

2017

## Inland Flyway Review Fall 2016 Report- Lake St Clair Metropark

Allen T. Chartier

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

---

### Recommended Citation

Chartier, Allen T. (2017) "Inland Flyway Review Fall 2016 Report- Lake St Clair Metropark," *North American Bird Bander*. Vol. 42 : Iss. 3 , Article 19.

Available at: <https://digitalcommons.usf.edu/nabb/vol42/iss3/19>

This Inland 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](mailto:digitalcommons@usf.edu).

of NABB. The report includes results from five stations. In the years ahead it is hoped that more stations will participate. To be included, Inland station operators should request the report form (a very simple, easily-completed, one-page form) by either snail mail or email. Many thanks for your interest and support.

Enjoy the birds! Finally, be sure to take some time every day throughout the year to enjoy the birds (even if just for a little bit).

Vernon Kleen  
IBBA President

## Inland Flyway Review – Fall 2016 Report

**Vernon Kleen, Coordinator**  
1825 Clearview Drive  
Springfield, IL 62704  
vkleen@comcast.net

This is the second attempt to put together a “fall seasonal” Inland Flyway Review (IFR) Report. The first fall report included information from four stations; three (both of the Michigan stations and the Tennessee station) had long histories (including 25-year averages); the one from central Illinois had just completed its third year. For 2016 only two (the Illinois and Tennessee) stations submitted results again this year, plus, there were three new stations (one each from Michigan, Ohio and Tennessee). Table 1 provides a summary of the basic information for the five 2016 stations reporting.

Table 2 identifies the Top Ten most commonly banded species. American Goldfinch was at the top species list at two of the stations and Swainson’s Thrush was at the top species at the other three. At the Tennessee station, six of the top 10 species were warblers including Hooded, Cape May and Black-throated Blue for which a single representative of any of these at the Illinois station would have been noteworthy. Thrushes dominated at the Michigan and Ohio stations.

As usual, it is interesting to see how many volunteers assist at the stations and the large number of visitors which often include students (including college/university classes) being exposed to banding operations. Of course, many thanks to the compilers of these seasonal reports.

I hope the number continues to grow and that both long-standing as well as “young” stations provide regular seasonal reports.

**Lake St. Clair  
Metropark (LSCMP)** 423-0824  
Harrison Twp., Macomb County, MI  
**Allen T. Chartier**  
1442 West River Park Dr., Inkster, MI 48141  
amazilia3@gmail.com

Assistants: Jenifer Benke, John Bieganowski, Terri Chapdelaine, Jacob Charlebois, Mike Charlebois, Carol Goodman, Jean Gramlich, Jim Greer, Stevie Kuroda, Dave Lancaster, Ava Lau, Harry Lau, Rose Lau, Tessa Lau, Kim Patrick, Bruce Watson, Blanche Wicke, Julian Zammit.

The early banding history of Metro Beach Metropark (MBMP: 423-0824), from 1989-1999 conducted by Ellie T. Cox (deceased in 2012), its transition to Lake St. Clair Metropark (LSCMP), the habitat descriptions and station operations appeared in the 2016 IFR Spring Report (NABB 41: No. 3).

As with previous banding at this park, an effort was made to band two days each week during Aug, Sept, Oct, and the first week of Nov in 2016. Out of a possible 26 days during that period, only 23 days were operated partly due to not getting enough volunteers to help set up the site (which must be taken down completely each day), but also due to uncooperative weather, which abbreviated efforts on four days.

