



McGill Bird Observatory
Spring Migration Monitoring Program
2009 Report

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*Cover photo: This spring we banded an unprecedented number of Tennessee Warblers at McGill Bird Observatory, including this second-year female.
(Photo by Marie-Anne Hudson)*

About McGill Bird Observatory

McGill Bird Observatory (MBO) was founded in 2004 by graduate students in McGill University's Natural Resource Sciences department. It is operated by the Migration Research Foundation, and is a member of the Canadian Migration Monitoring Network. Located at 45.43°N, 73.94°W, near the western tip of the island of Montreal, MBO is the only active migration monitoring station 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 Canadian bird observatories, with a particular emphasis on standardized 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 a standardized study undertaken at MBO annually, providing the basis for long-term trend analysis of bird populations. It is designed 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.

2009 season coverage

As has been the practice since 2007, the first 21 days and final four days of the season were set aside for census only, since banding in late March and early April is greatly limited by cold, and by early June it results primarily in the capture of locally breeding birds. One day of census-only monitoring (April 6) was skipped due to heavy rain and cold temperatures. For the remaining 45 days of the season (April 18 through June 1), the goal was to open the nets for five hours daily, in addition to conducting census and incidental observations. During this period, banding took place on 42 (93%) of days, being canceled due to rain three times. Rain and/or strong winds limited the use of nets on a further 10 days, leaving 32 days of full operation according to the site protocol. This is just one day more than SMMP 2008, reflected in the comparable net hours (2912.2 in 2008, 2956.5 in 2009).

Equipment

Mist nets (30 mm mesh from Spidertech) were used for all trapping. Two nets (A1, E1) were replaced at the beginning of the season, while the other nets had been previously used during the 2008 Fall Migration Monitoring Program but were in fair to good condition. The standard setup for most of the season involved 16 nets in 6 groups. Most of these were the same as used in previous spring seasons (Gahbauer 2005a, Gahbauer and Hudson 2006, Hudson and Frei 2007, Hudson 2008). Details of net allocations are summarized in Appendix B.

Weather

Weather can have a significant influence on migration, especially in spring. At times strong northwest winds may have impeded migration and accounted for some of the repeats recorded this season while migrants waited for more favourable conditions to develop. Strong pushes of southerly winds may have also contributed to condensing the peak of migration into just a few days. As with most springs at MBO, the ponds were relatively high, and remained so throughout the season. This limited availability of habitat for shorebirds this year.

Results

Banding

During SMMP 2009, 816 birds of 66 species were banded, just shy of our record-high 828 individuals in 2008, but two species more than the previous all-time high of 64 species (Figure 1). Despite considerable variability in weather conditions and net hours from year to year, spring results have been remarkably consistent over the past five years, with the number of species banded ranging from 61 to 66, and the number of individuals from 650 to 828.

The busiest day of SMMP 2009 was May 20, with 67 birds banded (Figure 1), a new single-day record for spring, considerably more than the previous high of 57 birds banded on May 26, 2008, which was last year's spring peak. Over 50 individuals were banded on two other days this spring (56 on May 16 and 62 on May 23), and the overall mean this year was 19.4 birds per day of banding. There appeared to be two peaks to migration this spring, a small one near the end of April, and a larger one spanning the third week of May.

Species richness among banded birds peaked during the third week of May (Figure 2). The greatest variety banded in a single day was 22 species on May 20. The mean number of species banded per day was 9.5, up from 9.1 in 2008, 7.4 in 2007 and 6.8 in 2006.

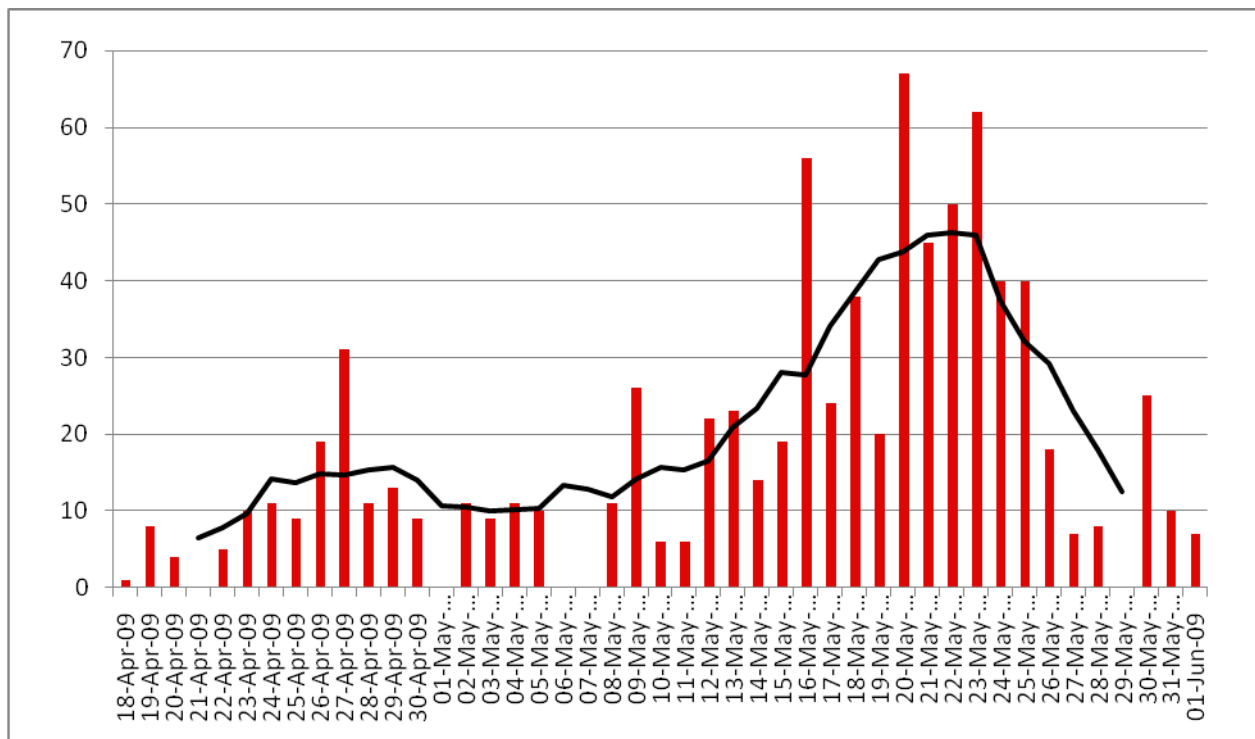


Figure 1. Number of individuals banded per day during the 2009 spring season at MBO, with a running 7-day average in black.

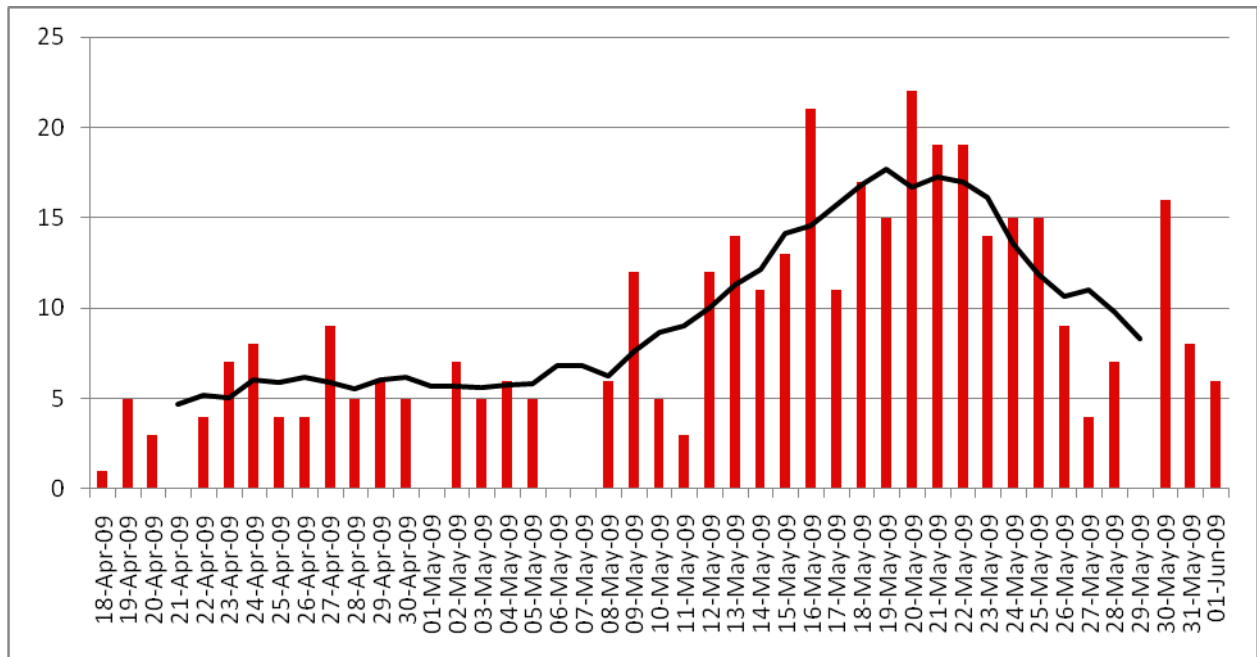


Figure 2. Number of species banded per day during the 2009 spring season at MBO, with a running 7-day average in black.

We did not band any species this season which had not been previously captured at MBO, but there were three species observed during SMMP 2009 that were observed only as a result of individuals being caught for banding: Swainson’s Thrush, Blue-winged Warbler, and Mourning Warbler. In addition, Traill’s Flycatcher was recorded only through banding, but since the majority of those heard on site were Alder Flycatchers, it is likely that only a few, if any, of those banded were Willow Flycatchers.

Eleven species were banded just once during the season: Hairy Woodpecker, Blue Jay, Gray-cheeked Thrush, Hermit Thrush, Swainson’s Thrush, Brown Thrasher, European Starling, Blue-winged Warbler, Cape May Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler, and Canada Warbler. Three species captured this season had never been banded in spring at MBO before (Hermit Thrush, Blue-winged Warbler and Pine Siskin).

At the other extreme, Table 1 lists the ten most frequently banded species, which account for 58.1% of all birds banded. Despite variability in weather and sampling effort between 2005 and 2009, five species have been among the top ten each year. However, this year’s top species, Tennessee Warbler, has not been in the top ten previously. The top spot was available in part because Red-winged Blackbirds were scarcer than in previous years, dropping them to third place for the first time. Ruby-crowned Kinglet, despite a very short period of peak migration this spring, maintained second place for the third year in a row. American Goldfinch and Yellow Warbler were near the middle of the top ten as usual, while Magnolia Warbler, with a record number of individuals banded this spring, ended up in sixth place. The list was rounded out with another four warbler species – Blackpoll, Yellow-rumped, Wilson’s, and Common Yellowthroat. Wilson’s Warbler is anchoring the list for the second straight year, and also set another new record for number of individuals banded in a spring season. White-throated Sparrows were down by more than half this spring compared to 2008, and dropped to ninth place.

Table 1. Top 10 species banded at MBO during SMMP 2009, as well as corresponding numbers for these species in spring 2005-2008. Numbers in parentheses indicate the rank within the top 10 in past years. Dashes represent species not in the top 10 in a given year.

Species	# banded				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
1. Tennessee Warbler	82	6 (-)	16 (-)	2 (-)	4 (-)
2. Ruby-crowned Kinglet	73	92 (2)	52 (2)	58 (3)	20 (9)
3. Red-winged Blackbird	50	114 (1)	154 (1)	169 (1)	74 (2)
4. American Goldfinch	47	41 (5)	51 (3)	32 (6)	111 (1)
5. Yellow Warbler	43	36 (6)	29 (6)	21 (10)	47 (4)
6. Magnolia Warbler	41	18 (-)	17 (9)	22 (9)	5 (-)
7. Blackpoll Warbler	39	24 (10)	47 (4)	3 (-)	3 (-)
8. Yellow-rumped (Myrtle) Warbler	37	47 (4)	32 (5)	22 (8)	25 (7)
9. White-throated Sparrow	34	79 (3)	13 (-)	42 (5)	29 (6)
10. Wilson's Warbler	28	24 (10)	9 (-)	15 (-)	5 (-)
10. Common Yellowthroat	28	25 (9)	12 (-)	25 (7)	22 (8)

This year's migration was quite diverse, but if there was one notable theme, it was the prominence of warblers, much like during the 2008 Fall Migration Monitoring Program. For the first time, 20 species of warbler were banded during a spring season, and these accounted for 45% of all individuals banded, as well as 7 of the 11 species in the top ten (due to the tie for tenth place). In comparison, last year only 5 of 11 species in the top ten (again due to a tie) were warblers, with the highest ranked fourth, and in 2007 only four warblers made the list.

This spring season brings the cumulative total of birds banded at MBO to just over 19,800 birds. With the addition of Blue-headed Vireo and Tree Swallow, there are now 38 species with over 100 individuals banded since MBO's inception, five of which (Ruby-crowned Kinglet, American Robin, Yellow-rumped Warbler, Song Sparrow, and White-throated Sparrow) have had over 1000 individuals banded.

