week.

MALL: Mallard / Canard colvert (*Anas platyrhynchos*)

	MARCH		APRIL					MAY				JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	6.14	5.00	14.14	19.43	20.14	14.29	29.71	18.71	26.29	14.00	16.55		
# DAYS OBSERVED	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	67		
# BANDED													
FIRST OBSERVED: March 30			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 10			NUMBER: 55				

Notes: A common species throughout the season, peaking in abundance from mid-April to late May. Only a few individuals were seen using the ponds within MBO; the others were all flying over, or on the adjacent fields.

NOPI: Northern Pintail / Canard pilet (*Anas acuta*)

	MARCH		APRIL					MAY				JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.33	2.57	12.29	17.00	6.71	1.86	1.29	0.71	0.29	4.36		
# DAYS OBSERVED		1	2	4	4	4	5	6	2	1	29		
# BANDED													
FIRST OBSERVED: April 9			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE(s): May 1			NUMBER: 66				

Notes: Flocks of up to 66 ducks seen regularly from mid-April through early May, and smaller numbers observed occasionally through most of the rest of the season.

BWTE: Blue-winged Teal / Sarcelle à ailes bleues (*Anas discors*)

	MARCH		APRIL					MAY				JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.17	0.29			0.14	0.14				0.07		
# DAYS OBSERVED		1	1			1	1				4		
# BANDED													
FIRST OBSERVED: April 5			LAST OBSERVED: May 3			PEAK DATE(s): April 12			NUMBER: 2				

Notes: Sightings limited to one pair in week 3, and single birds in 3 other weeks.

NSHO: Northern Shoveler / Canard souchet (*Anas clypeata*)

	MARCH		APRIL					MAY				JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.14				0.01		
# DAYS OBSERVED							1				1		
# BANDED													
FIRST OBSERVED: May 10			LAST OBSERVED: May 10			PEAK DATE(s): May 10			NUMBER: 1				

Notes: The only record was of a single bird on the back pond on May 10.

GADW: Gadwall / Canard chipeau (*Anas strepera*)

	MARCH		APRIL					MAY				JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY									0.57		0.06		
# DAYS OBSERVED									2		2		
# BANDED													
FIRST OBSERVED: May 23			LAST OBSERVED: May 25			PEAK DATE(s): May 25			NUMBER: 2				

Notes: A couple of sightings in late May were the first records of Gadwall at MBO.

AMWI: American Wigeon / Canard d'Amérique (*Anas americana*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY					0.29							0.03
# DAYS OBSERVED					1							1
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: April 30			LAST OBSERVED: April 30			PEAK DATE(s): April 30			NUMBER: 2			

Notes: A pair on the back pond on April 30 were the first American Wigeons recorded at MBO.

HOME: Hooded Merganser / Harle couronné (*Lophodytes cucullatus*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.14				0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED								1				1
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: May 19			LAST OBSERVED: May 19			PEAK DATE(s): May 19			NUMBER: 1			

Notes: The only record of the season was a single male on May XX, heard grunting and subsequently seen near the far end of the back pond.

COME: Common Merganser / Grand Harle (*Mergus merganser*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY									0.14			0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED									1			1
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: May 23			LAST OBSERVED: May 23			PEAK DATE(s): May 23			NUMBER: 1			

Notes: A single record for spring, of a male flying over the fields east of MBO.

WWSC: White-winged Scoter / Macreuse brune (*Melanitta fusca*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								6.71				0.68
# DAYS OBSERVED								1				1
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: May 21			LAST OBSERVED: May 21			PEAK DATE(s): May 21			NUMBER: 47			

Notes: Two flocks totaling 47 birds flew high over MBO on May 21, and were a first record for the site.

TUVU: Turkey Vulture / Urubu à tête rouge (*Cathartes aura*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.29	0.17	0.14	0.71	0.29	1.14	0.57	0.57	1.14	0.14		0.52
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	1	1	3	2	3	3	2	3	1		21
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: March 31			LAST OBSERVED: May 31			PEAK DATE(s): May 29			NUMBER: 6			

Notes: Seen throughout the season, but always infrequently, never more than 6 individuals per day, or 3 days per week.

OSPR: Osprey / Balbuzard pêcheur (*Pandion haliaetus*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.14	0.71	1.43						0.22
# DAYS OBSERVED				1	2	2						5
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: April 24			LAST OBSERVED: May 8			PEAK DATE(s): May 4			NUMBER: 9			

Notes: A short migration period, extending from the third week of April to the first week of May. The peak flight came during a day of considerable migration on May 4, when 9 Osprey passed over MBO within just a couple of hours.

BAEA: Bald Eagle / Pygargue à tête blanche (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)

	MARCH		APRIL				MAY				JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14					0.14	0.14	0.14			0.06	
# DAYS OBSERVED	1					1	1	1			4	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: March 31			LAST OBSERVED: May 21			PEAK DATE(s): 4 occasions			NUMBER: 1			

Notes: Rare, but nonetheless a significant number of records. Most birds observed were juveniles, presumably dispersing north following winter breeding in Florida or elsewhere in the south.

GOEA: Golden Eagle / Aigle royal (*Aquila chrysaetos*)

	MARCH		APRIL				MAY				JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.29	0.14				0.04	
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	1				2	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: May 4			LAST OBSERVED: May 9			PEAK DATE(s): May 9			NUMBER: 2			

Notes: Three late migrants were observed in early May.

NOHA: Northern Harrier / Busard Saint-Martin (*Circus cyaneus*)

	MARCH		APRIL				MAY				JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.43	0.14	0.14	0.14		0.14	0.14		0.12	
# DAYS OBSERVED			1	1	1	1		1	1		6	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: April 11			LAST OBSERVED: May 24			PEAK DATE(s): April 11			NUMBER: 3			

Notes: Scattered observations throughout most of the season, with multiple individuals seen on just one occasion in mid-April.

SSHA: Sharp-shinned Hawk / Épervier brun (*Accipiter striatus*)

	MARCH		APRIL				MAY				JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.29	0.14	0.14	0.29		0.29		0.12	
# DAYS OBSERVED				2	1	1	2		2		8	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: April 18			LAST OBSERVED: May 28			PEAK DATE(s): 8 occasions			NUMBER: 1			

Notes: Occasional sightings scattered between mid-April and late May, always of apparent migrants.

COHA: Cooper's Hawk / Épervier de Cooper (*Accipiter cooperi*)

	MARCH		APRIL				MAY				JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.50	0.14	0.14	0.29		0.14	0.14			0.13	
# DAYS OBSERVED		3	1	1	2		1	1			9	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: April 5			LAST OBSERVED: May 19			PEAK DATE(s): 9 occasions			NUMBER: 1			

Notes: Rare and occasional, with most records occurring in April.

RSOA: Red-shouldered Hawk / Buse à épaulettes (*Buteo lineatus*)

	MARCH		APRIL				MAY				JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	1.43	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.43	2.57	0.86	0.71	1.29	0.57	1.19	
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	4	54	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 4			NUMBER: 9			

Notes: By far the most frequently observed raptor this spring. Most records pertain to the local pair, presumed to be nesting somewhere on the west side of MBO or in the Arboretum beyond. On a couple of occasions there were as many as 4 individuals soaring overhead, and during the large raptor migration on May 4, 9 were seen passing by.

BWHA: Broad-winged Hawk / Petite Buse (*Buteo platypterus*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.29						0.03
# DAYS OBSERVED						1						1
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: May 4			LAST OBSERVED: May 4			PEAK DATE(s): May 4			NUMBER: 2			

Notes: Only 2 individuals observed, part of a large raptor movement on May 4.

RTHA: Red-tailed Hawk / Buse à queue rousse (*Buteo jamaicensis*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14	0.17	1.00		0.43	1.86	0.14		0.14			0.39
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1	4		1	1	1		1			10
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: March 30			LAST OBSERVED: May 23			PEAK DATE(s): May 4			NUMBER: 13			

Notes: Scattered sightings throughout the season, mostly involving small numbers, except for a substantial movement among a mixed group of raptors on May 4.

RLHA: Red-tailed Hawk / Buse pattue (*Buteo lagopus*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.14					0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED							1					1
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: May 10			LAST OBSERVED: May 10			PEAK DATE(s): May 10			NUMBER: 1			

Notes: Only a single record, of a surprisingly late light-phase bird migrating northeast over MBO on May 10.

