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Atlantic Flyway Review: Region V

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Atlantic Flyway Review: Region V

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Participation in Region V declined sharply in 1982 (Table 1). The Sandy Point and Gulf Breeze stations were not in operation; and reports from two of the largest stations, Patuxent and Kiptopeke, had not been received by the time this summary went to press. Expansion of effort at Annapolis made up in part for closing of the nearby Sandy Point station.

Comparing only the 12 stations that participated in both 1981 and 1982, there was a 4% decrease in net-hours, a 1% decline in birds banded, and a 3% drop in birds per 100 net-hours. It is a little risky to make regional comparisons with last year when more than half (51%) of the 50,370 net-hours were logged at one of the 12 stations (Adventure) in 1982. Keeping that bias in mind, however, the 1982 season showed higher tallies than 1981 for Yellow-rumped Warbler (+46%), White-throated Sparrow (+28%), and Red-eyed Vireo (+24%), and lower totals for Common Yellowthroat (-20%) and Swainson's Thrush (-17%) when the seasonal totals are adjusted for the difference in hours.

Station totals for the 10 commonest species banded in 1982 are shown in Table 2. As in the past, attempts to correlate changes in Region V with those reported from Regions I and II to our north are frustrating. In Region I, consisting of the Maritime Provinces and most of New England (NABB 8:66-69), Yellow-rumped Warblers and Red-eyed Vireos were captured in smaller numbers than in 1981 at several stations. Manomet Bird Observatory, however, had trends paralleling some of those in Maryland: high numbers of Red-eyed Vireos, the lowest Swainson's Thrush tally in ten years, good numbers of

Veeries, and very few Blackpoll Warblers. In Region II (NABB 8:120-122), including Vermont, eastern New York, and eastern Pennsylvania, changes in Swainson's Thrushes and Yellow-rumped Warblers were similar to those in Region V, but Common Yellowthroats were up rather than down.

The five commonest species, White-throated Sparrow, Gray Catbird, Yellow-rumped Warbler, Song Sparrow, and Swainson's Thrush, made up 39.5% of the seasonal total in Region V. Compare this with Region II where Common Yellowthroat replaced Swainson's Thrush in the top five, and where the top five made up 41% of their total.

One might expect that the species captured in greater numbers in 1982 would also register a high percentage of hatching year birds, indicating a good reproductive season. Indeed this was true for the three species with the greatest increases: Yellow-rumped Warbler, White-throated Sparrow, and Red-eyed Vireo (see Table 3). But it was also true for the two species with the greatest decreases: Common Yellowthroat and Swainson's Thrush. Region II (NABB 7:126-129, 8:120-122) also showed an increase in percentage of HY Swainson's Thrushes, and Common Yellowthroats as well as White-throated Sparrows, Red-eyed Vireos, and Song Sparrows, but Region II registered no change for Yellow-rumped Warblers.

The most notable comparison to emerge from Table 3 is the large number of species with a record-high percentage of hatching year birds in 1982. One-third of the species in this table had a higher percentage of hatching year birds than at any other time in the past ten years: Gray Catbird, Swainson's Thrush, Veery, Yellow-rumped Warbler, Ovenbird, Common Yellowthroat, White-throated Sparrow, and Song Sparrow. See NABB 2:81 and 4:39 for the 1973-77 percentages.

Table 1. Region V Summary

	Adventure	Sandy Spring	Laurel	Stevenson	McDonogh	Cylburn	Towson	Parkville	Annapolis	Aberdeen	Damsite	Jekyll Is.	
	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	GA
Days of operation	78	29	55	33	55	14	42	75	81	32	16	8	
Number of nets used		31	9	18	20	7	8	3	18	5	32	15	
Total net-hours	25831	3035	2271	1485	4101	182	647	937	7491	1220	2772	398	
Largest daily catch	129	180	35	36	131	18	31	8	222	54	133	154	
Birds banded, 1982	3707	2280	407	534	2009	121	382	129	2367	750	791	430	
Birds banded, 1981	3358	3138	477	514	1915	288	316	124	883	589	1546	858	
Total species, 1982	94	86	49	47	87	31	55	36	88	52	54	31	
Total species, 1981	87	89	52	58	82	32	41	34	69	47	77	46	
Birds/100 n.h., 1982	13	75	18	36	49	67	59	14	32	61	28	108	
Birds/100 n.h., 1981	14	76	16	34	9	109	50	23	29	54	14	101	

