



McGill Bird Observatory Annual Program Report 2015

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Cover photo:

One of the record high 87 Magnolia Warblers banded at MBO in spring 2015
(photo by Simon Duval)

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1. Executive Summary

McGill Bird Observatory (MBO) is the flagship project of the Migration Research Foundation (MRF), focused on monitoring bird populations throughout the year at McGill University's Stoneycroft Wildlife Area, in Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, Quebec. The primary objective is to collect data that can be used to contribute to the understanding of bird movements and population trends, in collaboration with the Canadian Migration Monitoring Network / Réseau Canadien de Surveillance des Migrations (CMMN-RCSM). MBO also pursues a variety of other research projects and delivers educational programs, ranging from banding workshops and ongoing training of volunteers to public presentations and development of identification resources.

This report summarizes all MBO activities for the 2015 project cycle, which spans from October 31, 2014 through November 6, 2015. It focuses primarily on the Spring and Fall Migration Monitoring Programs, but also incorporates summaries of the winter and summer programs, as well as an overview of other MBO efforts throughout the year.

The winter program (31 October 2014 – 27 March 2015) was limited by extreme cold and deep snow for much of the season, resulting in the lowest effort since the winter of 2007-2008. However, thanks to intensive banding in the first week of the season and high levels of bird activity during the few banding days in March, the total of 710 birds banded was far above average, and the 25 species banded was a new record high for the season. The 58 species observed in winter was also well above average. Noteworthy sightings included exceptionally late Wood Thrush and Baltimore Oriole in November, and MBO's first ever record of Wild Turkey.

The Spring Migration Monitoring Program (28 March – 5 June) was exceptionally productive for the second year in a row, with 69 species banded tying last year's record high, and the 1117 individuals banded second only to the high of 1356 in 2014. For the first time ever, the top three species banded in spring were all warblers (Tennessee, Magnolia, and Yellow-rumped). The 147 species observed this spring was also well above average.

The summer program (6 June – 31 July) was for a ninth year operated as part of the international MAPS (Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship) network. The 159 birds banded was the second highest ever for the season, thanks mostly to a very productive July; the 31 species banded was also well above average. Three species were banded in summer for the first time, at least one of which (Yellow-bellied Flycatcher) was certainly an early fall migrant. The 57 species observed during the summer was close to average.

The Fall Migration Monitoring Program (1 August – 6 November) was for the first time extended to 14 weeks by adding an extra week at the end. Despite the additional effort, the 3151 individuals banded was the lowest total since 2011. However, the 84 species banded was just short of the all-time record of 86, and the 151 species observed tied the record high set in MBO's first full year of operation, 2005.

The Northern Saw-whet Owl Monitoring Program (26 September – 6 November) had full coverage for a seventh consecutive year, and yielded a record high 273 individuals banded (including one Eastern Screech-Owl) and 3 foreign-banded Northern Saw-whet Owls. The peak of migration was somewhat later than usual, with four nights of 24-25 owls banded between October 14 and 20. Hatch-year birds accounted for only 55% of birds banded, while second-year birds were unusually common at 31%.

MBO also remained active in training and education in 2015. Most notably, MBO relaunched its photo library through the *Piranga* module of Environment and Climate Change Canada's *NatureInstuct* program, in an effort to make this bilingual resource more widely available to banders. MBO also successfully kicked off a new education program centered on the fall owl-banding program. In addition, dozens of students and other volunteers continued to receive hands-on training in bird banding techniques throughout the year.

2. Introduction

McGill Bird Observatory (MBO) was founded in 2004 by graduate students in McGill University's Natural Resource Sciences department. It is operated by the Migration Research Foundation (MRF), and is a member of the Canadian Migration Monitoring Network / Réseau Canadien de Surveillance des Migrations (CMMN-RCSM). Located at 45.43°N, 73.94°W, near the western tip of the island of Montreal, MBO is the only active migration monitoring station in southwestern Quebec. The nearest sites with standardized migration research programs are Innis Point Bird Observatory in Ottawa (175 km to the west), Prince Edward Point Bird Observatory in Quinte (300 km to the southwest), and l'Observatoire d'Oiseaux de Tadoussac (450 km to the northeast). Operations at MBO are patterned after those at other Canadian bird observatories, with an emphasis on standardized migration monitoring protocols. In addition to collecting and analyzing valuable scientific data, MBO serves as a training facility for students and other individuals interested in developing practical skills in field ornithology.

This report summarizes all research activities at MBO during the 2015 project cycle, which began with the winter 2014-2015 season and concluded with the 2015 fall season. The Spring and Fall Migration Monitoring Programs are the most standardized and intensive surveys conducted at MBO, and are summarized in greatest detail in this report. The Migration Monitoring Programs follow a consistent protocol, most recently updated in 2014, but with only minimal changes since 2005 (Gahbauer et al. 2014). The Northern Saw-whet Owl fall monitoring project is summarized separately. Annual summaries of the winter and summer programs were published only on the MBO website from 2005 through 2010, but in recognition of the growing value of these programs, they have been incorporated in the annual reports since 2011.



Two rarities each banded at MBO in 2015 for just the second time in 11 years: American Woodcock (top) in summer, and Yellow-billed Cuckoo (bottom) in fall. (Photos by Simon Duval)

3. Winter population monitoring program

The winter season at MBO spans the 21-week period from 31 October through 27 March. Although relatively few species overwinter regularly at MBO, several of them are uncommon to absent in other seasons, and therefore winter provides the best opportunity to monitor them. Additionally, observations in early and late winter provide an opportunity to document lingering late fall migrants or early spring arrivals. Except at the beginning and end of the season, winter visits rarely occur more than twice per week, and scheduling of activities is much more weather-dependent than at other times of year. This winter, banding effort focused on a trio of nets adjacent to a set of feeders (usually stocked with black oil sunflower, millet, and nyjer seed). An audiolure broadcasting a mix of Bohemian Waxwing, House Finch, Pine Grosbeak, Common Redpoll, White-winged Crossbill, Pine Siskin and American Goldfinch calls was played. Banding was usually limited to three hours per day, although sometimes extended when weather was suitable. Timing was variable, but often from late morning to early afternoon, when temperatures were warmest.

3.1. Effort

Observations were recorded on just 24 (16%) of the 148 days during the winter season, the fewest since winter 2007-08. Two-thirds of these visits occurred in November when weather was still relatively mild, but from December through February there was a record-low single visit each month due to unusually extreme cold and snow. Unlike in all previous years, the first week of winter received full coverage under the Fall Migration Monitoring Program protocol, as a pilot project to extend the fall season by one week to better describe the passage of late-season migrants. Since the fall protocol uses 16 nets compared to at most a few for the winter array, the number of net hours for November more than doubled the previous record high, and was enough to result in a record high for all of winter despite the limited banding effort over the rest of the season. Given the prolonged cold for much of the winter, banding took place primarily in November and March, but the 17 days of banding was still above average for winter.

3.2. Site conditions

For the second year in a row it was an unusually cold winter; the mean daily high and low temperatures for the season were both almost 3°C colder than the long-term average. All five months were much colder than normal, but most notably February, with mean daily highs and lows that were 4°C and 5°C below previous records set in 2006-2007. Given the cold temperatures, it is not surprising that there was less rain than in any previous winter, whereas snowfall was above average, although only slightly. For only the second time, February was the snowiest month. Table 3.1 summarizes the official weather records for Montreal; the microclimate at MBO is often slightly colder than that in winter.

Table 3.1: Weather conditions during the 2014-2015 winter population monitoring program, by month.

	Oct 31 - Nov 30	Dec 1 – 31	Jan 1-31	Feb 1-28	Mar 1-27	Season
Mean daily high (°C)	5.0	-0.4	-6.4	-10.4	-0.2	-2.5
Mean daily low (°C)	-1.1	-6.5	-17.3	-19.9	-10.0	-10.8
Mean daily temp (°C)	1.9	-3.4	-11.9	-15.2	-5.2	-6.8
Highest temp (°C)	18 (Nov 24)	8 (Dec 28)	3 (Jan 4)	-4 (Feb 22)	5 (Mar 11)	18 (Nov 24)
Lowest temp (°C)	-8 (Nov 29)	-16 (Dec 20)	-28 (Jan 8)	-25 (Feb 24)	-19 (Mar 6)	-28 (Jan 8)
# days with rainfall	9	9	2	0	4	24
Total rain (mm)	33	44	27	0	3	107
# days with snowfall	7	12	16	18	12	65
Total snow (cm)	17	49	51	61	29	207
Mean snow depth (cm)	0.6	5.5	9.0	17.3	8.8	8.2
Max. snow depth (cm)	4 (Nov 18)	13 (Dec 12)	12 (Jan 18)	23 (Feb 13)	19 (Mar 9)	23 (Feb 13)

3.3. Results

The 710 birds banded this winter was the second highest ever, behind the total of 800 in 2012-13; the 25 species banded far exceeded the previous high of 19 in 2005-06 (Table 3.2). These results were heavily influenced by the trial extension of the fall program for an extra week and supported the case for shifting that week out of the winter season in future. However, the 202 birds banded in March was the second most ever in that month, offsetting the minimal results throughout the core of the season. The 58 species observed this winter was well above the long-term average of 44 for the season, but almost entirely due to the record total of 56 in November, which exceeded the previous high for the month by 8; the rest of the winter the monthly count of species ranged from 3 to 13 fewer than average.

Table 3.2: Summary results of the 2014-2015 winter population monitoring program, by month.

	Oct 31 - Nov 30	Dec 1-31	Jan 1-31	Feb 1-28	Mar 1-27	Season
# individuals (species) banded	497 (23)	11 (6)	n/a	n/a	202 (11)	710 (25)
# individuals (species) return	18 (9)	3 (3)	n/a	n/a	15 (11)	36 (9)
# individuals (species) repeat	172 (13)	21 (6)	n/a	n/a	32 (6)	225 (16)
# species observed	56	20	10	7	24	58
# net hours	565.0	7.5	n/a	n/a	35.0	607.5
# birds banded / 100 net hours	88.0	146.7	n/a	n/a	577.1	116.9
# days operating	16	1	1	1	5	24
# days banding	12	1	n/a	n/a	4	17

3.3.1. Birds banded

For the fourth time, Common Redpoll was banded in greater numbers than any other species throughout the winter (Table 3.3). American Robin shot into second place this winter primarily on the basis of full migration monitoring effort in the first week of the season, and this likewise strongly influenced the high count of Dark-eyed Juncos in third place. House Finch and American Goldfinch were both among the top three species banded in each of the previous four winters, but were in somewhat lower numbers this year. Three more sparrows were in the bottom half of the top ten, with White-throated Sparrow and Fox Sparrow numbers elevated by the extra effort in the first week of the season. Of note, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Hermit Thrush, and an exceptionally late Wood Thrush were banded for the first time ever in winter, increasing the cumulative winter total to 35 species banded; 8 other species also were banded in record numbers this winter: Hairy Woodpecker, American Robin, European Starling, White-throated Sparrow, Fox Sparrow, Northern Cardinal, and Hoary Redpoll.

Table 3.3: Top 10 species banded at MBO during the 2014-2015 winter population monitoring program, with comparison to the numbers banded in previous winters (rank in other years in parentheses). Dashes represent species not banded during a particular winter season.

	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05
1. Common Redpoll	184	--	340(1)	--	53(4)	--	21(1)	--	40(4)	1(11)
2. American Robin	156	1(11)	2(11)	1(15)	--	5(10)	--	--	--	4(9)
3. Dark-eyed Junco	97	28(3)	42(4)	90(1)	150(1)	50(3)	--	20(3)	54(2)	20(4)
4. House Finch	68	32(2)	95(3)	69(3)	61(3)	32(5)	--	21(1)	5(9)	58(2)
5. American Goldfinch	65	70(1)	228(2)	87(2)	93(2)	80(1)	2(4)	21(1)	111(1)	113(1)
6. American Tree Sparrow	33	4(6)	24(6)	56(4)	25(6)	38(4)	2(4)	7(5)	11(5)	9(5)
7. White-throated Sparrow	25	3(7)	8(9)	1(15)	12(7)	6(9)	--	--	2(11)	--
8. Northern Cardinal	19	9(4)	9(8)	11(7)	5(9)	4(11)	1(6)	2(8)	4(10)	7(6)
8. Black-capped Chickadee	19	6(5)	28(5)	12(6)	33(5)	54(2)	3(2)	17(4)	51(3)	26(3)
10. Fox Sparrow	8	--	--	2(11)	6(8)	7(8)	--	--	1(13)	--

3.3.2. Birds recaptured

The 225 repeats (birds last captured within the previous 90 days) was more than in any previous winter, but 76% of these were in November, with that total inflated considerably by the unprecedented full banding effort during the first week of the season. Nearly 70% of individuals occurred as repeats just once, but there were 9 birds recaptured between 4 and 8 times, all of them Black-capped Chickadees. Overall, Black-capped Chickadees accounted for 40% of all repeats this winter, far below the long-term winter average of 61%. Slate-colored Junco (18%) and Common Redpoll (9%) were the next most frequent repeats.