AMKE: American Kestrel / Crécerelle d'Amérique (*Falco sparverius*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.14									0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED			1									1
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: April 14			LAST OBSERVED: April 14			PEAK DATE(s): April 14			NUMBER: 1			

Notes: Only a single sighting, of a bird flying east over MBO on April 14.

MERL: Merlin / Faucon émerillon (*Falco columbarius*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.14	0.14					0.03
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	1					2
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: May 9			LAST OBSERVED: May 21			PEAK DATE(s): May 9, May 21			NUMBER: 1			

Notes: Just 2 individuals seen, both flying rapidly across the site in mid-May.

PEFA: Peregrine Falcon / Faucon pèlerin (*Falco peregrinus*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.29				0.14		0.14				0.06
# DAYS OBSERVED		2				1		1				4
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: April 5			LAST OBSERVED: May 19			PEAK DATE(s): 4 occasions			NUMBER: 1			

Notes: Surprisingly, the most frequently seen falcon this spring, though still limited to 4 individuals over the course of the season. Most were seen either perched in the tall cottonwoods along the B/N nets, overlooking the back pond, or flying fairly low over the water, possibly hunting.

VIRA: Virginia Rail / Râle de Virginie (*Rallus limicola*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.14						0.14	0.03	
# DAYS OBSERVED				1						1	2	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: April 22			LAST OBSERVED: June 2			PEAK DATE(s): April 22, June 2			NUMBER: 1			

Notes: Two individuals heard from the edge of Stonecroft Pond, 6 weeks apart.

KILL: Killdeer / Pluvier kildir (*Charadrius vociferus*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.71	0.50	0.57	0.86	1.29	1.43	1.71	1.14	1.14		0.94	
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	3	3	5	5	5	7	5	6		43	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: May 28			PEAK DATE(s): May 8, May 12, May 18			NUMBER: 3			

Notes: Fairly regular throughout the season in the neighbouring field; occasionally seen flying overhead.

SEPL: Semipalmated Plover / Pluvier semipalmé (*Charadrius semipalmatus*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY									1.43		0.15	
# DAYS OBSERVED									1		1	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: May 28			LAST OBSERVED: May 28			PEAK DATE(s): May 28			NUMBER: 10			

Notes: A single flock of 10 individuals migrating overhead on May 28, constituting the first record for MBO.

GRYE: Greater Yellowlegs / Grand Chevalier (*Tringa melanoleuca*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.71	0.43	0.14			0.13	
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	1	1			3	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: May 7			LAST OBSERVED: May 21			PEAK DATE(s): May 7			NUMBER: 5			

Notes: Small numbers seen on 3 occasions over the first half of May.

SOSA: Solitary Sandpiper / Chevalier solitaire (*Tringa solitaria*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.43	0.71	1.00	0.57		0.28	
# DAYS OBSERVED						2	4	4	3		13	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: May 6			LAST OBSERVED: May 28			PEAK DATE(s): May 21			NUMBER: 4			

Notes: The most frequently observed shorebird this spring, recorded on nearly half the days in May. Most sightings were on floating logs in the back pond.

SPSA: Spotted Sandpiper / Chevalier grivelé (*Tringa macularia*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.14				0.01	
# DAYS OBSERVED							1				1	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: May 11			LAST OBSERVED: May 11			PEAK DATE(s): May 11			NUMBER: 1			

Notes: Surprisingly rare this spring, with just a single sighting of one individual on May 11.

RBGU: Ring-billed Gull / Goéland à bec cerclé (*Larus delawarensis*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	17.43	69.33	77.71	51.14	34.86	96.86	98.86	22.86	43.00	9.71	51.9	
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	69	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 2			NUMBER: 205			

Notes: Consistently among the most abundant species throughout the season, often seen streaming overhead in large numbers, or walking around on the adjacent field.

HERG: Herring Gull / Goéland argenté (*Larus argentatus*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.67		1.71		0.29	0.43				0.30	
# DAYS OBSERVED		1		3		2	2				8	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: April 5			LAST OBSERVED: May 12			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 24			NUMBER: 7			

Notes: A few scattered sightings of birds flying overhead.

GBBG: Great Black-backed Gull / Goéland marin (*Larus marinus*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.14			0.29				0.05	
# DAYS OBSERVED				1			2				3	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: April 19			LAST OBSERVED: May 12			PEAK DATE(s): April 19, May 11, May 12			NUMBER: 1			

Notes: Only a few sightings, all of single birds flying high overhead.

ROPI: Rock Pigeon / Pigeon biset (*Columba livia*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.29	0.67	2.00	2.57	7.57	5.14	5.14	2.29	3.00	3.43	2.33	
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	2	4	6	5	4	6	6	7	4	45	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 2			PEAK DATE(s): April 26			NUMBER: 23			

Notes: Fairly common throughout the season; as usual, only seen flying in small flocks overhead.

MODO: Mourning Dove / Tourterelle triste (*Zenaida macroura*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.43	3.33	2.29	3.71	6.14	3.43	1.14	1.00	1.29	0.71	2.33	
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	6	7	7	7	6	6	5	5	5	57	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 3			PEAK DATE(s): April 29			NUMBER: 11			

Notes: Present throughout the season, but often relatively inconspicuous, and particularly scarce during the final third of the season.

GHOW: Great Horned Owl / Grand Duc d'Amérique (*Bubo virginianus*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.33	0.14			0.14		0.14			0.07	
# DAYS OBSERVED		1	1			1		1			4	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: April 9			LAST OBSERVED: May 19			PEAK DATE(s): April 9			NUMBER: 2			

Notes: A single individual heard hooting around dawn on 4 mornings, plus a second individual seen flying away from the area around C while the other one was hooting on April 9.

BBCU: Black-billed Cuckoo / Coulicou à bec noir (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY									0.29	0.14	0.05	
# DAYS OBSERVED									2	1	3	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: May 28			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE(s): May 28, May 29, May 30					NUMBER: 1	

Notes: A few sightings over 3 consecutive days spanning the last two weeks of spring, including an individual that was briefly caught in net C1, but escaped before an extractor could reach it.

CHSW: Chimney Swift / Martinet ramoneur (*Chaetura pelagica*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.14	0.29		0.05	
# DAYS OBSERVED								1	2		3	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: May 18			LAST OBSERVED: May 25			PEAK DATE(s): May 18, May 24, May 25					NUMBER: 1	

Notes: Rare, with only a few sightings in mid-late May.

RTHU: Ruby-throated Hummingbird / Colibri à gorge rubis (*Archilochus colubris*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.86	0.86	2.29	0.71	0.48	
# DAYS OBSERVED							3	3	5	3	14	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: May 10			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 25					NUMBER: 5	

Notes: Uncommon throughout the final third of the season, generally missed on rainy or overcast days and seen in small numbers under sunny conditions.

BEKI: Belted Kingfisher / Martin-pêcheur d'Amérique (*Megaceryle alcyon*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.29	0.14		0.43	0.57	0.14	0.14	0.29	0.20	
# DAYS OBSERVED			2	1		2	1	1	1	2	10	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: April 11			LAST OBSERVED: June 1			PEAK DATE(s): May 10					NUMBER: 4	

Notes: Scattered sightings throughout most of the season, but rarely more than once per week. Several sightings were of one or more birds flying high over the site.

YBSA: Yellow-bellied Sapsucker / Pic maculé (*Sphyrapicus varius*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.17	0.71	1.71	2.29	2.86	0.86	0.71	1.14	0.57	1.12	
# DAYS OBSERVED		1	4	6	7	7	5	5	6	4	45	
# BANDED									1		1	
FIRST OBSERVED: April 6			LAST OBSERVED: June 2			PEAK DATE(s): May 3					NUMBER: 5	

Notes: Seen regularly in small numbers throughout most of the season. Most sightings likely pertain to the local breeding pair.

DOWO: Downy Woodpecker / Pic mineur (*Picoides pubescens*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.29	0.83	1.00	2.14	3.14	3.14	1.29	1.71	2.14	0.71	1.65	
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	4	5	6	6	7	7	6	7	4	53	
# BANDED			1	3		1					5	
FIRST OBSERVED: April 2			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): April 30					NUMBER: 6	

Notes: Present throughout the season, generally uncommon, but particularly active and vocal during the last week of April and first week of May.

