

2014

Atlantic Flyway Review: Region I (Northeast)- Fall 2013 Appledore Island Migration Station

Sara Morris

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

Recommended Citation

Morris, Sara (2014) "Atlantic Flyway Review: Region I (Northeast)- Fall 2013 Appledore Island Migration Station," *North American Bird Bander*. Vol. 39 : Iss. 3 , Article 12.

Available at: <https://digitalcommons.usf.edu/nabb/vol39/iss3/12>

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.

Appledore Island Migration Station 425-0703

Appledore Island, York County, ME

Coordinator: *Sara Morris*

Banders: Liz Burton, Lindsay Herlihy, Anthony Hill, David Holmes, Becky Suomala, Mary Wright

Assistants: Peg Ackerson, Bill Clark, Sara Eisenhauer, Jenny Howard, Jenny Benny Jacobs-Schwartz, Lauren Kras, Jan Lathrop, Peggy Maslow, Mary Messerli, Joan Stoner, Martha Stauffer, Andy Thiede, Mary Thorne, Stella Walsh, Kathy Whittier, Lynn Zeltman, Zooey Zullo

Our fall was a typical, slow one that we have come to expect. The 1,174 birds captured is better than the last two years, but still well below our historic average of $1,655 \pm 554$ birds/season. Likewise, the 62 species was lower than our historic average of 71.4 ± 8.9 species. Weather was not a major factor this year, as we did not lose any whole days of banding, but lost parts of several days due to rain. We did have the highest number of b/100nh since 2006 (33.1), but this was also lower than our historic average 38.7 ± 9.1 . The earlier fall shut-down of the Shoals Marine Lab has made this season typical of our new normal for fall migration.

Because of our shorter seasons, most species have highly variable numbers of captures across years. Thus, most species are well within their normal ranges. Most of the species that were captured in higher-than-average numbers were species that breed on the island. These included 12 Eastern Kingbirds (average: 4.5 ± 2.8), 16 Carolina Wrens (average: 5.3 ± 3.0), Northern Cardinal (average: 3.5 ± 1.9), and six Common Grackles (average: 2.0 ± 2.0). The only migrant species that we captured in higher-than-average numbers was Traill's Flycatcher (2013: 63, average: 32.5 ± 14.6). No birds were captured in below-average numbers, but our one Yellow-rumped Warbler, one White-throated Sparrow, one Golden-crowned Kinglet, and no Ruby-crowned Kinglets reflect our early closure. Our most exciting captures were a Hooded Warbler, a Kentucky Warbler, a Least Sandpiper, and a Spotted Sandpiper. The latter two were firsts for our station. Birds are not the only migrants we saw/captured. We also captured (and released) two red bats (*Lasiurus borealis*), three silver-haired

bats (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*), and numerous green darner dragonflies (*Anax junius*).

We had a number of groups visit the station, including students from the Shoals Marine Lab classes, Girl Scouts, groups from the Star Island conference center, Woods Hole, local schools, and other visitors to Appledore Island.

We continue to be supported by a group of fantastic volunteers who generously give of their time and financial support. We are also fortunate to have substantial financial support from the Shoals Marine Lab, Canisius College, and an anonymous donor.

Manomet Bird Observatory 415-0703

Manomet Center for Conservation Sciences

Manomet, MA

Banders: Sam and Patrick Roberts, *Trevor Lloyd-Evans* (compiler)

Assistants: Grace Alloy-Relihan and Danielle Aubé

During the fall seasons from 1966 – 2013 we have banded 163,481 landbirds. We are in our 48th year of data collection and education programs at Manomet. This fall, we again ran 50 mist nets on the same dates and in the same locations as the previous years, giving us an unparalleled comparison of range expansions and contractions, yearly variation of migration, survival and long-term population change. Recent Manomet data have documented an earlier arrival of spring migrants which correlates with global warming; some fall migrants pass through earlier, some (mostly single-brooded short-distance migrants) later.

Formal education programs for 517 visitors at Manomet were based on migration banding, local ecology and conservation biology. Visiting groups included members, scouts, schools, universities and adults from the local community. Informal presentations included those given to members, visiting scientists, visiting birders, and people who just walked in!

A Golden-winged Warbler (hatching-year male) on 9 Oct was our third consecutive fall banding record