



McGill Bird Observatory  
Fall Migration Monitoring Program  
2005 Report

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*Front photo: McGill Bird Observatory's first Yellow-billed Cuckoo, a hatch-year individual banded unusually late in the season, on October 12, 2005. (Photo by Marcel Gahbauer)*

### **About the McGill Bird Observatory:**

The McGill Bird Observatory (MBO) was founded in 2004 by graduate students in McGill University's Natural Resource Sciences department. It is operated by the Migration Research Foundation with support from the Avian Science and Conservation Centre. Located at 45.431°N, 73.939°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 Fall Migration Monitoring Program:**

The Fall Migration Monitoring Program (FMMP) is a standardized study undertaken at MBO annually, providing the basis for long-term trend analysis of bird populations. It is intended to be compatible with the aims and methodology of the Canadian Migration Monitoring Network. The program involves daily monitoring throughout the season, including a standardized daily census, banding, and incidental observations. A detailed protocol for migration monitoring at MBO has been prepared (Gahbauer and Hudson, 2004). The FMMP season at MBO extends from August 1 through October 30. This 13-week period encompasses the majority of the fall passerine migration.

### **2005 season coverage:**

Nearly full coverage of the 2005 FMMP was obtained, with only 3 of 91 days missed entirely, all due to severe rain and wind as remnants of hurricanes passed through the area. On an additional 19 days, only census was conducted due to the unavailability of a bander (mostly in August) or steady rain making it unsafe to open the nets (mostly in October). On 66 days (73% of the season), there was full coverage, including census, banding, and general observations. The season was originally planned to begin only on August 29, and the preceding four weeks were considered a trial period to explore the potential benefits of an earlier start in future years. 51 of 63 days (81%) during the originally designated core season received full coverage.

### **Equipment**

Mist nets (30 mm mesh) were used for all trapping. The standard setup for most of the season involved 14 nets in 7 groups. Most of these were the same as used in SMMP 2005 (Gahbauer 2005). Two previously used nets, F1 and F3 were not used due to prior poor performance and were moved to become G1 and G2, along the west slope of Stoneycroft Pond. These were closed as of early October, due to heavy rains making access to them unsafe. One extra net, H1, was added in late August near the banding cabin, and was operated for the remainder of the season. Four additional nets were added in between the B nets for owling purposes; these were operated experimentally during the day on 7 occasions. All nets were ordered from either Avinet or Spidertech. All were in good condition at the start of the season, though the 4 Avinet nets had all been used for 2 previous seasons of migration monitoring, and several of the Spidertech nets had been used during SMMP 2005. Details of net allocations are summarized in Appendix B.

### **Weather**

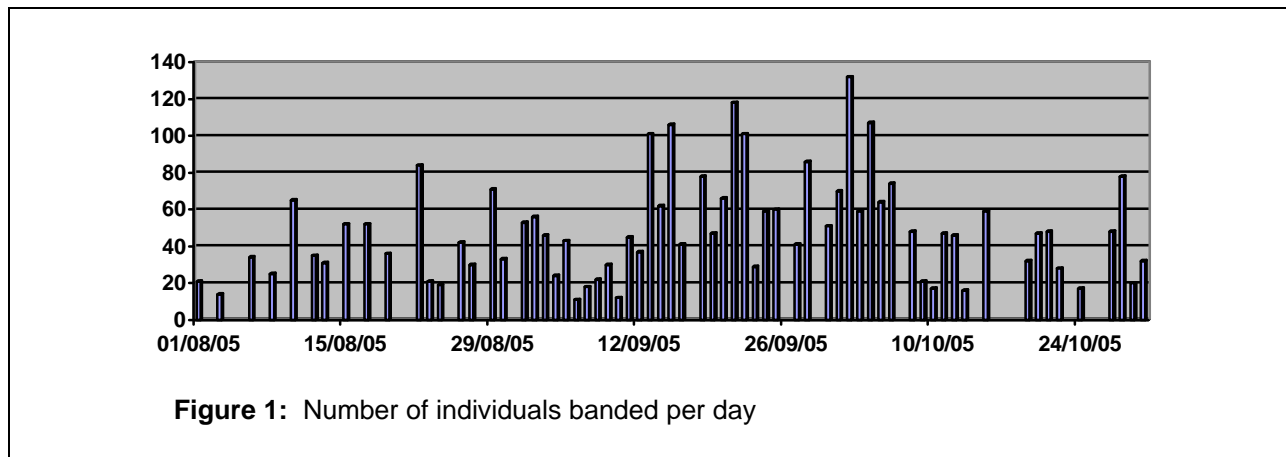
Weather can have a significant influence on migration, and it is likely that the abnormal conditions through much of FMMP 2005 had an impact on observations summarized in this

report. Following monthly heat records in Montreal in both June and July, temperatures in August and September remained above average. Banding was halted early on some days early in the season due to the heat and concerns for the welfare of the birds. Even in October, temperatures were warmer than normal, with a record-late first frost not occurring until October 21. However, October was more notable for frequent and heavy rains. These greatly limited banding opportunities, resulting in fewer late-season migrants being caught than expected. The rain also resulted in the ponds rising to levels usually seen only following spring melt.

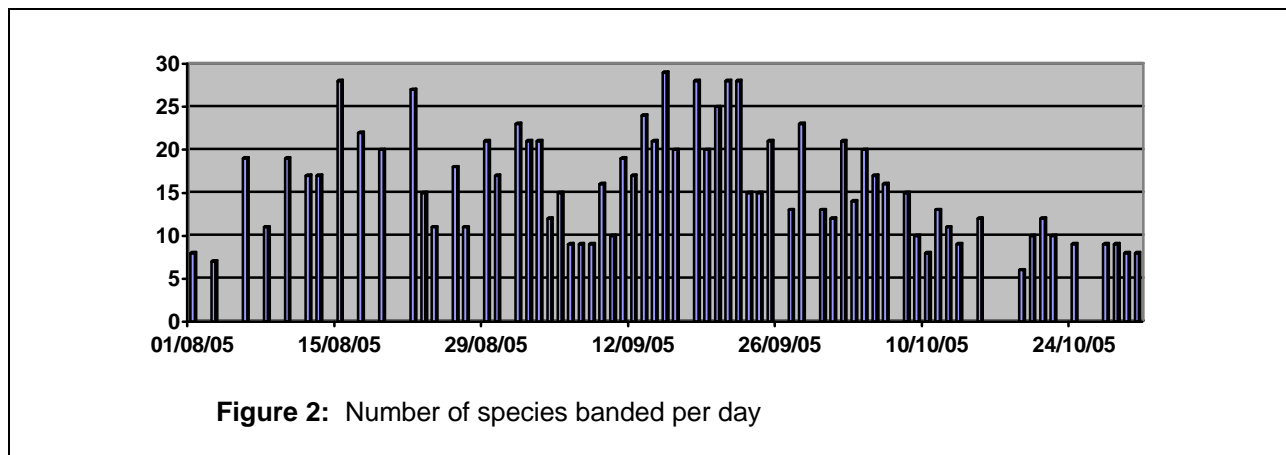
**Results:**

*Banding:*

During FMMP 2005, 3226 birds of 78 species were banded, an increase of 33 species and over 2500 individuals compared to FMMP 2004 (due largely to the length of the season being doubled, and net hours quadrupled). On 6 occasions, all between September 13 and October 4, over 100 birds were banded in a single day. The busiest day was October 2, with 132 birds banded (Figure 1). The mean over 66 days of banding was 48.8 birds per day.



Species richness among banded birds peaked somewhat earlier than abundance (Figure 2). The greatest variety banded in a single day was 29 species on September 15; 28 species were banded on 4 other dates. The mean number of species banded per day was 15.9.



Among the species banded were several which had not been previously captured at MBO: Red-shouldered Hawk, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Eastern Wood-Pewee, Winter Wren, Warbling Vireo, Philadelphia Vireo, Blue-winged Warbler, Northern Parula, Cape May Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler, Bay-breasted Warbler, Mourning Warbler, and Canada Warbler. The majority of these are early fall migrants, which were likely missed in 2004 due to the program's late start. However, both Yellow-billed Cuckoo and Blue-winged Warbler are limited to areas south of MBO, and were clearly out of their normal range.

Nine species were banded only once: Red-shouldered Hawk, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Yellow-shafted Flicker, Eastern Kingbird, Red-breasted Nuthatch, White-breasted Nuthatch, Northern Shrike, Blue-winged Warbler, and Field Sparrow.

At the other extreme, Table 1 lists the 10 most frequently banded species. Seven of these were also in the top ten in 2004, indicating some consistency between years, despite the fact that the extent of monitoring was expanded greatly for 2005. Only the American Robin declined; this is likely due to the many rainy days during the peak of their migration, limiting the number caught and banded. It is important to note that an unanticipated major influx of kinglets occurred between October 8 and 12, during which the supply of OA bands was exhausted, and 351 of them had to be released unbanded. The total for Ruby-crowned Kinglet would have otherwise been 487, and for Golden-crowned Kinglet 163 instead of 54.

**Table 1:** Top 10 species banded at MBO during FMMP 2005, compared with numbers of the same species banded during FMMP 2004. Numbers in parentheses rank the frequency of occurrence of each species. Blank spaces represent species not in the top 10 in 2004.

Species	# banded	
	2005	2004
White-throated Sparrow	354 (1)	85 (4)
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	245 (2)	89 (3)
Black-capped Chickadee	224 (3)	47 (6)
Song Sparrow	212 (4)	95 (2)
Magnolia Warbler	192 (5)	
Slate-coloured Junco	191 (6)	56 (5)
Nashville Warbler	164 (7)	
Yellow-rumped (Myrtle) Warbler	157 (8)	27 (8)
American Robin	119 (9)	145 (1)
Red-eyed Vireo	117 (10)	

**Recoveries:**

There were 496 repeats (individuals caught within 3 months of banding at MBO) of 33 species during the season. These can be subdivided into local residents caught repeatedly, and migrants caught twice or more during their stopover at MBO.

Among the residents, Black-capped Chickadees were recaptured most frequently, some individuals as many as 7 times within the season. Song Sparrows and Gray Catbirds were also recaptured fairly often, and in good numbers.

The majority of migrants recorded as repeats were recaptured within 1 week of being banded. However, some individuals stayed at MBO for longer, up to 5 weeks in one case (Table 2). Nashville and Tennessee Warblers lingered far more frequently than other species.

**Table 2:** List of migrants recaptured more than 1 week after banding, with first and last dates of capture. All were hatch-year, except the 2 designated with an asterisk.

Nashville Warbler	Aug 10 – Sep 14 (35 days)
Nashville Warbler	Aug 15 – Sep 12 (28 days)
Brown Creeper	Oct 4 – Oct 29 (25 days)
Nashville Warbler	Aug 12 – Sep 4 (23 days)
Nashville Warbler	Aug 17 – Sep 4 (18 days)
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Oct 2 – Oct 20 (18 days)
Tennessee Warbler	Aug 8 – Aug 22 (14 days)
Tennessee Warbler *	Aug 22 – Sep 4 (13 days)
Myrtle Warbler	Sep 28 – Oct 11 (13 days)
Nashville Warbler	Sep 22 – Oct 4 (12 days)
Nashville Warbler	Aug 27 – Sep 8 (12 days)
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Oct 3 – Oct 15 (12 days)
Red-eyed Vireo	Aug 22 – Sep 2 (11 days)
Nashville Warbler	Aug 19 – Aug 29 (10 days)
Nashville Warbler	Aug 22 – Sep 1 (10 days)
Yellow Palm Warbler *	Sep 11 – Sep 20 (9 days)
Tennessee Warbler	Aug 10 – Aug 19 (9 days)
Nashville Warbler	Aug 22 – Aug 30 (8 days)
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Oct 4 – Oct 12 (8 days)

There were 41 returns (individuals not captured since more than 3 months) of 13 species (Table 3). The majority of returns were Black-capped Chickadees (14) and Song Sparrows (13). Nearly 75% of records were of birds banded or recaptured during SMMP 2005, which almost certainly remained at MBO throughout the summer. Only 10 individuals were recorded that had not been seen since winter or before. Several of these were resident species (Black-capped Chickadee, Blue Jay, Northern Cardinal), and are likely to have been in the area throughout the year, even if not caught. However, the 3 Song Sparrows almost certainly departed during winter, and the Slate-coloured Junco very likely bred further north as there are no summer records of the species for MBO.