Recoveries

There were 250 repeats (individuals caught within 3 months of banding at MBO) of 30 species during SMMP 2009. These can be subdivided into locally-breeding species caught repeatedly, and migrants captured twice or more during their stopover at MBO. We recorded 52 more recaptures than last spring (Hudson 2008). Of the ten species with the most repeats this spring (Table 2), only Wilson's Warbler is a complete transient at MBO. All of the other species have breeding populations at MBO, and most of the repeats were likely locals. This contrasts with the results of SMMP 2008, when it appeared that more persistent strong northwest winds may have prompted extended stopovers by some birds.

Like last year, Yellow Warbler was at the top of the list of repeats. This spring 24 individuals were caught a total of 52 times, including one caught eight times, and another seven times. One pair of Chipping Sparrows particularly enjoyed the J-trap, and these two individuals were in fact responsible for all recapture records for the species this season.

Several species not breeding at MBO were recaptured more than three days after being banded, though none as long as last year's Yellow-rumped Warblers which stayed for at least 14 days and 26 days days after banding. The longest documented stopovers this year were by one Ruby-crowned Kinglet (five days), one Yellow-rumped Warbler (four days), one Blackpoll

Warbler (five days), two Wilson's Warblers (four days each), one White-throated Sparrow (five days) and one Eastern White-crowned Sparrow (four days).

Table 2. Top 10 species recaptured most often during SMMP 2009. These represent the same individuals caught repeatedly in most cases.

Species	# repeats
1. Yellow Warbler	52
2. Song Sparrow	26
3. Baltimore Oriole	24
4. Red-winged Blackbird	12
5. Black-capped Chickadee	12
6. Wilson's Warbler	12
7. Gray Catbird	11
8. Common Yellowthroat	11
9. Swamp Sparrow	10
10. Chipping Sparrow	10

This spring there were 98 returns (individuals not captured since more than 3 months) of 22 species (Table 3). This is similar to last year's 92 individuals of 17 species, again highlighting the large number of breeders returning to MBO. Some of these birds are known or suspected of having overwintered at MBO, but 11 of the species for which returns were recorded are obligate migrants. The four most common species accounted for over half of all returns: Yellow Warbler (20; roughly twice as many as last year), Song Sparrow (16; similar to 15 last year), Red-winged Blackbird (11; half as many as last year), and Black-capped Chickadee (10; same as last year).

Among the returns were several noteworthy records. Three species returned this season for the first since MBO's inception: Magnolia and Yellow-rumped Warblers, and Indigo Bunting. For the Magnolia Warbler to return almost three years after it was banded is incredible and indicates fidelity to a migratory route, since the species does not breed at MBO. The same reasoning applies to the Yellow-rumped Warbler, which returned after nearly one year. The second-year Indigo Bunting was banded last fall, suggesting that it is either returning to its natal ground to breed, or perhaps passing through as it did during its first fall migration.

Nearly half of all returns involved birds first banded during SMMP 2005-2008 ($n = 44$), indicating that these are likely individuals that breed at MBO annually. Two of the returns were initially banded in winter; the Black-capped Chickadee is likely a permanent resident at MBO, but the Slate-coloured Junco does not breed as far south as MBO, therefore recapturing it after nearly two and a half years indicates some fidelity to MBO as a wintering site. The remaining 52 returns were initially banded during the Fall Migration Monitoring Program, 2005-2008. In addition to the Indigo Bunting, several other individuals of various species were banded as hatch-year birds, with their return this spring suggesting natal philopatry.

Ten of the returns were initially banded in 2005, and another 14 in 2006. These birds are at least 3-4 years old, and collectively represent one-quarter of all the returns this spring. They include 12 species, all of which are migrants at MBO except Black-capped Chickadee and American Goldfinch.

Additionally, we had one foreign recovery this season, a second-year female Nashville Warbler (band number 2530-77537). We do not have any information concerning its origin at this time.

Table 3. List of returns captured during SMMP 2009, sorted by time elapsed.

Band number	Species	Age/Sex	Banding date	Last capture	Spring recovery date	Time elapsed		
1323-93254	COGR	ASY-M	May 6 2006	-	May 11 2009	3 years		5 days
1951-51545	RWBL	ASY-F	May 16 2005	May 24 2006	May 24 2009	3 years		
2470-84521	MAWA	ASY-M	May 29 2006	-	May 19 2009	2 years	11 months	20 days
1951-51440	BAOR	ASY-M	Aug 10 2006	-	May 24 2009	2 years	9 months	14 days
2400-71055	AMGO	ASY-F	May 16 2005	Aug 10 2006	May 14 2009	2 years	9 months	4 days
2460-40673	SCJU	ASY-M	Nov 19 2006	-	Apr 19 2009	2 years	5 months	
1951-76668	RWBL	ASY-F	May 8 2007	-	May 22 2009	2 years		14 days
2510-81045	AMGO	ASY-M	May 13 2007	-	May 25 2009	2 years		12 days
1951-76686	RWBL	ASY-F	May 10 2007	-	May 20 2009	2 years		10 days
2510-81057	AMGO	ASY-M	May 20 2007	-	May 28 2009	2 years		8 days
2221-20738	TRES	AHY-M	May 9 2007	-	May 14 2009	2 years		5 days
1603-09961	COGR	AHY-M	May 12 2007	-	May 16 2009	2 years		4 days
2490-24757	YWAR	ASY-F	May 22 2007	May 24 2007	May 28 2009	2 years		4 days
2241-39470	GCFL	ASY-F	June 2 2006	May 23 2007	May 16 2009	1 year	11 months	23 days
2430-37204	COYE	ASY-F	Aug 17 2006	Aug 5 2007	May 28 2009	1 year	9 months	23 days
1603-09960	BLJA	ASY-F	May 9 2007	Aug 11 2007	May 22 2009	1 year	9 months	11 days
1541-17949	SOSP	AHY-U	Apr 14 2006	Aug 15 2007	Apr 20 2009	1 year	8 months	5 days
1232-08526	RWBL	ASY-M	Apr 18 2007	Apr 21 2008	May 8 2009	1 year		17 days
2490-24822	HOWR	ASY-U	Aug 4 2007	May 11 2008	May 24 2009	1 year		13 days
2490-24706	YWAR	ASY-F	May 11 2007	May 15 2008	May 20 2009	1 year		5 days
1232-58530	RWBL	ASY-M	May 5 2008	-	May 9 2009	1 year		4 days
1232-08537	RWBL	ASY-M	May 1 2007	May 8 2008	May 11 2009	1 year		3 days
2510-81181	AMGO	ASY-M	May 10 2008	May 14 2008	May 17 2009	1 year		3 days
2510-81192	AMGO	ASY-F	May 22 2008	-	May 25 2009	1 year		3 days
1840-76931	YWAR	ASY-F	Aug 8 2005	May 21 2008	May 23 2009	1 year		2 days
1840-76953	YWAR	ASY-M	Aug 12 2005	May 21 2008	May 20 2009		11 months	29 days
1851-64447	SWSP	ASY-U	Aug 21 2007	Apr 25 2008	Apr 22 2009		11 months	28 days
1951-51386	RWBL	ASY-F	May 4 2008	May 7 2008	May 4 2009		11 months	27 days
2430-42667	AMGO	ASY-F	May 27 2005	May 30 2008	May 27 2009		11 months	27 days
1152-34046	RWBL	ASY-M	Apr 20 2005	May 14 2006	May 10 2009		11 months	26 days
2400-71041	YWAR	ASY-M	May 16 2005	May 25 2008	May 21 2009		11 months	26 days
2231-72744	RWBL	ASY-F	May 18 2008	-	May 13 2009		11 months	25 days
1951-51414	BAOR	ASY-M	Aug 4 2006	May 16 2008	May 9 2009		11 months	23 days
2500-65351	YWAR	ASY-M	May 25 2008	May 27 2008	May 20 2009		11 months	23 days
1951-51394	BAOR	ASY-F	May 10 2008	May 17 2008	May 9 2009		11 months	22 days
1951-51395	BAOR	ASY-M	May 10 2008	May 21 2008	May 13 2009		11 months	22 days
2460-40492	YWAR	ASY-M	May 11 2007	May 26 2008	May 18 2009		11 months	22 days
2500-65330	YWAR	ASY-M	May 21 2008	-	May 12 2009		11 months	21 days
2490-24845	YWAR	ASY-F	Aug 7 2007	May 27 2008	May 18 2009		11 months	21 days
2160-65371	BCCH	ASY-U	Dec 14 2006	May 10 2008	Apr 30 2009		11 months	20 days
2221-20754	PUFI	ASY-M	May 20 2007	May 8 2008	Apr 27 2009		11 months	19 days
2490-24915	BCCH	ASY-U	Sept 14 2007	May 1 2008	Apr 18 2009		11 months	7 days
2241-39526	SOSP	AHY-U	Aug 1 2006	May 3 2008	Apr 19 2009		11 months	16 days
2490-24858	COYE	ASY-M	Aug 9 2007	May 25 2008	May 11 2009		11 months	16 days
2231-72749	RWBL	ASY-F	May 20 2008	May 23 2008	May 8 2009		11 months	15 days
2500-65301	YWAR	ASY-M	May 17 2008	May 26 2008	May 11 2009		11 months	15 days
2400-71041	YWAR	ASY-F	May 16 2005	May 25 2008	May 9 2009		11 months	14 days
2490-24829	YWAR	ASY-F	Aug 5 2007	May 25 2008	May 9 2009		11 months	14 days
2231-00801	BAOR	ASY-M	Aug 23 2005	May 26 2008	May 9 2009		11 months	13 days
2500-65240	MYWA	ASY-M	Apr 30 2008	May 26 2008	May 5 2009		11 months	9 days
2231-72772	RWBL	ASY-F	May 26 2008	-	Apr 26 2009		11 months	

Band number	Species	Age/Sex	Banding date	Last capture	Spring recovery date	Time elapsed
2490-24813	HOWR	AHY-U	Aug 3 2007	Aug 1 2008	May 28 2009	9 months 27 days
2261-90646	SOSP	ASY-M	Apr 22 2008	Aug 1 2008	May 23 2009	9 months 22 days
2500-65524	YWAR	ASY-F	Aug 1 2008	-	May 20 2009	9 months 19 days
2500-65563	YWAR	SY-M	Aug 5 2008	-	May 21 2009	9 months 16 days
2500-65544	YWAR	ASY-F	Aug 2 2008	Aug 3 2008	May 18 2009	9 months 15 days
2500-65380	YWAR	ASY-M	May 27 2008	Aug 10 2008	May 20 2009	9 months 10 days
2261-90661	SOSP	AHY-F	Aug 1 2008	Aug 2 2008	May 9 2009	9 months 7 days
1891-89732	GRCA	ASY-U	May 18 2005	Aug 14 2008	May 20 2009	9 months 6 days
2261-90663	SOSP	AHY-U	Aug 1 2008	-	May 5 2009	9 months 4 days
2500-65533	YWAR	ASY-F	Aug 1 2008	Aug 16 2008	May 20 2009	9 months 4 days
2500-65534	YWAR	ASY-F	Aug 1 2008	Aug 8 2008	May 9 2009	9 months 1 day
2500-65353	YWAR	ASY-M	May 25 2008	Aug 17 2008	May 18 2009	9 months 1 day
2500-65557	YWAR	ASY-M	Aug 4 2008	-	May 4 2009	9 months
2460-40364	COYE	ASY-M	May 25 2006	Aug 15 2008	May 12 2009	8 months 27 days
2261-16475	SOSP	AHY-U	Sep 29 2007	Aug 1 2008	Apr 23 2009	8 months 22 days
2291-10837	VEER	ASY-U	Aug 27 2008	-	May 19 2009	8 months 22 days
2321-00391	SWSP	ASY-U	Aug 14 2008	-	May 5 2009	8 months 21 days
2221-82181	SWSP	ASY-M	Apr 24 2008	Aug 16 2008	May 3 2009	8 months 17 days
2500-65312	COYE	ASY-F	May 20 2008	Sept 2 2008	May 20 2009	8 months 18 days
1232-58596	BLJA	ASY-F	Aug 10 2008	-	Apr 26 2009	8 months 16 days
2231-66292	BAOR	ASY-F	Sep 1 2008	-	May 16 2009	8 months 15 days
2321-00487	INBU	SY-M	Sep 7 2008	Sept 12 2008	May 20 2009	8 months 8 days
2500-65663	COYE	ASY-M	Aug 21 2008	Sept 12 2008	May 16 2009	8 months 4 days
2500-65183	BCCH	SY-U	Aug 16 2008	-	Apr 18 2009	8 months 2 days
2341-49531	SOSP	AHY-U	Sep 16 2008	Sept 20 2008	May 22 2009	8 months 2 days
1272-07811	AMRO	SY-M	Aug 28 2008	-	Apr 28 2009	8 months
2341-49503	SOSP	AHY-M	Aug 24 2008	Aug 30 2008	Apr 27 2009	7 months 28 days
2231-66134	GRCA	ASY-M	Aug 11 2007	Sept 21 2008	May 16 2009	7 months 25 days
1603-43840	BLJA	SY-F	Sep 18 2008	-	May 11 2009	7 months 23 days
2341-49528	SOSP	AHY-U	Sep 12 2008	Sept 17 2008	May 9 2009	7 months 22 days
1851-64424	SWSP	ASY-U	Aug 9 2007	Sept 18 2008	Apr 30 2009	7 months 12 days
2160-65356	BCCH	ASY-M	Oct 27 2006	Oct 15 2008	May 27 2009	7 months 12 days
1731-02828	NOCA	AHY-M	Oct 11 2008	-	May 22 2009	7 months 11 days
2341-57930	SOSP	AHY-U	Oct 14 2008	-	May 14 2009	7 months
2341-57914	SOSP	AHY-M	Oct 11 2008	-	May 11 2009	7 months
2500-65185	BCCH	SY-M	Aug 17 2008	Oct 25 2008	May 22 2009	6 months 27 days
2261-16162	SOSP	AHY-U	Sept 20 2006	Oct 14 2007	May 10 2009	6 months 26 days
1231-80243	SOSP	AHY-U	Sep 8 2006	Oct 13 2008	May 5 2009	6 months 22 days
2261-90699	SOSP	SY-U	Aug 20 2008	Oct 2 2008	Apr 19 2009	6 months 17 days
2231-66207	NOCA	AHY-M	Aug 4 2008	Oct 27 2008	May 13 2009	6 months 16 days
2261-90672	SOSP	AHY-U	Aug 4 2008	Oct 5 2008	Apr 19 2009	6 months 14 days
2500-65164	BCCH	SY-U	Aug 2 2008	Oct 18 2008	Apr 24 2009	6 months 6 days
2460-40095	BCCH	ASY-U	Aug 2 2007	Oct 22 2008	Apr 27 2009	6 months 5 days
2460-40086	BCCH	ASY-U	May 11 2007	Oct 25 2008	Apr 30 2009	6 months 5 days
2500-65165	BCCH	SY-U	Aug 2 2008	Oct 14 2008	Apr 18 2009	6 months 4 days
2490-24907	BCCH	ASY-U	Aug 16 2007	Oct 20 2008	Apr 19 2009	5 months 30 days