The 36 returns (birds not captured in at least 90 days) this winter (Table 3.4) was well above the long-term average of 22 for the season, but far below the record of 54 in 2012-2013. As usual, Black-capped Chickadees dominated, with 13 individuals, all but one of which had last been recorded within the previous year. The oldest returns this winter were a Black-capped Chickadee and a Slate-colored Junco, both banded as hatch-year birds in fall 2010 and therefore 4 years old upon recapture this winter. Winter site fidelity was again demonstrated for three Slate-colored Juncos and four American Tree Sparrows that had been banded at MBO in previous winters. As in previous years, there were low numbers of returns for American Goldfinch (4) and House Finch (1), reinforcing previous results suggesting that while large numbers are observed at MBO in most winters, as well as in other seasons, these species show relatively low site fidelity.

Table 3.4: List of returns captured during the 2014-2015 winter population monitoring program, sorted by time elapsed.

Band number	Species	Age/sex at return	Age/sex at banding	Banding date	Previous capture	2014-15 return	Time elapsed
2650-25744	SCJU	AHY-M	HY-M	25 Nov 2010	22 Apr 2011	4 Nov	3 years 6 months 13 days
2421-70797	NOCA	U-M	AHY-M	28 Sep 2011	16 Oct 2011	4 Nov	3 years 19 days
2690-79772	AMGO	ASY-M	HY-M	16 Nov 2012	24 Nov 2012	21 Mar	2 years 3 months 25 days
2690-79905	ATSP	ASY-U	HY-U	3 Dec 2012	3 Dec 2012	21 Mar	2 years 3 months 18 days
2650-41087	SCJU	AHY-M	SY-U	23 Feb 2012	9 Nov 2012	4 Nov	1 year 11 months 26 days
2581-69132	HOFI	AHY-M	HY-M	7 Nov 2012	14 Dec 2012	23 Nov	1 year 11 months 9 days
2501-10219	HAWO	ASY-M	HY-M	24 Oct 2012	25 May 2013	30 Nov	1 year 6 months 5 days
2650-45712	BCCH	ASY-U	HY-U	21 Sep 2013	21 Sep 2013	21 Mar	1 year 6 months
2581-69766	DOWO	TY-M	HY-M	19 Aug 2013	3 Nov 2013	27 Mar	1 year 4 months 24 days
2571-23034	DOWO	TY-M	HY-M	8 Aug 2012	6 Nov 2013	30 Nov	1 year 24 days
2650-45278	ATSP	U-U	SY-U	27 Mar 2013	17 Nov 2013	6 Dec	1 year 19 days
2650-41039	SCJU	AHY-M	HY-M	17 Nov 2011	29 Oct 2013	11 Nov	1 year 13 days
2650-43018	BCCH	AHY-U	HY-U	16 Aug 2011	3 Dec 2013	26 Nov	11 months 23 days
2600-15948	BCCH	AHY-U	HY-U	9 Sep 2010	3 Dec 2013	26 Nov	11 months 23 days
2650-45728	BCCH	AHY-U	HY-U	3 Dec 2013	3 Dec 2013	23 Nov	11 months 20 days
2650-42363	AMGO	AHY-M	AHY-M	21 Nov 2013	21 Nov 2013	8 Nov	11 months 18 days
2541-73902	DOWO	ASY-F	SY-F	23 Feb 2012	6 Jun 2014	27 Mar	9 months 21 days
2650-45703	BCCH	AHY-U	HY-U	31 Aug 2013	18 Apr 2014	6 Dec	7 months 18 days
2690-79928	ATSP	AHY-U	HY-U	7 Dec 2012	18 Apr 2014	26 Nov	7 months 8 days
2581-69198	DOWO	ASY-F	TY-F	22 Mar 2013	8 May 2014	6 Dec	6 months 28 days
2650-41097	ATSP	AHY-U	SY-U	18 Mar 2012	27 Apr 2014	23 Nov	6 months 27 days
2650-43001	BCCH	AHY-U	SY-U	13 May 2011	25 Apr 2014	11 Nov	6 months 17 days
2650-45709	BCCH	AHY-U	HY-U	15 Sep 2013	27 Apr 2014	11 Nov	6 months 15 days
1383-62336	BLJA	AHY-U	AHY-U	23 Sep 2011	25 May 2014	4 Nov	5 months 10 days
2431-74164	DOWO	AHY-M	HY-U	25 Jul 2011	22 Jun 2014	11 Nov	4 months 20 days
2561-32264	NOCA	SY-M	HY-M	4 Nov 2014	4 Nov 2014	21 Mar	4 months 17 days
2730-49530	AMGO	SY-M	HY-M	11 Nov 2014	11 Nov 2014	21 Mar	4 months 10 days
2730-49920	BCCH	SY-U	HY-U	23 Nov 2014	23 Nov 2014	21 Mar	3 months 26 days
2650-45745	BCCH	SY-U	HY-U	1 Aug 2014	30 Nov 2014	27 Mar	3 months 25 days
2650-45744	BCCH	SY-U	HY-U	1 Aug 2014	26 Nov 2014	21 Mar	3 months 23 days
2730-49540	AMGO	SY-M	HY-M	23 Nov 2014	30 Nov 2014	21 Mar	3 months 19 days

Band number	Species	Age/sex at return	Age/sex at banding	Banding date	Previous capture	2014-15 return	Time elapsed
2650-45703	BCCH	ASY-U	HY-U	31 Aug 2013	6 Dec 2014	27 Mar	3 months 21 days
2650-45278	ATSP	ASY-U	SY-U	27 Mar 2013	6 Dec 2014	21 Mar	3 months 15 days
2650-45748	BCCH	SY-U	HY-U	4 Aug 2014	6 Dec 2014	21 Mar	3 months 15 days
2650-43018	BCCH	ASY-U	HY-U	16 Aug 2011	26 Nov 2014	10 Mar	3 months 12 days
2650-45743	BCCH	HY-U	HY-U	1 Aug 2014	1 Aug 2014	31 Oct	2 months 30 days
2691-54088	DOWO	HY-M	HY-M	9 Aug 2014	28 Aug 2014	26 Nov	2 months 29 days

Also during winter, we received reports of four birds banded at MBO and recovered elsewhere. Two were Northern Saw-whet Owls; one was banded in October 2013 and recaptured at the Ned Smith Center in Pennsylvania in November 2014, around 700 km southwest of MBO, while the other was banded in October 2014 and recaptured 33 days later by another bander in North White Plains, New York, almost 600 km due south of MBO. Another Pennsylvania recovery involved a White-throated Sparrow banded in October 2013 and found dead in Lancaster County in March 2015, also ~700 km away. The most surprising report though was our first-ever recovery of a Cedar Waxwing banded at MBO, a second-year male banded as part of the big migration in April 2014, and found dead 11 months later in Montgomery, Alabama, over 1800 km to the southwest, more distant than any other of MBO's recoveries.

3.3.3. Daily estimated totals (DET)

The number of species observed daily ranged from a low of 7 on February 17 to a high of 39 on November 1, an all-time record for any date in winter. Common Loon, Wild Turkey, Wood Thrush, and Baltimore Oriole were all observed for the first time ever in winter, increasing the all-time list for the season to 97 species; Wild Turkey was entirely new for MBO, the 210th species observed on site. Record high counts were set for 14 other species: Canada Goose, Cooper's Hawk, Northern Goshawk, Red-tailed Hawk, Rough-legged Hawk, Great Horned Owl, Winter Wren, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Hermit Thrush, American Robin, European Starling, Snow Bunting, White-throated Sparrow, and Rusty Blackbird. This list is somewhat longer than usual, largely due to the extra effort invested in the first week of the season this year.



Although a common breeding bird at MBO, Baltimore Oriole had never previously been observed beyond early October, making this first ever winter sighting (on November 21) remarkably late.

(Photo by Gay Gruner)

4. Spring Migration Monitoring Program (SMMP)

The Spring Migration Monitoring Program has been operated at MBO annually since 2005. It covers the 10-week period from 28 March through 5 June. Since 2007, the protocol has been to focus banding on a 45-day window from 18 April through 1 June, recognizing that during the first three weeks of the season it is often too cold to permit a consistent effort, and that by the last four days of the season, migrants are becoming scarce relative to local breeders; these periods are instead covered through census and supplementary observations.

4.1. Effort

Census was conducted every morning throughout the season, while banding took place on 43 (96%) of the 45 scheduled days; banding was cancelled on the other two days (April 21 and May 11) due to rain. On 10 additional days, rain and/or strong winds resulted in reduced net hours (less than 75 out of a normal 80), leaving only 33 days (73%) of full banding effort according to the protocol. However, most of those days only involved a partial reduction in effort, and as such the total of 3080 net hours this spring was second only to the record high of 3115 hours in spring 2010.

All captures this spring were through the standard set of 16 mist nets used for migration monitoring, arranged as in previous years (net locations A1, A2, B2, N1, N3, B3, C1, C2, D1, D2, D3, D4, E1, E2, H1, and H2; see Gahbauer et al. 2016 for a map). Flooding was lower than average this spring, preventing the use of H1 only from April 18 to April 28. All nets were new and from Manomet, 12 m long with 30 mm mesh.

4.2. Site conditions

Weather can have a significant influence on migration, especially in spring; conditions throughout the season are summarized in Table 4.1. The first week of spring was the second coldest on record, barely warmer than 2008 and with daily lows and highs both 4°C below the long-term means. Similarly, week 2 was warmer than only 2007, and mean temperatures remained 4°C colder than usual. In sharp contrast, week 3 temperatures were above normal, with the mean daily high second only to 2012 when it reached 18.0°C. The pattern then reversed, with the lowest mean daily high ever for week 4, before typical temperatures took over in week 5. Week 6 was by far the warmest of spring 2015, with a mean daily low and high both just shy of the records set in 2013. The following three weeks all remained 2-4°C warmer than usual, before the final week cooled off to the second lowest mean daily temperature for week 10.

Coinciding with the unusually cold start to the season, the 9 cm of snow this spring was the fourth highest total for the season in MBO's 11 years. However, rainfall amounted to only around 80% of the long-term mean, and the total of 171 mm was the fourth lowest across all years.

Table 4.1: Weather conditions during the 2015 SMMP, by week.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Season
Mean daily high (°C)	4.7	5.6	16.4	9.2	16.0	25.5	21.1	21.4	24.1	19.9	16.4
Mean daily low (°C)	-4.1	-2.8	2.8	2.7	4.6	10.2	8.9	10.2	12.7	8.8	5.4
Mean daily temp (°C)	0.2	1.4	9.6	6.0	10.3	17.9	15.0	15.8	18.4	14.3	10.9
Highest temp (°C)	13	12	22	12	20	30	28	29	29	31	31
Lowest temp (°C)	-10	-6	0	1	1	7	6	4	3	4	-10
# days with rainfall	3	3	1	4	1	1	4	2	2	5	26
Total rain (mm)	8	23	4	35	1	2	38	10	31	20	171
# days with snowfall	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Total snow (cm)	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9

4.3. Results and discussion

4.3.1. Birds banded

Table 4.2 summarizes the spring 2015 banding results throughout the season. The 1117 birds banded this spring was well below the record high of 1356 set last year, but still far ahead of any other previous spring; the 69 species banded tied the record set in 2014. The busiest day of the season was May 17 (Figure 4.1), a few days

earlier than the long-term average of May 21, and the 373 birds banded in week 8 was a new record high for a single week in spring. Conversely, fewer birds were banded in week 10 than in any previous year. The count of birds banded exceeded 40 on 13 days, all between 28 April and 24 May. For SMMP 2015 the mean count of birds banded per day was 24.8 (or 26.0 during the 42 days with nets open).

Table 4.2: Summary results of the 2015 SMMP, by week.

	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6
# individuals (species) banded	n/a	n/a	n/a	83 (14)	130 (14)	91 (23)
# individuals (species) return	n/a	n/a	n/a	19 (6)	12 (9)	11 (8)
# individuals (species) repeat	n/a	n/a	n/a	18 (7)	29 (9)	8 (6)
# species observed	34	33	52	56	64	91
# net hours	n/a	n/a	n/a	365.3	527.0	560.0
# birds banded / 100 net hours	n/a	n/a	n/a	22.7	24.7	16.3
# days operating	7	7	7	7	7	7
# days banding	n/a	n/a	n/a	6	7	7
# days with full net coverage	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	6	7

	S7	S8	S9	S10	Average	Season
# individuals (species) banded	273 (48)	373 (43)	154 (31)	13 (10)	160 (26)	1117 (69)
# individuals (species) return	23 (10)	25 (15)	8 (6)	0	14 (8)	98 (26)
# individuals (species) repeat	40 (17)	75 (21)	60 (20)	4 (4)	33 (12)	234 (37)
# species observed	96	100	90	69	69	147
# net hours	437.5	556.0	548.8	85.2	440.0	3079.8
# birds banded / 100 net hours	62.4	67.1	28.1	15.3	33.8	36.3
# days operating	7	7	7	7	7.0	70
# days banding	6	7	7	3	6.1	43
# days with full net coverage	5	7	6	0	4.9	34

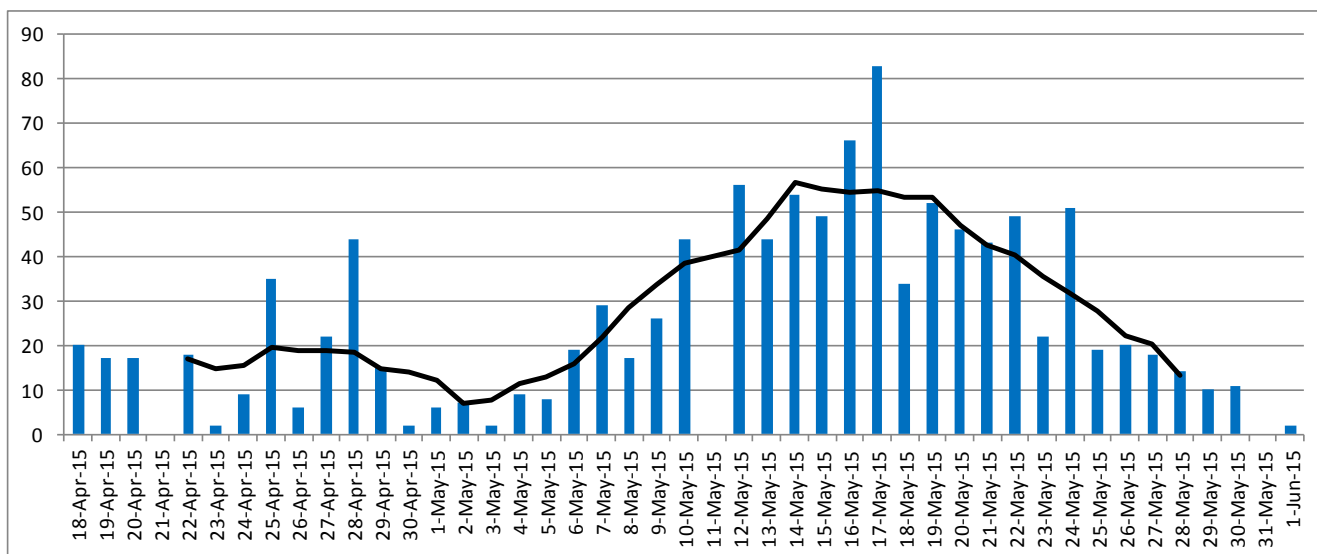


Figure 4.1: Daily and running 7-day mean of individuals banded per day throughout spring 2015.