**Table 3:** List of returns captured during FMMP 2005, sorted by recovery date.

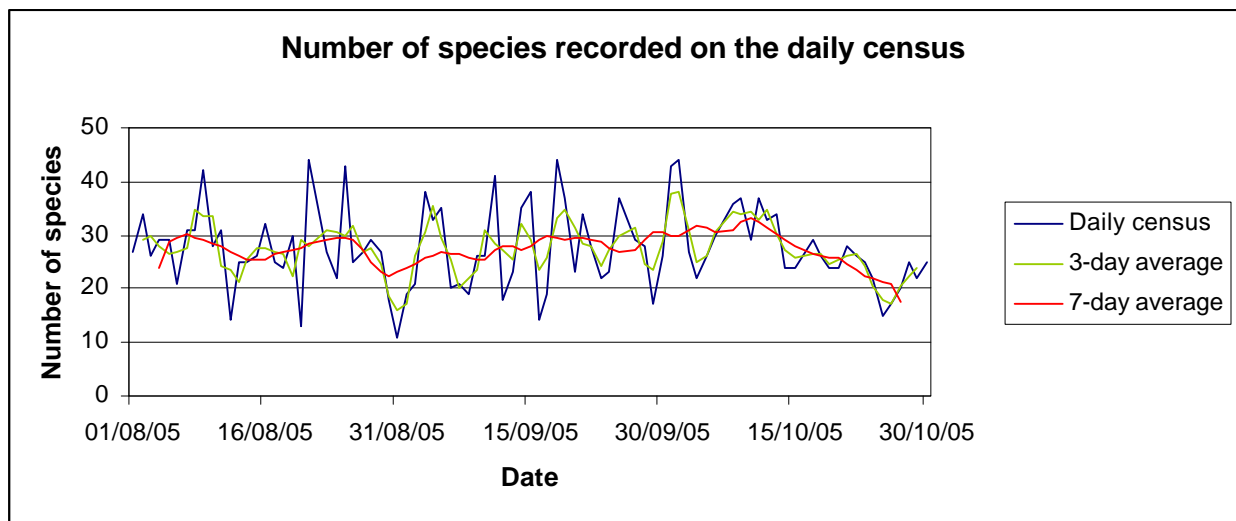
Species	Band number	Banding date	Age and sex	Recovery date	Last capture	Time elapsed
Song Sparrow	1501-61150	Apr 28/05	SY – F	Aug 8/05	May 7/05	3 months 1 day
Black-capped Chickadee	2160-65334	Sep 22/04	HY – U	Aug 12/05	May 4/05	3 months 8 days
Downy Woodpecker	1501-61148	Apr 28/05	SY – M	Aug 15/05	Apr 28/05	3 months 17 days
Yellow-shafted Flicker	1013-55338	May 4/05	TY – M	Aug 15/05	May 4/05	3 months 11 days
Black-capped Chickadee	2160-65356	Sep 30/04	HY – U	Aug 17/05	Apr 18/05	3 months 29 days
Yellow Warbler	2400-71020	May 12/05	ASY – M	Aug 22/05	May 16/05	3 months 6 days
Song Sparrow	1231-80261	Sep 22/04	HY – U	Aug 27/05	Oct 8/04	10 months 19 days
Hairy Woodpecker	852-08219	Oct 10/04	HY – M	Aug 29/05	May 26/05	3 months 3 days
Purple Finch	2000-07568	May 18/05	SY – F	Aug 29/05	May 18/05	3 months 11 days
Black-capped Chickadee	2160-65363	Sep 30/05	HY – U	Aug 29/05	Nov 27/05	9 months 2 days
Swamp Sparrow	3101-00164	Apr 10/05	ASY – M	Aug 30/05	May 2/05	3 months 28 days
Common Yellowthroat	2400-71033	May 16/05	SY – M	Sep 1/05	May 27/05	3 months 4 days
Yellow Warbler	2400-71047	May 16/05	ASY – M	Sep 3/05	May 30/05	3 months 3 days
Black-capped Chickadee	2370-95008	Oct 25/04	HY – U (M)	Sep 3/05	May 21/05	3 months 12 days
Black-capped Chickadee	2160-65324	Sep 19/04	AHY – U	Sep 4/05	May 21/05	3 months 13 days
Black-capped Chickadee	2160-65320	Sep 19/04	AHY – U	Sep 5/05	May 26/05	3 months 9 days
Common Yellowthroat	2400-71086	May 18/05	ASY – M	Sep 5/05	May 31/05	3 months 4 days
Black-capped Chickadee	2160-65389	Oct 8/04	AHY – U	Sep 9/05	Apr 18/05	4 months 21 days
Song Sparrow	1231-80243	Sep 22/04	HY – U	Sep 10/05	May 16/05	3 months 24 days
Black-capped Chickadee	2160-65138	Oct 14/04	HY – U (M)	Sep 14/05	May 18/05	3 months 26 days
Black-capped Chickadee	2400-71117	Feb 22/05	SY – U	Sep 15/05	Feb 22/05	6 months 23 days
Song Sparrow	1541-17908	Oct 1/04	U – U	Sep 16/05	Oct 1/04	11 months 15 days
Song Sparrow	1501-61113	Apr 12/05	AHY – M	Sep 19/05	May 16/05	4 months 3 days
Black-capped Chickadee	2160-65371	Oct 3/04	HY – U	Sep 22/05	Apr 30/05	4 months 22 days
Gray Catbird	1891-89717	May 12/05	ASY – U	Sep 22/05	May 24/05	3 months 28 days
Black-capped Chickadee	2160-65338	Sep 22/04	HY – U	Sep 24/05	May 31/05	3 months 24 days
Song Sparrow	1501-61029	Oct 22/04	AHY – U	Sep 24/05	May 31/05	3 months 24 days
Song Sparrow	1501-61179	May 2/05	SY – U	Sep 25/05	May 2/05	4 months 23 days
Black-capped Chickadee	2160-65355	Sep 30/04	HY – U	Sep 27/05	Nov 30/04	10 months 27 days
Black-capped Chickadee	2160-65344	Sep 23/04	HY – U	Sep 30/05	May 31/05	3 months 30 days
Song Sparrow	1541-17907	Oct 1/04	U – U	Sep 30/05	Apr 18/05	5 months 12 days
Blue Jay	1013-55334	Nov 30/04	HY – U	Oct 1/05	Nov 30/04	10 months 1 day
Song Sparrow	1231-80269	Sep 29/04	HY – U	Oct 1/05	May 16/05	4 months 15 days
Swamp Sparrow	3101-00177	May 7/05	SY – M	Oct 1/05	May 10/05	4 months 21 days
Song Sparrow	2201-54821	May 27/05	AHY – M	Oct 4/05	May 27/05	4 months 7 days
Song Sparrow	1501-61162	Apr 30/05	ASY – U	Oct 6/05	Apr 30/05	5 months 6 days
Black-capped Chickadee	2370-95009	Oct 25/04	HY – U	Oct 8/05	Feb 6/05	8 months 2 days
Song Sparrow	1541-17949	Oct 4/04	AHY – U	Oct 8/05	Oct 4/04	12 months 4 days
Song Sparrow	1501-61121	Apr 18/05	ASY – M	Oct 11/05	May 25/05	4 months 16 days
Slate-coloured Junco	2370-95052	Nov 27/04	HY – M	Oct 27/05	Nov 27/04	11 months 0 days
Northern Cardinal	861-10686	Dec 4/04	U – F	Oct 28/05	Dec 4/04	10 months 24 days

No foreign recoveries were recorded during FMMP 2005, and to date, none of the birds banded at MBO have been reported elsewhere.

*Census:*

One or more experienced observers walked the standardized census route on 87 of 88 days. Almost without exception, they recorded species not otherwise observed during the course of the morning, highlighting the importance of the census in monitoring the presence of migrants at MBO. Several noteworthy species were in fact recorded exclusively on census, including Least Bittern, Eastern Screech-Owl, and Connecticut Warbler.

As shown in Figure 3, there was considerable daily variation in the number of species observed during the census, ranging from a low of 11 on August 31 to a high of 44 on October 2. 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. The 7-day running average remained between 20 and 30 species for most of the season, showing no distinct patterns over time until declining after mid-October.

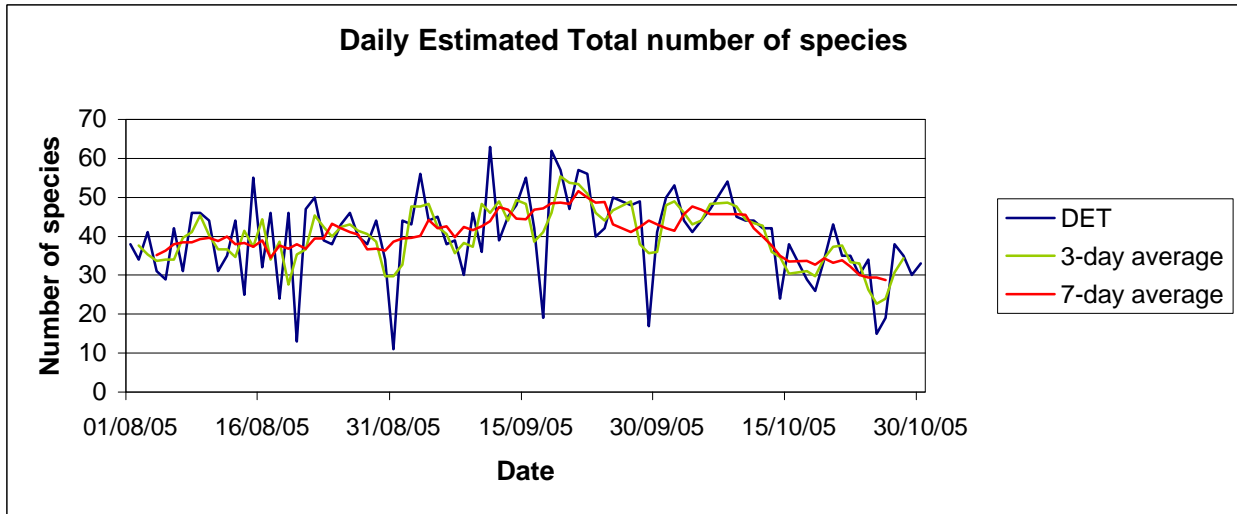


**Figure 3:** Number of species recorded on the daily census

*Daily estimated totals:*

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

During the season 151 species were recorded. Of these, 26 were seen on just a single day, and for all but 5 species were represented by a single individual, highlighting the importance of full daily coverage throughout the season. The highest single day total, 63 species, occurred on September 11, while the lowest daily total, 11 species, was on a very rainy August 31. Figure 4 shows that there was considerable variation in daily estimated totals from day to day. A clearer pattern is shown by the 7-day running average, which peaked near 50 species in mid- to late September, and declined sharply beginning just before mid-October.



**Figure 4:** Daily estimated total number of species observed

**Owl banding:**

For the second year, an owl-banding program also took place in fall. It is considered separate from FMMP; however, it is summarized here as it occurred during the same time period.

Unlike the monitoring of passerine migrants, owling involves active luring with an audio broadcast of the Northern Saw-whet Owl’s spring ‘toot’ call (Whalen and Watts 1999). MBO follows the methodology in wide use across North America by members of Project OwlNet (Huy 2004). Luring begins approximately one half-hour after sunset, and continues for a minimum of 3 hours; longer if conditions are favourable for owl migration and volunteers are available.

Owling was attempted on just 8 nights between September 27 and October 27 (see Table 4). Though there was only 1 night when no owls were caught, there were also no nights during which a significant number of individuals were banded. The peak this year occurred on October 20. Other owl species identified by their vocalizations were Eastern Screech (Oct 21), Long-eared (Oct 20), and Great Horned (Oct 20 and 21).

**Table 4:** Owling nights during fall 2005, with weather conditions at net opening. Wind speed is indicated using the Beaufort scale (1 = 1-6 km/h, 2 = 7-11 km/h, 3 = 12-19 km/h, 4 = 20-29 km/h).

Date	# Owls	Wind	Cloud cover	Temperature
Sep 24	0	S (1)	0%	14
Sep 30	1	none	10%	12
Oct 8	3	NE (4)	90%	9
Oct 11	1	NE (1)	40%	11
Oct 12	1	NE (2)	80%	14
Oct 20	6	W (2)	0%	9
Oct 21	1	none	0%	7
Oct 28	4	none	90%	6

The arrangement and number of nets used for owling this year was considerably different from last year. In 2004, 5 nets were arranged in a u-shape in the small woods along the access lane. In 2005, 8 nets were used in a straight-line array along the back ponds. As it has been suggested that male owls are more hesitant to approach the audio lure (Scott Weidensaul, pers. comm.), the lure was set off-centre, between the second and third nets, theoretically increasing the likelihood of capturing males in the more distant nets. The greater density of understory vegetation at the new location was expected to improve capture rates by offering the owls a multitude of perches as they approached the lure.



Given the limited effort dedicated to owling in both years, it is difficult to evaluate the changes made. Both in 2004 and in 2005, 17 Northern Saw-whet Owls were banded during the program, though this year it operated 3 fewer nights. Because the availability of a bander-in-charge was a limiting factor, owl banding nights were often selectively chosen to coincide with theoretically suitable weather systems, i.e. light west to north winds, ideally associated with a cold front. Links between weather and banding success can therefore not be evaluated for this year. However, it is worth noting that the most productive night corresponded with a relatively strong diurnal raptor flight (13 individuals of 6 species) on northwest winds the same morning. Also, October overall had an abnormal amount of rain and wind, which made it impossible to band on many nights even when volunteers were available.