With this being the first full fall season of effort at this new site, it might not make sense to compare numbers to the old site which – although very close by – has different habitat. Some interesting differences were noted, however, that may or may not prove to be consistent over time, which may be related to habitat. More relevant is a comparison with the 14 “experimental” days banding at this

Table 1--IBBA Fall Summary 2016

Fall 2016 Banding Summary					
	Lake St. Clair Metropark MI	Palatial Woodland Estate OH	Lincoln Land Station IL	Whigg Meadow TN	Warner Park Nature Center TN
First Day	7-Aug-2016	15-Aug-2016	22-Aug-2016	3-Sep-2016	20-Sep-2016
Last Day	6-Nov-2016	31-Oct-2016	18-Nov-2016	2-Oct-2016	8-Nov-2016
Days Operated	23	54	73	30	10
Range of Nets Used	17	9 to 15	10 to 27	9 to 14%	4 to 6.5
# of Net Hours	2241	3471	5100	3131.5	253
# of Traps Used	0	0	0	0	3
% of Total Caught in Traps	0	0	0	0	1%
Largest Daily Catch	93	63	241	84	80
Largest Daily Catch Date	11-Sep-2016	25-Sep-2016	19-Oct-2016	12-Sep-2016	8-Nov-2016
Most Species on Any Date	25	18	32	19	15
Date of Most Species Banded	04&11 Sep 2016	25-Sep-2016	13-Oct-2016	26-Apr-2016	12-Oct-2016
Most Common Species on Best Day	SWTH--both days	SWTH	WTSP	SWTH	AMGO
The # of that species banded	10 & 20	28	65	21	27
Which was What % of Total on Best Day	18 & 22%	44%	27%	25%	34%
# of Birds Banded in 2015	632	449	2047	1149	n/a
# of Birds Banded in 2016	1065	738	2318	1094	330
# of Species Banded in 2015	54	46	80	48	n/a
# of Species Banded in 2016	72	59	78	50	39
Birds/100nh in 2015	66.9	15.1	36	40.9	n/a
Birds/100nh in 2016	52.9	21.3	45	35.4	130
The Top 10 Birds Banded were what					
%age of the total birds banded					
	59%	66%	67%	80%	88%

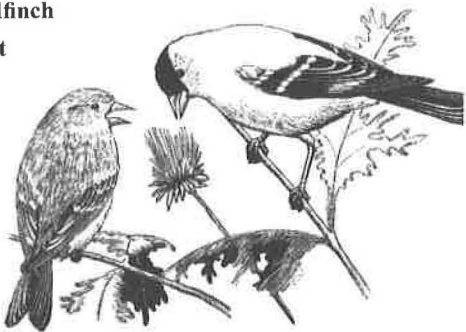
TABLE 2 -- Top Ten Most Commonly Banded Species -- Fall 2016

Lake St. Clair Metropark MI	Palatial Woodland Estate OH	Lincoln Land Station IL	Whigg Meadow TN	Warner Park Nature Center TN
SWTH -- 142	SWTH -- 129	AMGO -- 336	SWTH -- 218	AMGO -- 119
RCKI -- 91	WOTH -- 101	SCJU -- 269	TEWA -- 200	MYWA -- 43
GCKI -- 75	MAWA -- 39	HOFI -- 250	BTBW -- 70	NOCA -- 21
HETH -- 69	WTSP -- 39	CHSP -- 163	MAWA -- 67	AMRO -- 18
RTHU -- 59	GCTH -- 36	WTSP -- 158	BHVI -- 61	CACH -- 18
GCTH -- 48	TEWA -- 31	MYWA -- 120	HOWA -- 61	TUTI -- 16
AMRO -- 44	HOWA -- 31	HOSP -- 80	CMWA -- 53	TEWA -- 15
AMGO -- 42	OVEN -- 31	SWSP -- 68	WOTH -- 52	CEDW -- 12
NAWA -- 29	TUTI -- 26	SOSP -- 60	OVEN -- 48	INBU -- 11
WTSP -- 29	NOCA -- 24	COYE -- 54	SCJU -- 47	SWTH -- 8
				CGTH -- 8
Total = 628	Total = 487	Total = 1558	Total = 877	Total = 289



Swainson's Thrush  
by George West

American Goldfinch  
by George West



new site in fall 2015 (6 Sep – 25 Oct). Although number of net hours was 125% higher than in 2015, the total number of birds was only 63% higher, and the overall capture rate was actually lower (see Table 1).