Species richness among banded birds peaked around mid-May this year (Figure 4.2), slightly later than in 2014 but still earlier than on average. The greatest variety banded in a single day was 23 species on May 12, an unusually high count for the season. The mean number of species banded per day was 10.7, down slightly from last year's high of 11.4.

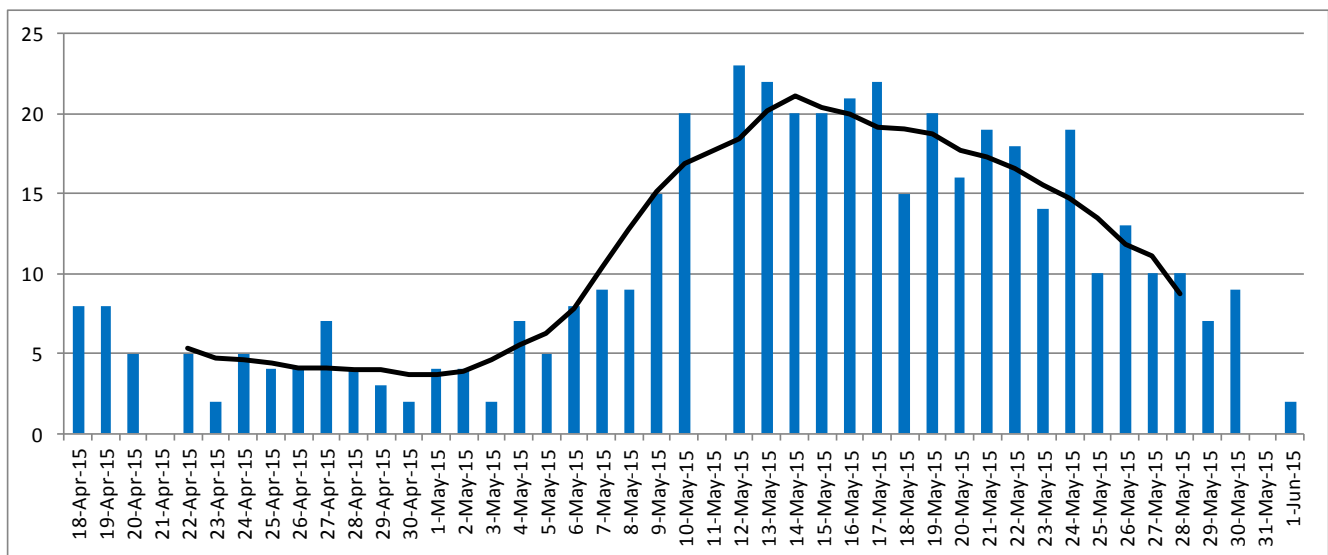


Figure 4.2: Daily and running 7-day mean of species banded per day throughout spring 2015.

No species were banded for the first time this spring. Willow Flycatcher and Pine Warbler were the two species this spring observed only by being banded. Fourteen species were banded just once this spring: Sharp-shinned Hawk, Hairy Woodpecker, Yellow-shafted Flicker, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, Willow Flycatcher, Eastern Phoebe, Gray-cheeked Thrush, Hermit Thrush, European Starling, Ovenbird, Western Palm Warbler, Pine Warbler, Rusty Blackbird, and Purple Finch.

At the other extreme, Table 4.3 lists the 10 most frequently banded species, which account for 55.9% of all birds banded during SMMP 2015. Three of these (Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Yellow-rumped Warbler, and Red-winged Blackbird) have been in the top 10 for spring annually since 2005; American Goldfinch has only missed the top 10 once, in 2011.

Table 4.3: Top 10 species banded at MBO during the 2015 SMMP, with comparison to the numbers banded in 2005-2014 (rank in other years in parentheses).

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
1. Tennessee Warbler	111	142(2)	49(3)	94(2)	71(2)	7(22)	82(1)	6(27)	16(11)	2(40)	4(28)
2. Magnolia Warbler	87	82(3)	66(2)	39(8)	27(13)	11(19)	41(6)	18(14)	17(9)	22(8)	5(21)
3. Yellow-rumped Warbler	69	56(7)	23(10)	46(7)	102(1)	30(5)	37(8)	47(4)	32(5)	22(8)	25(7)
4. Ruby-crowned Kinglet	68	71(4)	39(8)	54(5)	43(7)	36(4)	73(2)	92(2)	52(2)	58(3)	20(9)
5. Cedar Waxwing	61	232(1)	7(29)	77(3)	50(5)	72(2)	14(17)	29(8)	17(9)	17(13)	59(3)
6. Red-winged Blackbird	57	63(5)	83(1)	116(1)	70(3)	85(1)	50(3)	114(1)	155(1)	169(1)	73(2)
7. Fox Sparrow	47	34(14)	42(6)	6(31)	18(15)	16(12)	2(46)	23(12)	--	9(17)	8(18)
8. Dark-eyed Junco	42	4(39)	12(20)	1(52)	36(8)	8(20)	10(23)	9(21)	--	48(4)	5(21)
8. Northern Waterthrush	42	48(8)	43(4)	28(10)	28(12)	12(18)	26(12)	12(18)	15(12)	5(29)	4(28)
10. American Goldfinch	40	60(6)	9(24)	51(6)	17(16)	45(3)	47(4)	41(5)	51(3)	32(6)	111(1)

Tennessee Warbler was the top species this spring, for the first time since 2009, although it has consistently been in the top three for the past five years. In second place was Magnolia Warbler, with a new record high for a third consecutive spring. For the first time ever, the top three species were all warblers, with Yellow-rumped Warbler just edging out Ruby-crowned Kinglet for third place with an unusually high count. Last year's top species, Cedar Waxwing, was again present in above-average numbers this spring, but fell to fifth place. Meanwhile, more Red-winged Blackbirds have been banded in spring at MBO than any other species, but this was the first time ever that the species did not crack the top five for the season. For a third consecutive spring, Fox Sparrow numbers

were significantly higher than in all previous years. Rounding out the top ten were Dark-eyed Junco and Northern Waterthrush, both more numerous than usual, and American Goldfinch, with a below average total. Warblers of 21 species were banded this spring, comprising 46% of all birds banded; 9 sparrow species accounted for another 16% of the total. Other species outside the top ten that were banded in record numbers for fall were Wilson’s Warbler (39), American Redstart (28), Nashville Warbler (17), Chestnut-sided Warbler (15), Lincoln’s Sparrow (12), Red-eyed Vireo (8), Mourning Warbler (7), Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (4), and Black-throated Blue Warbler (4), as well as the first ever spring banding records for Willow Flycatcher (1) and Pine Warbler (1).

4.3.2. Birds recaptured

There were 234 repeats this spring, above the long-term average of 200, but far short of last year’s near-record total of 295. However, the 160 individuals involved were close to the high of 181 in 2014, suggesting that fewer individuals were recaptured multiple times this year, although there were four individuals caught five times each, including banding (a Baltimore Oriole, a Black-capped Chickadee, a Common Yellowthroat, and a House Wren). Most of the multiple captures were of local breeders, which as usual comprised the majority of the species recaptured most frequently (Table 4.4), although notable exceptions included Northern Waterthrush, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Wilson’s Warbler, and Fox Sparrow. Last spring there were more recaptures of Song Sparrow than any other species, but this year the species did not even make the top ten, with only 7 throughout the season. Instead, Baltimore Oriole had the most recaptures this spring, followed closely by Northern Waterthrush, which was unusually numerous for the second year in a row.

Table 4.4: Top 10 species recaptured most often during the 2015 SMMP (species with local breeding populations marked with an asterisk). These represent the same individuals caught repeatedly in some cases.

	Species	# Repeats	# Individuals
1.	Baltimore Oriole*	25	13
2.	Northern Waterthrush	24	16
3.	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	20	12
4.	Black-capped Chickadee*	18	9
4.	Yellow Warbler*	18	11
6.	Common Yellowthroat*	14	6
7.	Red-winged Blackbird*	12	11
8.	House Wren*	11	4
8.	Wilson's Warbler	11	9
10.	Fox Sparrow	8	7

This spring there were 98 returns (Table 4.5), slightly above the long-term average, although the lowest total since 2011. The 26 species involved was more than in any previous spring. Five of these were recaptured for the first time in over two years, and another six also dated back two spring seasons (i.e., 1 year and 10 or 11 months since the previous encounter). This group comprised birds thought to be local breeders (3 Red-winged Blackbirds, and one each Downy Woodpecker, Pileated Woodpecker, Tree Swallow, Red-eyed Vireo, Black-capped Chickadee, American Robin, Song Sparrow, and Indigo Bunting). In total there were 24 returns that were last recorded at MBO one year ago or longer, down from 35 last spring. The oldest bird recaptured this spring was a male Yellow Warbler banded as an after-second-year bird in May 2010, and therefore at least 7 years old in 2015. Among the returns were several individuals banded at MBO as juveniles, including Downy Woodpecker, Black-capped Chickadee, and Common Yellowthroat.

Table 4.5: List of returns captured during the 2015 SMMP, sorted by time elapsed.

Band number	Species	Age/sex in 2015	Age/sex at banding	Banding date	Previous capture	2015 return	Time elapsed		
2421-93801	RWBL	ASY-F	ASY-F	21 May 2012	21 May 2012	12 May	2 years	11 months	21 days
2351-48533	REVI	ASY-U	AHY-U	31 Jul 2011	17 Aug 2012	27 May	2 years	9 months	10 days
1851-88523	INBU	ASY-F	HY-U	4 Sep 2012	4 Sep 2012	19 May	2 years	8 months	15 days
2541-63900	SOSP	AHY-U	HY-U	4 Aug 2012	29 Sep 2012	18 Apr	2 years	6 months	20 days