Though 2 fall seasons of owling at MBO have produced only modest results, they nonetheless have clearly demonstrated the existence of a previously undocumented owl migration through the area. In the future, it would be desirable to have a coordinator dedicated to owling, to allow for systematic coverage of the season. This would allow for a more rigorous analysis of the influence of weather and other factors on the patterns of migration observed.

### **Analysis:**

#### *Migration patterns:*

Just 17 species were present throughout all 13 weeks of the season: Wood Duck, Mourning Dove, Downy Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Blue Jay, American Crow, Black-capped Chickadee, White-breasted Nuthatch, American Robin, Gray Catbird, Northern Cardinal, Song Sparrow, Swamp Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow, Red-winged Blackbird, Common Grackle, and American Goldfinch. Of these, only Black-capped Chickadee, Song Sparrow, and White-throated Sparrow were banded at least once in each week.

The majority of species were observed during a more limited period of migration. Only 8 species peaked in abundance during the first week of the season, several of which were local breeders with offspring dispersing thereafter. However, 2 of these species were not seen beyond the first week. Another 12 species peaked in the final week of the season, 5 of them not having been recorded earlier in the season. Extending the season further could theoretically allow for the migration of these species to be better documented. However, part-time monitoring in early November both in 2004 and 2005 yielded limited observations in general, and few records of these late migrants in particular. It is therefore recommended that the 13-week period from August 1 through October 30 be maintained for FMMP in future years.

For many species, sex cannot be reliably determined outside the breeding season, explaining the overall sex breakdown of 25.8% males, 22.2% females, and 52.0% unknowns. As is to be expected during fall migration, hatch-year individuals dominated, accounting for 74.7% of birds banded, while 19.6% were after-hatch-year, and 5.2% were of unknown age. Among the top 10 species banded (Table 1), hatch-year birds ranged from 55.9% (Ruby-crowned Kinglet) to 94.0% (Red-eyed Vireo) of the individuals banded.

For some of the most abundant species, enough data were collected to allow for analysis of seasonal patterns with respect to age and/or sex. After-hatch-year Slate-coloured Juncos peaked in early October, while hatch-year individuals peaked in late October; on average males arrived slightly later than females in each age class. A similar distribution was seen among Ruby-crowned Kinglets, with after-hatch-year individuals and females dominating until late September, and the pattern reversing thereafter. Black-capped Chickadees had an unusually strong migration this fall, with a distinct movement of adults in early October, followed by hatch-year individuals later in the month.

### *Priority species*

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

Over 90% of species on the MBO priority list were observed during FMMP 2005, and two-thirds of the species were banded (Table 5). Priority species accounted for 83% of individuals banded. The top two categories were particularly well sampled, with 33 of 36 species observed. Of the top 10 species banded at MBO during FMMP 2005, all except the Nashville Warbler are designated as priority species, indicating that the program is effective at documenting these otherwise poorly monitored birds.

**Table 5:** Summary of priority species observed and banded during FMMP 2005. Detailed category definitions are provided in Gahbauer and Hudson (2004).

	<b>Category A</b>	<b>Category B</b>	<b>Category C</b>	<b>Category D</b>
Number of species in category	17	19	22	22
Number of species observed	17	16	20	20
Number of species banded	13	10	15	15
Number of individuals banded	386	1139	469	686

### *Net productivity*

As in previous seasons, the productivity of nets during FMMP 2005 was assessed. Table 6 summarizes the usage and productivity of all nets. The overall capture rate for FMMP 2005 was high, at 97.0 new birds per 100 net hours. An additional 14.5 birds per 100 net hours were recaptured. These numbers are only slightly higher than the rates recorded during FMMP 2004 (88.9 and 12.8, omitting the unsuccessful experiment with the O nets), suggesting that MBO is likely to produce consistent strong results in fall migration. Among the net groups used in both years, capture rates were very similar (+/- 5 birds per 100 net hours) for all but D, which was approximately 20% less productive in 2005.

The nets are clustered into 3 main groups. A, D, and E (5 nets total) are connected by a loop on the east side of Stoneycroft Pond. C and G (4 nets total) sample the north end and west side of Stoneycroft Pond. H and B/N (5 nets standard, plus 4 nets optional) are along the back ponds. For standard migration monitoring, all nets except N are used. When human resources are limited and/or bird volume is sufficient to warrant operations being scaled back, a core group of 7 nets (A, C, D, H) is used, thereby sampling from each area while minimizing walking time.

Net A1 had by far the highest capture rate among the standard nets. As in SMMP 2005, it had a capture rate more than double the overall mean, with 205 new birds per 100 net hours this fall. In October, one of the apple trees along A1 fell over, apparently due to old age. This reduction in cover may cause part of the net to be more exposed in the future, but it is expected to remain highly productive nonetheless.

Whereas the D nets were the most productive during FMMP 2004, their capture rate was slightly below average this fall. No changes in habitat were observed to account for this difference. There were still some days when D was exceptionally productive, most notably October 9, when it caught more than 100 kinglets in just a few hours. However, many other days D remained quiet, especially in mid/late morning. It is less sheltered and more

conspicuous than other nets, and thus the atypical weather experienced this year may have had an impact on its effectiveness.

Net E1 performed similarly to last fall, again being successful at capturing kinglets and warblers, but overall generating below average numbers. It is desirable to keep E1 in operation, both for its consistency in monitoring the species that regularly favour this area, and for the surprises it occasionally produces, such as this year's Red-shouldered Hawk.

**Table 6:** Net usage and capture rates during FMMP 2005. The N nets were primarily intended for owling, but were opened for passerines on an experimental basis on 7 days to assess the efficacy of the existing B nets. The V nets, used for winter banding, were set up during the final 2 days of FMMP to take advantage of good weather conditions, and resulted in some birds being caught. New captures include birds banded, plus those released unbanded due to band shortages.

Net	Net hours	New captures	Repeats/ Returns	Total birds	Birds / 100 net hours	
					New	Total
<b>A1 / A – TOTAL</b>	<b>303.2</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>205.1</b>	<b>236.5</b>
B1	216.5	86	18	104	39.7	48.0
B2	216.5	168	34	202	77.6	93.3
B3	213.5	186	40	226	87.1	105.8
B4	213.5	115	23	138	53.9	64.6
<b>B – TOTAL</b>	<b>860.0</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>77.9</b>
C1	301.8	220	39	259	72.9	85.8
C2	301.8	264	40	304	87.5	100.7
<b>C – TOTAL</b>	<b>603.6</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>93.3</b>
D1	301.8	361	51	412	119.6	136.5
D2	301.8	221	20	241	73.2	79.9
D3	301.8	281	28	309	93.1	102.3
<b>D – TOTAL</b>	<b>905.4</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>106.3</b>
<b>E1 / E – TOTAL</b>	<b>236.8</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>79.4</b>
G1	221.5	327	25	352	147.6	158.9
G2	179	144	27	171	80.4	95.5
<b>G – TOTAL</b>	<b>400.5</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>117.6</b>	<b>130.6</b>
<b>H1 / H – TOTAL</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>101.8</b>	<b>112.3</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>3537.5</b>	<b>3402</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>3879</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>109.7</b>
N1	31.7	45	11	56	142.0	176.7
N2	31.7	16	9	25	50.5	78.9
N3	31.7	29	7	36	91.5	113.6
N4	31.7	41	7	48	129.3	151.4
<b>N – TOTAL</b>	<b>126.8</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>130.1</b>
V1	9.2	32	11	43	347.8	467.4
V2	9.2	14	8	22	152.2	239.1
V3	9.2	5	3	8	54.3	87.0
V4	9.2	7	4	11	76.1	119.6
<b>V – TOTAL</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>157.6</b>	<b>228.3</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>3701.1</b>	<b>3591</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>4128</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>111.5</b>

As usual, the C nets performed slightly below average. They were particularly productive early in the season, yielding a high percentage of the Indigo Buntings and Rose-breasted Grosbeaks captured. Later, birds were seen actively avoiding these nets more than others, but this may in part be due to visiting C more often than other net lanes, as it passed going to and from G.

The biggest surprise of the season was the success of the new G nets. Census observations indicated that there is often a concentration of bird activity near the centre of the west side of

Stoneycroft Pond. Installed at this location, G1 immediately generated significant results, and ultimately had the second highest capture rate of all regularly used nets. G2 was installed further from the water and caught birds at a much lower rate. However, the two nets were largely complementary, with species caught on the same net round often differing considerably between them, and as such both merit being retained. Access to G became treacherous in October, forcing these nets to be prematurely closed. It seemed that bird activity in the area of G tapered off by late September anyway, but in future it would be preferable to keep G operational throughout the season.

The other new net, H1, was also a success, with an above average capture rate. It provides an opportunity to monitor birds skirting around the southeast end of the back ponds, and complements the B nets effectively. Despite its proximity to the banding station (<30 metres), relatively few recaptures were recorded in H1.

As in FMMP 2004 and SMMP 2005, the B nets had the lowest capture rate. As in the past, however, these nets were effective at capturing species poorly sampled elsewhere on the site, such as Brown Creeper, Scarlet Tanager, and Common Grackle.

The N nets, interspersed with the B nets for owling, were opened as an experiment on 7 days to evaluate the placement of the B nets. On the whole, the capture rates for the N nets were higher than for the B nets, but the difference is exaggerated because the days they were open corresponded to a peak in White-throated Sparrow migration, many of which were caught in the B/N corridor. Nonetheless, the relative differences among the nets are meaningful. The most productive B nets (B2 and B3) are directly adjacent to the most productive N nets (N1 and N4). It may be advantageous to rearrange the net array in future such that these 4 nets are used as the standard setup for passerine monitoring, while the current B1 and B4 are used for owling.

The V nets were installed in a square formation during the final two days of FMMP 2005, in preparation for the winter monitoring program. Bird activity in the area was surprisingly high at this time, resulting in 84 captures, providing a strong indication that this location was superior to that used last winter. However, it also underlined the importance of waiting to erect these nets until after FMMP is completed in future years.

### *Photo documentation*

MBO aims to obtain and catalogue photos of all rarities captured and banded, as well as any individuals showing abnormalities, such as aberrant pigmentation or moult, deformities, or healed injuries. Among such individuals photographed during FMMP 2005 were a cross-billed Black-capped Chickadee, a one-legged Chestnut-sided Warbler, and a White-throated Sparrow with a stunted lower mandible.

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

### *Research projects*

Great potential exists to refine the ageing and sexing of many species banded regularly at MBO, using plumage characteristics and/or morphological measurements not currently cited by Pyle

(1997). For FMMP 2005, 4 species were selected for preliminary study: Black-capped Chickadee, American Robin, Slate-coloured Junco, and American Goldfinch.

For the Black-capped Chickadee, Pyle (1997) has suggested that a white roof lining might be indicative of an older bird, based on preliminary research on the Mountain Chickadee. We developed a 4 point scale to categorize each individual:

- Code 1: roof lining entirely white
- Code 2: roof lining entirely dark (never observed)
- Code 3: roof lining white, with a complete black chevron
- Code 4: roof lining white, with an incomplete black chevron

The results to date suggests that, contrary to what is proposed in Pyle (1997), a completely white roof lining is more typical of hatch-year birds. Of 115 hatch-year birds examined, 66% had an entirely white roof lining. On the contrary, of 50 after-hatch-year birds, 72% had at least some dark marks on the roof (code 3 or 4). However, of the remaining 28%, some were known after-hatch-year birds (by original banding date) and clearly had a completely white roof lining. Therefore, while a weak pattern seems to exist, it does not appear to be sufficiently consistent to be used as an indicator of age.

American Robins show considerable variation in the amount of white on the outer rectrices (r5 and r6) and occasionally also on r4 and/or r3. The length of the white mark was measured along the shaft for each feather where it occurred. Based on the sample surveyed during FMMP 2005, there appear to be no consistent patterns with respect to either age or sex.

There is also much variation in the amount of white on the outer rectrices of Slate-coloured Juncos. While other researchers (Pyle 1997, R. Mulvihill, pers. comm.) suggest that the amount of white is highly variable among subspecies, we nonetheless developed an index to explore potential patterns. Each of the outer 3 rectrices on the right side (r4-r6) were scored according to the following scale:

- 0 – rectrix entirely gray
- 1 – rectrix mostly gray, with a bit of white
- 2 – rectrix roughly half-and-half white and gray
- 3 – rectrix mostly white, with a bit of gray
- 4 – rectrix completely white

Relatively few after-hatch-year individuals were banded, but they did average more extensive white on the tail than the hatch-years. However, the differences were slight, and insufficient for the tail pattern to be used as a reliable predictor of age and/or sex.

The American Goldfinch also has white patches on the tail, which Pyle (1997) suggests are useful in ageing and sexing individuals. However, some of his descriptions do not match known-age individuals banded at MBO, suggesting that there may be regional variation in the tail patterns not described in the account. To research this further, 4 characteristics were recorded for the tail of each individual banded:

- Length of pale spot on rectrix 6, in millimetres
- Colour of rectrix 6 (black / brown / pale brown)
- Colour of pale spot on rectrix 6 (white / dusky white / beige)
- Gradient between dark and pale on rectrix 6 (abrupt / gradual)

As relatively few American Goldfinches were banded during FMMP, analysis has been deferred until after further data are collected in winter and spring.