Census

One or more experienced observers walked the standardized census on 69 days during SMMP 2009, omitting just one day due to heavy rain and cold temperatures. 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. Sixteen species (twice as many as during SMMP 2008) were recorded only on census: American Green-winged Teal, American Wigeon, Peregrine Falcon, Merlin, Ruffed Grouse, Spotted Sandpiper, American Woodcock, Barred Owl, Horned Lark, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Carolina Wren, American Pipit, Northern Shrike, Field Sparrow, House Finch, and Common Redpoll.

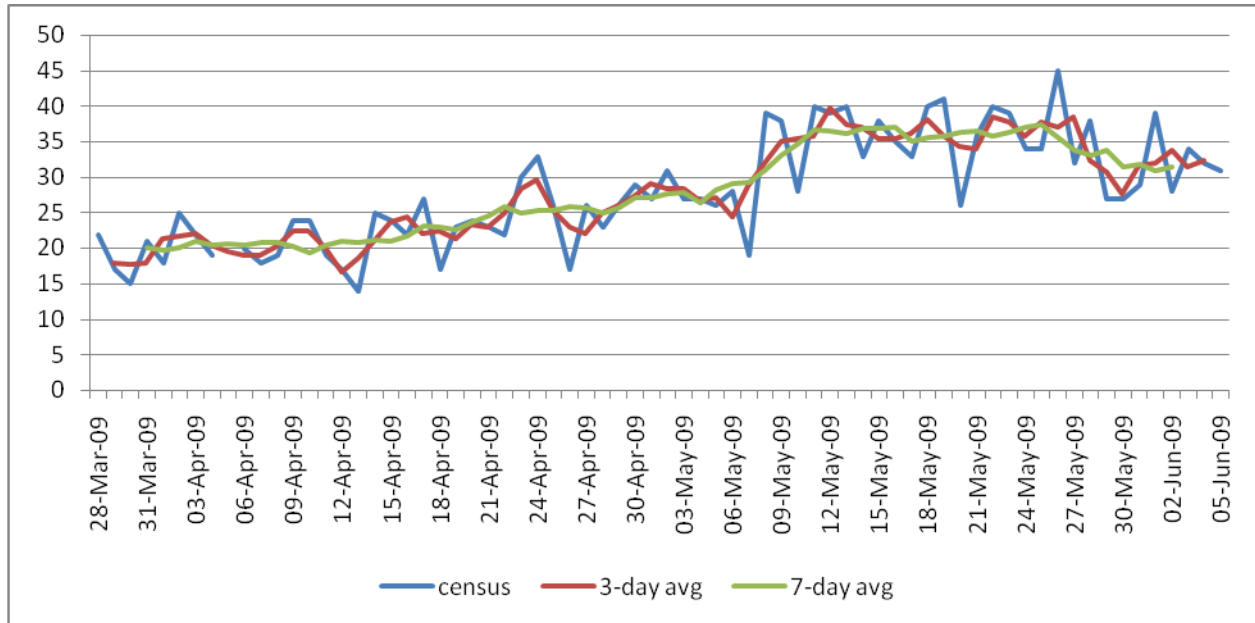


Figure 3. Number of species recorded on the daily census during the 2009 spring season at MBO, including a 3-day and 7-day running average.

As shown in Figure 3, there was considerable daily variation in the number of species observed during the census, ranging from a low of 14 on April 13, to a high of 45 on May 26. 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. Migration was concentrated in May this year: there was a steady increase in species diversity at the end of April, followed by a sharp increase during the first week, a plateau throughout mid-May, ending with a steady decline in the last week. This reduced number of species likely represents the birds remaining at MBO to breed.

Daily estimated totals (DET)

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. Sixteen species (the same number as during SMMP 2008) were only observed through incidental observations: Gadwall, Northern Shoveler, Hooded Merganser, Osprey, Golden Eagle, Sharp-shinned Hawk,

Broad-winged Hawk, American Kestrel, Herring Gull, Black Tern, Chiney Swift, Purple Martin, Willow Flycatcher, Wood Thrush, Vesper Sparrow and House Sparrow.

During SMMP 2009, 146 species were recorded, seven more than during SMMP 2008, but still short of SMMP 2006's record of 148 species. Of these, 25 were seen on just a single day, highlighting the importance of full daily coverage throughout the season. Carolina Wren was the only species this spring to be observed at MBO for the first time, increasing the length of the all-time checklist to 198 species.

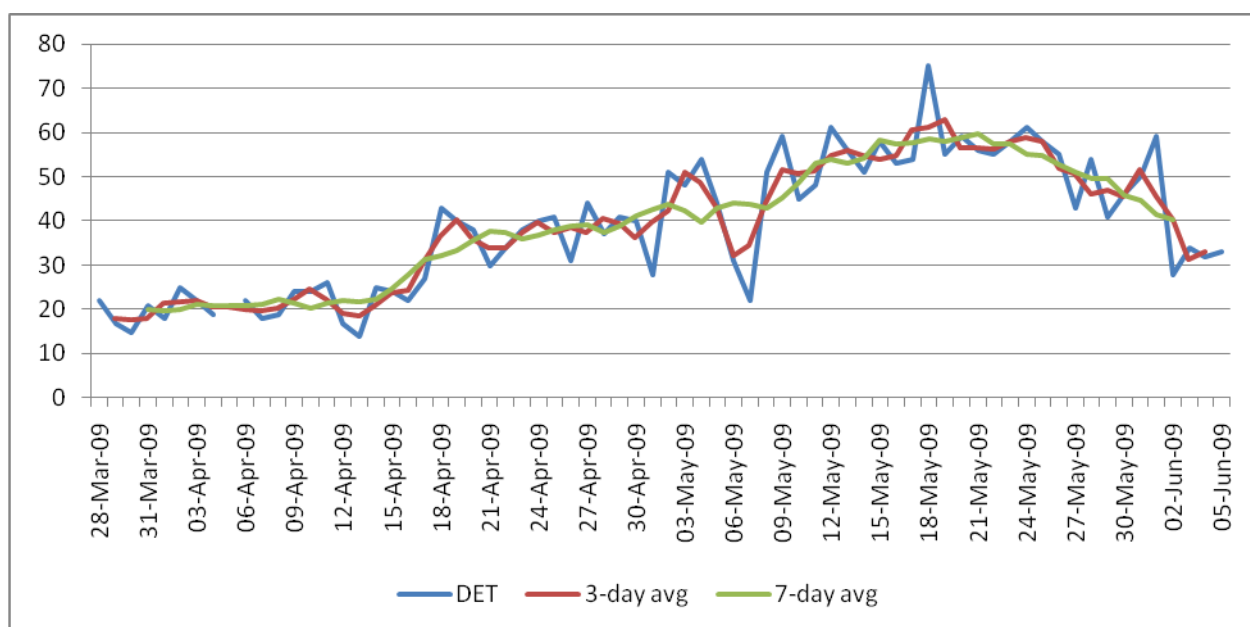


Figure 4. Number of species observed during the 2009 spring season at MBO, including a 3-day and 7-day running average.

The highest single day total this spring, 75 species, was recorded on May 18 (Figure 4). The lowest daily totals occurred during the first few weeks of the season, when there were fewer than 20 species on eight occasions. The 3-day running average of the DET increased steadily from mid-April to mid-May, peaking on May 19 then steadily decreasing during the last half of May. There was considerable variation in daily estimated totals from day to day, again due to weather and observer effects. A clearer pattern is shown by the 7-day running average, which peaked at 60 on May 20.

Analysis

Migration patterns

This year 17 species were present throughout all 10 weeks of the season, down one from SMMP 2008. These were Canada Goose, Wood Duck, Mallard, Killdeer, Ring-billed Gull, Downy Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Blue Jay, American Crow, Black-capped Chickadee, American Robin, Northern Cardinal, Song Sparrow, Common Grackle, Brown-headed Cowbird, and American Goldfinch. Five of these species (Wood Duck, Mallard, Killdeer, Downy Woodpecker, and Brown-headed Cowbird) were not among this group last year, though all but Killdeer were seen weekly during SMMP 2007. Species seen weekly during SMMP 2008 that were less regular this year were Great Blue Heron, Pileated Woodpecker, Mourning Dove, Common Raven, Cedar Waxwing, and European Starling.

The dates for SMMP were initially picked to cover the full extent of spring migration for the majority of species occurring at MBO. While a few early migrants arrived before the start of the seasons, 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 weather at that time is highly variable and often still cold and snowy, therefore the value of operating at that time would be limited. Even in the first half of April there was again considerable cold weather, validating the decision to defer the start of the banding program until the fourth week of the program. This year there were still a few migrants present at the end of the season (notably Alder Flycatcher and Blackpoll Warbler), but the notable decline in overall species richness and abundance during week 10, suggests that these late-lingering migrants were rare exceptions.

Sex and age

Sex was determined for 80% of birds banded this spring. This is higher than the 70% recorded last spring, and can be explained by the higher number of sexually dimorphic warblers and lower number of sexually monomorphic sparrows in 2009 compared to 2008. Of the birds for which sex could be determined, 59% were male and 41% were female. A comparable imbalance has been apparent over the past three spring seasons, though the reasons are not entirely apparent. Perhaps among species breeding at MBO, females were already nesting during the spring banding season and were therefore less likely to be caught. However, as shown in Table 4, the imbalance was also strongly apparent in several transient migrants, most notably Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Blackpoll Warbler, and Wilson’s Warbler. With five years of spring migration monitoring completed at MBO, a substantial data set now exists that can be explored to assess the consistency of such patterns across years.

Table 4. Number of newly banded individuals of the top 10 banded species banded broken down by age and sex.

Species	SY	ASY	AHY	Male	Female	Unknown
1. Tennessee Warbler	60	21	1	41	41	-
2. Ruby-crowned Kinglet	59	13	1	54	19	-
3. Red-winged Blackbird	38	11	1	25	25	-
4. American Goldfinch	25	21	1	26	21	-
5. Yellow Warbler	24	19	-	31	12	-
6. Magnolia Warbler	30	11	-	25	16	-
7. Blackpoll Warbler	30	9	-	29	10	-
8. Yellow-rumped (Myrtle) Warbler	20	17	-	14	23	-
9. White-throated Sparrow	24	8	2	-	-	34
10. Wilson’s Warbler	16	12	-	26	2	-
10. Common Yellowthroat	20	8	-	21	7	-

The majority (94%) of birds banded were aged precisely, but 47 individuals (mostly Common Grackle, Tree Swallow, Northern Cardinal and Song Sparrow) were recorded as after-hatch-years, since these species sometimes to usually undergo a complete preformative moult (see Pyle 1997 and Hudson *et al.* 2008), such that second-year and older birds have identical appearances in spring. Among birds for which age was determined, second-year birds outnumbered older birds, 71% to 29%; only three third-year and three after-third-year birds (all of them woodpeckers) were included among older birds.