Band number	Species	Age/sex in 2015	Age/sex at banding	Banding date	Previous capture	2015 return	Time elapsed		
2531-23644	RWBL	ASY-F	AHY-F	14 May 2013	14 May 2013	17 May	2 years		3 days
0844-93311	PIWO	ASY-F	SY-F	7 May 2013	7 May 2013	26 Apr	1 year	11 months	19 days
2650-43072	BCCH	ASY-U	HY-U	4 Aug 2012	3 May 2013	19 Apr	1 year	11 months	16 days
2011-90265	TRES	ASY-F	SY-F	19 May 2013	19 May 2013	28 Apr	1 year	11 months	9 days
0972-31263	AMRO	ASY-M	HY-U	15 Jun 2013	15 Jun 2013	21 May	1 year	11 months	6 days
2541-73958	DOWO	ATY-F	SY-F	27 May 2012	30 May 2013	27 Apr	1 year	10 months	28 days
2531-23642	RWBL	ASY-F	SY-F	14 May 2013	15 Jun 2013	27 Apr	1 year	10 months	12 days
2650-45374	WAVI	ASY-U	SY-U	18 May 2013	16 Sep 2013	17 May	1 year	8 months	1 day
2581-69907	SOSP	AHY-U	HY-U	9 Sep 2013	23 Sep 2013	19 Apr	1 year	6 months	27 days
2650-41770	CHSP	ASY-M	HY-U	2 Sep 2012	6 May 2014	21 May	1 year		15 days
2690-79699	BCCH	ASY-F	HY-U	21 Aug 2013	25 Apr 2014	9 May	1 year		14 days
1383-62342	BLJA	ASY-F	HY-U	29 Sep 2011	7 May 2014	21 May	1 year		14 days
2531-23617	RWBL	ASY-F	AHY-F	29 Apr 2013	2 May 2014	13 May	1 year		11 days
2521-71919	TRES	AHY-M	AHY-M	10 May 2014	10 May 2014	16 May	1 year		6 days
2730-49041	CHSP	ASY-M	SY-M	18 May 2014	18 May 2014	24 May	1 year		6 days
2521-71954	PUFI	ASY-M	ASY-M	17 May 2014	17 May 2014	22 May	1 year		5 days
2521-71927	TRES	AHY-F	AHY-F	11 May 2014	11 May 2014	16 May	1 year		5 days
2650-42370	AMGO	ASY-M	SY-M	5 May 2014	14 May 2014	15 May	1 year		1 day
2561-32100	RWBL	ASY-F	SY-F	23 May 2014	23 May 2014	23 May	1 year		
1352-01689	RWBL	ASY-M	ASY-M	18 Apr 2014	18 Apr 2014	18 Apr	1 year		
2730-49025	YEWA	ASY-F	SY-F	16 May 2014	24 May 2014	20 May		11 months	26 days
2501-10204	HAWO	ATY-M	SY-M	3 May 2011	12 May 2014	6 May		11 months	24 days
2561-32078	BAOR	ASY-F	ASY-F	16 May 2014	24 May 2014	17 May		11 months	23 days
2650-42399	AMGO	ASY-M	SY-M	19 May 2014	28 May 2014	21 May		11 months	23 days
2531-23680	BAOR	ASY-M	SY-M	1 Jun 2013	22 May 2014	15 May		11 months	23 days
2561-32068	BAOR	ASY-F	ASY-F	15 May 2014	16 May 2014	8 May		11 months	22 days
2561-32040	RWBL	ASY-F	AHY-F	6 May 2014	6 May 2014	28 Apr		11 months	22 days
2650-45470	YEWA	ASY-M	HY-M	16 Aug 2013	22 May 2014	14 May		11 months	22 days
2650-45439	WAVI	ASY-U	AHY-U	13 Aug 2013	25 May 2014	17 May		11 months	22 days
2561-32052	RWBL	ASY-F	ASY-F	11 May 2014	22 May 2014	14 May		11 months	22 days
2650-41445	COYE	ASY-F	HY-U	1 Aug 2012	24 May 2014	16 May		11 months	22 days
2600-16061	YEWA	ASY-M	ASY-M	27 May 2010	28 May 2014	19 May		11 months	21 days
2561-32093	WOTH	ASY-U	SY-F	22 May 2014	22 May 2014	12 May		11 months	20 days
2650-42420	HOWR	ASY-U	SY-U	9 May 2014	14 May 2014	4 May		11 months	20 days
1891-91604	BAOR	ASY-M	SY-M	27 Jun 2010	20 May 2014	10 May		11 months	20 days
2561-32203	RWBL	ASY-F	AHY-F	6 Jun 2014	6 Jun 2014	27 May		11 months	21 days
2650-44015	AMGO	ASY-M	ASY-M	30 May 2014	30 May 2014	19 May		11 months	19 days
2561-09234	BAOR	ASY-M	AHY-M	25 Aug 2013	24 May 2014	12 May		11 months	18 days
2650-41323	YEWA	ASY-F	AHY-F	15 May 2012	28 May 2014	15 May		11 months	17 days
2421-70682	BAOR	ASY-M	ASY-M	18 May 2011	22 May 2014	8 May		11 months	16 days
2730-49080	YEWA	ASY-F	AHY-F	22 May 2014	31 May 2014	16 May		11 months	15 days
2691-54010	EAKI	AHY-F	AHY-U	22 May 2014	22 May 2014	6 May		11 months	14 days
2531-23628	RWBL	ASY-F	SY-F	6 May 2013	14 May 2014	28 Apr		11 months	14 days
2650-41455	YEWA	ASY-M	AHY-M	2 Aug 2012	29 May 2014	10 May		11 months	11 days
2561-32109	RWBL	ASY-F	SY-F	25 May 2014	25 May 2014	4 May		11 months	9 days
2650-43267	YEWA	ASY-M	AHY-M	2 Aug 2011	1 Jun 2014	10 May		11 months	9 days
2650-41477	COYE	ASY-M	HY-U	5 Aug 2012	28 May 2014	6 May		11 months	8 days
2561-32048	BAOR	ASY-M	ASY-M	11 May 2014	6 Jun 2014	14 May		11 months	8 days
2650-41625	YEWA	ASY-M	AHY-M	10 Aug 2012	1 Jun 2014	8 May		11 months	7 days
2561-32204	RWBL	ASY-F	SY-F	6 Jun 2014	6 Jun 2014	12 May		11 months	6 days
2561-32058	BAOR	ASY-F	AHY-F	12 May 2014	15 Jun 2014	15 May		11 months	
2591-98590	SWSP	ASY-M	SY-M	6 Jun 2014	15 Jun 2014	25 Apr		10 months	10 days

Band number	Species	Age/sex in 2015	Age/sex at banding	Banding date	Previous capture	2015 return	Time elapsed
2561-32212	BAOR	ASY-F	ASY-F	5 Jul 2014	5 Jul 2014	15 May	10 months 10 days
2561-32216	WOTH	SY-M	HY-U	14 Jul 2014	14 Jul 2014	23 May	10 months 9 days
2011-90240	SWSP	ASY-M	SY-M	8 May 2013	20 Jul 2014	23 May	10 months 3 days
2521-74001	REVI	ASY-U	AHY-M	20 Jul 2014	20 Jul 2014	21 May	10 months 1 day
2430-45031	YEWA	ASY-F	AHY-F	20 Jul 2014	20 Jul 2014	10 May	9 months 20 days
2650-44198	COYE	SY-M	HY-M	8 Aug 2014	8 Aug 2014	22 May	9 months 14 days
2760-32599	CSWA	ASY-F	AHY-F	5 Aug 2014	10 Aug 2014	22 May	9 months 12 days
2561-32092	BAOR	ASY-F	ASY-F	22 May 2014	8 Aug 2014	19 May	9 months 11 days
2691-54062	DOWO	SY-M	HY-M	1 Aug 2014	1 Aug 2014	10 May	9 months 9 days
2430-45012	YEWA	ASY-M	SY-M	15 Jun 2014	6 Aug 2014	10 May	9 months 4 days
2650-41325	YEWA	ASY-M	SY-M	15 May 2012	17 Aug 2014	8 May	8 months 21 days
2650-44032	AMGO	ASY-M	AHY-M	28 Aug 2014	28 Aug 2014	18 May	8 months 20 days
2571-20513	SOSP	AHY-M	SY-M	6 Jun 2013	6 Aug 2014	24 Apr	8 months 18 days
2341-64943	SOSP	AHY-U	HY-U	3 Oct 2012	7 Aug 2014	22 Apr	8 months 15 days
2691-51970	SOSP	AHY-U	AHY-U	11 Aug 2014	11 Aug 2014	22 Apr	8 months 11 days
2600-16802	COYE	ASY-F	HY-U	31 Aug 2010	5 Sep 2014	17 May	8 months 12 days
2691-51964	SOSP	AHY-U	HY-U	10 Aug 2014	10 Aug 2014	19 Apr	8 months 9 days
2730-49288	WAVI	SY-U	HY-U	8 Sep 2014	8 Sep 2014	9 May	8 months 1 day
2561-32080	GRCA	ASY-U	SY-U	16 May 2014	21 Sep 2014	14 May	7 months 23 days
2650-45365	COYE	ASY-M	SY-M	17 May 2013	21 Sep 2014	13 May	7 months 22 days
2650-45763	BCCH	SY-U	HY-U	8 Sep 2014	8 Sep 2014	19 Apr	7 months 11 days
2650-45770	BCCH	SY-U	HY-U	20 Sep 2014	20 Sep 2014	18 Apr	6 months 29 days
2691-45727	SOSP	AHY-U	HY-U	29 Sep 2014	29 Sep 2014	25 Apr	6 months 27 days
2650-43017	BCCH	ASY-U	HY-U	16 Aug 2011	8 Nov 2014	20 May	6 months 12 days
2561-32275	NOCA	SY-F	HY-F	26 Nov 2014	26 Nov 2014	27 May	6 months 1 day
1713-34568	BLJA	ASY-U	HY-U	15 Oct 2013	28 Oct 2014	26 Apr	5 months 29 days
1152-41333	BLJA	SY-U	HY-U	5 Sep 2014	26 Oct 2014	20 Apr	5 months 25 days
2421-70797	NOCA	AHY-M	AHY-M	28 Sep 2011	4 Nov 2014	28 Apr	5 months 24 days
1383-62336	BLJA	ASY-U	AHY-U	23 Sep 2011	4 Nov 2014	24 Apr	5 months 20 days
2730-49923	BCCH	ASY-F	AHY-U	30 Nov 2014	30 Nov 2014	20 May	5 months 20 days
2561-32371	NOCA	SY-F	HY-F	14 Oct 2014	6 Dec 2014	24 May	5 months 18 days
2431-74164	DOWO	ASY-M	HY-U	25 Jul 2011	11 Nov 2014	25 Apr	5 months 14 days
2650-45709	BCCH	ASY-M	HY-U	15 Sep 2013	30 Nov 2014	8 May	5 months 8 days
2650-45776	BCCH	SY-U	HY-U	2 Oct 2014	23 Nov 2014	25 Apr	5 months 2 days
2650-45742	BCCH	SY-U	HY-U	1 Aug 2014	23 Nov 2014	24 Apr	5 months 1 day
2500-65165	BCCH	ASY-U	HY-U	2 Aug 2008	6 Dec 2014	3 May	4 months 27 days
2650-42718	SCJU	SY-F	HY-F	23 Nov 2014	23 Nov 2014	18 Apr	4 months 26 days
2650-45767	BCCH	SY-U	HY-U	9 Sep 2014	30 Nov 2014	22 Apr	4 months 23 days
2650-45787	BCCH	SY-U	HY-U	13 Oct 2014	30 Nov 2014	19 Apr	4 months 20 days
1152-41332	BLJA	SY-U	HY-U	29 Aug 2014	6 Dec 2014	23 Apr	4 months 17 days
2650-45762	BCCH	SY-U	HY-U	29 Aug 2014	6 Dec 2014	22 Apr	4 months 16 days
2561-32283	NOCA	AHY-F	U-F	6 Dec 2014	6 Dec 2014	18 Apr	4 months 12 days

No foreign-banded birds were captured at MBO during SMMP 2014. However, an Eastern Screech-Owl banded in October 2014 was found dead at the neighbouring Morgan Arboretum in April, inside a Wood Duck nestbox.

4.3.3. Census

One or more experienced observers walked the standardized census route daily during SMMP. Census often recorded species not otherwise documented and greatly contributed to the documentation of migration through MBO. This spring, 6 species (near the low end of the range of 4 to 14 in each of the past five years) were observed only through census: Ruffed Grouse, Black-billed Cuckoo, Philadelphia Vireo, Marsh Wren, Field Sparrow, and Hoary Redpoll.

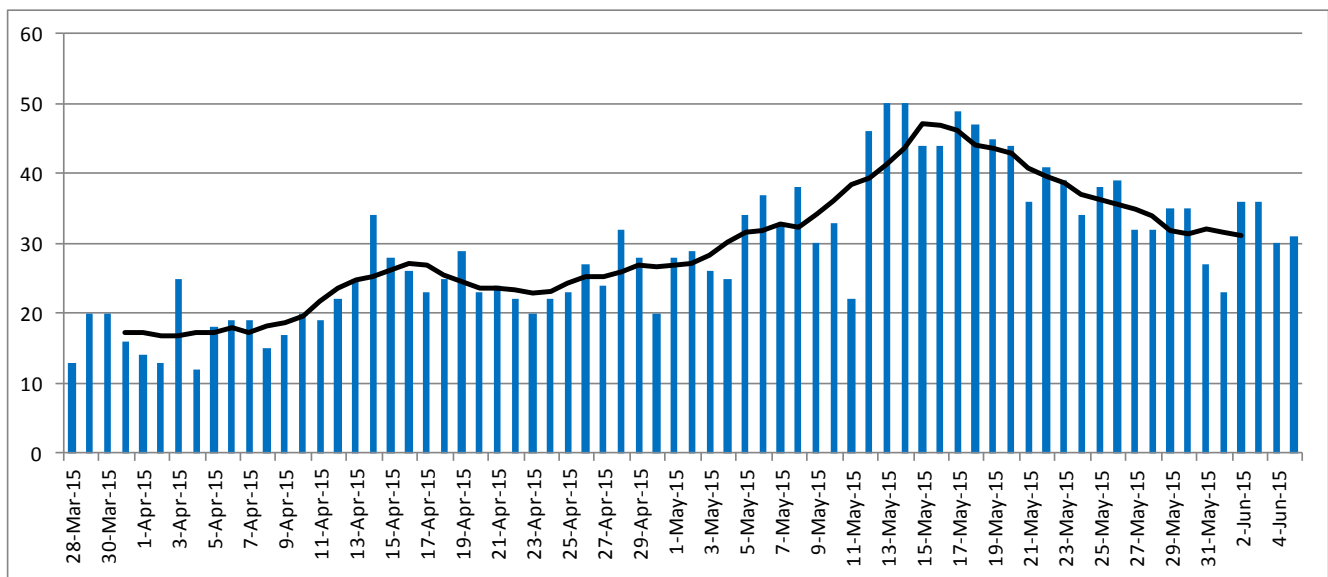


Figure 4.3: Daily species count and running 7-day mean of species recorded on census throughout spring 2015.