Research on all these species will continue through the winter of 2005/06, followed by a more thorough analysis of the patterns observed. The preliminary results have not been promising. However, a low success rate is to be expected for this type of study, as these are common species which have already been studied extensively, but whose ageing and sexing nonetheless remain problematic. As long as it does not interfere with regular operations or cause undue delays in processing birds, we will continue to explore potential ways of improving our ability to assess these and other species common at MBO.

### **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 FMMP 2005, with 77 volunteers receiving training during this period. This included 23 members of the McGill ornithology class, most of whom came out at least 3 times during the season to develop their skills in avian field work.

Training was generally given by the bander-in-charge or assistant banders-in-charge, mostly on a one-on-one basis. Topics covered varied according to the experience level of the volunteers, 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.

On a few occasions, groups visited MBO for a tour, receiving basic information about the purposes and methods of bird banding, as well as observing the ongoing research. The groups involved were Bird Protection Quebec, the Montreal Field Naturalists, and the Natural History of Vertebrates class from McGill, totaling approximately 65 people.

### **Summary:**

In terms of species observed, species banded, and individuals banded, FMMP 2005 reached much higher totals than 2004 pilot season, far exceeding the predictions made in the 2004 FMMP report of 125 species observed and 2000 to 3000 birds banded (Gahbauer 2004). However, the overall number of birds banded per net hour was only slightly higher in 2005, suggesting that the high level of success enjoyed this year may be more typical than exceptional.

Given that periodic banding in August was found to be very productive, it is recommended that future FMMP seasons include full coverage of the entire 13-week season from August 1 through October 30. This year's results indicate that this range of dates is appropriate to record the passage of the vast majority of migrants past MBO. The existing net array should be maintained with only minor adjustments.

The great improvement in results over 2004 due to daily coverage throughout the 2005 season suggests that the same approach should be attempted in spring 2006. Though spring migration is less concentrated at MBO than fall migration, it is nonetheless likely that some significant movements were missed on days off in 2005, and that daily monitoring would greatly increase the power of comparisons between years.

## **Acknowledgments:**

The 2005 Fall Migration Monitoring Program would not have been possible without the support of the many dedicated people who generously contributed their time at MBO, all of whom did so on an entirely volunteer basis. In total, 78 volunteers contributed 2161 hours on site during the season. Names in bold indicate those who were out on average at least once every 2 weeks (7 or more mornings) during the season (note that many volunteers fulfilled many roles, but are listed only once, with the exception of the owling and data entry teams, listed in their entirety). Special thanks to the bander-in-charge and assistant banders-in-charge, who each contributed between 37 and 75 days to the project, in addition to many additional hours off-site.

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

### **Marcel Gahbauer**

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

### **Barbara Frei, Marie-Anne Hudson**

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

Dan Brown, Mélisa Brunet, **Christina Donehower**, Mike Frei, **Gay Gruner**, Keelan Jacobs, Isabel Julian, **Betsy McFarlane**, Mike Mayerhofer, Lynn Miller, Anthi Mimidakis, Julia Mlynarek, **Julie Pépin**, Crissy Ranellucci, Alain Thériault, Gijs van Tol

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

### **Pierre Bannon, David Bird, Martin Bowman, Jean Demers, Barbara and Don MacDuff, Chris Murphy, Clémence Soulard**

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

Nadège Allan, Lina Bardo, Jean Beaudreault, Elise Bolduc, Bianca Bourdeau, Véronik Campbell, Averill Craig, Jennifer Cyr-Devine, Alejandro del Pera, Diane Demers, Lena Douris, Tyler Driber, Sarah Fraser, Helen Garland, Chris Gibb, Bana Hamze, Annie Hibbert, Marie-Eve Jacques, Jacinthe Gregoire, Juliane Hudson, Julia Kucharski, Colette Laprade, Meghan Larivée, Marylise Lefevre, Juliana Lisi, Andréanne Lortie, Victoria Lukasik, **Francine Marcoux**, Rudi Markgraf, Eve Marshall, Robert Oligny, Jennifer Orr, Frederic Paquet, Guillaume Passavy, Majorie Poirier, Kristy Putnam, Natacha Raymond-Bleau, Limoilou-Amélie Renaud, Michelle Saint-Martin, Steven Skipper, David Soares, Vince Spinelli, Stephanie Surveyer, Kim Tendland-Frenette, Rachel Verkade, Audrey Wachter

*Owling team: Volunteers who assisted with all aspects of the nocturnal owl banding program*

Marie-Christine Barrette, Martin Bowman, Shawn Craik, Christina Donehower, Andrée Dubois-Lavolette, Barbara Frei, Marcel Gahbauer (Bander-in-charge), Marie-Anne Hudson, Tricia Kerr, Lance Lavolette, Meghan Lavolette, Betsy McFarlane, Gijs van Tol

*Data entry: Volunteers who transcribed data into spreadsheets at the end of the season*

Lina Bardo, Averill Craig, Shawn Craik, Jean Demers, Sarah Fraser, Marcel Gahbauer, Betsy McFarlane

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**The Baillie Birdathon team**, who raised over \$4,000 for MBO and Bird Studies Canada (Lina Bardo, Christina Donehower, Marcel Gahbauer, Richard Gregson, Marie-Anne Hudson, Barbara MacDuff, Betsy McFarlane, and Anthi Mimidakis)

**Bird Protection Quebec**, which provided a support grant to cover the cost of new nets, and encouraged many members to become MBO volunteers

**Canada Steamship Lines**, for a donation in support of MBO

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

**Wildlifers**, for supplying bird seed for the winter season ahead

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## Appendix A: Seasonal distribution charts

The charts below summarize the pattern of occurrence of each species observed during FMMP 2005. The mean number of birds observed per day is calculated using the number of days of observation each week (usually 7 days, except 6 days for weeks 9 through 11).

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.14		0.57	0.17	1.50	0.17	0.14		0.19
# DAYS OBSERVED						1		1	1	3	1	1		8
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: September 7					LAST OBSERVED: October 23				PEAK DATE: October 8			NUMBER: 6		

**Notes:** Single birds occasionally seen flying high overhead, most frequently in early October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14													0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED	1													1
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 3				LAST OBSERVED: August 3				PEAK DATE: August 3			NUMBER: 1			

**Notes:** A single individual observed on Stoneycroft Pond, probably representing the last sighting of one of the adults that nested there earlier in the summer.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.57				1.00				0.11
# DAYS OBSERVED						1				1				2
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: September 5					LAST OBSERVED: October 8				PEAK DATE: October 8			NUMBER: 6		

**Notes:** Two small flocks observed flying far overhead, nearly a month apart.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.29						0.14							0.03
# DAYS OBSERVED	2						1							3
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 3				LAST OBSERVED: September 17				PEAK DATE: 3 dates			NUMBER: 1			

**Notes:** Three observations; all were at the north end of Stoneycroft Pond, or in the tall grass nearby.

### LEBI: Least Bittern / Petit Blongios (*Ixobrychus exilis*)

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY					0.14									0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED					1									1
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: September 4				LAST OBSERVED: September 4				PEAK DATE: September 4			NUMBER: 1			

**Notes:** A single individual distinctly heard on census, somewhere in the corn field east of MBO.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.71	0.29	0.43	0.57	0.43	0.14	0.29		0.50	0.17		0.43		0.31
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	1	3	3	2	1	2		3	1		2		22
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 18				PEAK DATE: 5 dates			NUMBER: 2			

**Notes:** Rarely more than 1 individual seen per day, and more frequently observed in the first half of the season.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.29	0.71	0.14	0.71	0.14	0.43				0.17				0.20
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	4	1	3	1	1				1				13
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1					LAST OBSERVED: September 27				PEAK DATE: September 6			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: Rarely more than 1 individual seen per day; most sightings took place before mid-September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY					4.57	8.57	22.29	364.86	493.50	1251.83	544.17	259.57	404.14	240.74
# DAYS OBSERVED					2	3	4	7	6	6	6	7	7	48
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: September 3					LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 8			NUMBER: 5100		

Notes: Entirely absent for the first month, despite having bred at MBO earlier in summer. Dramatically increasing in abundance until peaking in early October. Flocks often streaming overhead for the first few hours each morning from late September through most of October.

**CACG: Cackling Goose / Bernache de Hutchins (*Anser hutchinsii*)**

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY												0.14		0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED												1		1
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: October 22					LAST OBSERVED: October 22				PEAK DATE: October 22			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: A single individual conspicuous within a flock of Canada Geese in late October. It is probable that others occurred among the many flocks of Canada Geese and were missed, especially those counted at a distance.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY											10.17	15.71		1.94
# DAYS OBSERVED											2	1		3
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: October 10					LAST OBSERVED: October 23				PEAK DATE: October 23			NUMBER: 110		

Notes: Flocks seen on only 3 days in mid-October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	1.00	0.71	0.14	0.14	0.29	0.86	2.29	3.00	3.67	5.00	6.67	4.57	6.29	2.65
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	2	1	1	1	1	4	5	2	6	6	7	6	45
# BANDED														
FIRST OBSERVED: August 2					LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: 4 dates			NUMBER: 11		

Notes: The only waterfowl species recorded every week of the season. After being conspicuous during the breeding season, Wood Ducks became relatively scarce through August and early September, but then were again much more numerous and active in the second half of the season.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY											0.17			0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED											1			1
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: October 15					LAST OBSERVED: October 15				PEAK DATE: October 15			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: A single individual observed on the back ponds.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY										1.33	1.33			0.18
# DAYS OBSERVED										1	1			2
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: October 8					LAST OBSERVED: October 11				PEAK DATE: October 8,11			NUMBER: 8		

**Notes:** Two flocks of 8 birds (possibly the same) seen 3 days apart in early October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.29	1.57	0.29			0.14					3.17	7.43	1.29	1.09
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	3	2			1					4	6	3	20
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 3				LAST OBSERVED: October 30					PEAK DATE: October 21			NUMBER: 31		

**Notes:** Irregular, with frequent sightings occurring only during the last 3 weeks of the season. Almost all records pertain to individuals flying overhead, rather than on the ponds.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY												2.86		0.23
# DAYS OBSERVED												1		1
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: October 19				LAST OBSERVED: October 19					PEAK DATE: October 19			NUMBER: 20		

**Notes:** A single flock of 20 individuals observed flying over the site.

**LESC: Lesser Scaup / Petit Fuligule (*Aythya affinis*)**

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY													0.71	0.06
# DAYS OBSERVED													1	1
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: October 27				LAST OBSERVED: October 27					PEAK DATE: October 27			NUMBER: 5		

**Notes:** Several flocks of scaup comprising 1180 individuals flew rapidly south over MBO on October 27. Only 5 individuals could be identified to species, and all were Lesser Scaup. Nonetheless, it is probable that there were Greater Scaup among the flock as other local reports during the same week described flocks of over 1000 individuals, with a nearly evenly mixed composition between Lesser and Greater Scaup.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.14	0.14		0.14	0.14		0.33		0.43		0.10
# DAYS OBSERVED				1	1		1	1		2		1		7
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 13				LAST OBSERVED: October 20					PEAK DATE: October 20			NUMBER: 3		

**Notes:** Sightings beginning in late August, and scattered through the remainder of the season. On one occasion in late October, 3 individuals were seen flying together, but on all other occasions only a single bird was observed.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY										0.17				0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED										1				1
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: October 8				LAST OBSERVED: October 8					PEAK DATE: October 8			NUMBER: 1		

**Notes:** A single observation, during the first week of October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.14							0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED							1							1
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: September 14					LAST OBSERVED: September 14					PEAK DATE: September 14				NUMBER: 1

**Notes:** Just one sighting, of an adult flying overhead in mid-September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.14			0.29					0.67	0.29	0.57	0.15
# DAYS OBSERVED			1			2					3	1	3	10
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 19				LAST OBSERVED: October 27					PEAK DATE: 3 dates				NUMBER: 2	

**Notes:** Most sightings occurred in mid- to late October, reflecting the typical late fall migration of Northern Harriers. The few individuals seen earlier in the season were all juveniles, and might have been dispersing from breeding areas relatively nearby, rather than migrating.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.14	0.43	0.29	0.43	1.43	0.71	1.57	1.67	1.50	1.50	1.00	0.14	0.81
# DAYS OBSERVED		1	3	2	1	5	4	6	5	5	5	3	1	41
# BANDED						1			2		1			4
FIRST OBSERVED: August 19				LAST OBSERVED: October 24					PEAK DATE: September 11				NUMBER: 5	

**Notes:** Missed during the first week, but recorded at least once per week thereafter, with a slight peak in numbers from late September to mid-October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14		0.14	0.14	0.29	1.43	0.29	0.71	1.00	0.83	0.33	0.43	0.43	0.47
# DAYS OBSERVED	1		1	1	2	6	2	4	5	3	1	2	3	31
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 28					PEAK DATE: September 10				NUMBER: 3	