Priority species

MBO has produced a list of 62 target species for priority monitoring (Gahbauer and Hudson 2008). 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.

Table 5. Summary of priority species observed and banded during SMMP 2009. Detailed category definitions are provided in Gahbauer and Hudson (2008).

	Priority A	Priority B	Priority C	Priority D
Number of species in category	15	10	18	19
Number of species observed	14	10	18	19
Number of species banded	11	8	13	14
Number of individuals banded	229	195	114	127

Ninety-eight percent of species on the MBO priority list were observed during SMMP 2009, and 74% were banded. Eighty-one percent of the individuals banded were priority species. Comparisons between the number of species observed and banded cannot be directly made between years since several species were eliminated from the list of priority species in 2008 to better reflect MBO's coverage in previous years. However, last year's coverage was 86%, a similar ratio despite the elimination of certain species, which reflects the fact that the right species were eliminated (i.e., they were not well covered and did not contribute to overall totals). This spring the largest number of birds banded fell under Category A, due to the large number of Tennessee, Blackpoll, Wilson's and Magnolia Warblers banded this spring. Of the top 10 species banded at MBO during SMMP 2009, all except the American Goldfinch are designated as priority species, indicating that the program is effective at documenting these otherwise poorly monitored birds. It should be noted that six of the top 10 are Priority A and B species: Blackpoll, Magnolia and Wilson's Warbler, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, White-throated Sparrow, and Yellow-rumped Warbler.

Net productivity

As in previous seasons, the productivity of nets was assessed for SMMP 2009. This year we were especially interested in net productivity because we were able to trim the tops of most of the trees directly adjacent to the nets, bringing them back down to 2005 levels (i.e., at net height). Table 7 summarizes the usage and productivity of all nets. For SMMP, the nets are grouped into four clusters. A, D, and E (8 nets total) are connected by a loop on the east side of Stoneycroft Pond. C (2 nets total) is within a sumac grove, sampling the north end of Stoneycroft Pond. B/N (4 nets total) is in two pairs along the east edge of the back ponds. H (2 nets total) is located in the edge habitat just west of the banding cabin. B/N is particularly sensitive to wind, and was often shut down while other nets remained open.

The overall capture rate for SMMP 2009 was 27.3 new birds per 100 net hours, the same as last year. An additional 11.1 birds per 100 net hours were recaptured (Table 6). E1, surprisingly, was the most productive net this year for new captures, in contrast with previous years when it has ranked amongst the lowest in productivity. It was replaced twice during the season, since the first net installed was faulty. E2 was second in productivity, continuing its trend of high productivity, followed closely by A1. Overall, the E lane was the most productive this season and well above average. A2, located perpendicular to A1 amidst a patch of goldenrod and raspberry and bordered on one side by hawthorns, was less productive than A1, but together the A nets were the second most productive lane this spring.

Table 6. Net usage and capture rates during SMMP 2009. Nest-box captures and other non-nets, such as the J-Trap, are listed separately.

Net	Trap hours	New captures	Repeats/ Returns	Total birds	Birds / 100 net hours New	Total
A1	188.5	84	29	113	44.6	59.9
A2	188.5	71	30	101	37.7	53.6
A - TOTAL	377	155	59	214	41.1	56.8
B2	175	21	9	30	12.0	17.1
N1	175	12	11	23	6.9	13.1
N3	175	25	15	40	14.3	22.9
B3	175	30	8	38	17.1	21.7
B/N - TOTAL	700	88	43	131	12.6	18.7
C1	189	39	16	55	20.6	29.1
C2	189	40	18	58	21.2	30.7
C - TOTAL	378	79	34	113	20.9	29.9
D1	189	49	19	68	25.9	36.0
D2	189	33	26	59	17.5	31.2
D3	189	46	17	63	24.3	33.3
D4	188.5	40	27	67	21.2	35.5
D - TOTAL	755.5	168	89	257	22.2	34.0
E1	184.25	93	18	111	50.5	59.7
E2	185.25	83	32	115	44.8	62.1
E - TOTAL	369.5	176	50	225	47.6	61.2
H1	188.25	78	30	108	41.4	57.4
H2	188.25	62	25	87	32.9	46.2
H - TOTAL	376.5	140	55	195	37.2	51.8
SUBTOTAL	2956.5	806	330	1135	27.3	38.4
Nest Boxes	-	2	3	5	-	-
J-Trap	109.25	8	15	23	7.3	21.1
GRAND TOTAL	3065.75	816	348	1164	26.6	38.0

Despite its proximity to the back ponds, H1 was opened in time with the others this season, since it was moved roughly three metres up from its original starting point during SMMP 2008. We decided to leave it in this position from now on, instead of repeatedly shifting the end points back and forth. Its capture rate was the fourth highest this season, suggesting that being a few metres further from the edge of the pond may have minimal impact on its effectiveness. Located perpendicular from H1 between hawthorns and goldenrod, H2 was less productive than H1, which is quite surprising given its historical productivity levels. This may be due to increased exposure on the south side after the accidental removal last summer of some hawthorns that were providing cover. They are growing back and we expect cover to be more or less restored by fall. It may simply be due to reduced ground cover in spring as well, since this net is surrounded by goldenrod in the fall, and quite bare in spring.

The D nets were fourth out of the six net groups in terms of productivity. D1 was the most productive of the series, followed by D4, then D3, and finally D2. Again, this result is somewhat surprising given D1's poor performance in previous years. No changes in habitat were observed to account for differences between years.

The C nets came in fifth this season, with nearly equal capture rates. The sumacs providing most of the cover for C had grown substantially since the nets were installed in 2004, and so mid-way through the season, we removed three of the larger trees and trimmed some of the branches of the smaller ones, opening the canopy and allowing increased growth of the understory. The poison ivy that was removed last fall is slowly coming back (but is still at manageable levels) and will have to be removed once again.

The B/N nets, as has often been the case, were the least productive group this spring, with only one-third as many captures as the most productive nets. However, they again proved their worth by effectively capturing species encountered infrequently or not at all at other nets, most notably all three Eastern Phoebe banded, two of out three Golden-crowned Kinglets, the only Hairy Woodpecker and Hermit Thrush, and two of the three Rusty Blackbirds banded this season. Within the group, the more distant pair of nets (N3/B3) had much higher productivity than then closer pair (B2/N1).

The J-trap was operated on just 23 days due to quickly growing vegetation and a shortage of seed. Early in the season, we spread five large bags of crushed stone in an effort to seal out the vegetation that grows up and renders the trap inoperable. It worked to a degree and has made maintenance much easier (mowing in and around the trap once a week). We also started using a mixed seed with cracked corn and millet. It proved quite good at trapping sparrows and grackles, and should be used every day provided the ground cover in and around the trap is kept low or is eliminated altogether, and provided the right type of seed is available. This season the trap was visited almost daily by a breeding pair of Chipping Sparrows, responsible for 10 of the J-trap's recap records. They were not processed every day – we checked the band number at the trap and let them go immediately.

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. Photos are also taken in support of the online McGill Bird Observatory Photo Library (www.migrationresearch.org/mbo/id.html), which currently provides an identification guide to over 60 species. The aim is to eventually 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). This is a major ongoing project for MBO. SMMP 2009 provided opportunities to photograph several species for which few if any spring pictures were available previously, including Bay-breasted Warbler, Black-throated Blue Warbler, and Rusty Blackbird.

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 2009, with 63 volunteers receiving training during this period. Interest has increased over time, and we have had to more frequently enforce our limit of six volunteers per morning. Since training is generally provided by the banders-in-charge, we had to ensure that there were enough people to ensure the smooth running of MBO operations, while also allowing the one-on-one training that is critical for learning extraction and banding. Topics covered varied according to the experience level of the 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.

Our aim is also to raise awareness of the work being done at MBO and how it contributes to the monitoring and conservation of boreal birds. This season, we welcomed a number of groups for special tours of the site, including members of the Morgan Arboretum and the EcoMuseum, as well as friends of volunteers. These groups totaled approximately 30 people.

We had our second full-season intern with us this spring (Benoît Duthu). He was able to focus on learning to identify the species at MBO, as well as to extract them carefully from mist-nets. We also hosted a high school student for a day and taught her about banding and other wildlife research, fulfilling an internship requirement at a local school.

Program Summary and Recommendations

The protocol for the Spring Migration Monitoring Program at MBO has remained unchanged since 2007, and is only slightly different from that used in 2006, with respect to the length of the banding season. During this four-year period, the number of species observed during the SMMP has been relatively consistent, with the 2009 total of 146 near the upper end of the range from 135 (in 2007) to 148 (in 2006). Similarly, the number of species and individuals banded has varied relatively little across years, ranging from 61 to 66 species and 704 to 828 individuals; the 2009 season was particularly good, with 66 species and 816 individuals.

It is therefore apparent that although spring migration at MBO is much less intense than fall migration, there is strong merit in continuing annual monitoring, especially considering that nearly all of MBO's identified priority species are recorded in spring, and some of these are scarcer in fall. In addition, since local breeders are also recaptured during SMMP upon their return to MBO, the spring program 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, when the volume of birds demands a core of highly skilled participants.

While the priority must be to maintain consistent operation of the Fall Migration Monitoring Program, the Spring Migration Monitoring Program should also be maintained unless precluded by limited funding or personnel. The dates for the spring season (March 28 – June 5, with banding between April 18 and June 1) have consistently proven to be appropriate, and should be maintained in future years.

Acknowledgments

SMMP 2009 would not have been possible without the support of the many dedicated people who generously volunteered their time at MBO. In total, 69 participants contributed about 1400 hours on site this spring. Please 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, and to the banders-in-charge, who each contributed many additional hours off-site.

Executive Director: *The licensed master permit holder, responsible for overseeing research activities.*

Marcel Gahbauer

Director: *Sub-permit holder and bander-in-charge, responsible for overseeing research activities, data entry and reporting, directing the activities of all volunteers, ensuring adherence to protocols, prioritizing the safety of birds at all times, banding birds, and directly supervising other trainees who are banding birds.*

Marie-Anne Hudson

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

Simon Duval, Barbara Frei, Gay Gruner, Lance Laviolette

Banders-in-training: *Experienced volunteers trained specifically in extraction, capable of safely removing birds from nets with minimal or no supervision. These volunteers are also seasoned observers able to conduct the census and are being trained as banders.*

Jean Beaudreault, Nicki Fleming, Marie-Melissa Kalamaras, Kristen Keyes, Mike Mayerhofer, André Pelletier

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

Sophie Cauchon, Andrée Dubois-Laviolette, Isabel Julian, Meghan Laviolette

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.*

Jean Bacon, Mike Beaupré, David Bird, Jean De Marre, Samuel Denault, Jeff Harrison, Barbara MacDuff, Eve Marshall, Betsy McFarlane, Chris Murphy, Rodger Titman

Assistants: *Volunteers and visitors 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.*

Sheldon Andrews, Veronica Aponte, Evelyne Aponte, Christine Barrie, Pierre Beaulé, Sarah Briand, Christine Burt, Gary Clemence, David Davey, Anna De Aguayo, Joy Ding, Benoît Duthu, David and Linda Fishman, Mike Fleming, Gérald Fréchette, Marie-Pierre Gauthier, Marie-Line Gentes, Emily Gray, Richard and Jean Gregson, Jennier Gruner, Gillian Kinsman, Marjolaine Lagacé, Joëlle Lapalme, Melanie Marier, Sarah Martinson, Marjorie Mercure, Christina Miller, Richard Milligan, Sandra and Ed Minotti, Jim Murray, Nashat Mustafa, Cloe Nadeau-Perrier, Jeremy Pauze, Fred Racine, France Salvaille, Dan Schmucker, Cat Spina, Carine Touma, Ryan Young

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TD Friends of the Environment Foundation, for a donation in support of MBO's migration monitoring programs

The MBO Baillie Birdathon Team, who trekked throughout MBO and the Morgan Arbretum to raise money for MBO and Bird Studies Canada (Marie-Anne Hudson, Samuel Denault, Richard and Jean Gregson, Rodger Titman, Nicki Fleming, Barbara MacDuff, André Pelletier, Sophie Cauchon, Christine Barrie, Sarah Martinson, David and Linda Fishman, Joy Ding and Jeremy Pauze), as well as all their sponsors and other solo- or group-birdathoners including Marcel Gahbauer, the Red-eyed Wearios (Jean Bacon, Gay and Peter Gruner, Betsy McFarlane and Averill Craig), and the Falcon-Duck Team (David Bird, Rodger Titman, Kristen Keyes and Catherine Doucet).

