

2006

Atlantic Flyway Review: Region 1 (Northeast) Fall 2005 Appledore Island Migration Station

Sara Morris

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.usf.edu/nabb>

Recommended Citation

Morris, Sara (2006) "Atlantic Flyway Review: Region 1 (Northeast) Fall 2005 Appledore Island Migration Station," *North American Bird Bander*. Vol. 31 : Iss. 2 , Article 10.

Available at: <https://digitalcommons.usf.edu/nabb/vol31/iss2/10>

This Eastern News is brought to you for free and open access by the Searchable Ornithological Research Archive at Digital Commons @ University of South Florida. It has been accepted for inclusion in North American Bird Bander by an authorized editor of Digital Commons @ University of South Florida. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@usf.edu.

with the arrival of a large number of migrants on Bon Portage Island. White-throated and Chipping sparrows were the most common species of sparrow and Yellow-rumped and Western Palm warblers were the most common warbler species. Also, Blue-headed Vireos were numerous during this period. The winds finally ceased on 18 Oct and we were able to band 119 individuals, representing 24 species. Near the end of October, hurricane Wilma brought Yellow-billed Cuckoos, Blackpoll Warblers, Chimney Swifts, and American Avocets to the island.

Appledore Island Migration Station 425-0703 ME

Anthony Hill, David Holmes, Becky Suomala, Mary Wright, banders

Assistants: Amber Bratcher, Kevin Bronson, Liz Burton, Emily Caruana, Cheryl Deane, Lindsay Herlihy, Leslie Latt, Sarah Musilli, Charlotte Ott, Jeffrey Ott, Nick Shungu, Martha Stauffer, Andy Thiede, Stella Walsh

Submitted by **Sara Morris**, compier

The fall 2005 season was a good one on Appledore. The 2126 birds banded was higher than the last three years (1892, 1379, and 1565 in 2002, 2003, and 2004 respectively) and slightly higher than our 10-year average of 1897. Likewise, we handled slightly more species this year (83) than our 10-year average of 76. The weather was not a large factor in netting during the fall: bad weather resulted in closing nets on part of nine days, but only four involved opening late, and we were able to band every day. The number of birds handled per day ranged from 6 to 185, with an average of 52 new birds/day. A regular problem on the island during the fall is defoliation due to webworms, but this year there was no sign of caterpillar outbreak close to the nets. As in 2004, the station closed earlier than anticipated because of the date the Shoals Marine Lab closed for the season.

The station did not handle any new species. A few regular but infrequently encountered species were handled in higher-than-average numbers: Connecticut Warbler (8, average is 3) Downy Woodpecker (15, average is 5), and Rose-breasted Grosbeak (9, average is 3). The only species that was less frequently encountered than normal was

the Least Flycatcher (5, average is 20). Other notable captures included a Belted Kingfisher (it is becoming common to capture one each fall), an Olive-sided Flycatcher, a White-eyed Vireo, two Yellow-throated Vireos, a Brewster's Warbler (a hybrid between Blue-winged and Golden-winged warblers), three Hooded Warblers, a Kentucky Warbler, and a Worm-eating Warbler.

We recaptured several birds originally banded in previous years that are likely breeders on the island. These birds were primarily from 2004, including a Gray Catbird, two Yellow Warblers, and three Common Yellowthroats. We also captured a Song Sparrow and a Yellow Warbler banded in 2003 and a Common Yellowthroat banded in 2001.

During the fall, we presented some of our banding results at the Inland Bird Banding Association and Michigan Field Ornithologists and Bird Banders meeting at the Kellogg Biological Field Station in Michigan. These papers included a talk on using open population models on songbird banding data entitled "They're staying how long?: Methods of and complications in determining stopover estimates using banding data" and two posters on stopover ecology: "Timing is everything: Seasonal comparison of migratory stopover" and "Location, location, location: Comparison of stopover at two sites."

The station provided banding demonstrations for several adult education classes, visiting classes from nearby universities, Elderhostel groups visiting from Star Island, and other groups visiting the Shoals Marine Lab. We continue to be extremely grateful to the Shoals Marine Lab and Canisius College for their continued support of our banding operations. We are also fortunate to have such a dedicated and generous group of volunteers.

Wing Island Banding Station 414-0700
Cape Cod Museum of Natural History, MA
Susan Finnegan and Gretchen Putonen, banders

Assistants: Carolyn Kennedy, Judy Keller, Judith Bruce, Gwen Shipley.

Our fifth fall season began 12 Aug and continued through 13 Nov. Winds were mainly from the south