**Notes:** Observed almost weekly, but usually in small numbers. A slight peak occurred during September.

**NOGO: Northern Goshawk / Autour des palombes (*Accipiter gentilis*)**

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY										0.17				0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED										1				1
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: October 9				LAST OBSERVED: October 9					PEAK DATE: October 9				NUMBER: 1	

**Notes:** A single sighting, of a juvenile flying low over the small woods along the access lane in the first week of October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14		0.14	0.29		0.43	0.29	0.57	0.67	1.50	0.50	0.57	0.14	0.39
# DAYS OBSERVED	1		1	2		3	2	4	4	4	2	3	1	27
# BANDED												1		1
FIRST OBSERVED: August 2				LAST OBSERVED: October 27					PEAK DATE: October 5, 6				NUMBER: 3	

**Notes:** Seen infrequently but regularly throughout the season. Many of the sightings probably involved the pair that nested in the Arboretum, and their offspring. The juvenile banded in October was the largest bird handled to date at MBO.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						5.29		0.29						0.44
# DAYS OBSERVED						2		1						3
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: September 6					LAST OBSERVED: September 19				PEAK DATE: September 11			NUMBER: 36		

**Notes:** Only observed on 3 days in September, with the majority of individuals passing in several small kettles on September 11.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.14			0.14	0.14	0.33	1.33	0.67	0.43	0.43	0.26
# DAYS OBSERVED				1			1	1	2	3	2	2	1	13
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 28				LAST OBSERVED: October 27				PEAK DATE: October 8			NUMBER: 3			

**Notes:** Rare during the first half of the season, but seen at least weekly beginning in mid-September, with a slight peak in the first half of October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY					0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14			0.17			0.06
# DAYS OBSERVED					1	1	1	1			1			5
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: September 3				LAST OBSERVED: October 13				PEAK DATE: 5 dates			NUMBER: 1			

**Notes:** Observations limited to a small number of migrants, mostly scattered throughout September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14	0.29						0.43	0.17	0.17	0.17			0.10
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	2						2	1	1	1			8
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 5				LAST OBSERVED: October 13				PEAK DATE: September 23			NUMBER: 2			

**Notes:** A few early August sightings probably relate to individuals nesting in the Arboretum; apparent migrants passed through in small numbers from mid-September to mid-October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY												0.14		0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED												1		1
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: October 17				LAST OBSERVED: October 17				PEAK DATE: October 17			NUMBER: 1			

**Notes:** A single sighting, of an individual perched in one of the cottonwoods along the B nets in late October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY									0.14	0.29				0.03
# DAYS OBSERVED									1	1				2
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: October 2				LAST OBSERVED: October 8				PEAK DATE: October 8			NUMBER: 2			

**Notes:** Surprisingly scarce this fall compared to 2004, probably due to the adjacent field being planted in corn this year. The sightings in late September and early October were likely lone migrants moving through the area.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY										0.29				0.02
# DAYS OBSERVED										2				2
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: October 5					LAST OBSERVED: October 6				PEAK DATE: October 5, 6			NUMBER: 1		

**Notes:** A single individual noted on 2 days in early October. Two yellowlegs were also observed in week 2, but could not be identified to species.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14	0.29		0.14										0.05
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	2		1										4
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 7				LAST OBSERVED: August 23				PEAK DATE: 4 dates			NUMBER: 1			

**Notes:** Only a few sightings, limited to August, all occurring either at the north end of Stonecroft Pond, or along the back ponds.

**DUNL: Dunlin / Bécasseau variable (*Calidris alpina*)**

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY										5.00				0.34
# DAYS OBSERVED										1				1
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: October 8				LAST OBSERVED: October 8				PEAK DATE: October 8			NUMBER: 30			

**Notes:** A single sighting, involving a flock of 30 flying over the site. The first record of Dunlin for MBO.

**WISN: Wilson's Snipe / Bécassine des marais (*Gallinago gallinago*)**

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.29			0.14								0.03
# DAYS OBSERVED			2			1								3
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 15				LAST OBSERVED: September 5				PEAK DATE: 3 dates			NUMBER: 1			

**Notes:** A few sightings, all of single individuals flying low over the back ponds and surrounding area.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14													0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED	1													1
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: August 1				PEAK DATE: August 1			NUMBER: 1			

**Notes:** A single individual flushed from beside the northern pole of net A1 on the first day of the season.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.86	1.14	1.43	0.29	0.29		1.86	4.71	6.33	0.50	0.67	22.57	19.57	4.70
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	3	3	1	1		3	3	4	2	3	6	4	35
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 24			NUMBER: 101			

**Notes:** Scarce early in the season, missed more days than not, and absent entirely during week 6. Thereafter numbers picked up considerably, with a first peak in late September, and a second much larger one in late October. Though the adjacent corn field remained unharvested, other corn fields nearby were harvested and ploughed in October, and may have attracted gulls to the general area.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.14						0.14		0.17	1.00	0.14	0.29	0.14
# DAYS OBSERVED		1						1		1	3	1	1	8
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 8					LAST OBSERVED: October 27					PEAK DATE: October 10				NUMBER: 4

**Notes:** Rare during the first 2 months of the season, but seen at least once weekly during October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.14		0.17	0.50			0.06
# DAYS OBSERVED								1		1	1			3
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: September 25					LAST OBSERVED: October 11					PEAK DATE: October 11				NUMBER: 3

**Notes:** Rare and irregular in occurrence, always flying high overhead.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.57		1.00	3.29	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	3.33	1.83	12.33	4.86	3.71	2.40
# DAYS OBSERVED	1		1	3	1	1	1	2	2	5	5	4	4	30
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 3					LAST OBSERVED: October 30					PEAK DATE: October 13				NUMBER: 51

**Notes:** Relatively uncommon for most of the season, but with a noticeable increase in numbers during the final month. They were always seen flying overhead, rather than actively using the MBO site.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.29	1.43	1.57	1.00	1.29	1.14	0.57	2.29	2.00	1.67	6.67	22.29	36.29	6.13
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	3	3	4	4	4	2	4	4	6	5	7	7	55
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1					LAST OBSERVED: October 30					PEAK DATE: October 29				NUMBER: 75

**Notes:** Seen weekly, but in small numbers throughout the first 2 months. Numbers built dramatically throughout October as flocks invaded the neighbouring corn field; however, none were caught.

**EASO: Eastern Screech-owl / Petit-duc maculé (*Megascops asio*)**

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.14							0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED							1							1
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: September 18					LAST OBSERVED: September 18					PEAK DATE: September 18				NUMBER: 1

**Notes:** A single observation, of an individual responding to a human imitation of a Screech Owl call during census.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY					0.14	0.29	0.29							0.06
# DAYS OBSERVED					1	2	1							4
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: September 3					LAST OBSERVED: September 15					PEAK DATE: September 15				NUMBER: 2

**Notes:** Heard on 4 mornings in early to mid-September, usually hooting just before dawn. One morning, 2 individuals were heard calling back and forth for a few minutes. In all cases they were on or above the slope leading to the Arboretum.

**YBCU: Yellow-billed Cuckoo / Coulicou à bec jaune (*Coccyzus americanus*)**

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY											0.17			0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED											1			1
# BANDED											1			1
FIRST OBSERVED: October 12					LAST OBSERVED: October 12				PEAK DATE: October 12				NUMBER: 1	

**Notes:** A single individual, banded on October 12, and representing the first sighting of this species at MBO (an individual was heard calling in May 2005, but never seen).

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.43	0.86	0.29	0.29				0.14						0.16
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	3	1	1				1						8
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 2				LAST OBSERVED: September 20					PEAK DATE: August 13				NUMBER: 3	

**Notes:** Seen in small numbers over the first 4 weeks of the season. An unusually late individual passed over the site during week 8.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	2.29	5.29	2.57	2.57	2.71	3.14	0.71							1.51
# DAYS OBSERVED	6	6	6	7	6	7	4							42
# BANDED														0 (59)
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: September 18					PEAK DATE: August 10				NUMBER: 10	

**Notes:** Observed almost daily throughout the first half of the season, and also caught most of those days. Though they were not banded, an effort was made to quickly age and sex them prior to release. Only 2 AHY individuals were identified, a male on August 19, and a female on September 3. HY males were numerous (19), as were unknown age females (21), most of them likely also HY. An additional 17 individuals were not aged or sexed.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY					0.14									0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED					1									1
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: September 2				LAST OBSERVED: September 2					PEAK DATE: September 2				NUMBER: 1	

**Notes:** Despite the high water levels on site this fall, just a single sighting in early September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.14			0.29	0.14	0.14	0.50	0.33				0.11
# DAYS OBSERVED			1			2	1	1	3	2				10
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 15				LAST OBSERVED: October 6					PEAK DATE: 10 dates				NUMBER: 1	

**Notes:** Scarce throughout the season; never more than one individual observed per day.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	2.00	1.29	2.43	2.14	2.57	2.29	2.57	3.00	2.33	3.33	1.67	2.57	2.29	2.33
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	5	6	6	7	5	79
# BANDED			2		1		1	1	1	1	1			8
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30					PEAK DATE: October 3				NUMBER: 6	

**Notes:** Observed on 90% of days during FMMP 2005; abundance fairly consistent throughout.



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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER					TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.57	0.43	0.57	0.71	0.86	1.43	1.14	1.29	1.33	1.33	0.83	1.29	2.00	1.03
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	2	3	4	4	6	5	5	5	4	3	6	6	57
# BANDED			2		1									3
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1					LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 27			NUMBER: 5		

**Notes:** Present weekly like the Downy Woodpecker, but usually in lower numbers, and missed entirely on over one-third of days.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER					TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	1.14	1.14	0.57	0.57	2.29	3.29	2.71	4.43	3.00	2.83	2.67	0.14		1.88
# DAYS OBSERVED	5	5	4	4	6	7	7	7	6	6	5	1		63
# BANDED								1						1
FIRST OBSERVED: August 3					LAST OBSERVED: October 20				PEAK DATE: September 25			NUMBER: 7		

**Notes:** Present throughout most of the season, until the last migrants left in mid-October. Only a few local individuals were present in August, but numbers swelled with migrants during most of September and into early October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER					TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	1.14	1.29	1.29	0.86	0.71	0.71	0.14		0.14	0.55
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	6	4	4	1		1	35
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 6					LAST OBSERVED: October 29				PEAK DATE: September 18			NUMBER: 4		

**Notes:** Seen almost weekly throughout the season. Though observations were more frequent throughout September and early October than at other times, it is likely that most, if not all, sightings involved the local family.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER					TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	1.14	0.86	0.86	0.57	1.00	0.57	0.29							0.42
# DAYS OBSERVED	6	5	2	3	4	3	2							25
# BANDED		1	2		1									4
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1					LAST OBSERVED: September 19				PEAK DATE: August 15			NUMBER: 4		

**Notes:** Relatively small numbers observed regularly until mid-September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER					TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.29	0.29		0.86	0.14	0.43							0.16
# DAYS OBSERVED		2	2		4	1	2							11
# BANDED		2	1		3	1	3							10
FIRST OBSERVED: August 10					LAST OBSERVED: September 18				PEAK DATE: September 1, 18			NUMBER: 2		

**Notes:** The latest of the *Empidonax* flycatchers, not arriving until the second week of the season, and lingering well into mid-September. Generally present in small numbers, with more than one per day only twice.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER					TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14				0.29		0.14							0.05
# DAYS OBSERVED	1				2		1							4
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 4					LAST OBSERVED: September 18				PEAK DATE: 4 dates			NUMBER: 1		

**Notes:** Four individuals heard between early August and mid-September. It is likely that most of the Traill's Flycatchers recorded were also Alder Flycatchers.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER					TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14		1.00	0.71	0.43	0.14								0.19
# DAYS OBSERVED	1		3	4	2	1								11
# BANDED			5	4	2	1								12
FIRST OBSERVED: August 2					LAST OBSERVED: September 5				PEAK DATE: August 15			NUMBER: 5		

**Notes:** Seen only in small numbers, but with a distinct peak in the second half of August, tapering off into early September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER					TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14	0.29	0.71	1.71	0.14									0.24
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1	3	5	1									11
# BANDED			3	5										8
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: September 4				PEAK DATE: August 22			NUMBER: 4			

**Notes:** Seen only in small numbers, but with a distinct peak in the second half of August.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER					TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.29	0.57	0.14	0.57	0.57	1.29	1.29	1.00	1.50	1.00				0.63
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	4	1	4	3	6	5	5	5	5				40
# BANDED							4		1	1				6
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 9				PEAK DATE: October 2			NUMBER: 4			

**Notes:** Present weekly through to early October; much more frequently observed in September than August.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER					TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.71	1.14	1.71	0.57	1.29		0.43	0.57						0.51
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	5	7	4	6		2	2						30
# BANDED	1	3	1				1							6
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: September 21				PEAK DATE: August 15			NUMBER: 6			

**Notes:** Most observations in August, with a peak around mid-month. Several additional birds came through in mid-September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER					TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.71	3.29	3.86	4.86	0.14									1.02
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	7	6	5	1									23
# BANDED			1											1
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: September 4				PEAK DATE: August 21,22			NUMBER: 10			

**Notes:** Seen most days in August, with numbers building toward the end of the month. Among the regularly occurring species, one of the earliest to leave of the regularly occurring species, with just 1 individual observed beyond August.