This fall's 142 (6.34b/100nh) Swainson's Thrush was well above the 10-yr average at MBMP of 34.7 (2.73b/100nh), and last fall's total of 32 (3.18 b/100nh) here, and even exceeded the annual record of 53 (3.00b/100nh) at MBMP from 2009. This seems even more remarkable given that this new site covers half the area of the MBMP site. Equally amazing was the record number of Gray-cheeked Thrush: 48 (2.14 b/100nh) this fall, compared with 16 (1.59 b/100nh) last fall, and the MBMP record of 32 (3.00 b/100nh) from 2005. The number of Golden-crowned Kinglet (75; 3.35b/100nh) and Ruby-crowned Kinglet (91; 4.06b/100nh) were both above the 10-yr average at MBMP (66: 5.19 b/100nh and 48; 3.80 b/100nh, respectively). Warbler numbers were considered low, with 178 individuals of 18 species (143 individuals of 18 species in 2015 with only partial effort). Most notable was only 29 (1.29b/100nh) Nashville Warblers this fall, after a total of 46 (4.56 b/100nh) last fall. By any measure, sparrow numbers were abysmal. The 10-yr average for White-throated Sparrow at MBMP is 217 (17.1 b/100nh), and in the partial season last year, 61 (6.07 b/100nh) were banded; only 29 (1.29 b/100nh) were banded this fall. Song and Swamp sparrows were much less numerous than at MBMP, but this is expected due to the drier habitats at LSCMP. The total number banded at LSCMP in fall 2016 (1065) was far below the 10-yr average for MBMP (1714), but the number of species captured (72), was above the 10-yr average (70.3).

Captures that were considered unusual included Sharp-shinned Hawk, Black-billed Cuckoo, Eastern Screech-Owl, 2 Northern Saw-whet Owl (a first for either site!), Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Brown Thrasher and Purple Finch. Given that this site is fairly new, there were no interesting recaptures this fall.

**Palatial Woodland Estat(PWE) 391-0821**

Radcliff, Vinton County, OH

**Robert Scott Placier**

32840 Jourdan Road, Albany, OH 45710

placierr@hocking.edu

Assistant: Rebecca Wood

The Palatial Woodland Estate (PWE) is located in the unglaciated hill region of southeastern Ohio. Over 70% of the county is forested, much of the land being in state forests and wildlife areas, as well as paper industry holdings. There are no large towns, only one traffic light in the county, and it is the last county in Ohio to have a McDonald's opening a couple of years back.

Fall 2016 was only the second season in operation for the PWE station, following my retirement from teaching in May 2015. Nets are located along the lane leading to the house, approximately 1000 ft in length, which is also the right-of-way for the power line to the home. The property is at the end of the township road, so there is no traffic. I maintain the habitat as a stable shrubland under the powerlines, with the gravel lane on one side and a bush-hogged net lane between the shrubs and forest. Fifteen nets are used, three sets with three nets each and three of two nets. This was two more nets than used in 2015. The shrub layer under the powerline and the forest edge is dominated by spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*), which makes it a very productive habitat for banding thrushes in the fall, with bright red fruit maturing by September. And thrushes, predictably, were the most numerous species by far banded in 2016, as they were the previous year. Hermit Thrush are always the least numerous, perhaps since by the time they arrive the fruit is gone. Wood Thrush numbers are high due to them being both an abundant local breeding species and a common migrant. I manage the shrub layer to increase the spicebush, dogwoods (*Cornus spp.*) and sumacs (*Rhus spp.*), while eradicating invasives.

Vinton County was also within the region for the Brood V emergence of periodic (17-yr) cicadas. They were gone by the time of fall migration, but the number of resident species individuals banded was also up dramatically from the previous year.