HAWO: Hairy Woodpecker / Pic chevelu (*Picoides villosus*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.29	0.50	0.57	2.14	1.29	1.43	1.14	1.43	0.86	0.14	0.99	
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	2	4	5	5	6	6	6	5	1	42	
# BANDED				1							1	
FIRST OBSERVED: March 30			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE(s): April 24			NUMBER: 3			

Notes: Present throughout the season, but uncommon at best, and often not seen or heard for a few days at a time.

YSFL: Yellow-shafted Flicker / Pic flamboyant (*Colaptes auratus*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.67	2.43	2.29	2.86	2.14	1.71	1.00	1.00	1.14	1.68	
# DAYS OBSERVED		3	7	6	7	7	6	6	6	7	55	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: April 8			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): April 22			NUMBER: 7			

Notes: Seen almost daily after migrants returned in early-mid April, but rarely more than 1 or 2 individuals per day.

PIWO: Pileated Woodpecker / Grand Pic (*Dryocopus pileatus*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.71	0.83	0.57	0.43	0.71	2.43	1.00	1.43	1.14	0.14	0.93	
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	2	2	3	4	7	5	6	5	1	38	
# BANDED		1									1	
FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 4, May 7			NUMBER: 4			

Notes: Present throughout the season, but uncommon and irregular. Some days as many as 4 individuals were present and highly conspicuous, while at other times days passed without any being seen or heard. Activity peaked in the first week of May.

EAWP: Eastern Wood-Pewee / Pioui de l'Est (*Contopus virens*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY									0.43	0.14	0.06	
# DAYS OBSERVED									2	1	3	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: May 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 2			PEAK DATE(s): May 28			NUMBER: 2			

Notes: Present only in very small numbers during the final 2 weeks of the season.

YBFL: Yellow-bellied Flycatcher / Moucherolle à ventre jaune (*Empidonax flaviventris*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.14	0.43	0.29	0.09	
# DAYS OBSERVED								1	3	2	6	
# BANDED								2			2	
FIRST OBSERVED: May 20			LAST OBSERVED: June 1			PEAK DATE(s): 6 occasions			NUMBER: 1			

Notes: Rare, and only present during the final 3 weeks of the season.

ALFL: Alder Flycatcher / Moucherolle des aulnes (*Empidonax alnorum*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY									0.14	0.57	0.07	
# DAYS OBSERVED									1	3	4	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: May 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE(s): May 30			NUMBER: 2			

Notes: Only a few confirmed (by call) records of Alder Flycatcher, all in the final 2 weeks of the season.

TRFL: Traill's Flycatcher / Moucherolle des aulnes ou des saules (*Empidonax alnorum/trailii*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.14		0.57	0.29		0.10
# DAYS OBSERVED							1		3	1		5
# BANDED							1		3	2		6
FIRST OBSERVED: May 9			LAST OBSERVED: June 3			PEAK DATE(s): May 27			NUMBER: 2			

Notes: All records of Traill's Flycatcher pertain to captured birds.

WIFL: Willow Flycatcher / Moucherolle des saules (*Empidonax trailii*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY									0.14			0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED									1			1
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: May 29			LAST OBSERVED: May 29			PEAK DATE(s): May 29			NUMBER: 1			

Notes: A single Willow Flycatcher was heard giving its distinctive call on May 29.

LEFL: Least Flycatcher / Moucherolle tchébec (*Empidonax minimus*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.71	1.86	0.43			0.30
# DAYS OBSERVED							3	6	3			12
# BANDED								3	1			4
FIRST OBSERVED: May 9			LAST OBSERVED: May 28			PEAK DATE(s): May 21			NUMBER: 4			

Notes: An uncommon migrant passing through during a brief period in mid-May.

EAPH: Eastern Phoebe / Moucherolle phébi (*Sayornis phoebe*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.71	1.33	2.14	1.29	1.57	1.57	2.00	1.29	1.29	1.29		1.44
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	6	7	7	7	7	7	6	7	7		65
# BANDED			3			1	1					5
FIRST OBSERVED: March 31			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): April 15, April 22			NUMBER: 3			

Notes: Present in small numbers throughout the season. Most sightings involved a pair nesting in the old blind in the back pond, but occasionally a couple of other individuals were observed and banded as well.

GCFL: Great-crested Flycatcher / Tyran huppé (*Myiarchus crinitus*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.29	1.00	1.86	1.43			0.46
# DAYS OBSERVED							2	4	5	5		16
# BANDED										1		1
FIRST OBSERVED: May 12			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 23			NUMBER: 6			

Notes: Fairly regular, but uncommon to rare during the final third of the season.

EAKI: Eastern Kingbird / Tyran tritri (*Tyrannus tyrannus*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.57	0.86	1.29	1.86	0.43		0.51
# DAYS OBSERVED						4	5	6	7	3		25
# BANDED									1			1
FIRST OBSERVED: May 4			LAST OBSERVED: June 1			PEAK DATE(s): 10 occasions			NUMBER: 2			

Notes: Fairly regular but in small numbers throughout most of May. Likely most of the observations were of the same breeding pair.

PUMA: Purple Martin / Hirondelle noire (*Progne subis*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.14					0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED							1					1
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: May 9			LAST OBSERVED: May 9			PEAK DATE(s): May 9			NUMBER: 1			

Notes: Only a single individual seen flying overhead on May 9.

TRES: Tree Swallow / Hirondelle bicolore (*Tachycineta bicolor*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		1.33	7.57	15.86	16.57	15.14	23.14	12.57	12.71	10.00		11.80
# DAYS OBSERVED		2	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		58
# BANDED				3		1	2		1	1		8
FIRST OBSERVED: April 9			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 10			NUMBER: 45			

Notes: Seen daily from early/mid-April onward. Numbers peaked just before mid-May; after that some abandoned the site, while others that did nest in the boxes were less active than previously and might not have been counted every day.

NRWS: Northern Rough-winged Swallow / Hirondelle à ailes hérissées (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						3.43	4.29	0.43	0.57			0.88
# DAYS OBSERVED						7	6	2	3			18
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: May 2			LAST OBSERVED: May 28			PEAK DATE(s): May 10			NUMBER: 12			

Notes: Regular and fairly common in the first half of May, but only lone individuals seen on a few occasions thereafter.

CLSW: Cliff Swallow / Hirondelle à front blanc (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						1.43	37.43	6.86	1.71	2.86		5.09
# DAYS OBSERVED						2	5	3	2	1		13
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: May 5			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE(s): May 10			NUMBER: 150			

Notes: An irregular visitor to the site throughout the second half of the season, with most individuals likely coming over from the nests under the radar station to the south. Large flocks preyed on the insects hatching on Stoneycroft Pond in the second week of May, but otherwise most sightings were of small numbers of birds.

BARS: Barn Swallow / Hirondelle rustique (*Hirundo rustica*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.43	0.14	1.29	2.00	1.00	0.43			0.54
# DAYS OBSERVED				1	1	4	7	4	2			19
# BANDED							1					1
FIRST OBSERVED: April 21			LAST OBSERVED: May 26			PEAK DATE(s): May 10			NUMBER: 3			

Notes: Occasional sightings, always involving just a few individuals. Numbers peaked in the second week of May, coincident with a large insect hatch on Stoneycroft Pond. The individual banded was the first Barn Swallow caught at MBO, and volunteered itself for banding by flying into the cabin.

BLJA: Blue Jay / Geai bleu (*Cyanocitta cristata*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	4.29	10.50	5.71	8.14	9.14	11.57	7.43	8.00	5.00	2.86		7.22
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		68
# BANDED			1			3	2					6
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 12			NUMBER: 18			

Notes: Observed almost daily throughout the season, usually in moderate numbers. Migration peaked in early May.

AMCR: American Crow / Corneille d'Amérique (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	23.71	17.67	27.14	35.29	42.57	26.86	27.57	31.43	22.71	9.29	26.00	
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	69	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): April 27			NUMBER: 113			

Notes: Observed on every day of the season, and consistently among the most abundant species present.

CORA: Common Raven / Grand Corbeau (*Corvus corax*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14				0.29	0.57	0.86	0.86	1.00	0.14	0.39	
# DAYS OBSERVED	1				2	4	6	6	6	1	26	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE(s): May 24			NUMBER: 2			

Notes: One individual observed almost daily for much of May, usually coming from or heading toward the Arboretum, often being chased by crows. On a few occasions, a second individual was confirmed.