Table 2. Most commonly banded species, 1982

Adventure	Sandy Spring	Laurel	Stevenson	McDonogh	Cylburn	Towson	Parkville	Annapolis	Aberdeen	Damsite	Jekyll Is.	
	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	GA
Gray Catbird	212*	569*	35*	30*	81*	11*	48*	4	180*	165*	28	47*
Swainson's Thrush	380*	85	20	11	91*	3	11	3	67	3	18	1
Ruby-cr. Kinglet	62	47	5	0	11	1	10	2	30	25	97*	0
Red-eyed Vireo	174*	45	9	1	63	0	3	2	48	1	2	11
Yellow-rump Warbler	436*	105*	32*	0	90*	0	0	1	347*	0	22	0
Ovenbird	141	38	21*	5	90*	2	4	2	82	1	8	0
Com. Yellowthroat	59	91	9	29*	36*	1	5	11*	23	39*	9	39*
Dark-eyed Junco	71	107*	24*	68*	70	4	9	5	56	24	63*	0
White-thr. Sparrow	250*	361*	64*	41	76	40&	22*	5	338*	223*	203*	0
Song Sparrow	89	107*	9	129*	225*	4	15	19*	138*	23	10	0

*One of the 5 most common species at this station in 1982.

Table 3. Percentage of hatching year birds in Maryland

	1982 sample	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Carolina Chickadee	177	—	—	74-78 ¹	64-75	62-65
Northern Mockingbird	126	—	—	84-87	90-94	86-87
Gray Catbird	1327	85	84	89-90	90	92
American Robin	384	78-79	79-80	80-81	80-84	70-82
Wood Thrush	211	71-78	76-78	85-89	81-89	82-89
Hermit Thrush	189	81	73	78-79	74	86
Swainson's Thrush	652	79-80	74-76	75	74-75	85
Veery	155	71-72	54	63	61-62	76-77
Cedar Waxwing	203	—	—	83-85	—	93-94
Red-eyed Vireo	344	78-80	79	79	66-67	71
Magnolia Warbler	244	70-71	55	74	57-59	80-81
Yellow-rumped Warbler	1029	71	69-70	62-63	70-72	86-87
Ovenbird	371	79-80	79-80	78-79	68-70	85-87
Common Yellowthroat	296	64-66	63	69	62-66	74-76
Canada Warbler	200	67-68	—	73	73	78-79
American Redstart	184	71	70-71	68-69	62-65	73-76
Northern Cardinal	340	67-68	75-76	77-78	73-80	75-78
Indigo Bunting	152	—	77	89-90	78	85
American Goldfinch	256	65-70	—	53-54	73-75	59-60
Dark-eyed Junco	483	74-75	73	71	79-81	77-78
Chipping Sparrow	138	—	—	94-95	—	83-91
Field Sparrow	219	79-80	77-81	77-78	69-84	73-90
White-throated Sparrow	1515	57-59	62	56-57	70-71	77
Song Sparrow	756	81-84	80-81	80-82	82-84	86-87

¹When some of the birds were of undetermined age a range of percentages is given

Adventure, Potomac, Montgomery Co., MD 390-0771
Mrs. Margaret T. Donnald

Banding operations took place from dawn to dusk 15 August through 31 October as in previous years. Total number of birds netted (3,803) compares very closely to the average number of birds netted per year since the fall of 1974 (3,772).