Environment Canada, for a donation in support of MBO

Bird Protection Quebec, which continued to encourage members to become MBO volunteers

Canada Steamship Lines, for a donation in support of MBO

Avian Science and Conservation Centre, for logistical and equipment support

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Though not all of these works are referenced directly in this report, each was used to build the current report, and are thus referenced here and are in most cases freely available on the Migration Research Foundation website.

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Appendix A. Seasonal distribution charts

The charts below summarize the pattern of occurrence of each species observed during SMMP 2009. The mean # birds observed/day is calculated using the number of days of observation each week (7 days/week, except 6 days in week 2). The # processed includes: individuals banded, returns, and repeats, in that order. The total of the mean # birds/day is the sum of all observations divided by 69 days.

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				0.57		0.71	0.71	0.43			0.25
# DAYS OBSERVED				3		3	4	3			13
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 18			LAST OBSERVED: May 22			PEAK DATE(s): 4 dates				NUMBER: 2	

Notes: Singles observed flying overhead from mid-April to late May, and often heard calling in flight.

DCCO: Double-crested Cormorant / Cormorant 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					0.43	0.14					0.06
# DAYS OBSERVED					1	1					2
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 30			LAST OBSERVED: May 8			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 30				NUMBER: 3	

Notes: One flock of three birds flying overhead on Apr 30, and an additional sighting of a lone individual passing by on May 8.

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				0.57	0.14	0.29					0.10
# DAYS OBSERVED				3	1	2					6
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 20			LAST OBSERVED: May 8			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 21				NUMBER: 2	

Notes: Occasional sightings of up to two individuals in late April and early May.

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	0.43		0.14	0.71	0.43	0.57	1.14	1.57	1.71	0.43	0.73
# DAYS OBSERVED	2		1	2	3	3	5	7	5	2	30
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Mar 28			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 1			PEAK DATE(s): May 24				NUMBER: 4	

Notes: Seen in small numbers throughout the season, with a slight peak in mid to late May; seen less frequently than in the past couple of years.

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				0.14		0.43	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.57	0.33
# DAYS OBSERVED				1		3	4	5	5	4	22
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 24			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 3			PEAK DATE(s): May 12				NUMBER: 2	

Notes: One early sighting on 24 Apr, then seen fairly regularly from early May through the end of the season.

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

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				1							1
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 21			LAST OBSERVED: Apr 21			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 21			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: A single sighting of two individuals flying overhead on Apr 21, the first spring record for MBO since 2006.

CANG: Canada Goose / Bernache du Canada (*Branta 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	292.57	96.43	88.29	150.86	200.71	292.43	37.43	9.71	5.71	2.57	119.38
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	67
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Mar 28			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 3			NUMBER: 1025		

Notes: The most abundant species over the course of spring, accounting for nearly 30% of all individual birds observed, though average abundance was somewhat lower than in 2007 and 2008. Numbers started high and then decreased for a while in mid-April before a second wave of migrants came in, peaking in early May and then declining abruptly thereafter, with only local pairs present from mid-May onward.

GSGO: Greater Snow Goose / Oie des neiges (*Chen 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	185.71	7.17	95.71	155.71	28.57	0.29					47.90
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1	1	2	1	1					7
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Mar 28			LAST OBSERVED: May 3			PEAK DATE(s): Mar 28			NUMBER: 1300		

Notes: Except for the two stragglers seen on May 3, all sightings involved flocks of at least 40 geese, all flying high and heading north.

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

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	8.86	4.17	6.14	10.14	7.86	5.14	5.29	3.14	3.14	3.00	5.71
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	67
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Mar 28			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 4			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 2			NUMBER: 21		

Notes: Common and seen almost daily throughout the season. Numbers declined somewhat over the course of the season, but this may reflect lower activity during the breeding period.

AMWI: American Wigeon / Canard siffleur (*Anas 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	0.29										0.03
# DAYS OBSERVED	1										1
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 2			LAST OBSERVED: Apr 2			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 2			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: Two wigeons spotted swimming on the back pond on Apr 2 were the only ones recorded at MBO this spring.

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	6.57	3.50	1.57	6.86	5.71	3.43	3.14	3.86	4.14	2.00	4.09
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	5	65
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Mar 28			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 4			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 20			NUMBER: 12		

Notes: Common throughout the season, missed on just four days. A small peak occurred in mid-April, but for the most part observations were limited to a few individuals seen flying around and occasionally making use of the ponds at MBO.

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				0.43		0.71					0.12
# DAYS OBSERVED				1		1					2
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 23			LAST OBSERVED: May 8			PEAK DATE(s): May 8			NUMBER: 5		

Notes: A rare species at MBO this spring, with sightings on only two dates near the middle of the season.

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
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 24			LAST OBSERVED: May 24			PEAK DATE(s): May 24			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: A single sighting on May 24.

AGWT: American Green-winged Teal / Sarcelle à ailes vertes (*Anas crecca 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	0.29						0.07
# DAYS OBSERVED				1	1						2
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 18			LAST OBSERVED: Apr 27			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 18			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: Observations limited to two days in the second half of April.

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

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	0.71	0.57	0.29	0.14			0.19
# DAYS OBSERVED				1	2	2	1	1			7
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 23			LAST OBSERVED: May 19			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 25			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: Scattered sightings of small numbers of individuals over a five-week span in the middle of the season.

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

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				1							1
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 23			LAST OBSERVED: Apr 23			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 23			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: A lone sighting of two individuals swimming on the back pond on Apr 23.

RUGR: Ruffed Grouse / G linotte hupp  (*Bonasa umbellus*)

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
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Mar 31			LAST OBSERVED: Mar 31			PEAK DATE(s): Mar 31			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: A single observation in the first week of the season, likely the same individual seen several times during winter.

TUVU: Turkey Vulture / Urubu   t te rouge (*Cathartes aura*)

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	1.29	2.29	1.86	0.43	0.43	1.00	0.29	0.83
# DAYS OBSERVED			2	3	6	5	1	3	3	1	24
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 11			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 1			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 29			NUMBER: 6		

Notes: Seen weekly beginning in mid-April, but peaking in late April and early May.

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

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
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 25			LAST OBSERVED: May 11			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 25 and May 11			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Few sightings this spring, limited to single birds on Apr 25 and May 11.

GOEA: Golden Eagle / Aigle royale (*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					0.14						0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED					1						1
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 25			LAST OBSERVED: Apr 25			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 25			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: A single individual flying over the station on Apr 25.

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	0.14			0.57	0.57	0.14	0.43				0.19
# DAYS OBSERVED	1			4	4	1	2				12
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 3			LAST OBSERVED: May 14			PEAK DATE(s): May 9			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: Aside from one early individual in the first week, all observations were concentrated between mid-April and mid-May; all sightings involved birds flying overhead or above the adjacent fields.

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				0.57	0.29	0.43	0.43		0.14		0.19
# DAYS OBSERVED				3	2	3	3		1		12
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 18			LAST OBSERVED: May 24			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 24			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: Mostly seen as lone individuals flying over the site between mid-April and mid-May.

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

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	0.43	1.00	0.43	0.14	0.14	0.57	0.29	0.33
# DAYS OBSERVED			2	3	3	2	1	1	3	2	17
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 11			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 5			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 25, Apr 26			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: The more common accipiter this spring for the first time; aside from sightings of three individuals on two occasions in the last week of April, other records may pertain to a pair nesting in the adjacent Morgan Arboretum.

RSHA: 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	0.29		0.14	0.14	1.00	0.57	0.43	0.29	0.43	0.29	0.36
# DAYS OBSERVED	1		1	1	5	3	2	2	3	2	20
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 1			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 5			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 25			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: The most frequently observed raptor this spring, though less commonly seen than in previous years, perhaps suggesting that the local pair is breeding in a more distant part of the Morgan Arboretum this year.

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

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
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 25			LAST OBSERVED: May 24			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 25, May 17, May 24			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Lone individuals seen flying overhead on three dates.

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

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	0.29	0.86	0.57		0.29	0.14		0.25
# DAYS OBSERVED	1		1	2	1	3		2	1		11
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Mar 29			LAST OBSERVED: May 23			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 25			NUMBER: 6		

Notes: Scattered sightings throughout much of the season, with a slight peak in migration in late April and early May.

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

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
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 12			LAST OBSERVED: May 12			PEAK DATE(s): May 12			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: A lone sighting in mid-May.

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

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
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 28			LAST OBSERVED: May 28			PEAK DATE(s): May 28			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: A single sighting in late May.

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

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
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Mar 28			LAST OBSERVED: Mar 28			PEAK DATE(s): Mar 28			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: A single sighting on the first day of the season.

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				0.29	0.29	0.43	0.86	0.86	0.14		0.29
# DAYS OBSERVED				2	2	2	4	3	1		14
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 23			LAST OBSERVED: May 25			PEAK DATE(s): May 17			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: Most sightings were of a pair at Stonecroft Pond in late April; each year they appear to linger longer, and may be breeding on site this year.

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	0.57	0.33	0.14	0.86	0.14	0.86	0.57	0.43	0.43	0.14	0.45
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	2	1	5	1	6	3	3	3	1	28
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Mar 29			LAST OBSERVED: May 31			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 2, Apr 19, May 12			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: As in other years seen weekly but irregularly throughout the season; only rarely more than one individual per day.

AMWO: American Woodcock / Bécasse d'Amérique (*Scolopax minor*)

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									0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED		1									1
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 10			LAST OBSERVED: Apr 10			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 10			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: A lone individual seen once on Apr 10.

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				0.29		1.29	1.14	0.57	0.14		0.35
# DAYS OBSERVED				1		4	6	3	1		15
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 18			LAST OBSERVED: May 24			PEAK DATE(s): May 5, May 6			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: One early migrant in mid-April, then relatively frequent observations over the first half of May, possibly involving two individuals lingering on the back ponds for a while.

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

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
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 25			LAST OBSERVED: May 25			PEAK DATE(s): May 25			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Again rare this spring, with a single observation on May 25.

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	26.14	22.00	10.00	19.43	18.86	5.86	18.14	78.71	40.86	14.14	25.46
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	7	68
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Mar 28			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 19			NUMBER: 130		

Notes: Consistently among the most abundant species throughout the season, often seen streaming overhead in large numbers, or walking around the field adjacent to MBO. Numbers were fairly steady throughout the season except for a spike in mid-May, and on average higher than in either 2007 or 2008.

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					0.14						0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED					1						1
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 27			LAST OBSERVED: Apr 27			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 27			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: A single individual flying overhead on Apr 27; surprisingly scarce compared to the previous two years, when the species was seen on 10-16 days over the course of spring.

BLTE: Black Tern / Guifette noire (*Chlidonias niger*)

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						1					1
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 8			LAST OBSERVED: May 8			PEAK DATE(s): May 8			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: A single sighting of two individuals flying over MBO on May 8; only the second record at MBO.

BDOW: Barred Owl / Chouette rayée (*Strix 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						0.14					0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED						1					1
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 2			LAST OBSERVED: May 2			PEAK DATE(s): May 2			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: A single individual heard early in the morning on May 2; a first record for spring at MBO.

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		0.33	0.14	0.43	0.29		7.00	0.86	0.14	0.14	0.94
# DAYS OBSERVED		1	1	1	1		1	2	1	1	9
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 9			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 1			PEAK DATE(s): May 12			NUMBER: 49		

Notes: Seen sporadically throughout the season, on average just under once per week. Except for a large flock on May 12, most sightings involved only one or two individuals.

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	0.57			0.14	0.57	0.14		0.43	0.43		0.23
# DAYS OBSERVED	3			1	3	1		2	3		13
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Mar 28			LAST OBSERVED: May 27			PEAK DATE(s): Mar 28, Apr 30, May 22			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: Uncommon and irregular throughout the season, with most sightings involving single individuals; considerably scarcer than in any previous spring.

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	0.14		0.03
# DAYS OBSERVED								1	1		2
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 21			LAST OBSERVED: May 26			PEAK DATE(s): May 21, May 26			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Only two sightings of lone individuals in 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							1.00	2.29	0.86	1.00	0.52
# DAYS OBSERVED							5	7	4	5	21
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 9			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 3			PEAK DATE(s): May 18, May 19			NUMBER: 4		

Notes: Relatively regular in small numbers during the last third of the season, peaking around mid-May.

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				0.57	0.57	0.14				0.14	0.15
# DAYS OBSERVED				4	3	1				1	9
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 18			LAST OBSERVED: May 31			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 27			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: Aside from a single observation on the last day of May, all other sightings were between mid-April and early May. In all but one occasion, just a single bird was observed per day.

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			0.57	1.86	1.29	1.57	1.86	0.71	1.14	0.29	0.94
# DAYS OBSERVED			2	6	5	6	6	3	5	1	34
# PROCESSED							2 / - / -		- / - / 1	1 / - / -	3 / - / 1
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 14			LAST OBSERVED: May 31			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 20, May 12			NUMBER: 4		

Notes: Seen fairly regularly from mid-April onward, probably representing a combination of a small number of migrants in late April and early May and a 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	0.71	0.50	1.29	2.14	1.57	1.14	1.00	0.86	0.43	0.29	1.00
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	2	5	7	7	5	5	4	3	2	44
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Mar 30			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 1			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 16, Apr 24			NUMBER: 4		

Notes: Seen fairly regularly throughout the season, but particularly active and vocal from mid-April to early May. Surprisingly none caught this spring.