BCCH: Black-capped Chickadee / Mésange à tête noire (*Poecile atricapillus*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	12.86	16.50	8.71	7.29	9.43	10.29	8.57	7.86	5.57	6.71	9.13	
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	7	68	
# BANDED		2	1	1		2				2	8	
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): April 5			NUMBER: 28			

Notes: Fairly common throughout the season, but becoming much less conspicuous

RBNU: Red-breasted Nuthatch / Sittelle à poitrine rousse (*Sitta canadensis*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14					0.29		0.29	0.29		0.10	
# DAYS OBSERVED	1					1		2	2		6	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: April 2			LAST OBSERVED: May 26			PEAK DATE(s): May 4			NUMBER: 2			

Notes: Rare and irregular. At least one of the birds seen in early May was banded, and likely one of the individuals present at MBO throughout winter, but the slight increase in activity in mid-May might reflect migrants passing through in small numbers.

WBNU: White-breasted Nuthatch / Sittelle à poitrine blanche (*Sitta carolinensis*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.43	0.33	0.57	0.71	0.86	0.86	0.43	1.43	1.29	0.71	0.77	
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	2	3	5	4	4	3	6	7	3	39	
# BANDED					1						1	
FIRST OBSERVED: March 30			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 16			NUMBER: 3			

Notes: Present in small numbers throughout the season and likely resident. Usually heard calling from the woods behind B/N and from the slope west of C.

BRCR: Brown Creeper / Grimpeau brun (*Certhia americana*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.57	0.33	0.29	0.71	0.43						0.23	
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	2	2	1	3						10	
# BANDED		1									1	
FIRST OBSERVED: March 31			LAST OBSERVED: May 1			PEAK DATE(s): April 22			NUMBER: 5			

Notes: Uncommon to rare throughout April, mostly in the woods along B/N, and in the sumac grove around C.

HOWR: House Wren / Troglodyte familier (*Troglodytes aedon*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY				JUNE		
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.14		0.14		0.14	0.04	
# DAYS OBSERVED						1		1		1	3	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: May 4			LAST OBSERVED: May 31			PEAK DATE(s): May 4, May 19, May 31				NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Unusually rare, with only 3 individuals encountered, scattered across the second half of the season.

WIWR: Winter Wren / Troglodyte mignon (*Troglodytes troglodytes*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY				JUNE		
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14		0.14	0.14	0.14				0.14		0.07	
# DAYS OBSERVED	1		1	1	1				1		5	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: April 2			LAST OBSERVED: May 26			PEAK DATE(s): 5 occasions				NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Only occasional sightings scattered across the season, mostly involving birds heard singing in the distance.

GCKI: Golden-crowned Kinglet / Roitelet à couronne dorée (*Regulus satrapa*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY				JUNE		
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	4.14	4.00	3.43	1.00	1.29						1.35	
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	6	6	4	4						24	
# BANDED		2	5								7	
FIRST OBSERVED: March 31			LAST OBSERVED: Apr 29			PEAK DATE(s): April 2				NUMBER: 22		

Notes: Fairly common at the beginning of the season, tapering off by mid-April.

RCKI: Ruby-crowned Kinglet / Roitelet à couronne rubis (*Regulus calendula*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY				JUNE		
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			1.14	6.29	13.57	16.29	0.29	1.86		0.14	4.01	
# DAYS OBSERVED			5	6	7	7	2	5		1	33	
# BANDED			4	15	3	32	1	3			58	
FIRST OBSERVED: April 12			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE(s): May 2				NUMBER: 45		

Notes: Common from mid-April through early May, then rapidly disappearing, though a few stragglers lingered.

EABL: Eastern Bluebird / Merlebleu de l'Est (*Sialia sialis*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY				JUNE		
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.14									0.14	
# DAYS OBSERVED		1									1	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: April 5			LAST OBSERVED: April 5			PEAK DATE(s): April 5				NUMBER: 1		

Notes: The only sighting was of a male seen and heard near the martin condominium on April 5.

VEER: Veery / Grive fauve (*Catharus fuscescens*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY				JUNE		
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.29	2.14	2.43	0.49	
# DAYS OBSERVED								2	6	7	15	
# BANDED									1		1	
FIRST OBSERVED: May 18			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 29, June 5				NUMBER: 2		

Notes: The most common of the *Catharus* thrushes, but still relatively uncommon, though seen regularly during the final 2 weeks of the season once the breeding pairs settled on territory and began calling very frequently.

GCTH: Grey-cheeked Thrush / Grive à joues grises (*Catharus minimus*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY									0.14			0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED									1			1
# BANDED									1			1
FIRST OBSERVED: May 28			LAST OBSERVED: May 28			PEAK DATE(s): May 28				NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Only a single individual observed, caught and banded on May 28.

SWTH: Swainson's Thrush / Grive à dos olive (*Catharus ustulatus*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.29	0.14			0.04
# DAYS OBSERVED								2	1			3
# BANDED								1				1
FIRST OBSERVED: May 19			LAST OBSERVED: May 25			PEAK DATE(s): May 19, May 21, May 25				NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Rare, with only 3 individuals observed, all in the second half of May.

HETH: Hermit Thrush / Grive solitaire (*Catharus guttatus*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY					0.14			0.14				0.03
# DAYS OBSERVED					1			1				2
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: April 28			LAST OBSERVED: May 17			PEAK DATE(s): April 28, May 17				NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Rare this spring, with only 2 individuals recorded, 3 weeks apart.

WOTH: Wood Thrush / Grive des bois (*Hylocichla mustelina*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.14	0.14	0.43				0.07
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	1	3				5
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: May 8			LAST OBSERVED: May 21			PEAK DATE(s): 5 occasions				NUMBER: 1		

Notes: A scarce migrant, observed occasionally from early to mid-May; always just one individual per day.

AMRO: American Robin / Merle d'Amérique (*Turdus migratorius*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	8.57	21.00	23.43	22.43	14.14	12.29	9.57	6.43	7.14	4.14		12.83
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		69
# BANDED		2	6	3	2	3	1			1		18
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): April 15				NUMBER: 57		

Notes: Observed daily. Migration peaked in mid-May, and numbers tapered off steadily thereafter, with only a few breeding pairs remaining by the end of the season.

GRCA: Gray Catbird / Moqueur chat (*Dumetella carolinensis*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.86	3.29	3.43	1.71		0.94
# DAYS OBSERVED							6	7	7	7		27
# BANDED								7	2			9
FIRST OBSERVED: May 9			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 19				NUMBER: 6		

Notes: Fairly common through the final third of the season, but always in moderate numbers.

BRTH: Brown Thrasher / Moqueur roux (*Toxostoma rufum*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY					0.86		0.29	0.71	1.00	0.57	0.35	
# DAYS OBSERVED					4		2	3	5	4	18	
# BANDED					1		1		1	1	4	
FIRST OBSERVED: April 25			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): 6 occasions					NUMBER: 2	

Notes: Uncommon and irregular, with scattered sightings from late April through the end of the season. Unlike in 2005, it did not appear that any breeding attempts were being made at MBO.

CEDW: Cedar Waxwing / Jaseur d'Amérique (*Bombicilla cedrorum*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		3.17	4.43	3.71	0.29			3.57	14.86	13.00	4.32	
# DAYS OBSERVED		2	4	4	2			6	7	7	32	
# BANDED			1					2	8	6	17	
FIRST OBSERVED: April 5			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 29					NUMBER: 31	

Notes: Much less common than in spring 2005, and occurring irregularly. Small numbers were present sporadically over much of April, but then for more than 2 weeks in the first half of May there were no sightings at all. Then over the final 20 days of the season, waxwings were seen daily, and usually in good numbers. These late birds may have been migrants passing through that wintered further south, or else nomads arriving to breed at MBO.

AMPI: American Pipit / Pipit d'Amérique (*Anthus rubescens*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY					1.43	0.29					0.17	
# DAYS OBSERVED					1	2					3	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: April 30			LAST OBSERVED: May 4			PEAK DATE(s): April 30					NUMBER: 10	

Notes: Sightings limited to a flock in late April, and 2 individuals in the first week of May, all heard as they flew over MBO.