The first day in which over 100 birds were netted did not occur until mid October, a very different pattern from 1981. The average daily catch for the month of September was only 44. The peak day of 131 birds occurred on the late date of 26 October. Over 100 birds were netted on each of five days from 16 October through 26 October. The peak days were largely the result of flights of Yellow-rumped Warblers (436—up 51% from 287 in 1981), and Cedar Waxwings (203—up 300% from 51 in 1981). On 26 October, 64% of the birds banded were one of 3 species: 39 American Robins, 26 Cedar Waxwings, and 18 White-throated Sparrows. On the second highest day 62% of the individuals netted represented three species: 36 Cedar Waxwings, 27 Yellow-rumped Myrtle Warblers, and 12 White-throated Sparrows. Relative percentages of thrushes (20%) and fringillids (23%) was virtually identical with 1981.

The number of returns was at an all time high of 94 individuals compared with the previous high of 82 in 1974 and 1976. Returns of several species were netted in record numbers. 16 Carolina Chickadees, 9 Tufted Titmice, 6 Red-eyed Vireos, 5 Mockingbirds, and 2 White-breasted Nuthatches (only one return nuthatch had been netted in all the previous years of station operations).

Eight species were captured in record high numbers and two in record low numbers. Flycatchers as a group declined from 123 individuals in 1981 to 80 in 1982. Least Flycatchers were down from 18 in 1981 to 1 individual in 1982. The lowest number of Carolina Wrens (13) was caught since the first year of station operations in 1972. The number of Purple Finches dropped from 118 in 1980 and 108 in 1981 to 6 in 1982, while House Finches were up from 9 in 1980 and 5 in 1981 to 13 in 1982. Red-eyed Vireos were back up to 174 individuals netted after last year's low of 86. Canada Warblers were at an all time high of 113, and Chipping Sparrows set a new record at 84 compared with the previous high of 46.

Four new species were added to the station list bringing the total number of species banded to 132. New species for the station were a Cooper's Hawk, Northern Rough-winged Swallow, Brewster's Warbler, and two Orange-crowned Warblers. The first Grasshopper Sparrow to be netted in the fall was caught on 12 October, and the first

Fox Sparrow of the season was trapped on the early date of 16 October.

A highlight of the season was the return of an Acadian Flycatcher after an 8-year absence. It was recaptured in the same net location in which it was originally caught in 1974. A 10-year-old Downy Woodpecker was recaptured which has been netted every fall season but one since its initial capture.

Participating in station operations were: Subpermittees Richard Bray, Morrill Donnald, Ives Hannay, Jane Huff, Manuel Lerda, Dave Mehlman, Minette McCullough, Charlotte Pryor, Lutie Semmes, Ed Smith, and John Vance; and Assistants Bryan Aptekar, Pixie Christy, Molly Cornell, Steve Cosson, Dan Dellatorre, John Goodin, Linda Hollenberg, Ruth Klein, Stella Koch, Henry Louie, Willem Maane, Ann Mitchell, Bob Rasa, Susy Strange, Carol Waldmann, and Tom Zimmer.

Sandy Spring, Montgomery Co., MD. 390-0770
John S. Weske

During the 1982 fall migration, the Sandy Spring banding station was operated mainly on weekends from 15 August to 21 November. Totals reflected reduced coverage compared to 1981: 2,280 new birds were banded during 3,035 net-hours on 29 days, declines of 27%, 26%, and 24% respectively.

Twenty-eight to 31 nets were run, typically from day-break until mid or late morning. The capture rate of 0.751 birds per net-hour was down a bit from 1981's record figure of 0.762 but was still well above the 7-year average. Because banding days were spaced fairly evenly throughout the period, no part of the migration was overemphasized or slighted, except perhaps for the earliest migrants prior to 15 August.

The three commonest species of 1982 were the same as in 1981 and 1980: Gray Catbird, White-throated Sparrow, and Song Sparrow. Tied for third in 1982 was the Dark-eyed Junco, while Yellow-rumped Warbler was fifth and Common Yellow-throat was sixth. In 1981, the order had been Yellow-rumped Warbler, fourth; Dark-eyed Junco, fifth; and Swainson's Thrush, sixth.