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	0.57	1.00	0.57	0.43	0.57	0.43	0.86	0.43	0.43	0.57	0.58
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	3	4	2	3	2	4	2	3	4	30
# PROCESSED								1 / - / -			1 / - / -
FIRST OBSERVED: Mar 28			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 5			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 7			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: Present throughout the season, but uncommon, seen on average three days per week.

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	0.43		0.29	2.71	3.43	2.00	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.43	1.20
# DAYS OBSERVED	2		2	7	7	6	6	4	4	3	41
# PROCESSED				1 / - / -		1 / - / -					2 / - / -
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 1			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 2			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 25			NUMBER: 5		

Notes: Seen fairly regularly from mid-April onward, with a peak of migrants in late April and early May.

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	0.29	1.17		1.57	0.86	0.86	0.71	1.29	0.86	0.71	0.83
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	4		7	4	4	4	6	4	4	38
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Mar 28			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 4			PEAK DATE(s): 5 dates			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: Present throughout the season, though observed irregularly during the first three weeks when only census was conducted. Some days as many as 3 individuals were present and highly conspicuous, usually around the B/N nets, while at other times days passed without any being seen. Activity was relatively consistent from mid-April through the end of the season.

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								0.14		0.43	0.06
# DAYS OBSERVED								1		3	4
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 22			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 5			PEAK DATE(s): 4 dates			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Observations limited to single individuals heard in the back woods on four occasions in late May and early June.

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									0.29	0.57	0.09
# DAYS OBSERVED									2	2	4
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 24			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 3			PEAK DATE(s): Jun 1			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: A few confirmed (by song) records of Alder Flycatcher, all in the final two weeks of the season. Most of the banded TRFL are likely ALFL.

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

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	1.14	0.71	0.23
# DAYS OBSERVED								2	4	2	8
# PROCESSED								3 / - / -	8 / - / -	4 / - / -	15 / - / -
FIRST OBSERVED: May 18			LAST OBSERVED: May 31			PEAK DATE(s): May 23, May 31			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: Scattered records during the final three weeks of the season. Most records of Traill's Flycatcher pertain to captured birds. Record high number of captures for spring, more than double the previous record of 7.

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

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
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 19			LAST OBSERVED: May 19			PEAK DATE(s): May 19			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: A single Willow Flycatcher was heard singing on May 19.

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

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	1.71	0.43	0.29	0.28
# DAYS OBSERVED								2	5	3	2	12
# PROCESSED								1 / - / -	7 / - / -	1 / - / -	1 / - / -	10 / - / -
FIRST OBSERVED: May 9			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 1			PEAK DATE(s): May 18, May 20			NUMBER: 4			

Notes: Seen semi-regularly in small numbers during the last three weeks of May. Record high number of captures for spring, with one more than in 2005.

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

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	2.00	0.71	1.57	1.57	0.86	1.00	1.00	0.97
# DAYS OBSERVED			4	7	4	7	7	5	6	5	45
# PROCESSED				1 / - / -				2 / - / -			3 / - / -
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 14			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 5			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 17, Apr 22			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: Arrived later than in past years, with the first individuals not seen until week 3, but then seen most days for the rest of the season, unlike last year when observations were scarce and sporadic. Most sightings likely involved the local breeding pair or another pair near the back of the Ecomuseum that strayed into the south end of MBO at times.

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

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	2.14	3.86	2.57	2.43	1.17
# DAYS OBSERVED						3	7	7	7	5	29
# PROCESSED								2 / 1 / -		1 / - / -	3 / 1 / -
FIRST OBSERVED: May 3			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 4			PEAK DATE(s): Jun 3			NUMBER: 6		

Notes: A relatively late migrant, seen almost daily during the final third of spring, and only peaking on the third-last day of the season; more common than in previous years. Record number of captures for spring.

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

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	1.29	1.86	2.00	2.14	1.57	0.97
# DAYS OBSERVED					4	6	7	7	7	6	37
# PROCESSED							1 / - / -	1 / - / -			2 / - / -
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 28			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 11, May 23			NUMBER: 4		

Notes: Arrived in late April, more than a week earlier than usual, and was then observed almost daily for the rest of the season, as they nested near the end of net D4 (which is where one of them was caught and banded).

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

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
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 14			LAST OBSERVED: May 14			PEAK DATE(s): May 14			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: A lone individual was observed flying over the cabin on May 14.

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

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			1.86	4.86	13.86	14.71	17.29	14.00	12.57	9.43	8.99
# DAYS OBSERVED			6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	55
# PROCESSED						4 / - / -	4 / 1 / -	3 / - / -	1 / - / 3		12 / 1 / 3
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 11			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 13			NUMBER: 22		

Notes: Seen daily from April 11 onward, with numbers peaking from late April through mid-May.

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

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
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 4			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 4, Jun 5			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Single individuals seen one month apart in the second half of the season.

BANS: Bank Swallow / Hirondelle de rivage (*Riparia riparia*)

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	0.43			0.07
# DAYS OBSERVED							1	1			2
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 13			LAST OBSERVED: May 19			PEAK DATE(s): May 19			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: Seen in small numbers on just two occasions in mid-May.

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

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				2.29	5.00	4.14	35.29	22.14	20.57	7.86	9.87
# DAYS OBSERVED				4	5	6	6	7	6	5	39
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 20			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 15			NUMBER: 99		

Notes: Seen regularly from late April through the end of the season, with numbers peaking in mid-May. Most individuals were likely associated with the colony breeding under the radar station south of MBO.

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

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	0.71	0.29	0.71		0.23
# DAYS OBSERVED			1			1	3	2	4		11
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 15			LAST OBSERVED: May 28			PEAK DATE(s): May 2			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: Seen irregularly in small numbers, mostly in May.

HOLA: Horned Lark / Alouette hausse-col (*Eremophila alpestris*)

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									0.03
# DAYS OBSERVED		1									1
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 10			LAST OBSERVED: Apr 10			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 10			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: A lone sighting of two individuals in early April.

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

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	3.00	3.67	4.43	6.71	3.43	3.71	3.43	2.43	1.86	4.14	3.68
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	5	6	67
# PROCESSED					1 / 1 / -		- / 1 / -	- / 1 / -			1 / 3 / -
FIRST OBSERVED: Mar 28			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 5			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 20			NUMBER: 14		

Notes: Seen almost daily throughout the season, but in relatively low numbers compared to the previous three years, and many of the observations likely consisted of the pair nesting behind the banding cabin. A modest peak in migration occurred in mid-April.

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	19.86	17.33	15.57	26.14	19.14	18.29	10.57	15.29	19.00	13.14	17.44
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	69
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Mar 28			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 2			NUMBER: 36		

Notes: One of six species observed daily throughout the season. Consistently among the most abundant species present, and numbers were steady throughout the season and comparable to previous years.

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				0.57	0.29	0.43	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.19
# DAYS OBSERVED				3	1	2	1	1	1	1	10
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 18			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 1			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 20, Apr 25, May 5			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: Irregular sightings from mid-April through the end of the season, usually involving just a single individual, and always flying over the site.

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	10.43	8.67	8.86	10.71	8.86	8.57	7.14	7.57	6.00	5.29	8.20
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	69
# PROCESSED				1 / 5 / 3	- / 3 / 3		- / - / 3	1 / 1 / 1	- / 1 / 1	- / - / 1	2 / 10 / 12
FIRST OBSERVED: Mar 28			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 5			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 3			NUMBER: 17		

Notes: One of six species observed daily throughout the season. Most sightings likely involved the local breeding population, as reflected by the 10 returns, compared to just two individuals banded this spring. Numbers tapered off gradually over the course of the season, likely in conjunction with the onset of nesting and incubation. The number of Black-capped Chickadees and the trend over the course of the season has been consistent for the past three spring seasons.

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							0.29		0.14		0.04
# DAYS OBSERVED							1		1		2
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 13			LAST OBSERVED: May 27			PEAK DATE(s): May 13			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: Rare, with sightings on just two dates in May.

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		0.67	0.14	0.14	0.57	0.14	0.29		0.14	0.14	0.22
# DAYS OBSERVED		3	1	1	4	1	2		1	1	14
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 4			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 1			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 4			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: Less common than in previous springs, with sporadic sightings throughout most of the season, on average every five days.

BRCR: Brown Creeper / Grimpereau 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	0.14			0.43	0.14						0.07
# DAYS OBSERVED	1			2	1						4
# PROCESSED				2 / - / -							2 / - / -
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 2			LAST OBSERVED: Apr 27			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 24			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: Sightings limited to three days scattered across April.

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					1.14	3.71	3.86	3.14	3.14	3.00	1.83
# DAYS OBSERVED					4	6	7	7	7	7	38
# PROCESSED								1 / - / -	1 / 2 / 2	1 / - / -	3 / 2 / 2
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 28			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 8, May 9			NUMBER: 6		

Notes: Seen almost daily following their arrival at the end of April, with most observations likely pertaining to local breeders.

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	0.29			0.14							0.04
# DAYS OBSERVED	1			1							2
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Mar 28			LAST OBSERVED: Apr 22			PEAK DATE(s): Mar 28			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: Heard only on two dates in the first third of spring, giving their loud, tinkling song in the back woods.

CARW: Carolina Wren / Troglodyte de Caroline (*Thryothorus 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	0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED										1	1
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Jun 2			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 2			PEAK DATE(s): Jun 2			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: A single individual observed on Jun 2 was the only record for the season, and the first for this species since MBO's inception in 2004, though a previous record exists from 2003 of a Carolina Wren by the front gate.

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	0.57	2.83	0.71	2.00	0.14	0.14					0.61
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	5	2	4	1	1					14
# PROCESSED				2 / - / -	1 / - / -						3 / - / -
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 2			LAST OBSERVED: May 3			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 9			NUMBER: 8		

Notes: Present irregularly and in relatively small numbers over the first half of the season.

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				2.14	17.43	2.00	1.86	0.14			2.39
# DAYS OBSERVED				5	7	4	4	1			21
# PROCESSED				5	53 / - / 5	7 / - / 2	7 / - / 1	1			73 / - / 8
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 20			LAST OBSERVED: May 16			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 27			NUMBER: 28		

Notes: Migration spanned mid-April to mid-May, but there was a sharp peak in the final week of April from mid-April through early May, rapidly disappearing after the peak in early May. While the number banded was above average, the number observed was much lower than in previous years, probably due to the very short peak migration window this spring.

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						0.14	1.29	1.86	0.86	0.29	0.45
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	4	6	4	2	17
# PROCESSED								2 / 1 / -	2 / - / -		4 / 1 / -
FIRST OBSERVED: May 8			LAST OBSERVED: May 31			PEAK DATE(s): May 12, May 20			NUMBER: 4		

Notes: The most common by far of the *Catharus* thrushes, but still in low numbers and seen relatively regularly only during the peak of migration in mid-May. Record number of captures for spring.

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

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
# PROCESSED									1 / - / -		1 / - / -
FIRST OBSERVED: May 24			LAST OBSERVED: May 24			PEAK DATE(s): May 24			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Rare, with the only record this season being an individual banded on May 24.

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

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
# PROCESSED									1 / - / -		1 / - / -
FIRST OBSERVED: May 18			LAST OBSERVED: May 24			PEAK DATE(s): May 18, May 24			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Rare, with only two individuals observed in May; these were the first spring records since 2006.

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

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
# PROCESSED					1 / - / -						1 / - / -
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 27			LAST OBSERVED: May 18			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 27, May 18			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Rare, with only two individuals observed, three weeks apart; banded for the first time in spring.

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

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								1			1
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 22			LAST OBSERVED: May 22			PEAK DATE(s): May 22			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: Rare, with observations limited to three individuals present on May 22.

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		0.17		0.14			0.14				0.04
# DAYS OBSERVED		1		1			1				3
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 8			LAST OBSERVED: May 9			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 8, Apr 24, May 9			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Rare and irregular this spring, with just three sightings scattered over a six-week period.

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

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	14.71	18.00	17.14	18.43	20.43	7.43	4.00	6.57	5.57	1.86	11.32
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	69
# PROCESSED				1 / - / 1	2 / 1 / -	2 / - / 1	- / - / 1				5 / 1 / 3
FIRST OBSERVED: Mar 28			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 5			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 26			NUMBER: 49		

Notes: One of six species observed daily throughout the season. Migration was evident throughout April, with a slight peak toward the end of the month, then tapering off in May as only breeding pairs remained in the area. Record low number of captures for spring.