As shown in Figure 4.3, there was considerable daily variation in the number of species observed during the census, ranging from a low of 12 on April 4, to a high of 50 on May 13 and 14. This reflects not only actual changes in the bird population from day to day, but also variation due to weather and among observers. To account for this, a 7-day running mean was calculated and plotted. For the second year in a row, diversity on census peaked earlier than usual, in mid-May; this year it tapered off steadily from there to the end of the season, by which time most species being observed were likely local breeders.

4.3.4. Daily estimated totals (DET)

The DET reflects not only banding and census data, but also all supplemental observations made by participants throughout each morning. It is particularly important for waterfowl and raptors, which are not targeted by the banding program, and are only marginally sampled by the census, since many are more active later in the morning. The DET is also valuable for passerines, both to monitor infrequently captured species, and to evaluate the percentage of individuals of each species that are caught and banded. During SMMP 2015, 147 species were recorded, well above average and just one short of the all-time high set in 2006. There were 16 species seen just once (Great Egret, Merlin, Peregrine Falcon, Sora, Sandhill Crane, Wilson’s Snipe, Black-billed Cuckoo, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Willow Flycatcher, Philadelphia Vireo, Purple Martin, Marsh Wren, American Pipit, Pine Warbler, Clay-colored Sparrow, and Hoary Redpoll), highlighting the importance of daily coverage by experienced observers throughout the season. White-eyed Vireo was observed at MBO for the first time this spring, increasing the site checklist to 211 species.

The highest single day DET, 72 species, was recorded on May 18, a bit below the record of 75; in total 100 species were observed during week 8 (May 16-22), the peak of the season. The lowest count of 12 species occurred on April 4, a cold morning with a mix of rain and snow. There was considerable variation in daily estimated totals from day to day, again due to weather and observer effects. A clearer pattern is shown by the 7-day running average, which remained above 60 species for over a week just past mid-May.

This year only 18 species were observed during all 10 weeks of the spring season: Canada Goose, Mallard, Red-tailed Hawk, Ring-billed Gull, Hairy Woodpecker, Pileated Woodpecker, Blue Jay, American Crow, Common Raven, Black-capped Chickadee, White-breasted Nuthatch, American Robin, European Starling, Cedar Waxwing, Northern Cardinal, Common Grackle, Red-winged Blackbird, and American Goldfinch. This list is similar to last year’s, except for Great Blue Heron, Mourning Dove, Downy Woodpecker, and Song Sparrow dropping off, and Red-tailed Hawk being added.

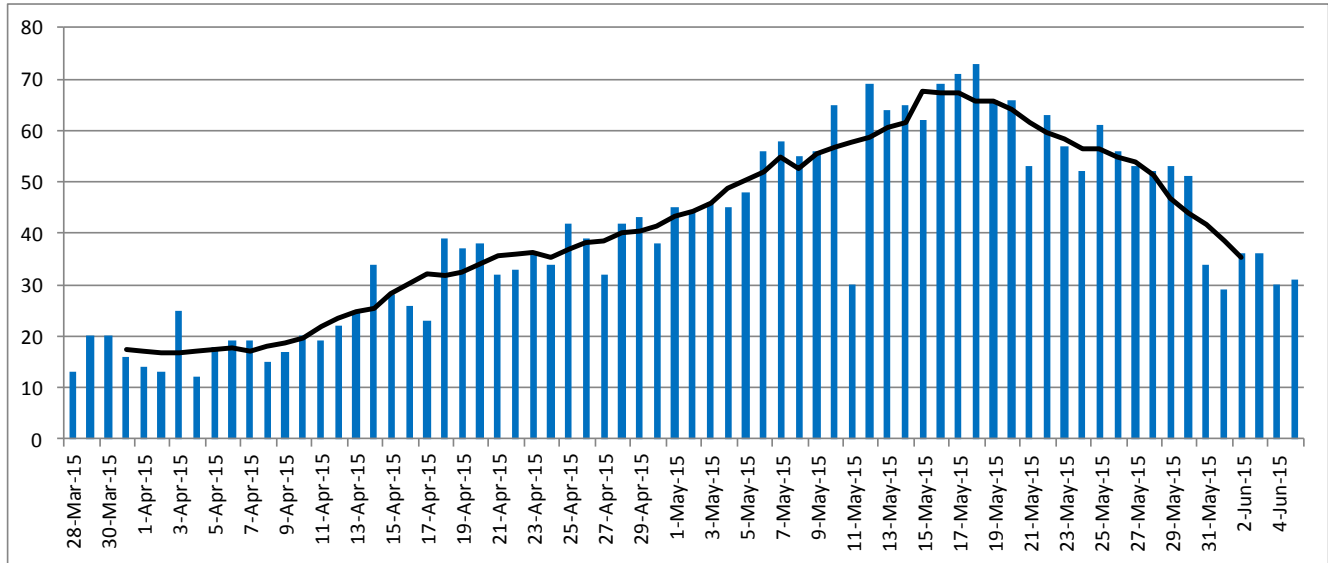


Figure 4.4: Daily species count and running 7-day mean of species observed throughout spring 2015.

4.3.5. Coverage of priority species

MBO has produced a list of 62 target species for priority monitoring (Gahbauer et al. 2014). The list is based on priority rankings proposed by Bird Studies Canada, with an emphasis on species poorly studied by the Breeding Bird Survey due to their northern breeding distribution, and on neotropical migrants, recognized as being at elevated conservation risk due to threats to their wintering grounds. The MBO list has been modified to eliminate western species not expected to occur at the site.

All species on the MBO priority list were observed during SMMP 2015, and 82% were banded (Table 4-6). Over 84% of individuals banded were priority species. Of the top 10 species banded at MBO during SMMP 2015, all except American Goldfinch are designated as priority species, including 7 that are priority A or B (i.e., of particular importance for migration monitoring), indicating the program is effective at documenting these otherwise poorly monitored birds.

Table 4.6: Summary of priority species observed and banded during the 2015 SMMP. Detailed category definitions are provided in Gahbauer et al. (2014).

	Priority A	Priority B	Priority C	Priority D
Number of species in category	15	10	18	19
Number of species observed	15	10	18	19
Number of species banded	12	10	14	15
Number of individuals banded	321	287	149	187

4.3.6. Net productivity

The nets used for MBO’s migration monitoring programs are clustered into three main groups. The C and D nets (six in total) are along the east and north edges of Stoneycroft Pond, the A and E nets (four in total) sample the shrubby areas east of Stoneycroft Pond, while H and B/N nets (six in total) are along the back ponds. Under normal conditions, all nets were operated for five hours daily, although on windy days, some nets were selectively closed earlier than usual, as warranted by conditions. The only more substantial exception was H1, which remained flooded until April 28. Table 4.7 summarizes the usage and productivity of all nets during the 2015 Spring Migration Monitoring Program.

Table 4.7: Net usage and capture rates during the 2015 SMMP.

Net	Hours open	New Captures	Returns + Repeats	Total captures	Birds / 100 net hours	
					New	Total
A1	198.3	49	20	69	24.7	34.8
A2	198.3	114	33	147	57.5	74.1
A - TOTAL	396.5	163	53	216	41.1	54.5
B2	190.8	53	15	68	27.8	35.6
N1	190.8	68	17	85	35.6	44.5
N3	190.8	72	18	90	37.7	47.2
B3	190.8	85	13	98	44.5	51.4
B/N - TOTAL	763.2	278	63	341	36.4	44.7
C1	196.1	63	19	82	32.1	41.8
C2	196.1	48	30	78	24.5	39.8
C - TOTAL	392.1	111	49	160	28.3	40.8
D1	195.8	68	18	86	34.7	43.9
D2	195.8	32	17	49	16.3	25.0
D3	195.8	67	17	84	34.2	42.9
D4	195.8	69	14	83	35.2	42.4
D - TOTAL	783.2	236	66	302	30.1	38.6
E1	196.0	81	27	108	41.3	55.1
E2	198.0	97	31	128	49.0	64.6
E - TOTAL	394.0	178	58	236	45.2	59.9
H1	152.5	56	18	74	36.7	48.5
H2	198.3	95	25	120	47.9	60.5
H - TOTAL	350.8	151	43	194	43.1	55.3
GRAND TOTAL	3079.8	1117	332	1449	36.3	47.0

The overall capture rate for SMMP 2015 was 36.3 new birds per 100 net hours, down from last year but still well above the long-term spring mean. An additional 10.7 birds per 100 net hours were recaptured, also above average, but by a smaller margin. The relative effectiveness of nets varies from year to year, although typically the A and H nets along with E2 have been the most productive in spring. This year was somewhat different in that A2 was the most productive of all nets, but A1 ranked second lowest; both E1 and E2 ranked very highly as did H2, but H1 was only barely above the mean for all nets. For the second spring in a row, B3 was particularly productive, but unlike last year, N1 did not stand out. Aside from A2, the other nets in the bottom three were B2 and D2; the other three D nets were also all below average, with nearly identical capture rates.

4.4. Summary and analysis

The banding effort of 3077 hours this spring was above average, thanks to somewhat less rainfall than usual for the season. While spring started off extremely cold, there were periods from mid-April to early May that were much warmer than usual, and seemed to result in some species arriving and/or peaking earlier in the season than expected. Overall, it was a particularly productive spring for banding, with 1117 individuals, 58% of which were in weeks 7 and 8 around mid-May; the 69 species banded tied last year's record high. The 147 species observed in spring was the most in nearly a decade. The number of repeats and returns recorded this spring were also both above average. The number of returns in spring has been near or above 100 for six of the past seven years, and likely reflects a good percentage of the local breeding population at MBO.

The strong results for spring were particularly evident among warblers, with record high numbers observed for nine species (Nashville Warbler, Mourning Warbler, American Redstart, Cape May Warbler, Magnolia Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Black-throated Blue Warbler, and Wilson's Warbler), and

distinctly above-average results for another seven species (Northern Waterthrush, Tennessee Warbler, Common Yellowthroat, Northern Parula, Bay-breasted Warbler, Yellow-rumped Warbler, and Canada Warbler). The pattern did not extend to all warblers though, as both Black-and-white Warbler and Yellow Warbler were scarcer than in any previous spring, while Ovenbird and Black-throated Green Warbler numbers were also well below average. Another 12 species reached record highs this spring: Hooded Merganser, Common Loon, Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Red-eyed Vireo, Brown Creeper, Swainson's Thrush, Wood Thrush, Fox Sparrow, Lincoln's Sparrow, Scarlet Tanager, Northern Cardinal, and Indigo Bunting. Conversely, 11 other species were at record low levels for spring: Wood Duck, Great Blue Heron, Green Heron, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, Killdeer, Herring Gull, Northern Flicker, Brown Thrasher, Song Sparrow, and Brown-headed Cowbird.



Male and female Blackpoll Warblers banded toward the end of spring 2015.

(Photo by Simon Duval)

5. Summer (MAPS) program

Summer at MBO spans an 8-week period between migration periods, from 6 June through 31 July. In earlier years, observations during this period were on a casual basis, but since 2009 data have been collected in a more standardized manner through the Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship (MAPS) program. Banding takes place at 9 nets, reserved only for MAPS, around the southern half of Stoneycroft Pond.

5.1. Effort

Seven MAPS visits were conducted between 6 June and 31 July; on each occasion there were six hours of banding. Incidental observations of all species were also recorded during each visit. There were two additional visits in June to band nestlings at nest boxes.

5.2. Site conditions

Summer 2015 was the coolest since 2009, with mean daily low and high temperatures for the season both close to 1°C below average, though this was mostly due to unusually cool conditions throughout June (Table 5.1). It was also a wetter than usual summer, with more rain than in any other year except 2005.

Table 5.1: Weather conditions during the 2015 MAPS program, by week.

	1 Jun 6-12	2 Jun 13-19	3 Jun 20-26	4 Jun 27- Jul 3	5 Jul 4-10	6 Jul 11-17	7 Jul 18-24	8 Jul 25-31	Season
Mean daily high (°C)	22.0	23.5	24.8	22.7	26.5	26.8	25.4	28.7	25.1
Mean daily low (°C)	13.2	13.2	14.3	13.3	16.2	15.8	17.1	18.9	15.2
Mean daily temp (°C)	17.6	18.4	19.6	18.0	21.4	21.3	21.3	23.8	20.2
Highest temp (°C)	24	27	27	25	30	30	29	32	32
Lowest temp (°C)	7	10	10	12	15	10	15	14	7
# days with rainfall	4	3	4	3	2	1	5	4	26
Total rain (mm)	52	31	30	26	2	6	71	10	228

5.3. Results

5.3.1. Birds banded

The 159 birds banded was the second highest total ever in summer behind 184 in 2012, despite remarkably low numbers in June (Table 5.2). The 31 species banded was also far above average, though below the record of 33 set last year.

Table 5.2: Summary results of the 2015 MAPS Monitoring Program, by month.