No foreign retraps were caught. To date, no recoveries of Sandy Spring birds from the 1982 season have been reported, but there have been two from previous years with very similar data: both were Gray Catbirds recovered in March 1983 in southern Florida that had been banded in Sandy Spring in late September, one in 1979 and one in 1980.

A Whip-poor-will captured on the remarkably late date of 28 October provided the first fall banding record of this species for the station.

The station's banders were Nancy and Stuart MacClintock, who carried out the great majority of its operation, and John S. Weske. Steve Smith assisted throughout the season, and Tony Fitcher and Linda Hollenberg also provided help.

Laurel, Prince Georges Co., MD 390-0765
Chandler S. Robbins

For the tenth consecutive autumn, nets were operated at this suburban backyard station before and after work, and on all weekends when I was at home in September, October, and November. Net-hours in 1982 were 6 percent below the ten-year mean. Three species reached ten-year highs in 1982, but their numbers are so modest they are of little interest: 10 Downy Woodpeckers, 6 Northern Mockingbirds, and 24 Dark-eyed Juncos. No new species were banded in 1984. For the first time in ten years no new Carolina Wrens were banded; but two previously banded individuals returned.

During the three-month period 54 birds of 12 species returned from prior years, with 17 Tufted Titmice leading the list. The oldest birds were an 8 year old Tufted Titmouse and a 7 year old Carolina Chickadee.

A late HY Veery tipped the scales at 35.0 g on 3 October, and weighed 42.4 g when last seen 7 days later. Other unusually heavy birds included Gray Catbird, 50.9 g; Gray-cheeked Thrush, 52.1 g; Red-eyed Vireo, 27.5 g; American Redstart, 13.6 g; and White-throated Sparrow, 32.9 g.

St. Timothy's School, Stevenson, Baltimore Co., MD 392-0764
Barbara M. Ross

This station was run from the last week in August until the last week in November, from dawn until noon, closing time dependent on the weather and the bird activity.

Thirty-three days were covered, using from 12 to 15 nets daily. Approximately the same net locations were used as in 1981. The variety of species and numbers of birds are not as rewarding as I would wish, but since this is used as a banding demonstration site and bird study site for classes, it is most convenient.

Reviewing last year's report, one more day was covered this year. In 1981 there were no November days but this year there were 9 days. In 1981 there were 14 days in October but this year there were only 6 days covered due to family obligations. With the increase of one more day, the total net hours increased by 158 hours and the total new birds increased by 22. Species number declined from 56 to 47.

Exciting captures were a Solitary Vireo on 24 September, a Prairie Warbler on 7 September, and an HY F Nashville Warbler on 9 November, which may be a record late date.

Also fun, was capturing and releasing an SY M American Goldfinch 21 September. It had been banded by Bob Jarboe at McDonogh School, same 10' block, on 6 February 1982 as an SY M. A second banded Goldfinch was caught and released 22 November. David Thorndill had banded this bird 13 September 1982 as an HY M, in Timonium in the next 10' block, 392-0763.

Returns were a Veery, banded the fall of 1980 as an HY U; a Blue Jay, banded October 1981; and 2 Carolina Chickadees, one banded August 1979 and the other banded May 1980.

Best days were 22 November, 28 August, 26 October, and 7 September. Bob Jarboe and Bob Lyon from the McDonogh Banding Station reported unusual catches on 30 and 31 October. I caught 9 birds 31 October. On 7 November, I caught 18 birds in 30 net-hours (12 nets) and on the same day Bob Jarboe operated 7 nets all morning and caught 1 bird. Puzzling.

There was a notable decrease in Ovenbirds, from 16 to 6; in Mockingbirds, from 18 to 2; in Savannah Sparrows, from 10 to 6; and to a lesser degree in Lincoln's Sparrows, from 14 to 9. I feel sure the sparrow decrease was due to a 2-week gap in October banding.