NSHR: Northern Shrike / Pie-grièche grise (*Lanius excubitor*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14	1.17	0.86	0.14							0.22	
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	6	5	1							13	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: March 31			LAST OBSERVED: Apr 18			PEAK DATE(s): April 6, April 11					NUMBER: 2	

Notes: Most records likely pertain to the same 2 individuals present at MBO fairly regularly until mid-April.

EUST: European Starling / Étourneau sansonnet (*Sturnus vulgaris*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	2.14	8.33	1.29	2.14	2.86	1.57	0.71	1.14	1.71	3.57	2.46	
# DAYS OBSERVED	5	6	3	7	6	4	4	5	5	6	51	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): April 6					NUMBER: 18	

Notes: Seen fairly regularly in small numbers throughout the season, often perching on the Purple Martin condominium, where they are likely breeding.

BHVI: Blue-headed Vireo / Viréo à tête bleue (*Vireo solitarius*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY					0.14	0.29	0.29	1.14	0.14		0.20	
# DAYS OBSERVED					1	2	2	4	1		10	
# BANDED								1			1	
FIRST OBSERVED: April 30			LAST OBSERVED: May 25			PEAK DATE(s): May 18					NUMBER: 3	

Notes: Uncommon to rare over a fairly lengthy migration period from late April through late May.

WAVI: Warbling Vireo / Viréo mélodieux (*Vireo gilvus*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY					0.57	0.43	1.14	1.86	1.29		0.54	
# DAYS OBSERVED					2	2	6	5	6		10	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: May 7			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE(s): May 7			NUMBER: 3			

Notes: Rare to uncommon from late April through late May.

REVI: Red-eyed Vireo / Viréo aux yeux rouges (*Vireo olivaceus*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.86	1.86	1.29	0.41	
# DAYS OBSERVED								4	7	6	17	
# BANDED									1	1	2	
FIRST OBSERVED: May 18			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 26, May 29, May 31			NUMBER: 3			

Notes: Observed almost daily from mid-May onward, but in small numbers.

TEWA: Tennessee Warbler / Paruline obscure (*Vermivora peregrina*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								1.43	1.57		0.30	
# DAYS OBSERVED								5	4		9	
# BANDED								1	1		2	
FIRST OBSERVED: May 16			LAST OBSERVED: May 29			PEAK DATE(s): May 24			NUMBER: 5			

Notes: Uncommon during a short period of migration in mid to late May.

OCWA: Orange-crowned Warbler / Paruline verdâtre (*Vermivora celata*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.43	0.14		0.06	
# DAYS OBSERVED								2	1		3	
# BANDED								1			1	
FIRST OBSERVED: May 18			LAST OBSERVED: May 25			PEAK DATE(s): May 21			NUMBER: 2			

Notes: A few individuals observed in mid-late May, mostly in the conifer stand around E.

NAWA: Nashville Warbler / Paruline à joues grises (*Vermivora ruficapilla*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.43	1.43	3.00	0.86		0.59	
# DAYS OBSERVED						2	6	7	4		19	
# BANDED						1	2	3			6	
FIRST OBSERVED: May 5			LAST OBSERVED: May 26			PEAK DATE(s): May 18			NUMBER: 5			

Notes: Uncommon migrant in May, peaking around the middle of the month.

NOPA: Northern Parula / Paruline à collier (*Parula americana*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.86	1.71		0.26	
# DAYS OBSERVED								3	5		8	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: May 19			LAST OBSERVED: May 29			PEAK DATE(s): May 25			NUMBER: 6			

Notes: Uncommon during a brief period of migration from mid to late May.

YWAR: Yellow Warbler / Paruline jaune (*Dendroica petechia*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.57	11.71	15.29	21.14	14.86	6.45	
# DAYS OBSERVED						2	7	7	7	7	30	
# BANDED							3	5	13		21	
FIRST OBSERVED: May 4			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 25					NUMBER: 30	

Notes: Common and seen daily over the final 30 days of the season.

CSWA: Chestnut-sided Warbler / Paruline à flancs marron (*Dendroica pensylvanica*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.29	2.00	0.71	0.29	0.33	
# DAYS OBSERVED							2	6	3	2	13	
# BANDED									1		1	
FIRST OBSERVED: May 10			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 17					NUMBER: 4	

Notes: Generally rare over the final third of the season, but somewhat more common during the middle week of May.

MAWA: Magnolia Warbler / Paruline à tête cendrée (*Dendroica magnolia*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.14	8.43	3.71	0.29	1.28	
# DAYS OBSERVED							1	7	7	2	17	
# BANDED								10	11	1	22	
FIRST OBSERVED: May 14			LAST OBSERVED: June 2			PEAK DATE(s): May 18					NUMBER: 20	

Notes: Common in mid-late May, with a few individuals seen before and after the peak of migration.

CMWA: Cape May Warbler / Paruline tigrée (*Dendroica tigrina*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.43			0.04	
# DAYS OBSERVED								3			3	
# BANDED								1			1	
FIRST OBSERVED: May 18			LAST OBSERVED: May 21			PEAK DATE(s): May 18, May 19, May 21					NUMBER: 1	

Notes: Single individuals seen on 3 consecutive days in mid-May, including a singing male and a female that was caught and banded.

BTBW: Black-throated Blue Warbler / Paruline bleue (*Dendroica caerulescens*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.14	4.29	1.29	0.43	0.62	
# DAYS OBSERVED							1	6	4	3	14	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: May 13			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 18					NUMBER: 10	

Notes: Fairly common during the peak of migration in mid-May; otherwise uncommon to rare over the course of the last third of the season.

MYWA: Yellow-rumped (Myrtle) Warbler / Paruline à croupion jaune (*Dendroica coronata*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY					0.57	5.57	8.00	11.29	3.71	0.14	2.97	
# DAYS OBSERVED					2	7	7	7	4	1	28	
# BANDED					1	1	5	13	2		22	
FIRST OBSERVED: April 25			LAST OBSERVED: June 2			PEAK DATE(s): May 19					NUMBER: 18	

Notes: A common migrant throughout the first half of May, with late migrants passing through as late as the end of the month.

BTNW: Black-throated Green Warbler / Paruline à gorge noire (*Dendroica virens*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.43	3.00	1.29	0.29		0.51
# DAYS OBSERVED							2	6	5	2		15
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: May 13			LAST OBSERVED: June 2			PEAK DATE(s): May 18					NUMBER: 10	

Notes: A generally uncommon migrant during the final third of the season, somewhat more numerous during the peak of its migration in mid-May.

BLBW: Blackburnian Warbler / Paruline à gorge orangée (*Dendroica fusca*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.14	0.71				0.07
# DAYS OBSERVED							1	3				4
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: May 11			LAST OBSERVED: May 20			PEAK DATE(s): May 18, May 19					NUMBER: 2	

Notes: A rare migrant in mid-May, limited to the conifer stands at E and V.

PIWA: Pine Warbler / Paruline des pins (*Dendroica pinus*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY					0.14	0.29						0.04
# DAYS OBSERVED					1	2						3
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: April 30			LAST OBSERVED: May 7			PEAK DATE(s): April 30, May 5, May 7					NUMBER: 1	

Notes: A new species for the MBO checklist, heard from the census trail around G on 3 occasions, likely singing from the pine trees along the Arboretum road.

WPWA: Western Palm Warbler / Paruline à couronne rousse (*Dendroica palmarum palmarum*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.14						0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED						1						1
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: May 4			LAST OBSERVED: May 4			PEAK DATE(s): May 4					NUMBER: 1	

Notes: Surprisingly rare compared to fall, with just a single individual observed in early May.

BBWA: Bay-breasted Warbler / Paruline à poitrine baie (*Dendroica castanea*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.14				0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED								1				1
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: May 18			LAST OBSERVED: May 18			PEAK DATE(s): May 18					NUMBER: 1	

Notes: A single individual in the firs between the access road and bird feeders, on May 18.

BLPW: Blackpoll Warbler / Paruline rayée (*Dendroica striata*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY									1.86	1.14		0.30
# DAYS OBSERVED									5	4		9
# BANDED									1	2		3
FIRST OBSERVED: May 25			LAST OBSERVED: June 2			PEAK DATE(s): May 28					NUMBER: 4	

Notes: An uncommon migrant seen fairly regularly over the final 2 weeks of the season.