	Jun	Jul	Season
# individuals (species) banded	16 (11)	143 (29)	159 (31)
# individuals (species) return	6 (6)	6 (5)	12 (8)
# individuals (species) repeat	19 (10)	23 (7)	42 (13)
# species observed	41	51	57
# net hours	162.0	216.0	378.0
# birds banded / 100 net hours	9.9	66.2	42.1
# days operating	3	4	7
# days banding	3	4	7

Until last year, three species had been in the top ten in all five years of the MAPS program (American Robin, Yellow Warbler, and Song Sparrow), but for the second year in a row, Yellow Warbler missed the top ten this summer. Song Sparrow was also unusually scarce for a third straight year, after having consistently been among the top three species in all previous summers. American Robin and Gray Catbird were the top two species banded in summer 2015, like last year, while record counts of Red-eyed Vireo and Downy Woodpecker elevated them to third and fourth place. American Redstart and Ovenbird were also banded in larger numbers this

summer than ever before. Three species were banded in summer for the first time, bringing the total count for the season to 48 species over 11 years. The Yellow-bellied Flycatcher banded on the final day of the season was certainly an early fall migrant; the American Woodcock and Mourning Warbler likely were as well, although it is possible that these species were breeding at or near MBO. For the first time since 2010, no Great Crested Flycatchers were banded this summer, and for the first time since 2011, Least Flycatcher and Red-winged Blackbird were also missed.

Table 5.3: Top 11 species banded at MBO during the 2015 MAPS program, with comparison to the numbers banded in 2005-2014 (rank in other years in parentheses). Dashes represent species not banded during a particular year.

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2007	2006	2005
1. American Robin	20	20(1)	11(3)	18(3)	14(2)	13(3)	13(1)	--	--	--
2. Gray Catbird	17	18(2)	14(2)	3(11)	7(7)	3(13)	4(10)	--	--	2(5)
3. Red-eyed Vireo	15	8(4)	4(9)	6(7)	12(3)	9(5)	4(10)	--	--	--
4. Downy Woodpecker	14	4(11)	4(9)	2(12)	6(8)	6(7)	6(7)	--	--	--
5. Song Sparrow	9	7(6)	29(1)	26(2)	18(1)	20(1)	10(3)	3(1)	10(1)	4(1)
6. Cedar Waxwing	8	--	1(22)	4(10)	2(13)	10(4)	8(5)	1(2)	--	--
6. American Redstart	8	2(18)	4(9)	--	1(18)	1(18)	--	--	--	--
6. Rose-breasted Grosbeak	8	8(4)	1(22)	1(19)	--	5(10)	5(8)	--	3(3)	4(1)
9. Black-capped Chickadee	7	3(15)	1(22)	13(4)	8(6)	14(2)	11(2)	--	--	--
9. Ovenbird	7	5(9)	1(22)	1(19)	2(13)	--	1(18)	--	1(5)	--
9. Common Yellowthroat	7	2(18)	1(22)	8(5)	3(9)	--	5(8)	--	--	--

5.3.2. Birds recaptured

There were 42 repeats of 13 species and 12 returns of 8 species during MAPS (Table 5.4). The oldest of the returns was a female Warbling Vireo banded in May 2012 as a second-year bird, and therefore 4 years old this year. No foreign recoveries were reported during summer.

Table 5.4: List of returns captured during the 2015 MAPS program, sorted by time elapsed.

Band number	Species	Age/sex in 2015	Age/sex at banding	Banding date	Previous capture	2015 return	Time elapsed		
2531-23662	RWBL	ASY-F	AHY-F	20 May 2013	20 May 2013	14 Jun	2 years		25 days
2650-41320	WAVI	AHY-F	SY-U	14 May 2012	29 Jul 2013	20 Jul	1 year	11 months	21 days
2571-20525	VEER	ASY-F	SY-F	14 Jul 2013	14 Jul 2013	27 Jun	1 year	11 months	13 days
2650-45446	COYE	ASY-M	HY-U	13 Aug 2013	13 Aug 2013	4 Jul	1 year	10 months	21 days
2691-45608	VEER	ASY-M	SY-M	20 Jul 2014	20 Jul 2014	12 Jul		11 months	22 days
1352-50301	AMRO	SY-F	HY-U	20 Jul 2014	20 Jul 2014	27 Jun		11 months	7 days
2351-48555	REVI	AHY-F	ASY-U	21 Jul 2013	14 Aug 2014	20 Jul		11 months	6 days
2521-74138	REVI	SY-M	HY-U	9 Aug 2014	9 Aug 2014	12 Jul		11 months	3 days
2650-44163	COYE	ASY-F	ASY-F	31 May 2014	20 Jul 2014	14 Jun		10 months	25 days
2521-74139	REVI	SY-F	HY-U	9 Aug 2014	9 Aug 2014	27 Jun		10 months	18 days
2521-74248	OVEN	SY-M	HY-U	1 Sep 2014	1 Sep 2014	12 Jul		10 months	11 days
2650-43085	BCCH	ASY-F	HY-U	16 Aug 2012	11 Nov 2014	6 Jun		6 months	26 days

5.3.3. Daily estimated totals (DET)

The number of species observed daily ranged from a low of 27 on June 27 to a high of 39 on July 4. Over the course of the season, 57 species were observed, close to average. The Yellow-bellied Flycatcher and Mourning Warbler banded on the last day of the season were also observed for the first time ever in summer, as was Red-bellied Woodpecker, increasing the cumulative count for the season to 103 species. Black-throated Blue Warbler was missed for the first time since 2009.

6. Fall Migration Monitoring Program (FMMP)

The Fall Migration Monitoring Program has been operated at MBO annually since 2004, with standardized operations since 2005. It previously covered 13 weeks from 1 August to 30 October, but based on a pilot study in 2014, a 14th week was added this year, extending the season to 6 November. Census, observations, and a five-hour banding period occur daily throughout FMMP (weather permitting).

6.1. Effort

Census was conducted on all 98 days of the season, and banding occurred on 94 days (96%), with only four days entirely lost to rain (August 11, October 9, October 17, and November 1). On 18 additional days, rain and/or strong winds resulted in reduced net hours (less than 75 out of a normal 80), leaving 76 days (78%) of full banding effort according to the site protocol. However, most of those days only involved a partial reduction in effort, and as such the total of 7093 net hours this fall was a new record high. However, 478 hours were in the new week 14; the 6615 net hours over the first 13 weeks of the season was only slightly below the previous high of 6788 in 2012.

All captures this fall were through the standard set of 16 mist nets used for migration monitoring, as described in Section 4.1. All nets were from Manomet, 12 m long with 30 mm mesh, and were lightly used (from spring 2015) at the beginning of the season.

6.2. Site conditions

Weather can have an influence on fall migration. Most of August was slightly cooler than usual, except for week 3, which was the second-hottest week in MBO's history, behind only week 5 of fall in 2010. Temperatures were above normal throughout September, including a record mean high of 28.1°C in week 6, more than 3°C warmer than the previous record for the period, set just last year. October highs fluctuated around normal, although nightly lows in the second half of the month were 2-4°C colder than usual, including a record low nightly mean of -0.1°C in week 12. The 338 mm of rain this fall was 50% more than in either of the previous two years, and slightly more than the long-term average for the season. The 80 mm of rain in week 2 was the fifth-most ever for a single week in fall.

Table 6.1: Weather conditions during the 2015 FMMP, by week.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Season
Mean daily high (°C)	24.8	24.2	29.4	25.1	26.0	28.1	24.4	21.2	18.3	14.2	15.6	10.4	10.7	13.9	20.3
Mean daily low (°C)	15.6	15.6	19.8	15.6	15.9	17.1	15.1	10.0	7.6	5.3	6.4	-0.1	1.0	4.0	11.2
Mean daily temp (°C)	20.2	19.9	24.6	20.4	21.0	22.6	19.8	15.7	12.9	9.7	11.0	5.2	5.8	9.0	15.8
Highest temp (°C)	27	27	31	29	28	32	28	28	25	19	24	18	15	20	31
Lowest temp (°C)	12	13	17	14	13	12	14	7	4	3	2	-5	-3	-3	1
# days with rainfall	3	4	4	2	0	2	3	1	3	1	3	3	5	4	38
Total rain (mm)	12	80	20	1	0	16	52	12	38	7	26	9	59	8	338

6.3. Results

6.3.1. Birds banded

Table 6.2 summarizes the fall 2015 banding results throughout the season. The 3151 birds banded this fall was the lowest total since 2011, and the third lowest overall in MBO's 11 years of operation, despite the additional week this year. However, the 84 species banded this fall was well above average, though short of the record of 86 in 2012. The busiest day of the season was October 5, with 90 birds banded, an unusually low peak (Figure 6-1); there were only four days with over 70 individuals banded, all between September 20 and October 6. This year there were two modest peaks of banding activity in mid-September and early October, while late September results were unusually poor. For FMMP 2015 the mean count of birds banded per day was 32.1 (33.5 for the 94 days with banding effort).

Table 6.2: Summary results of the 2015 FMMP, by week.

	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8
# individuals (species) banded	233 (42)	146 (37)	232 (44)	220 (40)	192 (39)	185 (36)	297 (41)	307 (41)
# individuals (species) return	7 (4)	6 (5)	11 (8)	8 (6)	3 (3)	5 (4)	4 (3)	3 (2)
# individuals (species) repeat	54 (20)	35 (15)	59 (20)	50 (18)	56 (21)	44 (16)	49 (15)	67 (17)
# species observed	83	81	88	93	91	85	88	90
# net hours	556.5	418.5	542.4	560.0	560.0	545.8	435.3	560.0
# birds banded / 100 net hours	41.9	34.9	42.8	39.3	34.3	33.9	68.2	54.8
# days operating	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
# days banding	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
# days with full net coverage	7	4	5	7	7	6	4	7

	F9	F10	F11	F12	F13	F14	Average	Season
# individuals (species) banded	174 (34)	352 (28)	300 (25)	159 (20)	208 (24)	146 (17)	225 (33)	3151 (84)
# individuals (species) return	2 (2)	2 (2)	2 (2)	1 (1)	3 (3)	9 (5)	5 (4)	66 (23)
# individuals (species) repeat	39 (11)	80 (14)	67 (11)	49 (10)	39 (10)	36 (9)	52 (15)	724 (47)
# species observed	77	74	74	66	62	57	79	151
# net hours	486.0	476.0	493.5	455.0	526.3	478.0	506.7	7093.2
# birds banded / 100 net hours	35.8	74.0	60.8	35.0	39.5	30.5	44.7	44.4
# days operating	7	7	7	7	7	7	7.0	98
# days banding	7	6	7	6	7	6	6.7	94
# days with full net coverage	6	6	2	4	5	6	5.4	76

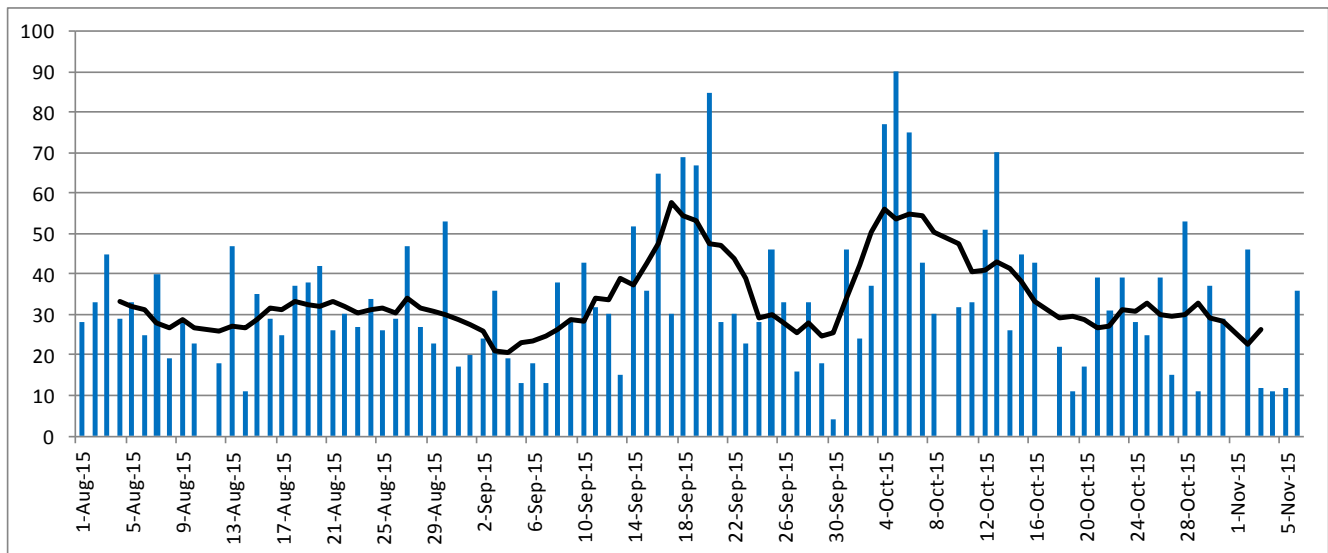


Figure 6.1: Daily and running 7-day mean of individuals banded per day throughout fall 2015.

Species richness among banded birds fluctuated over the first two months, with peaks in early August, mid-August, and most notably mid-September, before declining through most of October (Figure 6-2). The greatest variety banded in a single day was 25, well short of the record of 30 reached in 2008, 2013, and 2014. The mean number of species banded per day was 13.4.

