

2005

## Springville Marsh State Nature Preserve Bird Banding – Avian Research Project – 2004 Summary of Data

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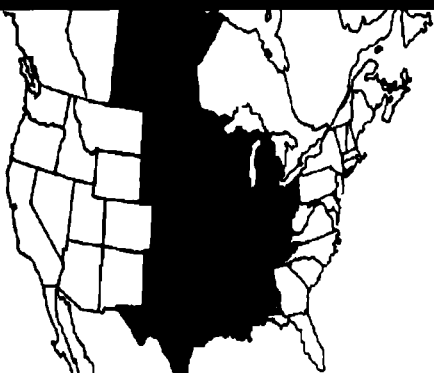
results indicate a rather pronounced downward trend in capture rates at this productive barrier beach banding site, despite little noticeable change in the habitat over that period.

The following table summarizes the best days of the season (either >200 banded, >25 species or b/nh >3.5).

| Date (# stations operating) | # Species | # Birds | # B/NH | Comments              |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------|--------|-----------------------|
| Oct 6 (2)                   | 35        | 308     | 3.67   | highest species total |
| Oct 11 (1)                  | 22        | 134     | 5.36   | highest capture rate  |
| Oct 12 (1)                  | 17        | 90      | 3.67   |                       |
| Oct 21 (2)                  | 20        | 202     | 2.45   |                       |
| Oct 26 (2)                  | 18        | 356     | 5.11   | highest number banded |

Birds of note this year included one each of Red-headed Woodpecker, Louisiana Waterthrush, and Kentucky Warbler, and two Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrows.

Thanks to Glenn R. Mahler for compiling the Island Beach Report.



## *Inland Regional News*

***Inland Bird Banding Association***

**Founded 1922**

### **Springville Marsh State Nature Preserve Bird Banding – Avian Research Project 2004 Summary of Data**

The year 2004 marks the 21st year of this bird banding/avian research project. Banding was conducted on 33 days during the spring, summer, and fall. There was a total of 1,987 net hours of banding with 2,024 individual birds handled. A total of 1,681 individuals of 80 species of birds were banded this year. This was our most productive year to date. This season we obtained a permit to band hummingbirds. The permit came through at the end of spring migration, but we were able to band 13 individual Ruby-throated Hummingbirds, a species newly banded for the marsh. We had captured hummingbirds for many years but had never banded them. We did have one recapture of one of the hummingbirds we had banded. Another

species newly banded for the marsh was a Worm-eating Warbler. This is a very rare migrant for Seneca County and only our third record at the marsh. These two species brought our total to 112 species banded at Springville Marsh. Uncommon species banded at the marsh this year included Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (second time), two Northern Mockingbirds (only banded twice before), three Orange-crowned Warblers (only five birds banded previously), and an Orchard Oriole (second time). Sixteen species were banded in record high numbers this year.

The top ten banded species were:

|                        |     |
|------------------------|-----|
| Gray Catbird           | 212 |
| Swamp Sparrow          | 188 |
| White-throated Sparrow | 158 |
| Yellow-rumped Warbler  | 110 |
| Song Sparrow           | 105 |
| Common Yellowthroat    | 95  |
| American Tree Sparrow  | 60  |
| Northern Cardinal      | 60  |
| Ruby-crowned Kinglet   | 51  |
| American Robin         | 48  |

Of the 2,141 birds captured this year, 402 were recaptured birds (previously banded) representing 285 individuals. These represented 30 species. Of these individuals, one was banded in 1996, one in 1998, five in 1999, nine in 2000, 14 in 2001, 22 in 2002, 60 in 2003, and 173 banded earlier in 2004. The old timer was a male Yellow Warbler banded 27 May 1996 as an ASY-M. That means this individual was at least 10 years old. The runner-up was a Swamp Sparrow banded 26 Jun 1998 as a HY-U. That makes this individual six years old. We also had birds which seemed to enjoy being captured. A Downy Woodpecker which was originally banded 22 Mar 2003 and a Swamp Sparrow originally banded 1 Oct 2003 were recaptured on seven different days this year.

A total of 170 species were observed over 36 census days this year. This is a return to numbers reported in early years. The last two years had shown a decline in species observed. In fact, 160 species were observed in the spring season alone which is better than the 2003 total season count of 158. Eighty species were observed in the summer and 123 species were observed over the fall season. Unusual observations included Greater White-fronted Goose in Mar, Peregrine Falcon in Sep, King Rail in May, Franklin's Gull in Oct, Northern Saw-whet Owl in Oct, Northern Shrike in Jan, Orange-crowned Warbler in Sep and Oct, Prothonotary Warbler in Apr and May, Worm-eating Warbler in Apr, Louisiana Waterthrush in Apr, and Connecticut Warbler in May. No new species were added to the list of species observed at the marsh since 1978.

The Springville Marsh State Nature Preserve avian species list currently stands at 243 species with

several additional species which are not believed to be wild birds.

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Federal Bird Marking and Salvage Permit #21624  
Ohio Division of Wildlife Wild Animal Permit #189  
Ohio Division of Natural Areas and Preserves  
Permit # RP-04-06

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### **Kelley's Island, Ohio**

### **Bird Banding – Avian Research Project**

### **2004 Summary of Data**

The year 2004 marks the ninth year of this bird banding/avian research project. The bird banding project began in the spring of 1996 in conjunction with the Kelley's Island "Nest with the Birds" program. The monthly census began in late 1997. Both the banding and monthly census are sponsored by the Kelley's Island Audubon. Banding is conducted on Long Point at land owned by the Cleveland Museum of Natural History and Mrs. Helen E. Morse. Owl banding is conducted at the CMHN Scheele Preserve. Feeder banding is conducted at various feeders of the Kelley's Island Audubon, primarily this year at The Inn on Kelley's Island located on the south side of the island.

In 2004 banding on Long Point started out very poorly. With visions of having a banner year, we attempted to band three days in the spring. Unfortunately, weather rained out most of the banding time. The fall banding did not fair much better as southerly winds made for poor migration of birds. By the end of September, we had only banded 122 individuals which was our poorest showing to date. In 2003, we attempted to initiate a Northern Saw-whet Owl banding program on the island. Previous census data and increased banding of owls on the Ontario mainland had led us to believe that owls migrated across the lake. The 2003 attempt was cut short because of bad weather on the weekend we tried to band, but we did manage to band one saw-whet owl. This year we attempted two weekends in November (four