GRCA: Gray Catbird / Moqueur chat (*Dumetella 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						0.14	1.14	4.00	3.29	2.43	1.12
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	5	6	7	6	25
# PROCESSED							3 / - / -	6 / 2 / 6	2 / - / 4	1 / - / 1	12 / 2 / 11
FIRST OBSERVED: May 8			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 21			NUMBER: 12		

Notes: Common through the final month of the season, but in moderate numbers, with a slight peak in mid-May.

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					0.29	0.29	0.71	0.43	0.57	0.71	0.30
# DAYS OBSERVED					2	2	4	2	3	5	18
# PROCESSED									1 / - / -		1 / - / -
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 27			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 3			PEAK DATE(s): May 9, May 16, May 28			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: Uncommon and irregular, with scattered sightings from late April through the end of the season; may be breeding on site this year.

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						0.14					0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED						1					1
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 8			LAST OBSERVED: May 8			PEAK DATE(s): May 8			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: A single individual observed on May 8.

BOWA: Bohemian Waxwing / Jaseur boreal (*Bombycilla garrulous*)

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	54.57	13.50	0.14	0.29					0.14		6.77
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	4	1	1					1		10
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Mar 29			LAST OBSERVED: May 27			PEAK DATE(s): Mar 29			NUMBER: 300		

Notes: Unusually abundant in the Montreal area during the winter of 2008-09, some flocks lingered in the area through the end of March, with smaller groups still at MBO into early April and even a lone straggler in late May.

CEDW: Cedar Waxwing / Jaseur d'Amérique (*Bombycilla 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		0.83	8.14	3.57	0.57	1.57	2.29	1.86	10.71	7.43	3.74
# DAYS OBSERVED		1	4	4	1	3	2	3	6	4	28
# PROCESSED				2 / - / -					10 / - / -	2 / - / -	14 / - / -
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 9			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 5			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 17			NUMBER: 28		

Notes: As in previous springs, Cedar Waxwings showed two distinct peaks in migration, one in mid-April, and another in late May, with only occasional sightings of a few individuals in between. Record low number of captures for spring.

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	0.50	0.29								0.09
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	3	2								6
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 3			LAST OBSERVED: Apr 14			PEAK DATE(s): 6 dates			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Likely a single individual seen on half a dozen occasions in the first half of 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	6.00	6.67	2.43	6.43	4.43	1.14	0.71			1.29	2.86
# DAYS OBSERVED	5	4	6	7	4	3	4			1	34
# PROCESSED				1 / - / -							1 / - / -
FIRST OBSERVED: Mar 28			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 1			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 9			NUMBER: 30		

Notes: Seen fairly regularly in small numbers until early May, then absent except for a single flock of 9 observed June 1. First European Starling banded during the spring season since 2005.

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					0.43	0.43	1.00	0.86			0.28
# DAYS OBSERVED					1	2	3	5			11
# PROCESSED					1 / - / -			2 / - / -			3 / - / -
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 27			LAST OBSERVED: May 22			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 27			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: An uncommon migrant from late April through mid-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						0.29	0.71	1.29	1.71	2.57	0.67
# DAYS OBSERVED						2	4	4	7	6	23
# PROCESSED								2 / - / -	- / - / 2	- / - / 1	2 / - / 3
FIRST OBSERVED: May 4			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 30			NUMBER: 6		

Notes: The most common of the vireos, with scattered sightings in the first half of May and then almost daily observations until the end of the season, mostly of the breeding pair along the B/N nets.

PHVI: Philadelphia Vireo / Viréo de Philadelphie (*Vireo philadelphicus*)

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
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 2			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 1			PEAK DATE(s): 5 dates			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: An unusual pattern of migration, with a single individual observed in each of the last five weeks of the season.

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								0.71	0.57	1.86	0.32
# DAYS OBSERVED								3	4	7	14
# PROCESSED								1 / - / -		2 / - / -	3 / - / -
FIRST OBSERVED: May 19			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 5			PEAK DATE(s): Jun 1			NUMBER: 4		

Notes: The latest of the vireos, observed fairly regularly from mid-May onward, but in small numbers.

BWWA: Blue-winged Warbler / Paruline à ailes bleues (*Vermivora pinus*)

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
# PROCESSED								1 / - / -			1 / - / -
FIRST OBSERVED: May 14			LAST OBSERVED: May 14			PEAK DATE(s): May 14			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: A single individual banded on May 14, the first spring record of this species at MBO.

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						0.43	12.86	8.71	1.71		2.41
# DAYS OBSERVED							1	7	7	4	19
# PROCESSED								36 / - / 2	44 / - / 3	2 / - / -	82 / - / 5
FIRST OBSERVED: May 15			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 3			PEAK DATE(s): May 23			NUMBER: 30		

Notes: A short but remarkably intense migration concentrated during the final two weeks of May. The number of individuals banded this spring is over five times greater than the previous spring record of 16.

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						0.14	0.14	0.29		0.29	0.09
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	1	1		1	4
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 2			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 1			PEAK DATE(s): May 18, Jun 1			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: Small numbers of migrants scattered over four dates during the second half of the season; first spring records since 2006.

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					0.14	0.57	4.43	2.00	0.71		0.80
# DAYS OBSERVED					1	2	6	5	4		18
# PROCESSED					1 / - / -	1 / - / -	6 / - / -	5 / 1 / -	1 / - / -		14 / 1 / -
FIRST OBSERVED: May 4			LAST OBSERVED: May 29			PEAK DATE(s): May 15			NUMBER: 7		

Notes: Relatively common migrant in mid-May, with scattered sightings earlier and later in 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						0.14	0.14	1.71	0.43		0.25
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	1	5	2		9
# PROCESSED								5 / - / -	2 / - / -		7 / - / -
FIRST OBSERVED: May 8			LAST OBSERVED: May 27			PEAK DATE(s): May 18			NUMBER: 5		

Notes: A relatively uncommon migrant, occurring with any regularity only during the peak of migration in mid-May. Record high number of captures for spring.

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					2.00	3.00	9.14	14.14	11.57	8.57	4.91
# DAYS OBSERVED					4	6	7	7	7	7	38
# PROCESSED					2 / - / -	- / 1 / -	8 / 5 / 6	29 / 12 / 17	3 / 2 / 23	1 / - / 6	43 / 20 / 52
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 28			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 19			NUMBER: 20		

Notes: First individuals arrived one week earlier than usual. Common and seen almost daily in May and June. Migration peaked in mid-May, with individuals lingering thereafter likely mostly local breeders, as reflected by the high number of repeats in week 9. Record high number of captures for spring.

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	0.14	1.86	1.57	1.00	0.49
# DAYS OBSERVED						2	1	7	7	4	21
# PROCESSED								5 / - / 1	1 / - / 1		6 / - / 2
FIRST OBSERVED: May 2			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 30			NUMBER: 4		

Notes: A few sightings in early May, then relatively regular from mid-May to the end of the season, but in relatively low numbers. The first individuals arrived more than one week earlier than in previous years.

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							0.57	7.43	2.71	0.43	1.13
# DAYS OBSERVED							2	7	7	2	18
# PROCESSED							1	26 / 1 / 1	12 / - / 3	2	41 / 1 / 4
FIRST OBSERVED: May 12			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 1			PEAK DATE(s): May 18			NUMBER: 12		

Notes: Common in mid-late May, with a few individuals seen before and after the peak of migration. Record high number of captures for spring, almost twice as many as in 2006.

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							0.57	0.57	0.43	0.29	0.19
# DAYS OBSERVED							4	2	2	1	9
# PROCESSED								1 / - / -			1 / - / -
FIRST OBSERVED: May 11			LAST OBSERVED: May 31			PEAK DATE(s): May 18			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: Scattered sightings over the last three weeks of May, mostly involving single individuals.

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	0.43	0.57	0.29	0.14	0.16
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	2	4	1	1	9
# PROCESSED							1 / - / -	1 / - / -		1 / - / -	3 / - / -
FIRST OBSERVED: May 8			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 1			PEAK DATE(s): May 14, May 28				NUMBER: 2	

Notes: An uncommon May migrant, with a slight peak in mid-month. Record high number of captures for spring.

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					0.14	1.57	2.14	7.57	1.29	0.43	1.33
# DAYS OBSERVED					1	3	6	7	4	2	23
# PROCESSED						- / 1 / -	5 / - / -	26 / - / -	6 / - / 1		37 / 1 / 1
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 27			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 1			PEAK DATE(s): May 18				NUMBER: 21	

Notes: A relatively common migrant throughout most of May, with a distinct peak in the middle of the month, but overall far less numerous than in previous springs.

BTNW: Black-throated Green Warbler / Paruline à gorge noire (*Dendroica 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						0.14	0.71	0.57			0.15
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	2	3			6
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 8			LAST OBSERVED: May 22			PEAK DATE(s): May 10				NUMBER: 3	

Notes: An uncommon spring migrant, with observations this year limited to a two-week period around mid-May.

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

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	0.29			0.06
# DAYS OBSERVED							1	1	2		4
# PROCESSED									1 / - / -		1 / - / -
FIRST OBSERVED: May 15			LAST OBSERVED: May 28			PEAK DATE(s): 4 dates				NUMBER: 1	

Notes: Single birds observed on four dates from mid- to late May; first Blackburnian Warbler banded in spring since 2005.

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

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	1.00	0.57		0.14	0.23
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	6	2		1	10
# PROCESSED							1 / - / -	1 / - / -		1 / - / -	3 / - / -
FIRST OBSERVED: May 5			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE(s): May 5				NUMBER: 4	

Notes: An uncommon migrant, with a modest but distinct peak in week 7. Record high number of captures for spring.

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

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							2		1		3
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 11			LAST OBSERVED: May 25			PEAK DATE(s): May 11, May 12, May 25				NUMBER: 1	

Notes: Lone individuals heard on the slope above Stonecroft Pond on three dates in May, likely in the large pines along the Arboretum road.

YPWA: Yellow Palm Warbler / Paruline à couronne rousse (*Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea*)

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
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 5			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE(s): May 5, May 30			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Lone individuals observed on two dates in May.

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

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	10.71	4.86	1.73
# DAYS OBSERVED								2	7	5	14
# PROCESSED								7	25 / - / 3	7 / - / 1	39 / - / 4
FIRST OBSERVED: May 18			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 4			PEAK DATE(s): May 24			NUMBER: 21		

Notes: Always one of the latest spring migrants, seen regularly and in good numbers during the final two weeks.

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					0.29	0.14	1.29	1.57	0.14		0.35
# DAYS OBSERVED					2	1	5	5	1		14
# PROCESSED								2 / - / -			2 / - / -
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 28			LAST OBSERVED: May 25			PEAK DATE(s): May 12, May 18, May 20			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: Scattered records from late April to late May, peaking in mid-May. Much scarcer than in 2006 and 2008, but similar to the numbers recorded in spring 2007.

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	0.57	1.29	0.86	0.86	0.38
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	4	5	2	3	15
# PROCESSED								5 / - / -	1 / - / -		6 / - / -
FIRST OBSERVED: May 4			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 2			PEAK DATE(s): May 24			NUMBER: 4		

Notes: An uncommon migrant encountered on average three days per week during the second half of the season, and with a slight peak in migration around mid-May.

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							2.14	2.14	1.14	2.14	0.77
# DAYS OBSERVED							7	7	7	7	28
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 9			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 13, May 20, Jun 3			NUMBER: 4		

Notes: Seen daily over the final four weeks of the season, but in small numbers. Much more numerous than in any previous spring, but none captured this spring; many of the records involved a persistently singing male on the slope above Stoneycroft Pond.

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					0.43	0.43	0.14	4.57	2.14	0.71	0.86
# DAYS OBSERVED					2	3	1	7	6	2	21
# PROCESSED					2 / - / -		1 / - / -	15 / - / 7	7 / - / 2	1 / - / -	26 / - / 9
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 27			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 4			PEAK DATE(s): May 21			NUMBER: 13		

Notes: A fairly common migrant this spring, somewhat more numerous and over a longer period than in previous years. Record number of captures for spring. Activity has highly concentrated in the willows around the back pond.

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								0.14		0.14	0.03
# DAYS OBSERVED								1		1	2
# PROCESSED								1 / - / -		1 / - / -	2 / - / -
FIRST OBSERVED: May 21			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE(s): May 21, May 30			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Rare, with just two records from the final third of May, both of birds caught and banded.

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					0.14	0.29	3.14	7.29	5.14	3.86	2.01
# DAYS OBSERVED					1	2	7	7	7	7	31
# PROCESSED							5 / 2 / 2	17 / 2 / 4	4 / 1 / 2	2 / - / 3	28 / 5 / 11
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 28			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 20			NUMBER: 12		

Notes: A few early migrants in late April and early May, then seen daily and fairly common over the final four weeks of spring, with a peak in mid-May. Record high number of captures for spring.

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								3.14	2.86	0.86	0.70
# DAYS OBSERVED								6	7	3	16
# PROCESSED								15 / - / 2	9 / - / 10	4 / - / -	28 / - / 12
FIRST OBSERVED: May 17			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 1			PEAK DATE(s): May 21			NUMBER: 9		

Notes: A late migrant, fairly common in the second half of May, when it was observed almost daily. Record high number of captures for spring.