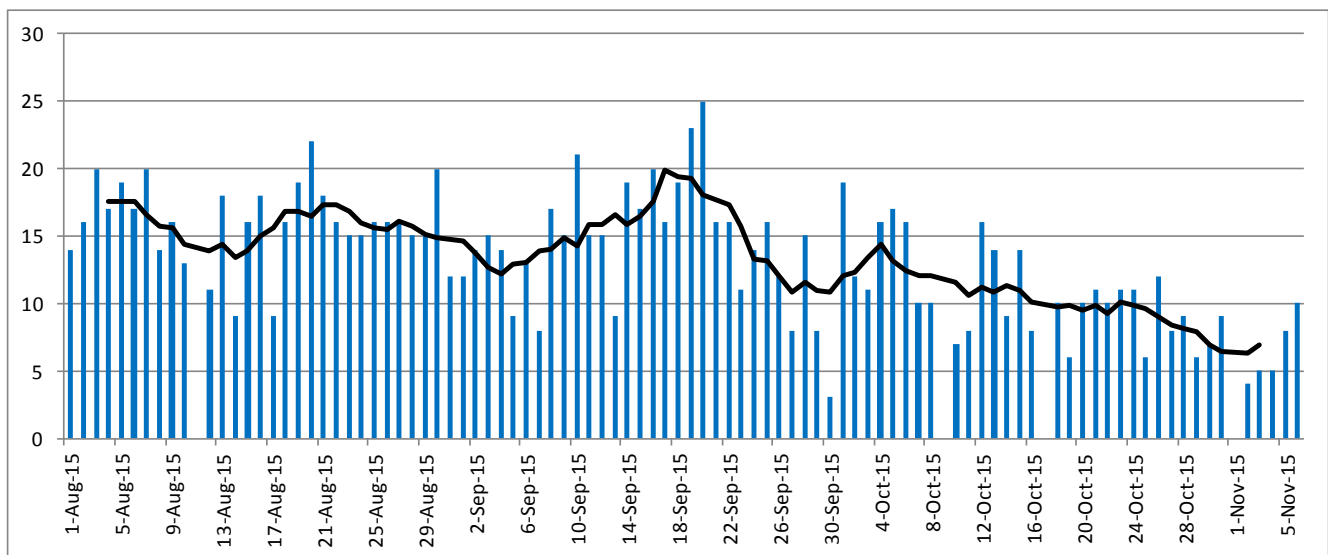


Figure 6.2: Daily and running 7-day mean of species banded per day throughout fall 2015.

No new species were banded in fall, although the American Woodcock was the first ever for the season. No species this fall were detected only through banding. An unusually high 12 species were banded just once this fall, which contributed to the near-record total of species for the season: American Woodcock, Mourning Dove, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Pileated Woodpecker, Eastern Wood-Pewee, Great Crested Flycatcher, Northern Shrike, Warbling Vireo, Bicknell’s Thrush, European Starling, Bay-breasted Warbler, and Blackburnian Warbler.

At the other extreme, Table 6.3 lists the 10 most frequently banded species, which account for 56.5% of all birds banded during FMMP 2015. Five of these (Ruby-crowned Kinglet, American Robin, Magnolia Warbler, Song Sparrow, and White-throated Sparrow) have been in the top 10 for fall annually since 2005, and for the first time this year they accounted for all species within the top four. All of this year’s top ten have ranked among the top ten in at least one previous year, except for Gray Catbird. Three warblers were among the top ten species this year, and 23 species were banded overall, as in each of the past four years; overall they comprised just 30% of individuals banded, matching the low in 2012. Nine sparrow species accounted for another 21% of the birds banded this fall, comparable to 20% in 2013 but down noticeably from 29% last year.

Table 6.3: Top 10 species banded at MBO during the 2015 FMMP, with comparison to the numbers banded in 2005-2014 (rank in other years in parentheses).

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
1. White-throated Sparrow	326	484(1)	263(4)	506(1)	216(2)	351(5)	428(1)	317(4)	318(2)	187(5)	354(1)
2. American Robin	263	144(7)	236(6)	130(10)	79(10)	394(4)	200(5)	346(2)	318(2)	302(3)	119(9)
3. Ruby-crowned Kinglet	257	327(2)	347(1)	353(2)	180(4)	271(6)	257(4)	319(3)	376(1)	444(2)	245(2)
4. Magnolia Warbler	173	279(3)	284(2)	203(5)	252(1)	260(7)	103(9)	264(5)	74(10)	157(6)	192(5)
5. Swainson's Thrush	171	46(21)	25(27)	176(7)	21(31)	27(34)	14(40)	15(40)	15(35)	7(46)	36(21)
6. American Redstart	165	138(8)	146(7)	139(9)	150(6)	149(10)	104(8)	99(9)	77(9)	48(13)	66(13)
7. Song Sparrow	146	136(9)	267(3)	217(4)	170(5)	219(8)	322(3)	199(7)	198(4)	302(3)	215(4)
8. Common Yellowthroat	95	71(19)	87(11)	121(11)	80(9)	100(12)	77(11)	93(10)	51(14)	77(8)	76(12)
9. American Goldfinch	93	84(15)	70(13)	48(21)	17(38)	85(16)	35(24)	54(13)	94(7)	43(16)	82(11)
10. Gray Catbird	92	94(13)	47(17)	64(17)	38(22)	32(33)	63(13)	45(17)	39(18)	41(19)	58(14)

White-throated Sparrow was the most frequently banded species this fall, for the second year in a row and third time in four years, although the total of 326 was actually below the long-term average of 342 for this species. In

second place this year was American Robin, with the highest banding count since 2010. Ruby-crowned Kinglet rounded out the top three, although like White-throated Sparrow, the total was below average. Magnolia Warblers were the scarcest they have been since 2009, but Swainson’s Thrush landed in the top five for the first time ever with a near-record total of 171, and was closely followed by a record high count of American Redstarts. Song Sparrow numbers were well below average for a second year in a row, while Common Yellowthroat rebounded to land in the top ten for the first time since 2011. American Goldfinch was just one short of the record for fall set in 2007, while the total of Gray Catbirds was two less than last year’s record. Other species outside the top ten that were banded in record numbers for fall were Ovenbird (70), Northern Cardinal (36), Veery (34), Mourning Warbler (15), Brown Thrasher (12), Wood Thrush (7), and American Woodcock (1).

6.3.2. Birds recaptured

There were 723 repeats of 46 species during FMMP 2015, both only slightly above the ten-year means for fall. Among the most frequently recaptured species (Table 6.4), four have substantial local breeding populations (Black-capped Chickadee, Gray Catbird, Common Yellowthroat, and Song Sparrow), although some of the individuals of these species banded and recaptured were also likely migrants from farther north. A number of birds were recaptured on multiple occasions, most notably a Downy Woodpecker and two Black-capped Chickadees which were each recaptured 7 times during the season.

Table 6.4: Top 10 species recaptured most often during the 2015 FMMP. (species with local breeding populations marked with an asterisk).

	Species	# Repeats	# Individuals
1.	Black-capped Chickadee*	125	35
2.	Gray Catbird*	90	60
3.	White-throated Sparrow	82	60
4.	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	66	49
5.	Song Sparrow*	31	24
6.	Common Yellowthroat*	28	19
7.	Hermit Thrush	23	13
7.	Swainson's Thrush	23	20
9.	Magnolia Warbler	21	13
9.	American Redstart	21	18

Aside from birds likely to be local breeders, or their offspring, 15 individuals of 8 species stopped over for at least two weeks: Blue-headed Vireo (24 days), Swainson’s Thrush (15, 39, 42, and 47 days), Black-and-white Warbler (17 days), Tennessee Warbler (35 and 40 days), Nashville Warbler (25, 26, and 35 days), Northern Parula (32 days), and Magnolia Warbler (29 days). Two Chestnut-sided Warbler also had long stopovers of 25 and 26 days, and may have been migrants, but given the record-high abundance in summer this year, it is more likely they were local breeders. All of the warblers except Black-and-white included at least some adults undergoing molt.

There were 66 returns of 23 species during FMMP 2015 (Table 6.5). The number of individuals and species are both slightly higher than the past two years, and above the long-term means for fall. The biggest surprise among this year’s returns was a Blue Jay recaptured nearly 11 years after it was banded during MBO’s pilot season in fall 2004, and not encountered since! Another 11 individuals had not been observed in two years or longer, including a Tennessee Warbler and a Nashville Warbler both showing fidelity to MBO as a stopover site for their annual prebasic molt.

No foreign-banded birds were captured at MBO during FMMP 2015, nor were any birds banded at MBO recaptured elsewhere during this period.

Table 6.5: List of returns captured during the 2015 FMMP, sorted by time elapsed.

Band number	Species	Age/sex in 2015	Age/sex at banding	Banding date	Previous capture	2015 return	Time elapsed		
1013-55324	BLJA	AHY-U	HY-U	29 Sep 2004	30 Nov 2004	12 Oct	10 years	10 months	12 days
2650-41109	SCJU	AHY-M	SY-M	20 Mar 2012	20 Mar 2012	6 Nov	3 years	7 months	17 days
2650-41222	AMGO	ASY-M	ASY-M	21 May 2012	21 May 2012	20 Aug	3 years	2 months	30 days
2630-68579	NAWA	AHY-F	AHY-U	17 Aug 2012	22 Aug 2012	6 Oct	3 years	1 month	14 days
2401-74454	REVI	AHY-F	ASY-U	30 May 2011	9 Aug 2012	10 Aug	3 years		1 day
2630-69293	TEWA	AHY-U	AHY-M	19 Aug 2012	19 Aug 2012	13 Aug	2 years	11 months	25 days
2571-20527	VEER	AHY-U	HY-U	21 Jul 2013	21 Jul 2013	25 Aug	2 years	1 month	4 days
2341-58846	VEER	AHY-U	HY-U	3 Aug 2009	24 Aug 2013	13 Sep	2 years		20 days
2581-69655	VEER	AHY-F	AHY-U	1 Aug 2013	1 Aug 2013	16 Aug	2 years		15 days
2650-45586	YEWA	AHY-U	HY-U	1 Aug 2013	1 Aug 2013	14 Aug	2 years		13 days
2581-69826	SOSP	AHY-U	AHY-U	8 Aug 2013	11 Aug 2013	22 Aug	2 years		11 days
2730-80128	AMGO	ASY-F	SY-F	8 Aug 2013	8 Aug 2013	8 Aug	2 years		
2430-45010	AMGO	AHY-M	SY-M	6 Jun 2014	6 Jun 2014	28 Oct	1 year	4 months	22 days
2650-41521	BCCH	AHY-U	HY-U	23 Jul 2012	26 Apr 2014	14 Sep	1 year	4 months	19 days
2401-97378	SOSP	AHY-F	HY-U	1 Aug 2012	20 Apr 2014	1 Aug	1 year	3 months	12 days
2650-44012	AMGO	ASY-F	SY-F	26 May 2014	26 May 2014	23 Aug	1 year	2 months	28 days
2691-51941	SOSP	U-U	AHY-F	3 Aug 2014	3 Aug 2014	30 Sep	1 year	1 month	27 days
2521-74004	REVI	AHY-U	AHY-F	20 Jul 2014	20 Jul 2014	15 Aug	1 year		26 days
2561-32121	RBGR	AHY-F	SY-F	1 Aug 2014	1 Aug 2014	26 Aug	1 year		25 days
2561-09249	GRCA	AHY-F	HY-U	1 Sep 2013	2 Aug 2014	23 Aug	1 year		21 days
2561-32091	NOCA	AHY-F	SY-F	22 May 2014	30 Jul 2014	15 Aug	1 year		16 days
2591-98600	REVI	AHY-U	ASY-M	20 Jul 2014	20 Jul 2014	2 Aug	1 year		13 days
2521-74172	REVI	AHY-U	AHY-U	20 Aug 2014	20 Aug 2014	2 Sep	1 year		13 days
2571-23015	DOWO	ATY-M	HY-M	5 Aug 2012	1 Sep 2014	13 Sep	1 year		12 days
2600-15727	ATSP	AHY-U	SY-U	21 Jan 2010	30 Oct 2014	5 Nov	1 year		6 days
2561-32138	BAOR	AHY-F	HY-F	6 Aug 2014	6 Aug 2014	12 Aug	1 year		6 days
2521-74162	INBU	AHY-F	SY-F	17 Aug 2014	17 Aug 2014	16 Aug		11 months	30 days
2650-41039	SCJU	AHY-M	HY-M	17 Nov 2011	11 Nov 2014	5 Nov		11 months	25 days
2650-42400	AMGO	ASY-F	SY-F	19 May 2014	22 Aug 2014	16 Aug		11 months	25 days
2431-87108	SOSP	U-U	HY-U	14 Aug 2011	19 Oct 2014	10 Oct		11 months	21 days
2521-74239	REVI	AHY-U	HY-U	31 Aug 2014	31 Aug 2014	20 Aug		11 months	20 days
2730-49124	COYE	AHY-F	HY-U	11 Aug 2014	30 Aug 2014	18 Aug		11 months	19 days
2401-74497	REVI	AHY-U	HY-U	14 Aug 2011	30 Aug 2014	17 Aug		11 months	18 days
2561-32199	RBGR	ASY-M	SY-M	31 Aug 2014	31 Aug 2014	15 Aug		11 months	15 days
2650-44197	BAWW	AHY-F	AHY-F	7 Aug 2014	21 Aug 2014	5 Aug		11 months	15 days
2650-45733	BCCH	AHY-U	SY-U	18 Apr 2014	23 Nov 2014	4 Nov		11 months	12 days
2690-79928	ATSP	AHY-U	HY-U	7 Dec 2012	26 Nov 2014	3 Nov		11 months	8 days
2421-93996	NOCA	AHY-M	HY-M	26 Sep 2012	30 Aug 2014	1 Aug		11 months	2 days
2650-43009	BCCH	AHY-U	HY-U	1 Aug 2011	6 Dec 2014	5 Nov		10 months	30 days
2561-32282	NOCA	U-M	U-M	6 Dec 2014	6 Dec 2014	5 Nov		10 months	30 days
2650-42769	SCJU	AHY-M	HY-M	30 Nov 2014	30 Nov 2014	28 Oct		10 months	28 days
2691-52317	WBNU	AHY-M	HY-M	8 Nov 2014	8 Nov 2014	6 Oct		10 months	28 days
2691-51977	SOSP	AHY-U	HY-U	12 Aug 2014	29 Sep 2014	7 Aug		10 months	9 days
2600-16140	BCCH	AHY-U	HY-U	21 Jul 2011	23 Nov 2014	15 Aug		8 months	23 days
2650-42929	ATSP	AHY-U	SY-U	21 Mar 2015	21 Mar 2015	3 Nov		7 months	13 days
1152-41332	BLJA	AHY-U	HY-U	29 Aug 2014	23 Apr 2015	25 Oct		6 months	2 days
2521-71954	PUFI	AHY-M	ASY-M	17 May 2014	22 May 2015	5 Nov		5 months	14 days
2650-45776	BCCH	AHY-U	HY-U	2 Oct 2014	16 May 2015	18 Oct		5 months	2 days
2650-45748	BCCH	AHY-U	HY-U	4 Aug 2014	19 Apr 2015	21 Sep		5 months	2 days
2650-44213	CHSP	AHY-U	SY-M	9 May 2015	12 May 2015	26 Sep		4 months	14 days