BAWW: Black-and-white Warbler / Paruline noir et blanc (*Mniotilta varia*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.43	0.43	3.86	2.57	0.86	0.83	
# DAYS OBSERVED						3	2	7	6	4	22	
# BANDED								2			2	
FIRST OBSERVED: May 3			LAST OBSERVED: June 1			PEAK DATE(s): May 18, May 21			NUMBER: 5			

Notes: Present over the second half of the season, but fairly common only for a brief period in mid-late May.

AMRE: American Redstart / Paruline flamboyante (*Setophaga ruticilla*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.14	2.71	2.71	1.43	0.71	
# DAYS OBSERVED							1	7	7	4	19	
# BANDED								1	2		3	
FIRST OBSERVED: May 12			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 22			NUMBER: 7			

Notes: Fairly common over the final 3 weeks of the season, especially along B/N and C, where they are likely breeding.

OVEN: Ovenbird / Paruline couronnée (*Seiurus aurocapillus*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.29	1.00	1.29	1.14	0.38	
# DAYS OBSERVED							1	7	7	4	19	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: May 9			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): 5 occasions			NUMBER: 2			

Notes: An uncommon species present fairly regularly over the final third of the season.

NOWA: Northern Waterthrush / Paruline des ruisseaux (*Seiurus noveboracensis*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.14	0.57	1.29	0.14	0.22	
# DAYS OBSERVED							1	3	5	1	10	
# BANDED							1		4		5	
FIRST OBSERVED: May 11			LAST OBSERVED: June 3			PEAK DATE(s): May 24			NUMBER: 4			

Notes: A rare to uncommon migrant during the final third of the season.

MOWA: Mourning Warbler / Paruline triste (*Oporornis philadelphia*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.29	0.29		0.06	
# DAYS OBSERVED								2	2		4	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: May 20			LAST OBSERVED: May 27			PEAK DATE(s): 4 occasions			NUMBER: 1			

Notes: Isolated sightings of 4 individuals during mid-late May.

COYE: Common Yellowthroat / Paruline masquée (*Geothlypis trichas*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								2.00	10.71	5.71	1.86	
# DAYS OBSERVED								7	7	7	21	
# BANDED								11	13	1	25	
FIRST OBSERVED: May 16			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 25			NUMBER: 15			

Notes: Common and seen daily over the final 3 weeks of the season.

WIWA: Wilson's Warbler / Paruline à calotte noire (*Wilsonia pusilla*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.71	2.71	0.14	0.36	
# DAYS OBSERVED								4	5	1	10	
# BANDED								2	12	1	15	
FIRST OBSERVED: May 19			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE(s): May 27			NUMBER: 8			

Notes: Fairly common during the short peak of migration in late May; rare the week before and after.

CAWA: Canada Warbler / Paruline du Canada (*Wilsonia canadensis*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY									0.71		0.07	
# DAYS OBSERVED									3		3	
# BANDED									2		2	
FIRST OBSERVED: May 25			LAST OBSERVED: May 29			PEAK DATE(s): May 28, May 29			NUMBER: 2			

Notes: Only a few individuals observed during a very short migration period in late May.

SCTA: Scarlet Tanager / Tangara écarlate (*Piranga olivacea*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.29	0.14		0.04	
# DAYS OBSERVED								1	1		2	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: May 19			LAST OBSERVED: May 24			PEAK DATE(s): May 19			NUMBER: 2			

Notes: Only a few individuals heard on the slope of the Arboretum northwest of C in mid-late May.

NOCA: Northern Cardinal / Cardinal rouge (*Cardinalis cardinalis*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	3.43	4.67	6.71	8.14	7.71	6.29	7.00	5.00	6.29	3.43	5.88	
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	69	
# BANDED			1		1	2					4	
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): April 29			NUMBER: 12			

Notes: Observed daily throughout the season, with little change in numbers over time. There appeared to be 4 breeding pairs on site, with a majority of the individuals seen or heard most days.

RBGR: Rose-breasted Grosbeak / Cardinal à poitrine rose (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.14	1.86	4.43	4.29	4.00	1.49	
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	6	7	7	7	28	
# BANDED							2	4	3		9	
FIRST OBSERVED: May 8			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 31			NUMBER: 8			

Notes: Fairly common over the final third of the season.

INBU: Indigo Bunting / Passerin indigo (*Passerina cyanea*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.57	0.29	0.14	0.10	
# DAYS OBSERVED								3	2	1	6	
# BANDED									1		1	
FIRST OBSERVED: May 20			LAST OBSERVED: June 2			PEAK DATE(s): May 21			NUMBER: 2			

Notes: A rare migrant over the last 3 weeks of the season.

ATSP: American Tree Sparrow / Bruant hudsonien (*Spizella arborea*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	6.71	6.33	2.29	1.00	0.29						1.59	
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	6	3	2						24	
# BANDED		2	4	1							7	
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: Apr 30			PEAK DATE(s): April 3			NUMBER: 12			

Notes: Common for the first 2 weeks, then gradually tapering off until the last individual took off in late April.

CHSP: Chipping Sparrow / Bruant familier (*Spizella passerina*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.43	1.00	1.29	1.29	1.00	1.29	1.14	0.75	
# DAYS OBSERVED				2	2	5	6	4	6	5	30	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: April 20			LAST OBSERVED: June 3			PEAK DATE(s): May 18			NUMBER: 3			

Notes: Uncommon and irregular from mid-late April through to the end of the season.

FISP: Field Sparrow / Bruant des champs (*Spizella pusilla*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.29			0.03	
# DAYS OBSERVED								2			2	
# BANDED								1			1	
FIRST OBSERVED: May 19			LAST OBSERVED: May 21			PEAK DATE(s): May 19, May 21			NUMBER: 1			

Notes: Only 2 individuals observed, both in mid-May.

SAVS: Savannah Sparrow / Bruant des prés (*Passerculus sandwichensis*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.86		0.71	0.29	0.43	0.29	0.14	0.28	
# DAYS OBSERVED				3		4	2	2	1	1	13	
# BANDED				1		1					2	
FIRST OBSERVED: April 19			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): April 20			NUMBER: 3			

Notes: Rare and infrequent, but observed periodically from mid-April through to the end of the season. The 2 birds banded were the first caught at MBO.

FOSP: Fox Sparrow / Bruant fauve (*Passerella iliaca*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.29	3.67	5.29	7.14	2.86						1.90	
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	6	6	7	7						28	
# BANDED		1	5	3							9	
FIRST OBSERVED: April 2			LAST OBSERVED: May 1			PEAK DATE(s): April 16			NUMBER: 13			

Notes: Present throughout the first half of the season, peaking in mid-late April.

SOSP: Song Sparrow / Bruant chanteur (*Melospiza melodia*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	6.71	17.14	21.00	19.14	15.00	14.29	13.43	10.00	11.29	10.00	13.8	
# DAYS OBSERVED	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	68	
# BANDED		2	5	7		1	2	1	1	1	20	
FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): April 19			NUMBER: 35			

Notes: Present throughout spring, and consistently among the most common species observed.

LISP: Lincoln's Sparrow / Bruant de Lincoln (*Melospiza lincolni*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.14		0.86			0.10	
# DAYS OBSERVED						1		4			5	
# BANDED						1		4			5	
FIRST OBSERVED: May 6			LAST OBSERVED: May 19			PEAK DATE(s): May 16, May 19			NUMBER: 2			

Notes: A rare migrant this spring. Interestingly, the only individuals detected were the 5 birds banded.

SWSP: Swamp Sparrow / Bruant des marais (*Melospiza georgiana*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.17	1.00	4.71	3.71	3.00	2.71	2.71	2.29	1.43	2.20	
# DAYS OBSERVED		1	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	54	
# BANDED				3	2	1	1	2	2		11	
FIRST OBSERVED: April 10			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): April 25			NUMBER: 9			

Notes: Regular but uncommon, seen almost daily from mid-April onward, but always in small numbers.

WTSP: White-throated Sparrow / Bruant à gorge blanche (*Zonotrichia albicollis*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.17	3.57	10.00	13.43	16.71	4.00	3.43	0.43	0.29	5.28	
# DAYS OBSERVED		1	7	7	7	7	6	7	2	2	46	
# BANDED			1	6	4	18	7	4		2	42	
FIRST OBSERVED: April 9			LAST OBSERVED: June 3			PEAK DATE(s): May 3			NUMBER: 40			

Notes: A common migrant, peaking from mid-April through early May, and with late individuals (or possibly local nesters) lingering almost to the end of the season.