**OSFL: Olive-sided Flycatcher / Moucherolle à côtés olive (*Contopus cooperi*)**

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER					TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.14												0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED		1												1
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 13				LAST OBSERVED: August 13				PEAK DATE: August 13			NUMBER: 1			

**Notes:** A single individual observed, near the front gate at the end of the second week of August.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.71	3.00	0.57	0.29										0.36
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	4	4	2										11
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 7					LAST OBSERVED: August 24				PEAK DATE: August 8				NUMBER: 6	

**Notes:** Seen relatively frequently in August, with sightings most numerous around the middle of the month, but never of more than a few individuals per day.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14	2.86	2.43	1.00	0.57	1.43	0.43	2.14	0.33					0.90
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	5	3	3	3	1	1	2	1					20
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 5					LAST OBSERVED: September 30				PEAK DATE: September 20				NUMBER: 12	

**Notes:** Bred on site and seen relatively frequently through August, then more sporadically in September; usually in small numbers.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.14								0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED						1								1
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: September 9					LAST OBSERVED: September 9				PEAK DATE: September 9				NUMBER: 1	

**Notes:** A single individual observed in a mixed flock of swallows.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.14	0.86											0.08
# DAYS OBSERVED		1	1											2
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 9					LAST OBSERVED: August 21				PEAK DATE: August 21				NUMBER: 6	

**Notes:** A single individual and a flock of 6 observed in mid-August.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	2.14	1.00				1.43								0.36
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	1				1								5
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1					LAST OBSERVED: September 9				PEAK DATE: August 1				NUMBER: 12	

**Notes:** The few sightings in early August probably were of birds from the nearby breeding colony at the radar station along the Arboretum Road. Those seen in September were part of a mixed flock of swallows, likely migrating.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.14	0.57	0.43		0.29								0.11
# DAYS OBSERVED		1	2	1		1								5
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 9					LAST OBSERVED: September 7				PEAK DATE: August 28				NUMBER: 3	

**Notes:** Scattered sightings of a few individuals in August and early September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	4.29	7.14	6.00	12.43	11.71	15.71	9.86	25.71	34.17	24.33	16.00	15.14	18.71	15.16
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	7	7	88
# BANDED	1			2	3	3		7	5	1		2	2	26
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1					LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: September 28			NUMBER: 45		

**Notes:** One of only 2 species seen every day of the season. Birds observed during the first 3 weeks were likely local residents. Numbers increased in late August and stayed elevated through the remainder of the season, peaking in late September and early October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	4.86	27.43	42.43	18.14	27.43	59.14	44.57	57.43	73.67	115.17	113.67	100.57	115.29	55.64
# DAYS OBSERVED	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	7	7	87
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1					LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 23			NUMBER: 240		

**Notes:** Seen on all days except the rainy fifth day of the season, before the crows were flocking. The size of the local flock grew gradually through the first 2 months, peaking at well over 100 in October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.14	0.43	0.14	0.43	0.29	0.83	0.67	1.17	0.86	0.86	0.43
# DAYS OBSERVED				1	3	1	2	2	3	2	6	3	4	27
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 22					LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 22			NUMBER: 4		

**Notes:** Absent until the end of August, then seen on average 3 times a week during the rest of the season.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	18.14	18.00	15.29	18.43	20.86	26.14	24.57	21.43	29.33	45.67	24.83	24.86	34.14	24.45
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	7	7	88
# BANDED	9	2	5	4	9	5	5	8	38	54	15	37	31	222
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1					LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 3			NUMBER: 70		

**Notes:** One of only 2 species seen every day of the season. Birds recorded in August were likely local residents and their offspring; all 9 individuals banded in week 1 were HY and have been recaptured at least once later in the season. A significant chickadee migration began in late September and peaked in early October, but continued through the end of the season. One of only 3 species banded each week during the season.

**BOCH: Boreal Chickadee / Mésange à tête brune (*Poecile hudsonicus*)**

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY												0.14		0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED												1		1
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: October 20					LAST OBSERVED: October 20				PEAK DATE: October 20			NUMBER: 1		

**Notes:** A single bird heard and then seen near the winter net location. First record for MBO.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.14	1.29	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.50	1.00	0.50	0.57	0.43	0.56
# DAYS OBSERVED		1	5	4	3	4	4	3	2	3	3	3	2	37
# BANDED			1											1
FIRST OBSERVED: August 12					LAST OBSERVED: October 28				PEAK DATE: August 21			NUMBER: 3		

**Notes:** Seen almost weekly, but only rarely more than 1 individual per day. The lone bird banded was recaptured in late October, and may account for most of the records.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	1.29	1.71	1.29	1.43	1.14	0.86	1.00	2.14	0.83	1.67	0.83	0.43	1.14	1.22
# DAYS OBSERVED	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	3	5	4	3	3	53
# BANDED												1		1
FIRST OBSERVED: August 2					LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: August 8, October 27			NUMBER: 5		

**Notes:** Observed weekly throughout the season, but rarely for more than a couple of days in a row. Early in the season a family group was occasionally observed together, but most other records are of single birds, likely residents.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.43	0.14	0.29	0.17	1.00	1.00		0.29	0.24
# DAYS OBSERVED						3	1	2	1	4	3		2	16
# BANDED						2	1	2		4	2		1	12
FIRST OBSERVED: September 5					LAST OBSERVED: October 29				PEAK DATE: October 6,10			NUMBER: 3		

**Notes:** Arrived in the second week of September, and peaked in early October. Surprisingly widespread across the site, occurring almost as much in open areas as in the more wooded ones.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.71	0.57	0.86	0.86	0.57	0.71	0.86	1.14	0.83	0.17				0.57
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	3	4	5	3	3	5	5	4	1				36
# BANDED	2		1	2	1	1	2	3	1	1				14
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1					LAST OBSERVED: October 4				PEAK DATE: August 15			NUMBER: 3		

**Notes:** Bred on site, and seen fairly regularly over the first 2 months, though in small numbers. Only one individual lingered into October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY					0.14	0.14	0.14	0.43	0.33	1.67	0.67	0.57	0.57	0.34
# DAYS OBSERVED					1	1	1	2	2	5	2	4	4	22
# BANDED							2	1	2	1				6
FIRST OBSERVED: September 5					LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 8			NUMBER: 4		

**Notes:** Uncommon, but present weekly throughout the final 2 months, with a small peak in the first week of October.

**MAWR: Marsh Wren / Troglodyte des marais (*Cistothorus palustris*)**

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14			0.29					0.33	0.17				0.07
# DAYS OBSERVED	1			1					2	1				5
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 5					LAST OBSERVED: October 6				PEAK DATE: August 23			NUMBER: 2		

**Notes:** A few scattered sightings throughout the season, usually of a single individual around the north end of Stonecroft Pond. Given the lengthy gaps between observations, most were likely different individuals.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.29		8.00	5.83	34.67	23.17	3.14	3.71	5.47
# DAYS OBSERVED						1		6	4	6	6	4	7	34
# BANDED						2		12	11	14	7	2	6	54
FIRST OBSERVED: September 10					LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 9			NUMBER: 130		

**Notes:** A couple of early migrants were banded on September 10, but on the whole migration began only in late September, with a notable peak in early October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.14			0.43	3.14	14.00	27.67	69.17	43.50	3.86	1.43	<b>11.40</b>
# DAYS OBSERVED			1			2	6	7	6	6	6	7	5	<b>46</b>
# BANDED							12	46	89	66	26	4	2	<b>245</b>
FIRST OBSERVED: August 12					LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 9			NUMBER: 200		

**Notes:** One unusually early individual was observed in mid-August, but otherwise migration began in mid-September and built to a big peak in early October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY									0.14		0.14		0.43	<b>0.07</b>
# DAYS OBSERVED									1		1		1	<b>4</b>
# BANDED														<b>0</b>
FIRST OBSERVED: September 25					LAST OBSERVED: October 24				PEAK DATE: October 24			NUMBER: 3		

**Notes:** A few scattered sightings from late September through late October, usually of single individuals in the area between the Purple Martin condominium and the back ponds.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.57	0.29	0.57	1.00	0.57	0.14	0.43	0.29						<b>0.32</b>
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	2	2	5	3	1	2	2						<b>20</b>
# BANDED	1	1	2	3	3		2							<b>12</b>
FIRST OBSERVED: August 3					LAST OBSERVED: September 23				PEAK DATE: 6 dates			NUMBER: 2		

**Notes:** The earliest of the *Catharus* thrushes, peaking in late August and gone before the end of September. Several of the early season birds were likely local residents, as juveniles had already been banded in July.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.14	1.00	0.83	0.50				<b>0.18</b>
# DAYS OBSERVED							1	4	3	1				<b>9</b>
# BANDED							1	6	4					<b>11</b>
FIRST OBSERVED: September 16					LAST OBSERVED: October 3				PEAK DATE: October 3			NUMBER: 3		

**Notes:** Present only during a short four-week span, with most individuals concentrated in the second half of September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.14		0.57	0.29	2.43	1.86	0.83	0.50				<b>0.51</b>
# DAYS OBSERVED			1		3	2	6	6	2	3				<b>23</b>
# BANDED			1		3	2	13	10	5	2				<b>36</b>
FIRST OBSERVED: August 19					LAST OBSERVED: October 9				PEAK DATE: September 18			NUMBER: 7		

**Notes:** Aside from an unusually early individual in mid-August, present for a six-week span in the middle of the season, peaking in mid-September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.14	1.17	1.50	5.33	1.71	0.43	<b>0.73</b>
# DAYS OBSERVED								1	2	5	6	6	2	<b>22</b>
# BANDED									2	4	11	4	1	<b>22</b>
FIRST OBSERVED: September 25					LAST OBSERVED: October 28				PEAK DATE: October 8,15			NUMBER: 7		

**Notes:** The latest of the *Catharus* thrushes, arriving only after the last Veery was seen, and peaking in mid-October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.14					0.33			0.03
# DAYS OBSERVED						1					2			3
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: September 5					LAST OBSERVED: October 13					PEAK DATE: 3 dates			NUMBER: 1	

**Notes:** Though possibly breeding nearby, only observed on 3 occasions throughout the season.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	9.71	10.14	8.86	6.71	5.00	4.43	8.00	17.57	27.67	99.83	318.33	239.71	106.00	63.50
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	7	6	6	6	7	7	87
# BANDED	4	4	2	2				2	2	2	34	47	18	119
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1					LAST OBSERVED: October 30					PEAK DATE: October 14,15,19			NUMBER: 500	

**Notes:** Seen daily throughout the season except for 1 day in early September when numbers in the area were near their lowest. Numbers began rising in late September, peaking in mid-October with a flock of ~500 seen on several days.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	2.71	4.71	5.14	5.14	5.86	7.43	6.29	6.29	5.17	3.83	1.17	0.71	0.14	4.34
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	7	6	6	5	4	1	77
# BANDED	4	6	4	6	6	8	9	7	2	5			1	58
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1					LAST OBSERVED: October 24					PEAK DATE: September 18			NUMBER: 14	

**Notes:** Observed almost daily until mid-October, then dropping off rapidly. A slight peak in numbers occurred in mid-September as migrants supplemented the local birds still in the area.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.57	0.14		0.29	0.43	1.14	1.14	0.67	0.33				0.36
# DAYS OBSERVED		4	1		1	2	3	6	2	2				21
# BANDED		1							1					2
FIRST OBSERVED: August 9					LAST OBSERVED: October 9					PEAK DATE: September 18			NUMBER: 4	

**Notes:** Uncommon, though more regularly seen during the middle of the season. Many records are of the HY individual banded in August, and subsequently recaptured 3 times, as late as early October.