Many thanks to Nancy Mullen, Bill Hilgartner, David Littlepage, Ellie Johnson, Shura Dvorine, Sharon Schwemmer, Michael Baker, Alan Ross, and Glenda Weber for their assistance. Also thanks to the Irvine Natural Science Center for their help and support and to St. Timothy's School for the use of their property.

McDonogh School
McDonogh, Baltimore Co., MD 392-0764
Bob Jarboe

Since our November banding is restricted to the backyard, where the feeder activity is insignificant until December, our banding is essentially an August-through-October operation, starting with flycatchers, warblers, catbirds, and thrushes in the floodplain of Horsehead Branch in August and September, and ending with buntings, sparrows, and Yellow-rumped Warblers in the gardens in September and October. This year the season ended with a roar: 238 birds on the last two days of the month (30% of October's catch). Even so, and despite record catches in September (925 new birds) and October (795), the fall migration was disappointing in that a 91% increase in net hours over 1981's effort resulted in a mere 6.3% increase in birds banded. (Perhaps using 7 more nets than in 1981 but erecting them in the gaps along the 13-net loop we used last year was counter-productive; perhaps a nearly uninterrupted string of 20 nets is so visible that even migrants quickly learn to avoid the net lanes; possibly the migration was simply poorer. We invite you to send us your thoughts on this matter or on the subject of optimum nets-per-acre ratios.

Highlights included our first Bobolinks, Eastern Bluebirds, and Golden-crowned Kinglet; a 47-Tennessee Warbler day (77 for the migration surpassed the previous high of 17—and most warbler figures were up markedly); the station's 10,000th bird in just our fifth year of operation; 17 American Robins at one time in a two-net portable aerial rig; and 67 returns, up from 39 in 1981, including two Kentucky Warblers, almost certainly summer residents but interesting nonetheless in light of our having banded so few of that species in recent years.

Song Sparrows, Swainson's Thrushes, Yellow-rumps, and Catbirds again predominated, but Ovenbirds and Tennessee Warblers were, respectively, the 4th and 6th most common species; neither had ever ranked that high before.

Thanks to Bob Lyon the station was open during the week more frequently than it had been in previous years, when our banding had been confined largely to weekends. Mike Beyer, Marty Frame, Tom Svolos, Jay Jaharias, and Brenda, Andy, and Jonathan Jarboe assisted with banding operations.

NOTABLE INCREASES FOR 1982

	1982	1981	1980	1979
Net hours	4101	2148	1567	1008
Blue-winged Warbler	10	1	4	3
Tennessee Warbler	77	13	17	5
Chestnut-sided Warbler	28	10	19	2
Bay-breasted Warbler	50	9	8	1
Ovenbird	90	35	41	5
Canada Warbler	50	8	23	3
Common Grackle	29	0	16	0
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	15	1	0	3
Savannah Sparrow	25	6	16	4
White-throated Sparrow	76	28	57	22

NOTABLE DECREASES FOR 1982

	1982	1981	1980	1979
Gray Catbird	81	134	95	123
Yellow-rumped Warbler	90	140	92	43
House Finch	66	327	102	53
White-crowned Sparrow	3	36	4	1
Lincoln's Sparrow	5	22	7	12

Cylburn Arboretum, Baltimore, MD 392-0763
Michael J. Baker

Birds were mist-netted and banded during the fall migration period for the 13th year at Cylburn Arboretum, in north-central Baltimore. The banding operation began 18 August 1982 and ended 17 November 1982. One hundred thirty-six birds were banded or recorded over 14 dates, including 121 new birds and 17 repeats and returns. Thirty-one species were represented in a total of 182 net-hours, and the capture rate was 1.04 birds per net-hour including return (0.91 for new birds only).

Although not as many dates were covered this season compared with 1981, there was little overall change in the relative abundance of most species. Several species seemed diminished in number in 1982—cardinals, jays, juncos and robins. This could be due to the fewer banding dates, and also, I believe, to habituation to netting locations.