WCSP (EWCS): (Eastern) White-crowned Sparrow / Bruant à couronne blanche (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						1.29	3.57	2.43	0.29	0.14	0.78	
# DAYS OBSERVED						4	4	6	2	1	17	
# BANDED						3		5			8	
FIRST OBSERVED: May 4			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE(s): May 14			NUMBER: 7			

Notes: An uncommon to fairly common migrant over the final half of the season, peaking in early to mid-May.

SCJU: Slate-coloured Junco / Junco ardoisé (*Junco hyemalis*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	12.00	20.00	22.57	24.43	24.71	6.14					10.86	
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	5					39	
# BANDED		3	20	9	14	2					48	
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: May 8			PEAK DATE(s): April 27			NUMBER: 55			

Notes: Common to abundant throughout April, then rapidly tapering off in early May.

BOBO: Bobolink / Goglu des prés (*Dolichonyx orysivorus*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.29	0.71	0.29		0.13	
# DAYS OBSERVED							2	3	2		7	
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: May 13			LAST OBSERVED: May 26			PEAK DATE(s): May 18			NUMBER: 2			

Notes: A few individuals observed over a couple of weeks in mid-May, including a pair that spent some time in the main field.

RWBL: Red-winged Blackbird / Carouge à épaulettes (*Agelaius phoeniceus*)

	MARCH		APRIL					MAY				JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10			
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	24.57	37.50	56.43	46.14	79.29	41.43	49.57	36.43	37.57	23.57		43.35	
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		69	
# BANDED			4	18	35	42	25	20	21	4		169	
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): April 16			NUMBER: 140				

Notes: Abundant throughout the season, though migration peaked noticeably from mid-April to mid-May. By far the most frequently banded species this spring. Males began arriving in March, while most females did not appear until at least late April.

RUBL: Rusty Blackbird / Quiscale rouilleux (*Euphagus carolinus*)

	MARCH		APRIL					MAY				JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10			
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.17	0.14	0.43	0.14	0.29						0.11	
# DAYS OBSERVED		1	1	2	1	2						7	
# BANDED			1									1	
FIRST OBSERVED: April 7			LAST OBSERVED: May 4			PEAK DATE(s): April 19			NUMBER: 2				

Notes: An occasional and rare migrant from early April through early May.

COGR: Common Grackle / Quiscale bronzé (*Quiscalus quiscula*)

	MARCH		APRIL					MAY				JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10			
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.29	4.83	9.86	5.71	19.00	35.43	23.57	14.29	9.43	5.57		12.94	
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	5	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7		61	
# BANDED			1		9	24	14	6	4	1		59	
FIRST OBSERVED: April 2			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): April 16			NUMBER: 50				

Notes: Much more abundant than in spring 2005, perhaps related to the higher water levels this spring. Migration peaked in the first half of May; by later in the season, most sightings involved the roughly half-dozen pairs breeding around the back pond.

BHCO: Brown-headed Cowbird / Vacher à tête brune (*Molothrus ater*)

	MARCH		APRIL					MAY				JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10			
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.86	7.00	11.14	13.43	9.71	14.57	6.86	4.86	3.86	2.86		6.45	
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		63	
# BANDED			2			3	2					7	
FIRST OBSERVED: April 2			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): April 24			NUMBER: 41				

Notes: Migration peaked from mid-April through early May. For most of the season, the same group of resident birds was seen daily, including a male that regularly perched and sang on the old windmill.

BAOR: Baltimore Oriole / Oriole de Baltimore (*Icterus galbula*)

	MARCH		APRIL					MAY				JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10			
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.71	5.43	8.71	10.29	6.57		3.22	
# DAYS OBSERVED						4	7	7	7	7		32	
# BANDED						3	6	2				11	
FIRST OBSERVED: May 5			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 25			NUMBER: 15				

Notes: A common migrant, especially in mid-late May. Particularly active around the ponds, where at least 4 pairs appeared to settle into breeding territories.

PUFI: Purple Finch / Roselin pourpré (*Carpodacus purpureus*)

	MARCH		APRIL					MAY				JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10			
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY					0.14	0.86	0.71	0.14	0.29	0.14		0.23	
# DAYS OBSERVED					1	5	4	1	2	1		14	
# BANDED						1	2					3	
FIRST OBSERVED: April 30			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 6, May 10			NUMBER: 2				

Notes: Absent until the end of April, then uncommon in early May and rare for the remainder of the season.

HOFI: House Finch / Roselin familier (*Carpodacus mexicanus*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY				JUNE		TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14			0.29	0.14							0.06
# DAYS OBSERVED	1			2	1							4
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: April 24			LAST OBSERVED: May 1			PEAK DATE(s): 4 occasions				NUMBER: 1		

Notes: A very scarce and irregular visitor to the site this spring.

PISI: Pine Siskin / Tarin des pins (*Carduelis pinus*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY				JUNE		TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.33										0.03
# DAYS OBSERVED		1										1
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: April 2			LAST OBSERVED: April 2			PEAK DATE(s): April 2				NUMBER: 2		

Notes: A single record of two individuals calling while flying over MBO from the direction of the Arboretum in early April.

AMGO: American Goldfinch / Chardonneret jaune (*Carduelis tristis*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY				JUNE		TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	3.29	3.00	6.14	9.71	7.14	17.71	20.86	15.43	21.29	12.71		11.96
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	68
# BANDED			2	4	2	3	8	3	9	1		32
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 10				NUMBER: 38		

Notes: Present almost daily throughout the season, but considerably more abundant in May than in April.

EVGR: Evening Grosbeak / Gros-bec errant (*Hesperiphona vespertina*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY				JUNE		TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.14	0.29								0.04
# DAYS OBSERVED			1	1								2
# BANDED												
FIRST OBSERVED: April 16			LAST OBSERVED: April 18			PEAK DATE(s): April 19				NUMBER: 2		

Notes: Only a couple of sightings in mid-April, both around the cottonwoods north of the banding station.

HOSP: House Sparrow / Moineau domestique (*Passer domesticus*)

	MARCH		APRIL			MAY				JUNE		TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10		
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	5.29	7.50	10.43	11.00	11.14	9.43	6.29	3.86	5.14	2.14		6.93
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	69
# BANDED		1	1	1	3	1	1					8
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): April 11				NUMBER: 15		

Notes: Observed on every day of the season, but becoming increasingly scarce as the season progressed. Several pairs showed an interest in nesting in one or more Tree Swallow boxes in April, but by mid-May many of them were no longer being seen.

Appendix B: Net allocation for SMMP 2006

Net location	Net number	Manufacturer	Condition	Length / mesh	Dates
A1	ST40	Spidertech	new	18 m / 30 mm	Apr 5 – Jun 3
B2	ST1	Spidertech	good	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 5 – Jun 3
N1	ST12	Spidertech	good	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 5 – Jun 3
N3	ST14	Spidertech	good	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 5 – Jun 3
B3	ST2	Spidertech	good	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 5 – Jun 3
C1	ST20	Spidertech	new	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 5 – Jun 3
C2	ST21	Spidertech	new	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 5 – Jun 3
D1	ST41	Spidertech	new	18 m / 30 mm	Apr 5 – Jun 3
D2	ST22	Spidertech	new	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 5 – Jun 3
D3	ST23	Spidertech	new	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 5 – Jun 3
E1	ST3	Spidertech	good	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 5 – Jun 3
K1	ST10	Spidertech	moderate	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 30 – Jun 3
K2	ST13	Spidertech	good	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 30 – Jun 3
L1	ST11	Spidertech	good	12 m / 30 mm	May 1 - May 29
L2	ST15	Spidertech	good	12 m / 30 mm	May 1 - May 29

- L-series nets open on an experimental basis only on 7 mornings

Appendix C: List of returns during SMMP 2006, sorted by species and recovery date.