**BOWA: Bohemian Waxwing / Jaseur boréal (*Bombicilla garrulus*)**

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY												0.14		0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED												1		1
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: October 23					LAST OBSERVED: October 23					PEAK DATE: October 23			NUMBER: 1	

**Notes:** A single individual heard and then seen flying over the winter net area in late October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	5.71	3.00	2.14	3.86	11.43	4.71	8.57	12.71	3.67	5.00	0.83	3.57		5.08
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	4	5	5	4	6	3	5	2	4	3	3		51
# BANDED					2		1	5						8
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1					LAST OBSERVED: October 21					PEAK DATE: September 20			NUMBER: 40	

**Notes:** Seen weekly until almost the end of the season, though tapering off noticeably in October. Two small peaks occurred in early and late September, representing mostly adults and juveniles, respectively.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						1.86		0.14	0.83	0.33	0.17			0.25
# DAYS OBSERVED						1		1	1	1	1			5
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: September 11					LAST OBSERVED: October 12				PEAK DATE: September 11			NUMBER: 13		

**Notes:** Occasional individuals or small flocks passing overhead in September and early October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY													0.86	0.07
# DAYS OBSERVED													5	5
# BANDED													1	1
FIRST OBSERVED: October 24					LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 30			NUMBER: 2		

**Notes:** One hatch-year individual observed repeatedly during the final week of the season, joined by a second hatch-year bird on the final day.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.29				11.43		0.14	5.71	7.67	21.83	22.83	92.43	13.43	13.39
# DAYS OBSERVED	2				1		1	5	3	6	6	7	5	36
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1					LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 19			NUMBER: 200		

**Notes:** Scarce during the first half of the season, but seen regularly and in good numbers during October. Almost all birds seen were flying over rather than actively using the MBO site.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.57	1.17	1.67	0.50		0.14	0.38
# DAYS OBSERVED				1	2	2	2	3	4	5	3		1	23
# BANDED				2	1		2	3	5	5	1		1	20
FIRST OBSERVED: August 22					LAST OBSERVED: October 24				PEAK DATE: 4 dates			NUMBER: 3		

**Notes:** Seen weekly from late August through mid-October, with one late-lingering individual in the final week. Relatively scarce except during a slight peak in late September and early October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.43	0.29	0.14	0.14			0.29	0.43						12
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	1	1	1			2	2						9
# BANDED			1				1	1						3
FIRST OBSERVED: August 3					LAST OBSERVED: September 22				PEAK DATE: 3 dates			NUMBER: 2		

**Notes:** Seen only occasionally; more frequent in August than later in the season.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.29	0.86	0.71	0.71	0.67					0.30
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3					15
# BANDED					2	3	3	2	1					11
FIRST OBSERVED: August 4					LAST OBSERVED: October 1				PEAK DATE: September 11			NUMBER: 4		

**Notes:** Seen at least once per week through the first 2 months, with a slight peak of movement around mid- to late September.



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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	1.00	2.00	2.29	3.14	6.29	4.00	8.43	7.00	2.00	0.17				2.86
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	7	5	7	6	7	7	6	5	1				54
# BANDED		7	2	4	27	5	35	33	3	1				117
FIRST OBSERVED: August 4					LAST OBSERVED: October 6				PEAK DATE: September 21			NUMBER: 19		

**Notes:** Recorded on most days during the first 2 months of the season. Many of the birds observed in August were likely local breeders and their offspring, as numbers did not increase noticeably until September. The first peak in early September consisted of adults and juveniles, while the second peak in mid-September was entirely comprised of juveniles.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.43	1.43	1.29	1.71	0.71	1.00	2.14	1.43	0.67	1.17				0.94
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	5				40
# BANDED	3	7	3	7	2	1	13	6	2	2				46
FIRST OBSERVED: August 6					LAST OBSERVED: October 8				PEAK DATE: August 22			NUMBER: 8		

**Notes:** Present over all but the final 3 weeks of the season, without any discernable patterns except for a slight peak in mid-September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.29	0.71		0.17	0.83			0.15
# DAYS OBSERVED							2	4		1	2			9
# BANDED							1	3			3			7
FIRST OBSERVED: September 15					LAST OBSERVED: October 11				PEAK DATE: October 11			NUMBER: 4		

**Notes:** Two small waves of migrants, in mid-September and early October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.14										0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED				1										1
# BANDED				1										1
FIRST OBSERVED: August 27					LAST OBSERVED: August 27				PEAK DATE: August 27			NUMBER: 1		

**Notes:** A single individual banded on the final weekend of August. First record for MBO, well north of its usual range.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	2.43	5.86	2.71	4.00	6.71	10.0	9.00	7.00	2.83	1.83				3.95
# DAYS OBSERVED	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	4	4				62
# BANDED	2	18	5	16	28	20	38	19	10	8				164
FIRST OBSERVED: August 2					LAST OBSERVED: October 9				PEAK DATE: September 10			NUMBER: 16		

**Notes:** Observed daily for most of the first 10 weeks of the season before disappearing rapidly in early October. Most numerous in early to mid-September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14				0.14	0.43	1.43	0.57	0.14					0.23
# DAYS OBSERVED	1				1	1	3	2	1					9
# BANDED						1	5	3	1					10
FIRST OBSERVED: August 7					LAST OBSERVED: September 28				PEAK DATE: September 14			NUMBER: 5		

**Notes:** Uncommon, but seen at least weekly during the peak of migration in September, with reports most numerous around mid-month.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	7.86	6.00	3.29	1.71	0.29		0.14	0.14						1.55
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	6	4	2		1	1						28
# BANDED	6	19	7	5			1	1						39
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1					LAST OBSERVED: September 19					PEAK DATE: August 3				NUMBER: 20

**Notes:** Most abundant early in the season, and gradually tapering off into early September as local residents departed. Based on recoveries of adults banded in spring, many of the hatch-year birds banded in August are thought to have been local offspring. The 2 birds banded in mid-September were likely migrants from a much more northern population.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.43	0.43	0.71	1.57	0.86	0.71	0.57	0.43						0.45
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	3	3	5	3	2	2	3						24
# BANDED			3	6	3	3	1							16
FIRST OBSERVED: August 2					LAST OBSERVED: September 23					PEAK DATE: August 22				NUMBER: 5

**Notes:** Seen in small numbers throughout the first 8 weeks of the season, with a small peak at the end of August.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.29	1.43	12.86	11.57	6.29	8.00	4.43	1.17	0.50				3.68
# DAYS OBSERVED		2	4	7	6	7	7	5	4	2				44
# BANDED		1	7	48	53	20	37	22	3	1				192
FIRST OBSERVED: August 9					LAST OBSERVED: October 9					PEAK DATE: August 27				NUMBER: 27

**Notes:** Present over a 9-week span, and particularly numerous from late August to mid-September. More individuals of this species were banded during FMMP 2005 than any other warbler.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.14	0.14	0.14		0.29							0.06
# DAYS OBSERVED			1	1	1		1							4
# BANDED			1	1	1		1							3
FIRST OBSERVED: August 15					LAST OBSERVED: September 18					PEAK DATE: September 18				NUMBER: 2

**Notes:** Only 5 individuals observed between late August and mid-September; all but two of them caught and banded.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.29	1.00	1.00	0.43	1.29	0.71	0.57	2.00	2.00	1.50	0.17			0.83
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	5	5	3	5	4	3	5	4	4	1			41
# BANDED	1	2	1	1	4	1	2	8	10	4				34
FIRST OBSERVED: August 2					LAST OBSERVED: October 10					PEAK DATE: September 20,21				NUMBER: 5

**Notes:** Observed and banded each week through to early October. Always present in small numbers, but with a slight increase in abundance noted in late September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.43			1.29	0.14	1.57	3.71	22.29	15.67	26.67	9.33			5.86
# DAYS OBSERVED	2			4	1	4	6	7	6	6	6			42
# BANDED				2		2	14	76	21	30	12			157
FIRST OBSERVED: August 2					LAST OBSERVED: October 15					PEAK DATE: October 8				NUMBER: 44

**Notes:** Although a few early individuals were observed in August and the first half of September, the main migration was from mid-September through mid-October, during which they were seen daily, and usually in large numbers.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.43	0.29	0.43	1.00	1.43	2.29	1.00	2.00	0.33	0.50				0.76
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	1	2	4	3	4	6	7	2	2				33
# BANDED	2		1	2	4	6	1	7		1				24
FIRST OBSERVED: August 6					LAST OBSERVED: October 9				PEAK DATE: September 11			NUMBER: 10		

**Notes:** Seen at least once weekly through to early October, but with a distinct peak in both frequency and abundance during mid-September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.29	1.14	3.00	1.29	0.14	0.67	0.17	0.33			0.57
# DAYS OBSERVED				2	4	6	3	1	3	1	1			21
# BANDED					3	3	2		1	2				11
FIRST OBSERVED: August 25				LAST OBSERVED: October 10				PEAK DATE: September 6			NUMBER: 6			

**Notes:** Present over a nearly two-month period from late August to mid-October, but with a distinct peak in the second week of September. Birds seen both at the beginning and end of the season are almost certainly Western Palm Warblers, but in the intervening weeks there were many intermediate birds, some of which likely were incorrectly identified as Yellow Palm Warbler though actually of the Western subspecies.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY					5.43	7.29	7.29	0.86	1.00	0.17	0.17			1.76
# DAYS OBSERVED					4	6	5	3	4	1	1			24
# BANDED						9	31	5	2	1				48
FIRST OBSERVED: September 8				LAST OBSERVED: October 10				PEAK DATE: September 14			NUMBER: 15			

**Notes:** Present over a shorter span than the Western subspecies, and with a peak in abundance slightly later, in mid-September. However, see comments above regarding the likelihood that some of the mid-season Yellow Palm Warblers were in actuality probably Western Palm Warblers.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14			0.14	0.29		0.14	0.29						0.08
# DAYS OBSERVED	1			1	2		1	2						6
# BANDED				1	2			2						5
FIRST OBSERVED: August 7				LAST OBSERVED: September 21				PEAK DATE: 7 dates			NUMBER: 1			

**Notes:** Scarce and irregular, with sightings of only 7 individuals scattered over the first 8 weeks of the season.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.43	0.14	0.57	1.29	0.43	0.14	0.14				0.25
# DAYS OBSERVED				3	1	2	5	2	1	1				17
# BANDED				2	1	1	4	1	1	1				11
FIRST OBSERVED: August 22				LAST OBSERVED: October 3				PEAK DATE: September 18			NUMBER: 3			

**Notes:** Relatively uncommon mid-season migrant, peaking in mid-September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.57	1.14	1.00	2.14	0.86	0.29	1.14	0.14	0.29					0.60
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	6	4	5	4	2	4	1	1					31
# BANDED	1	2	3	6	5		4		1					22
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: September 28				PEAK DATE: August 27			NUMBER: 4			

**Notes:** Quite regular over the first 5 weeks, with peak movement in late August, but with a second smaller wave moving through in mid-September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.57	3.00	2.43	3.71	4.86	1.86	2.14	0.14		0.17				1.50
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	6	5	7	6	4	5	1		1				37
# BANDED	1	13	7	6	26	6	6	1						66
FIRST OBSERVED: August 6					LAST OBSERVED: October 9				PEAK DATE: August 29			NUMBER: 10		

**Notes:** Among the most common warblers, seen regularly throughout the first half of the season and peaking in late August / early September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14	0.14	0.71	0.86	1.86	1.43	1.00	0.71						0.55
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1	4	3	6	4	4	4						27
# BANDED	1	1	4	6	7	6	6	3						34
FIRST OBSERVED: August 6					LAST OBSERVED: September 25				PEAK DATE: September 5			NUMBER: 6		

**Notes:** Early August records pertain to recently fledged birds, likely from one or more nests within the MBO property. Migrants were recorded in moderate numbers from mid-August through mid-September, peaking in the first week of September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14	0.29	0.14	0.86	1.00	0.57	0.86	0.14						0.32
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	2	1	4	4	4	5	1						22
# BANDED	1	2	1	1	4	4	4	1						17
FIRST OBSERVED: August 6					LAST OBSERVED: September 19				PEAK DATE: August 29			NUMBER: 3		

**Notes:** Relatively uncommon; peaking in early to mid-September.

**CONW: Connecticut Warbler / Paruline à gorge grise (*Oporornis agilis*)**

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY					0.14									0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED					1									1
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: September 4					LAST OBSERVED: September 4				PEAK DATE: September 4			NUMBER: 1		

**Notes:** A single bird observed at close range during census, beyond the far end of the B nets.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14	0.57	0.57		0.43	0.14	0.14			0.14				0.17
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	4	3		3	1	1			1				13
# BANDED		2	2		3	1	1			1				10
FIRST OBSERVED: August 7					LAST OBSERVED: October 9				PEAK DATE: August 15			NUMBER: 2		

**Notes:** Surprisingly frequently observed, given that none had been recorded at MBO prior to FMMP 2005. Two small peaks of migration occurred in mid-August and early September. The single bird banded in early October was examined closely due to the unusually late date, and MacGillivray's Warbler was conclusively ruled out.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	2.71	2.57	1.86	3.57	4.00	8.71	6.29	3.00	1.00	0.83	0.17			2.74
# DAYS OBSERVED	6	7	6	7	7	7	7	5	4	2	1			59
# BANDED	2	3	3	8	13	19	14	9	3	2				76
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1					LAST OBSERVED: October 12				PEAK DATE: September 5			NUMBER: 20		

**Notes:** Present weekly through to early October, and consistently among the more abundant warblers on site. Peak migration occurred between early and mid-September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER					TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14		0.57	1.43	1.57	0.43	1.14	0.43						0.45
# DAYS OBSERVED	1		3	5	6	2	4	3						24
# BANDED	1		3	3	9	2	7	2						27
FIRST OBSERVED: August 6					LAST OBSERVED: September 23				PEAK DATE: August 29			NUMBER: 4		

**Notes:** Aside from a very early arrival in the first week, migration occurred from mid-August to beyond mid-September, peaking in early September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER					TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.14	0.86	0.57	0.86	0.14	0.14							0.22
# DAYS OBSERVED		1	2	3	3	1	1							11
# BANDED		1	6	2	4	1	1							15
FIRST OBSERVED: August 12				LAST OBSERVED: September 15				PEAK DATE: August 17			NUMBER: 4			