Increases were noted in Rufous-sided Towhees, chickadees, and in both number and variety of warblers.

An effort will be made in Fall 1983 to cover more dates and locations so as to improve the banding effort statistically. This will enable us to obtain a more accurate sampling and be able to draw more significant and accurate conclusions.

Towson, Baltimore Co., MD 392-0763
Mrs. Gladys H. Cole

I banded a little bit each day in September, a couple of hours before I went to work. I gave many demonstrations on Wednesdays (my day off) and weekends. I usually had 4 to 5 nets at the best places. I had very few repeats and returns.

I banded for the fall season 55 species. I'm enjoying banding at home between work.

Parkville, Baltimore Co., MD 392-0763
J. J. Schreiber, Jr.

I completed my 7th year of fall banding at my home station in Parkville. There was a substantial increase in net-hours of 43.6% over the previous high established in 1981. A maximum of 2½ nets were used on 75 days from August to November, a total of 937 net-hours, resulting in 129 new bandings for a capture rate of 138 birds per 1000 net-hours. The capture rate was down 37.7% from 1981, and 52.7% off the 4-year average—1978 through 1981. However, 37 warblers of thirteen species captured represented an 85% increase over the previous high capture of 20, and a 44% increase over the previous high species count of nine. Song Sparrow again led the list of birds most frequently captured. Catbird and Cardinal were off the list of the top six captured for the first time in the last 4 years and Canada Warbler and House Wren were on for the first time during that period. New birds for the station were Nashville and Mourning Warblers, Eastern Wood Pewee, and Eastern Phoebe, bringing the species total to 64. Age distribution was 89% HY, 8.5% AHY, and 2.5% unk.

Bestgate, Annapolis, MD 385-0763
Robert and Patricia Melville

The year 1982 set records here at Bestgate. Banding activity was expanded substantially in 1982, in terms of both number of nets and territory covered. Last year, most of our banding occurred in a 20-acre tract of woods. This year, we expanded beyond the woods and wood edges, and erected additional nets in an abandoned field overgrown with honeysuckle, sumac, and multiflora rose and adjoining a corn field. The time span of operation, 1 August through 30 November, remained unchanged, but from late August to late September between two and ten nets were open in the woods on weekdays, before and after work, while on weekends and holidays we added an additional five nets in the field. All these factors contributed to record numbers of birds and species banded. There were six days when the daily total of new birds exceeded 1981's high of 74.

An early, strong cold front during the third week of August brought with it the first wave of early migrants. In fact, early migrants seemed to be the norm for late summer rather than the exception: a Chestnut-sided Warbler on 14 August, Cape May Warbler on 21 August, Tennessee Warbler on 22 August, Veery on 23 August, Bay-breasted Warbler on 28 August, Hermit Thrush on 29 August, and White-throated Sparrow on 19 September.

The five heaviest banding days occurred in mid-October. On one of them, 12 October, we banded 222 birds, a total that severely taxed both our stamina and the station's capacity, and which included 140 Yellow-rumped Warblers and 3 Solitary Vireos. Later birds of special note include a Saw-whet Owl caught on 14 November and an American Kestrel and Sharp-shinned Hawk on 26 November.

The five most common species for the station were Myrtle Warbler, 347; White-throated Sparrow, 317 new and 21 returns; Gray Catbird, 177 new and 3 returns; Song Sparrow, 133 new and 5 returns; and American Robin, 125 new and 2 returns. All species recorded last year were caught again along with eleven new species: Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Solitary Vireo, and Tennessee, Northern Parula, Cape May, Black-throated Green, Blackburnian, Bay-breasted, Palm (both Western and Yellow races), and Mourning Warblers. This brings our station total to 104 after two years of operation.

We wish to thank Robert Rank for permission to use his land and for his able assistance with netting activities.