Species	Band number	Age and sex	Recovery date	Previous capture	Banding date	Time elapsed
Hairy Woodpecker	1152-34044	ATY-M	April 20/06	May 07/05	April 18/05	11 months 13 days
Eastern Phoebe	2400-71148	ASY-U	May 10/06	April 28/05	April 05/05	1 year 12 days
Traill's Flycatcher	2150-12970	AHY-U	May 27/06	FOREIGN	June 5/03	2 years 11 m 22 d
Black-capped Chickadee	2440-72455	SY-U	April 15/06	Dec 01/05	Oct 27/05	4 months 14 days
Black-capped Chickadee	2440-40807	SY-U	April 24/06	Jan 13/06	Sept 04/05	3 months 11 days
Black-capped Chickadee	2160-65355	ASY-F	April 29/06	Nov 26/05	Sept 30/04	5 months 3 days
Black-capped Chickadee	2160-65338	ASY-F	May 06/06	Oct 31/05	Sept 22/06	6 months 5 days
Black-capped Chickadee	2160-65356	ASY-U	May 25/06	Nov 26/05	Sept 30/04	5 months 29 days
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	2410-08206	AHY-M	May 2/06	FOREIGN	Oct 9/05	6 months 24 days
American Robin	1152-34043	ASY-M	April 05/06	April 18/05	April 18/05	11 months 18 days
American Robin	1152-34042	ASY-F	April 30/06	April 12/05	April 12/05	1 year 18 days
Veery	2241-30987	SY-M	May 29/06	Aug 22/05	Aug 22/05	9 months 7 days
Veery	2201-54815	ASY-M	May 30/06	May 24/05	May 24/05	1 year 6 days
Gray Catbird	2231-00828	ASY-M	May 19/06	Sept 06/05	Sept 06/05	8 months 13 days
Yellow Warbler	2400-71041	ASY-F	May 9/06	May 15/05	May 15/05	11 months 24 days
Yellow Warbler	2400-71010	ASY-M	May 10/06	May 21/05	May 11/05	11 months 19 days
Yellow Warbler	2400-71008	ASY-F	May 16/06	May 21/05	May 11/05	11 months 13 days
Yellow Warbler	2400-71017	ASY-M	May 16/06	May 26/05	May 12/05	11 months 20 days
Yellow Warbler	2400-71011	ASY-M	May 17/06	Aug 08/05	May 11/05	9 months 9 days
Yellow Warbler	2400-71037	ASY-F	May 19/06	May 16/05	May 16/05	1 year 3 days
Yellow Warbler	2400-71040	ASY-F	May 19/06	May 31/05	May 16/05	11 months 18 days
Yellow Warbler	2430-42609	ASY-F	May 19/06	May 27/05	May 21/05	11 months 22 days
Yellow Warbler	2400-71041	ASY-F	May 19/06	May 31/05	May 16/05	11 months 18 days
Yellow Warbler	2400-71058	ASY-F	May 25/06	May 17/05	May 17/05	1 year 8 days
Yellow Warbler	2400-71047	ASY-M	May 26/06	Sept 03/05	May 16/05	8 months 23 days
Yellow Warbler	1840-76953	ASY-M	May 29/06	Aug 12/05	Aug 12/05	9 months 17 days
Common Yellowthroat	2400-71033	ASY-M	May 26/06	Sept 13/05	May 16/05	8 months 13 days
Common Yellowthroat	1840-76918	ASY-M	May 28/06	Sept 15/05	Aug 06/05	8 months 13 days
Common Yellowthroat	2440-40879	ASY-F	May 30/06	Sept 09/05	Sept 09/05	8 months 21 days
Northern Cardinal	1212-58624	SY-M	May 26/06	Sept 15/05	Sept 15/05	8 months 11 days
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	1891-89740	ASY-M	May 26/06	May 21/05	May 21/05	1 year 5 days
Swamp Sparrow	3101-00177	ASY-M	April 24/06	Oct 01/05	May 07/05	6 months 23 days
Swamp Sparrow	3101-00166	ASY-M	April 25/06	May 08/05	April 18/05	11 months 17 days
Swamp Sparrow	2221-20531	SY-M	May 05/06	Oct 06/05	Oct 06/05	7 months 1 day
Swamp Sparrow	1921-97925	ASY-U	May 05/06	Sept 25/05	Aug 30/05	7 months 10 days
Song Sparrow	1501-61112	ASY-U	April 06/06	Oct 06/05	April 12/05	6 months
Song Sparrow	1231-80248	ASY-U	April 06/06	Sept 22/04	Sept 22/04	1 year 6 m 15 d
Song Sparrow	1501-61179	ASY-U	April 06/06	Sept 25/05	May 02/05	6 months 12 days
Song Sparrow	1501-61029	ASY-M	April 06/06	Sept 24/05	Oct 22/04	6 months 13 days
Song Sparrow	2241-30836	AHY-F	April 06/06	Aug 08/05	Aug 08/05	7 months 29 days
Song Sparrow	2241-39290	ASY-M	April 09/06	April 09/05	April 09/05	1 year
Song Sparrow	1501-61150	ASY-U	April 11/06	Aug 08/05	April 28/05	8 months 3 days
Song Sparrow	1231-80269	ASY-M	April 12/06	Oct 01/05	Sept 29/05	6 months 11 days
Song Sparrow	1501-61113	ASY-U	April 12/06	Sept 19/05	April 12/05	6 months 24 days
Song Sparrow	1501-61162	ASY-U	April 14/06	Oct 06/05	April 30/05	6 months 8 days
Song Sparrow	1541-17949	ASY-M	April 14/06	Oct 08/05	Oct 04/04	6 months 6 days
Song Sparrow	2201-54821	ASY-U	April 17/06	Oct 04/05	May 27/05	6 months 13 days
Song Sparrow	2241-31624	SY-U	April 18/06	Aug 29/05	Aug 29/05	7 months 20 days
Song Sparrow	1501-61136	ASY-M	April 28/06	May 25/05	April 20/05	11 months 3 days
Song Sparrow	1541-17907	ASY-M	May 10/06	Sept 30/05	Oct 01/04	7 months 10 days
Song Sparrow	2241-39235	AHY-M	May 28/06	Oct 04/05	Oct 04/05	7 months 24 days
Red-winged Blackbird	1152-34062	ASY-M	April 17/06	May 30/05	April 28/05	10 months 18 days
Red-winged Blackbird	1152-34100	ASY-M	April 18/06	May 21/05	May 21/05	10 months 28 days

Red-winged Blackbird	1891-89701	ASY-F	April 19/06	July 02/05	May 04/05	9 months 17 days
Red-winged Blackbird	1152-34099	ASY-M	April 28/06	May 21/05	May 21/05	11 months 7 days
Red-winged Blackbird	861-10662	ASY-F	May 01/06	May 06/04	May 06/04	1 year 11 m 25 d
Red-winged Blackbird	1152-34059	ASY-M	May 02/06	April 28/05	April 28/05	1 year 4 days
Red-winged Blackbird	1851-89710	ASY-F	May 11/06	May 08/05	May 08/05	1 year 3 days
Red-winged Blackbird	1152-34046	ASY-M	May 14/06	May 08/05	April 20/05	1 year 6 days
Red-winged Blackbird	1891-89711	ASY-F	May 17/06	May 26/05	May 10/05	11 months 21 days
Common Grackle	1013-55339	AHY-F	May 05/06	May 10/05	May 10/05	11 months 25 days
Baltimore Oriole	1891-89746	ASY-M	May 16/06	May 30/05	May 25/05	11 months 16 days
Baltimore Oriole	861-10656	ASY-F	May 16/06	May 30/05	May 16/02	11 months 16 days
Baltimore Oriole	1891-89721	ASY-F	May 19/06	May 26/05	May 16/05	11 months 23 days
Baltimore Oriole	1891-89715	ASY-M	May 22/06	May 24/05	May 11/05	11 months 28 days
Baltimore Oriole	1891-89745	ASY-F	May 27/06	May 25/05	May 25/05	1 year 2 days
American Goldfinch	2400-71009	ASY-M	May 05/06	May 11/05	May 11/05	1 year 6 days
American Goldfinch	2430-42657	ASY-M	May 10/06	May 27/05	May 27/05	11 months 13 days
American Goldfinch	2460-40119	SY-M	May 17/06	Jan 28/06	Jan 28/06	3 months 19 days
American Goldfinch	2400-71080	ASY-F	May 24/06	May 18/05	May 18/05	1 year 6 days
American Goldfinch	2400-71193	ASY-F	May 25/06	May 04/05	May 04/05	1 year 21 days
American Goldfinch	2430-42633	ASY-M	May 25/06	Aug 06/05	May 25/05	9 months 19 days
American Goldfinch	2430-42672	ASY-F	May 29/06	May 30/05	May 30/05	11 months 29 days
House Sparrow	2201-54834	AHY-M	April 27/06	May 30/05	May 30/05	10 months 27 days