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Atlantic Flyway Review: Region IV Piedmont-Coastal Plain, Fall 2010 Lakeshore Estates

Peter H. Homann

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of the other species in the top ten were banded in lower-than-average numbers, too, with the exception of Worm-eating Warbler and Northern Parula. Flycatchers and vireos were also poorly represented in 2010, with Red-eyed Vireos continuing their decline in captures; 27 were banded in 2010 as compared to an average of 66 per year and a peak of 169 in 2006. Prairie Warblers were almost nonexistent in transit; only seven were banded in 2010 (average 29). On a brighter note, the two Cerulean Warblers banded in 2010 bring our total up to five, with four of those banded since 2008. Two Black-throated Green Warblers banded this fall triple our overall total for this species; although it is a frequently observed wintering bird in hardwoods in south Florida, it is rare on Key Biscayne.

We captured 11 returning birds of seven species, including Western Palm Warbler, Painted Bunting, and Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. The oldest return was a female American Redstart banded in fall 2004, which was also recaptured in spring 2009 and 2010. A Gray Catbird also returned from 2004; this bird was also recaptured only in spring 2010. All returns were of either resident or potentially wintering species.

Erica Hernandez joined our crew as a regular bander this season. Many thanks to Angel and Mariel Abreu for providing the radar loops of south Florida and southeastern United States throughout the entire migration period, as well as assistance at the station. Anna Scharnagl also provided a lot of assistance, as she trained to become a bander. Special thanks to Robert Yero, the Park manager, for continuing to support our project, and we wish him luck in his new position.

Lakeshore Estates

Tallahassee, Leon Co., FL

Peter H. Homann

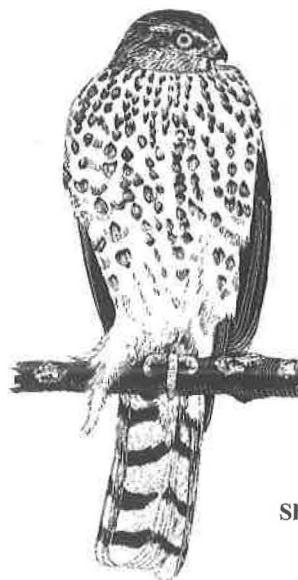
ph-homann@comcast.net

A wet and hot August in 2010 was followed by an almost uninterrupted dry spell and continued hot weather through October. None of the hurricanes of the season came close to the Tallahassee area. This

was fortunate for us residents and conducive to uninterrupted migratory activity of transient passerines. I would conclude that the rather poor netting success at my location in suburban Tallahassee can be attributed to these conditions, if my experience in recent years had not been equally disappointing. However, the unusually small number of thrushes encountered by me may indeed have been due to the very dry conditions of the high grounds where I operate my nets. Not a single Swainson's Thrush was captured, and none of the other thrushes made my list of the ten most commonly banded species.

Of course, there also were surprises. The Red-eyed Vireo, for example, appears on my list of the ten most commonly banded species for the first time, and I netted two Eastern Wood-Pewees within an hour, after having banded only two pewees previously since 1975. To keep my spirit high, my "seed addicted" wintering Ovenbird I had written about in this journal three years ago returned for its sixth winter.

One day I had a Sharp-shinned Hawk struggling in my net but, fortunately, feasting on a hapless bird in the net had *not* been on its mind. In fact, in the past only one Sharp-shinned Hawk, of which I capture on the average of one per year, had been lured into the net by an entangled bird. Did the hawk aim at a prey not in, but behind the net, or was flying at the low altitude of the net purely by chance?



Sharp-shinned Hawk
by George West