Hawk mountain research award

The Hawk Mountain Sanctuary Association is accepting applications for its eighth annual award for raptor research. To apply for the \$500 award, students should submit a description of their research program, a curriculum vita, and two letters of recommendation by 30 September 1984, to James J. Brett, Curator, Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Rt. 2, Kempton, Pennsylvania 19529. The Association's Board of Directors will make a final decision late in 1984. Only students enrolled in a degree-granting institution are eligible. Both undergraduate and graduate students are invited to apply. The award will be granted on the basis of a project's potential to improve understanding of raptor biology and its ultimate relevance to conservation of North American raptor populations.

Romney Creek
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 392-0761
Barbara C. Bilsborough

The fall 1982 banding season was the best so far at Romney Creek in total birds banded, total species and in birds/100 net-hours. Four new species were added, Kentucky Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler, Gray-cheeked Thrush and Winter Wren, bringing the total species to 76.

The species showing the greatest increase was the White-throated Sparrow up 160% from 83 in 1981 to 223, taking first place away from Catbird which was up only 5% from 157 to 165. Other species showing increases were junco, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Yellow-rumped Warbler, Field Sparrow and Indigo Bunting.

There were several returns from the two previous years. Among the migrants were two White-throats, one Common Yellowthroat and five Catbirds and among residents, three Cardinals, three Carolina Chickadees, one Hairy and one Downy Woodpecker. Of these returns, the records of the yellowthroat and one catbird could be updated to female from unknown sex and of another catbird to male from unknown.

Fall 1982 also has the happy distinction of bringing the first "Report to Bander" which I have received and I was pleased to learn that a Brown Creeper banded at Romney Creek in November, 1981, had been caught at Damsite near Chestertown, Md. in October, was checked in alive and well and released.

My thanks go to Nancy Roberts, my only assistant at Romney Creek for all of her help and to the Environmental Branch of APG for continuing authorization and support of the station.

Damsite, Chestertown, MD 391-0761
Dorothy A. Mendinhall, James G. Gruber

Damsite banding station operated only 16 days this season from 4 September to 7 November. The nets were placed in the same area as in years past. Because the station operated for less than half as many days as last year, both net hours and new birds banded were way down.

The only major movement of birds was detected on 23 October when 133 birds were banded. Birds of note banded this year were an Orange-crowned Warbler and a Yellow Palm Warbler on 31 October, and a Connecticut Warbler on 3 October. Also of note was the recovery of a banded Brown Creeper on 17 October that was originally banded on 4 November 1981 by Miss B. C. Bilsborough near Abingdon, Maryland, on the western shore.

Many thanks go to Page Hartley, Floyd and Zachery Parks and Joe McCann for helping when they could.

Jekyll Island, GA 310-0812
Doris Cohrs, Terry Moore

The Jekyll Island station operated 3 October through 10 October 1982. Weather conditions, notably rain and lack of fronts, made this year's banding rather disappointing.

Birds per net hour were about the same as last year, but that's about the most positive statement we can make for 1982. Number of species and total number of birds were down from previous years. No new species were netted. Net-hours were only 47% of 1981's.

Thanks go to our subpermittees* and helpers: George Cheeseman, Don Cohrs*, Fairman Cumming, Laurie Fletcher, Caroline Krueger, Frank McCamey, Peggy Moore, Dave and Phyllis Reynolds, Bran Ritchie, Sarah Robertson, Mary Ann Vernocy, and Ann Wyand*.

Continued from page 16.

met, MA to be a home for other material, reports, correspondence and duplicate minutes for easy access by officers.

Our Editor, Mickie Mutchler, after eight years of faithful service finds it necessary to step down. We shall miss her good work. The membership is invited to submit names or applications and resumes to our new President.

Finally, it was a pleasure to serve you. As Past-President I am to sit in Council in an advisory capacity so that after nine years of service up the ladder of officers I have not entirely given you the slip. My final plea to you is, don't let your data give you the slip! Write it up! Ask your Editor, reviewers, Education and Publication Chairpersons for help!

Hannah Suthers