**Notes:** Relatively uncommon, with a slight peak in numbers between mid-August and early September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER					TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY					0.14	0.71	0.29							0.09
# DAYS OBSERVED					1	2	2							5
# BANDED						3	1							4
FIRST OBSERVED: September 3				LAST OBSERVED: September 15				PEAK DATE: September 11			NUMBER: 4			

**Notes:** Few sightings, all during a very brief period of migration in early to mid-September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER					TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	1.57	2.29	1.57	1.71	2.00	2.86	1.71	3.00	2.83	3.50	3.67	4.14	6.00	2.82
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	5	5	6	7	6	5	7	5	6	6	7	6	78
# BANDED		1		1			1		1	1	2	1	1	9
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 23			NUMBER: 12			

**Notes:** Recorded on most days throughout the season, with numbers steadily building over the final several weeks.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER					TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	3.43	4.57	3.00	2.00	1.57	1.57	0.57	0.43	0.17	0.17	0.17			1.40
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	6	6	4	7	3	2	1	1	1			44
# BANDED	2	11	6	6	2		1	1		1				30
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 11				PEAK DATE: August 15			NUMBER: 9			

**Notes:** Recorded in all but the final 2 weeks, although sightings were scarce beyond mid-September, reflecting a fairly steady decline in abundance beginning already after the second week of August.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER					TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	2.29	3.57	1.29	0.71	1.71	0.14	1.57	1.29	1.33	0.17				1.10
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	5	3	5	1	5	5	4	1				42
# BANDED		13	3		8		7	5	2	1				39
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 4				PEAK DATE: August 10			NUMBER: 10			

**Notes:** Present weekly through early October, though most abundant within the first half of August. A second wave of migrants appeared to move through in mid- to late September, following an almost complete disappearance of the species in the second week of September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY											0.14	5.29	6.14	0.92
# DAYS OBSERVED											1	7	7	15
# BANDED											1	9	15	25
FIRST OBSERVED: October 13					LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 28			NUMBER: 12		

Notes: Seen daily over the final half of October, with numbers increasing steadily during this period.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.57			0.29	0.14	1.86	2.86	3.14	2.33	2.00	0.17		0.14	1.02
# DAYS OBSERVED	4			2	1	4	4	7	5	3	1		1	32
# BANDED				1			4	12	1	1	1		1	21
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1					LAST OBSERVED: October 28				PEAK DATE: September 13,20			NUMBER: 12		

Notes: Most individuals observed between late August and mid-October, with the peak of migration occurring from mid- to late September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14					0.14			0.33	0.33				0.07
# DAYS OBSERVED	1					1			2	2				6
# BANDED										1				1
FIRST OBSERVED: August 3					LAST OBSERVED: October 5				PEAK DATE: 6 dates			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Only a few sightings scattered across the season.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY									0.17					0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED									1					1
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: September 28					LAST OBSERVED: September 28				PEAK DATE: September 28			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Just one individual observed, in late September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY											2.00	5.71	11.86	1.53
# DAYS OBSERVED											4	7	7	18
# BANDED											1	5	20	26
FIRST OBSERVED: October 11					LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 28			NUMBER: 25		

Notes: Observed daily over the second half of October, with numbers steadily building. Aside from Slate-coloured Junco, often the most abundant sparrow species during the final week.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	20.86	12.86	13.57	9.43	8.57	10.43	8.14	17.57	14.00	17.17	7.67	2.29	2.29	11.08
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	7	6	87
# BANDED	17	17	23	13	24	13	23	27	18	25	9	5	1	215
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1					LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: August 1, September 28			NUMBER: 35		

Notes: Present on all but 1 day during the final week of the season, and common to abundant through mid-October. One of only 3 species banded each week of the season.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.14	0.57	1.14			0.50	0.14	0.14	0.18
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	3	4			2	1	1	12
# BANDED							4	7						11
FIRST OBSERVED: September 11					LAST OBSERVED: October 24				PEAK DATE: September 41				NUMBER: 4	

**Notes:** Generally uncommon, with a peculiar pattern of occurrence; most migrants were observed around mid-September, and then a second, smaller movement was recorded from mid- to late October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	2.57	2.43	1.29	1.29	0.86	1.29	2.00	3.29	2.33	2.67	2.67	0.43	0.14	1.76
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	3	5	4	5	4	6	5	6	6	2	1	61
# BANDED	4	6	2	2	2		8	6	2	12	5	2	1	52
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1					LAST OBSERVED: October 24				PEAK DATE: September 25, October 11				NUMBER: 8	

**Notes:** Present weekly, though noticeably scarcer during the final 2 weeks. Local residents were common in August but tapered off by early September. Migrants peaked from mid-September to early October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.57	2.71	2.43	3.00	3.71	17.14	28.57	54.29	88.17	111.67	45.00	23.71	16.57	28.84
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	5	5	7	6	7	7	7	6	6	6	7	7	77
# BANDED	3	6	4	3	1	18	44	86	104	67	10	3	5	354
FIRST OBSERVED: August 6					LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 8				NUMBER: 265	

**Notes:** The most abundant small passerine through most of September and October, and also present in smaller numbers throughout August. By far the most banded species of FMMP 2005, peaking in late September and early October. One of only 3 species banded each week of the season.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.43	5.00	5.67	5.83	1.43	0.29	1.30
# DAYS OBSERVED								2	4	6	6	6	1	25
# BANDED								2	6	4	7	1		20
FIRST OBSERVED: September 21					LAST OBSERVED: October 27				PEAK DATE: October 11,15				NUMBER: 13	

**Notes:** Mostly seen from late September through mid-October, with a few early and late individuals on either side of this period. All adults observed were of the Eastern subspecies.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY					0.29	0.71	0.71	1.29	5.17	29.00	49.33	57.43	63.14	15.49
# DAYS OBSERVED					2	2	2	4	5	6	6	7	7	41
# BANDED					2		2	3	17	34	32	22	79	191
FIRST OBSERVED: August 29					LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 28				NUMBER: 180	

**Notes:** First observed in the final days of August, and becoming steadily more abundant throughout the season, though not increasing dramatically in numbers until early October. By far the dominant small passerine during the final week of the season.

**SNBU: Snow Bunting / Bruant des neiges (*Plectrophenax nivalis*)**

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY													4.86	0.39
# DAYS OBSERVED													1	1
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: October 30					LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 30				NUMBER: 34	

**Notes:** A single flock flying west overhead, on the final day of the fall season.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.14											0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED			1											1
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 21				LAST OBSERVED: August 21					PEAK DATE: August 21				NUMBER: 1	

**Notes:** A single individual spotted flying overhead in mid-August.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	10.14	25.57	8.14	2.86	0.43	0.29	0.29	19.86	21.00	59.67	50.17	98.43	60.29	26.92
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	6	4	2	2	1	2	6	6	6	7	7	62
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30					PEAK DATE: October 21				NUMBER: 175	

**Notes:** August sightings are thought to have mostly been local birds. After these dispersed, observations tapered off almost to zero for much of September, before large flocks returned to the area late in the month. These continued to be seen daily through to the end of October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.14	1.57	9.57	16.00	7.50	0.67	5.00	0.86	3.01
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	2	6	4	4	2	2	3	24
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: September 11				LAST OBSERVED: October 30					PEAK DATE: September 27				NUMBER: 68	

**Notes:** Small to moderate-sized flocks seen fairly regularly from mid-September through the end of October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	3.71	4.71	10.71	82.00	137.42	427.86	366.29	312.57	150.00	142.00	124.50	132.71	39.86	149.14
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	4	5	7	5	7	6	7	5	6	6	6	6	77
# BANDED						1		5			1			7
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 29					PEAK DATE: September 18				NUMBER: 1000	

**Notes:** August sightings are thought to have mostly been local birds. From late August through late October, large flocks were observed almost daily, occasionally numbering up to 1000 birds. Only rarely did these flocks linger in the area long, and usually just in the tall cottonwoods along the B nets.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	1.43	0.29	0.14		0.14			2.14	4.33	0.17	0.17	0.43	0.29	0.70
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	1	1		1			3	2	1	1	2	2	16
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 29					PEAK DATE: September 27				NUMBER: 19	

**Notes:** Irregular sightings of relatively small numbers of individuals scattered throughout the season.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	3.29	3.43	4.43	5.86	2.86	1.00	0.43							1.68
# DAYS OBSERVED	6	7	5	7	5	5	2							37
# BANDED		6	7	14	4									31
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: September 14					PEAK DATE: August 17				NUMBER: 12	

**Notes:** Common throughout August, peaking in the final week of the month, then tapering off rapidly and not seen beyond mid-September.



**PIGR: Pine Grosbeak / Durbec des sapins (*Pinicola enucleator*)**

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY													0.14	0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED													1	1
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: October 26					LAST OBSERVED: October 26					PEAK DATE: October 26				NUMBER: 1

**Notes:** A single bird flying west over the feeder area during the last week of the fall season.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.14			0.29	0.14		0.57		1.17	0.67	0.86	0.14	0.30
# DAYS OBSERVED		1			2	1		3		4	2	3	1	17
# BANDED								1		2				3
FIRST OBSERVED: August 13					LAST OBSERVED: October 30					PEAK DATE: October 4,10,19				NUMBER: 3

**Notes:** Scattered sightings of individuals or small groups throughout the season; somewhat more frequently encountered in October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.29		0.57			0.29	0.14	0.17	0.17	1.50	1.57	3.00	0.59
# DAYS OBSERVED		1		2			1	1	1	1	3	3	3	16
# BANDED													2	2
FIRST OBSERVED: August 11					LAST OBSERVED: October 30					PEAK DATE: October 30				NUMBER: 12

**Notes:** Scarce in the first half of the season, then somewhat more frequently encountered, though only becoming semi-regular after mid-October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY													0.57	0.05
# DAYS OBSERVED													1	1
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: October 27					LAST OBSERVED: October 27					PEAK DATE: October 27				NUMBER: 4

**Notes:** A single flock of 4 individuals flying west over the site during the final week.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY												1.29	0.14	0.11
# DAYS OBSERVED												2	1	3
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: October 21					LAST OBSERVED: October 28					PEAK DATE: October 21				NUMBER: 8

**Notes:** Sightings limited to a few individuals during the final 2 weeks of the season.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	15.14	15.00	13.14	8.14	12.43	18.71	23.00	19.71	18.33	22.67	8.83	9.57	6.67	14.81
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	7	5	6	6	5	6	83
# BANDED			3		2	6	40	5		10	1	11	4	82
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1					LAST OBSERVED: October 30					PEAK DATE: September 13				NUMBER: 50

**Notes:** Common to abundant throughout the season, with migration peaking between mid-September and early October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY										0.50		0.14		0.05
# DAYS OBSERVED										1		1		1
# BANDED														0
FIRST OBSERVED: October 8					LAST OBSERVED: October 19				PEAK DATE: October 8			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: A small flock in early October, and a single individual heard during the second-last week of the season.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.71		0.43	0.86				0.43	0.83	0.67	4.83	4.71	8.29	1.66
# DAYS OBSERVED	3		3	1				1	4	2	6	6	6	32
# BANDED													2	2
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1					LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 30			NUMBER: 13		

Notes: Irregular sightings over the first half of the season, then becoming more frequent, and observed almost daily and in increasing numbers over the final 3 weeks.

## Appendix B: Net allocation for FMMP 2005

Net location	Net number	Manufacturer	Length / mesh	Dates
A1	AC14	Avinet	18 m / 30 mm	Aug 1 – Oct 30
B1	ST7	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Aug 1 – Oct 30
B2	ST1	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Aug 1 – Oct 30
B3	ST2	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Aug 1 – Oct 30
B4	ST4	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Aug 1 – Oct 30
C1	ST6	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Aug 1 – Oct 30
C2	ST5	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Aug 1 – Oct 30
D1	AC2	Avinet	18 m / 30 mm	Aug 1 – Oct 30
D2	AC1	Avinet	12 m / 30 mm	Aug 1 – Oct 30
D3	AC4	Avinet	12 m / 30 mm	Aug 1 – Oct 30
E1	ST3	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Aug 1 – Oct 29
G1	ST30	Spidertech	18 m / 30 mm	Aug 10 – Oct 8
G2	ST11	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Aug 26 – Oct 8
H1	ST10	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Aug 30 – Oct 30
N1	ST12	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Sep 25 – Oct 30*
N2	ST13	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Sep 25 – Oct 30*
N3	ST14	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Sep 25 – Oct 30*
N4	ST31	Spidertech	18 m / 30 mm	Sep 25 – Oct 30*
V1	ST15	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Oct 28 – Oct 30
V2	ST11	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Oct 28 – Oct 30
V3	ST6	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Oct 29 – Oct 30
V4	ST3	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Oct 29 – Oct 30

\* N-series nets open on an experimental basis only on September 25, 27, 28, October 1, 2, 4, and 10