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						0.14	0.14	0.71	0.29		0.13
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	1	3	2		7
# PROCESSED								1 / - / -			1 / - / -
FIRST OBSERVED: May 2			LAST OBSERVED: May 29			PEAK DATE(s): May 18			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: Several sightings scattered over nearly all of May, but with a slight peak mid-month.

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						0.14	0.14	0.29	0.14	0.29	0.09
# DAYS OBSERVED							1	2	1	1	5
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 13			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 1			PEAK DATE(s): Jun 1			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: Uncommon, with a few sightings scattered over the final four weeks of the season.

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	6.57	5.33	3.86	6.43	6.43	5.86	4.43	4.86	4.86	4.57	5.32
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	69
# PROCESSED				3 / - / -	- / - / 1	1 / - / -	- / 1 / -	- / 1 / 1			4 / 2 / 2
FIRST OBSERVED: Mar 28			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 5			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 20			NUMBER: 13		

Notes: One of six species observed daily throughout the season, with numbers fairly consistent throughout, reflecting at least a few pairs breeding on site.

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	3.86	1.14	2.14	1.00	0.84
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	7	4	7	3	22
# PROCESSED							3 / 1 / -	2 / - / -	2 / - / -		7 / - / 1
FIRST OBSERVED: May 3			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 4			PEAK DATE(s): May 13			NUMBER: 7		

Notes: Relatively regular over the final four weeks, though in fairly low numbers, roughly half of what has been observed in the previous three spring seasons.

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							0.29	1.57	1.86	1.86	0.57
# DAYS OBSERVED							2	5	7	6	20
# PROCESSED								1 / 1 / -		1 / - / -	2 / 1 / -
FIRST OBSERVED: May 13			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 5			PEAK DATE(s): 5 dates			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: A fairly regular migrant in low numbers during the final three weeks of the season, twice as abundant as in any previous spring.

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	5.14	5.67	1.57	0.29							1.20
# DAYS OBSERVED	5	5	4	2							16
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Mar 29			LAST OBSERVED: Apr 23			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 9			NUMBER: 15		

Notes: Relatively common for the first two weeks, then 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				0.14	0.43	0.86	2.57	1.57	0.71	0.14	0.65
# DAYS OBSERVED				1	2	4	7	6	5	1	26
# PROCESSED							2 / - / 5	- / - / 4	- / - / 1		2 / - / 10
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 18			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE(s): May 10			NUMBER: 4		

Notes: A few early migrants beginning around mid-April, then observed more regularly during the peak of migration in mid-May, and tapering off again toward the end of the month; almost all observations were of the locally breeding pair.

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									0.14		0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED									1		1
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 26			LAST OBSERVED: May 26			PEAK DATE(s): May 26			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: A single individual observed on May 26.

VESP: Vesper Sparrow / Bruant vespéral (*Poocetes gramineus*)

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
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 31			LAST OBSERVED: May 31			PEAK DATE(s): May 31			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: A single individual observed on May 31; first spring record since 2006.

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	1.14	1.29	1.29	1.00	1.00	0.14	0.68
# DAYS OBSERVED				4	5	5	6	4	4	1	29
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 18			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 4, May 18, May 25			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: Seen relatively regularly but in low numbers from mid-April to late May, and then a single sighting on the final day of the season. Much less abundant than in the previous two years, likely due to the planting of corn this spring in the field adjacent to MBO for the first time in three years.

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	10.00	12.67	11.43	16.57	13.43	8.14	9.57	7.86	6.86	6.71	10.29
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	69
# PROCESSED				1 / 6 / 4	6 / 1 / 4	2 / 2 / 4	1 / 4 / 9	- / - / 5	2 / 1 / 2	1 / - / -	13 / 14 / 28
FIRST OBSERVED: Mar 28			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 5			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 20			NUMBER: 27		

Notes: One of six species observed daily throughout the season. Migration peaked in mid-April, and included the return of several local residents as reflected by the number of returns.

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						0.29	0.14	0.14	0.14		0.07
# DAYS OBSERVED						2	1	1	1		5
# PROCESSED						1 / - / -	1 / - / -	1 / - / -	1 / - / -		4 / - / -
FIRST OBSERVED: May 3			LAST OBSERVED: May 23			PEAK DATE(s): 5 dates			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: A rare migrant, with five observations of single individuals scattered across a three-week period in May.

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				2.00	3.86	4.00	2.86	1.86	1.43	0.71	1.70
# DAYS OBSERVED				6	7	7	7	7	7	4	45
# PROCESSED				1 / 1 / -	6 / 1 / 1	1 / 2 / 2	- / - / 6	2 / - / -		1 / - / 1	11 / 4 / 10
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 19			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 4			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 27			NUMBER: 8		

Notes: Observed almost daily in relatively small numbers from the arrival of the first individuals on April 19 through the end of the season.

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				2.00	6.71	5.14	2.00	0.57	0.29		1.70
# DAYS OBSERVED				4	4	6	5	3	2		24
# PROCESSED				2 / - / -	7 / - / -	16 / - / 3	7 / - / -	2 / - / -			34 / - / 3
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 19			LAST OBSERVED: May 28			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 27			NUMBER: 27		

Notes: Relatively regular and common in late April and into early May, peaking as usual in the last week of April. Overall much scarcer than in 2006 or 2008, but comparable in numbers to 2007.

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					0.14	0.29	1.00	4.14	0.14		0.58
# DAYS OBSERVED					1	1	3	6	1		12
# PROCESSED							5 / - / -	20 / - / 7			25 / - / 7
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 26			LAST OBSERVED: May 23			PEAK DATE(s): May 20			NUMBER: 11		

Notes: A fairly common migrant for a very short period in mid-May, with a few other scattered observations over a four-week migration window beginning in late April.

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		0.50	0.14	2.86	0.14						0.36
# DAYS OBSERVED		1	1	7	1						10
# PROCESSED				1 / - / -	1 / - / -						2 / - / -
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 10			LAST OBSERVED: Apr 27			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 22			NUMBER: 7		

Notes: A fairly common migrant for a very short period in late April, with a few other scattered observations earlier in the month.

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	6.57	5.00	2.29	15.14	0.71	0.14	0.14				2.97
# DAYS OBSERVED	5	5	3	7	3	1	1				25
# PROCESSED				8 / 1 / -	1 / - / -	1 / - / -					10 / 1 / -
FIRST OBSERVED: Mar 28			LAST OBSERVED: May 9			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 21			NUMBER: 24		

Notes: Seen fairly regularly over the first month of spring, peaking in abundance this year in week 4.

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						0.14	1.00	0.57	0.14		0.19
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	5	4	1		11
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 5			LAST OBSERVED: May 28			PEAK DATE(s): May 15			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: Uncommon, with most observations concentrated around a two-week period in mid-May, and much less numerous than in 2007 and 2008; like Savannah Sparrow probably affected by the planting this spring of corn instead of alfalfa on the property neighbouring MBO.

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

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	25.14	40.33	30.29	44.29	43.14	36.43	33.00	35.86	28.29	28.00	34.39
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	69
# PROCESSED				2 / - / -	3 / 1 / -	5 / 3 / -	21 / 4 / 5	16 / 2 / 5	2 / 1 / 1	1 / - / 1	50 / 11 / 12
FIRST OBSERVED: Mar 28			LAST OBSERVED: Jun 5			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 27			NUMBER: 70		

Notes: One of six species observed daily throughout the season. Numbers fairly stable throughout, but with a peak of migration evident in the second half of April, coinciding with the arrival of females. Considerably lower numbers than in any of the three previous spring seasons, and a record low number of captures for spring.

EAME: Eastern Meadowlark / Sturnelle des prés (*Sturnella magna*)

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
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 25			LAST OBSERVED: Apr 25			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 25			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: A single individual heard during census on Apr 25.

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

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			0.71	0.86	0.43	1.00	0.14			0.33
# DAYS OBSERVED	1			4	4	2	1	1			13
# PROCESSED				1 / - / -	2 / - / -						3 / - / -
FIRST OBSERVED: Mar 31			LAST OBSERVED: May 20			PEAK DATE(s): May 12			NUMBER: 7		

Notes: A protracted migration stretching over 8 weeks, but with small numbers and a modest peak of movement in late April. Record high number of captures for any season.

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

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	1.57	0.83	5.43	5.43	4.29	8.57	13.86	10.14	9.29	3.86	6.41
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	2	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	6	59
# PROCESSED				1 / - / -		1 / - / -	12 / 1 / -	3 / 1 / 1	4 / - / -	1 / - / -	22 / 2 / 1
FIRST OBSERVED: Mar 28	LAST OBSERVED: Jun 5				PEAK DATE(s): May 19			NUMBER: 20			

Notes: Common throughout most of the season, with a peak in numbers around mid-May. A large flock (12-16) of apparent males was observed several times late in the season, perhaps non-breeders, or males occupying themselves while females were incubating.

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

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	2.43	2.83	3.14	6.00	5.86	5.29	6.29	5.71	3.57	3.14	4.45
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	4	6	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	62
# PROCESSED					1	2	1	1 / - / 2	- / - / 4	- / - / 2	5 / 1 / 8
FIRST OBSERVED: Mar 30	LAST OBSERVED: Jun 5				PEAK DATE(s): Apr 3			NUMBER: 14			

Notes: Fairly common throughout the season, but increasing in abundance in late April and early May. A flock of 5-6 birds was seen together on many days.

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

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	8.00	8.57	5.57	5.00	2.87
# DAYS OBSERVED						5	7	7	7	7	33
# PROCESSED							7 / 4 / 9	6 / 1 / 10	2 / 1 / 4	- / - / 1	15 / 6 / 24
FIRST OBSERVED: May 2	LAST OBSERVED: Jun 5				PEAK DATE(s): May 18, May 21			NUMBER: 12			

Notes: Seen almost daily in May and June, and common from the second week of May onward.

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

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							2			1	3
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 12	LAST OBSERVED: Jun 1				PEAK DATE(s): May 12, May 14, Jun 1			NUMBER: 1			

Notes: Single individuals observed on just three days between mid-May and early June.

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

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	0.71	0.29	0.14			0.23
# DAYS OBSERVED				2	3	3	2	1			11
# PROCESSED					- / 1 / -	3 / - / -	- / - / 1				3 / 1 / 1
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 18	LAST OBSERVED: May 19				PEAK DATE(s): Apr 30, May 4			NUMBER: 3			

Notes: An uncommon migrant from mid-April to mid-May.

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

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	4.57	3.33	2.86	6.43	8.71	9.57	9.43	10.00	12.86	5.71	7.41
# DAYS OBSERVED	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	64
# PROCESSED				2 / - / -		4 / - / -	8 / 1 / -	13 / 1 / 2	18 / 4 / 2	2 / - / -	47 / 6 / 4
FIRST OBSERVED: Mar 28	LAST OBSERVED: Jun 5				PEAK DATE(s): May 25			NUMBER: 28			

Notes: Present almost daily throughout the season, but with a distinct peak in abundance in mid-May. Numbers somewhat lower than in any previous spring.

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

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	1.67	1.00	5.71	2.71	3.29	0.57	0.43			1.61
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	4	2	7	5	6	2	2			30
# PROCESSED				1 / - / -	1 / - / -		1 / - / -				3 / - / -
FIRST OBSERVED: Mar 31			LAST OBSERVED: May 22			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 19, Apr 20, Apr 30			NUMBER: 12		

Notes: One of the big surprises this season, as Pine Siskins have not previously been observed at MBO in spring. Observed weekly except for the final two week of the season, but abundance peaked in the second half of April. Pine Siskins were abundant in the Montreal region during the winter of 2008-09, and it appeared that some were lingering into spring and perhaps even considering breeding in the area.

CORE: Common Redpoll / Sizerin flammé (*Carduelis flammea*)

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
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: Apr 17			LAST OBSERVED: Apr 17			PEAK DATE(s): Apr 17			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Although present at MBO in good numbers during the winter of 2008-09, those birds had all left by the beginning of spring, and the only sighting was a lone late straggler on April 17.

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

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
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 17			LAST OBSERVED: May 17			PEAK DATE(s): May 17			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Continuing the trend from last spring, House Sparrow was again remarkably scarce at MBO this season, with just a single individual observed on May 17.

Appendix B. Net allocation for SMMP 2009

Net location	Manufacturer	Length / mesh	Dates
A1	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 18 - June 1
A2	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 18 - June 1
B2	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 18 - June 1
N1	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 18 - June 1
N3	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 18 - June 1
B3	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 18 - June 1
C1	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 18 - June 1
C2	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 18 - June 1
D1	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 18 - June 1
D2	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 18 - June 1
D3	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 18 - June 1
D4	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 20 – June 1
E1	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 18 - June 1
E2	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 18 - June 1
H1	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 26 - June 1
H2	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 18 - June 1