Band number	Species	Age/sex in 2015	Age/sex at banding	Banding date	Previous capture	2015 return	Time elapsed
2650-45762	BCCH	AHY-U	HY-U	29 Aug 2014	22 Apr 2015	5 Sep	4 months 14 days
2650-45709	BCCH	AHY-U	HY-U	15 Sep 2013	8 May 2015	16 Sep	4 months 8 days
2650-43017	BCCH	AHY-U	HY-U	16 Aug 2011	20 May 2015	25 Sep	4 months 5 days
2650-45745	BCCH	AHY-U	HY-U	1 Aug 2014	27 Apr 2015	29 Aug	4 months 2 days
2650-41445	COYE	AHY-F	HY-U	1 Aug 2012	26 May 2015	22 Sep	3 months 27 days
2431-74164	DOWO	ATY-M	HY-U	25 Jul 2011	3 May 2015	26 Aug	3 months 23 days
2730-49926	BCCH	AHY-U	SY-U	21 Mar 2015	14 May 2015	5 Sep	3 months 22 days
2691-45780	SOSP	AHY-U	SY-M	22 May 2015	22 May 2015	10 Sep	3 months 19 days
1352-85373	AMRO	SY-F	SY-F	21 May 2015	23 May 2015	11 Sep	3 months 19 days
2650-44198	COYE	AHY-M	HY-M	8 Aug 2014	22 May 2015	8 Sep	3 months 17 days
2650-43267	YEWA	AHY-M	AHY-M	2 Aug 2011	16 May 2015	30 Aug	3 months 14 days
2691-52561	VEER	AHY-U	SY-U	15 May 2015	15 May 2015	24 Aug	3 months 9 days
2691-45727	SOSP	AHY-M	HY-U	29 Sep 2014	25 Apr 2015	1 Aug	3 months 7 days
2650-44206	YEWA	AHY-U	ASY-F	7 May 2015	7 May 2015	8 Aug	3 months 1 day
2571-20513	SOSP	AHY-M	SY-M	6 Jun 2013	30 Apr 2015	1 Aug	3 months 2 days
2650-44407	AMGO	SY-M	SY-M	23 May 2015	23 May 2015	22 Aug	2 months 30 days

6.3.3. Census

One or more experienced observers walked the standardized census route daily during FMMP, often recording species not otherwise documented and greatly contributing to the documentation of migration through MBO. Three species this fall were observed only through census: Greater Yellowlegs, Red-bellied Woodpecker, and Olive-sided Flycatcher.

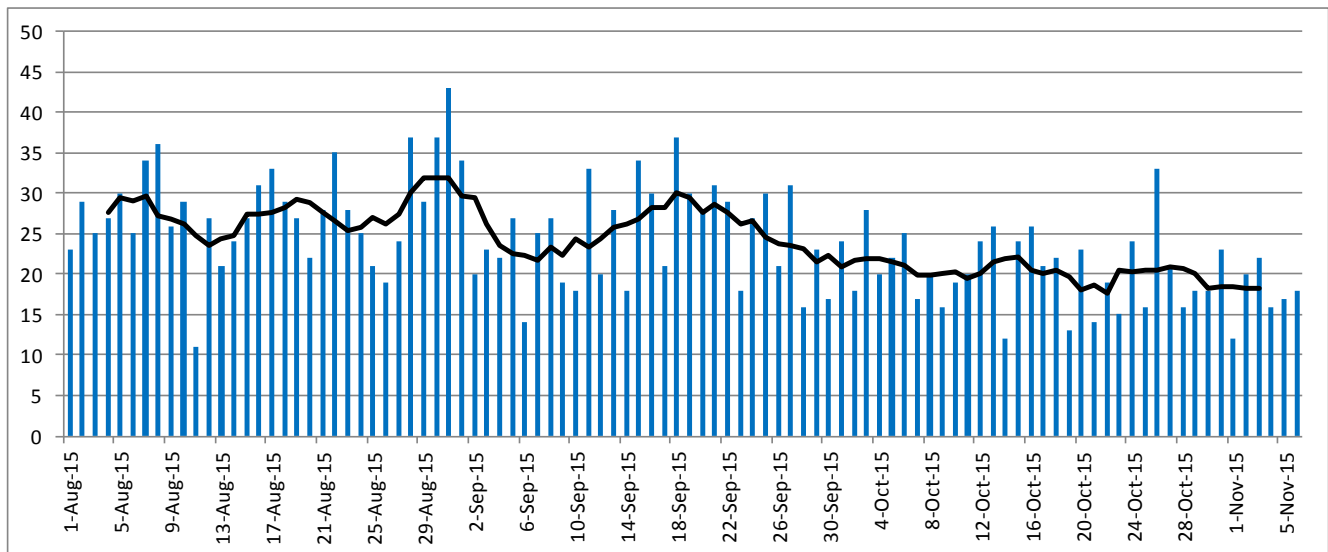


Figure 6.3: Daily species count and running 7-day mean of species recorded on census throughout fall 2015.

As shown in Figure 6-3, there was considerable daily variation in the number of species observed during the census, ranging from a low of 11 on August 11 to a high of 43 on August 31. This reflects not only actual changes in the bird population from day to day, but also variation due to weather and among observers. To account for this, a 7-day running mean was plotted. Census numbers fluctuated at a moderately high level for the first half of the season, then declined gradually before reaching a lower plateau for most of October.

6.3.4. Daily estimated totals (DET)

The DET, as described in Section 4.3.4, includes all observations made by participants at MBO. During FMMP 2015, 151 species were recorded, matching the all-time high set in 2005. There were 10 species seen just once (American Black Duck, American Bittern, Rough-legged Hawk, Sandhill Crane, Spotted Sandpiper, Greater Yellowlegs, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Olive-sided Flycatcher, Northern Mockingbird, and Bobolink), highlighting the importance of daily coverage by experienced observers throughout the season. No species were observed for the first time, although Sandhill Crane was a new sighting for fall, the 194th species for the season over 11 years.

The highest single day DET, 70 species, was recorded on August 22, a new record high for fall and much earlier than the peak of September 27 last year; the highest weekly total in fall was 93 in week 4 (August 22-28). The lowest count of 11 species occurred on August 11, a rainy morning. There was considerable variation in daily estimated totals from day to day, again due to weather and observer effects. A clearer pattern is shown by the 7-day running average, which remained above 50 from around mid-August through the first week of September, and briefly rebounded to that level for another week just past mid-September, before tapering off to just below 40 from mid-October onward. On a record high 44 days the DET was at least 50 species, including 9 days (all between August 21 and September 21) with 60 or more.

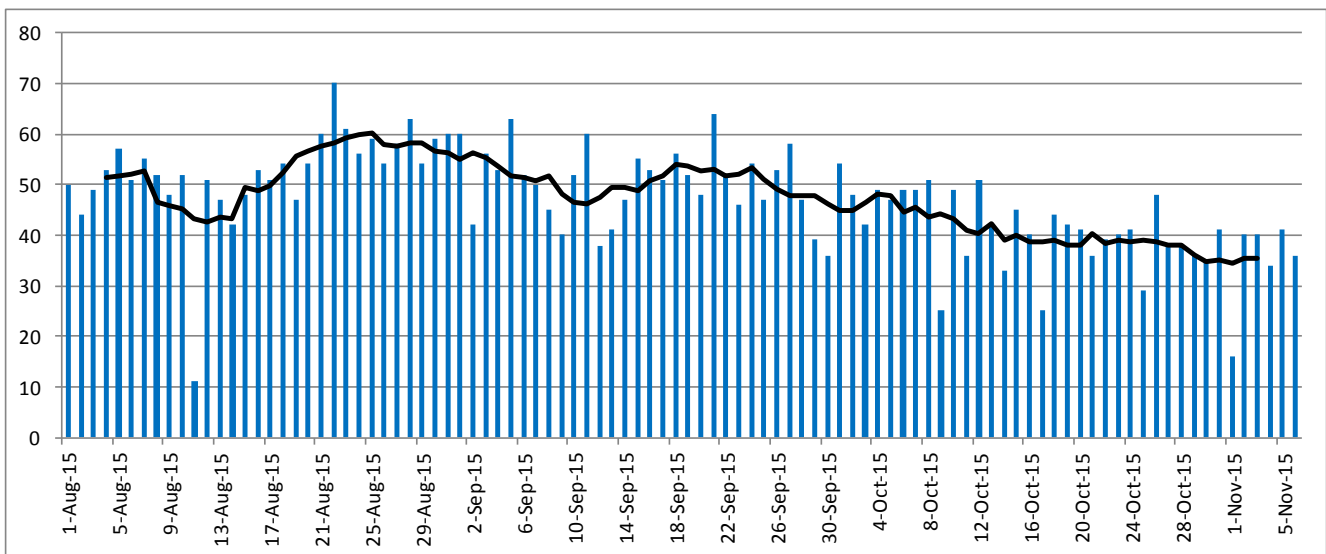


Figure 6.4: Daily species count and running 7-day mean of species observed throughout fall 2015.

This year 22 species were observed during all 14 weeks of the fall season: Canada Goose, Mallard, Mourning Dove, Great Horned Owl, Downy Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Pileated Woodpecker, Blue Jay, American Crow, Black-capped Chickadee, White-breasted Nuthatch, American Robin, European Starling, Cedar Waxwing, Song Sparrow, Swamp Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow, Northern Cardinal, Red-winged Blackbird, Common Grackle, Purple Finch, and American Goldfinch. The list is similar to last year's except for 7 species dropping off (Wood Duck, Red-tailed Hawk, Ring-billed Gull, Yellow-shafted Flicker, Common Raven, Yellow-rumped Warbler, and House Finch), and 4 new ones being added (Mallard, Great Horned Owl, Hairy Woodpecker, and Purple Finch). Black-capped Chickadee, Song Sparrow, and White-throated Sparrow came the closest to being banded in every week of the season, each only missing one (weeks 12, 14, and 3 respectively).

6.3.5. Coverage of priority species

MBO has produced a list of 62 target species for priority monitoring, as described in Section 4.3.5. All species on the MBO priority list were observed during FMMP 2015 except Savannah Sparrow, and 85% were banded (Table 6.6). Nearly 83% of individuals banded were priority species, which is at the low end of the range of 83% to 91%

in previous years. Of the top 10 species banded at MBO during FMMP 2015, all except Gray Catbird and American Goldfinch are designated as priority species, including 4 that are priority A or B, indicating the program is effective at documenting these otherwise poorly monitored birds.

Table 6.6: Summary of priority species observed and banded during the 2015 FMMP. Detailed category definitions are provided in Gahbauer et al. (2014).

	Priority A	Priority B	Priority C	Priority D
Number of species in category	15	10	18	19
Number of species observed	14	10	18	19
Number of species banded	13	9	14	17
Number of individuals banded	557	821	562	674

6.3.6. Net productivity

The nets used for FMMP are the same as described for FMMP (see Section 4.3.6). Under normal weather and personnel conditions, all nets were operated for five hours daily. Only on a few occasions were the B/N nets closed early due to wind. Table 6.7 summarizes the usage and productivity of all nets during FMMP 2015.

Table 6.7: Net usage and capture rates during the 2015 FMMP.

Net	Hours open	New Captures	Returns + Repeats	Total captures	Birds / 100 net hours	
					New	Total
A1	449.0	119	44	163	26.5	36.3
A2	442.0	243	75	318	55.0	72.0
A - TOTAL	890.9	362	119	481	40.6	54.0
B2	427.0	113	23	136	26.5	31.9
N1	427.0	144	44	188	33.7	44.0
N3	426.0	205	60	265	48.1	62.2
B3	426.0	243	49	292	57.0	68.6
B/N - TOTAL	1705.8	705	176	881	41.3	51.6
C1	450.2	279	69	348	62.0	77.3
C2	450.2	276	64	340	61.3	75.5
C - TOTAL	900.4	555	133	688	61.6	76.4
D1	450.2	126	50	176	28.0	39.1
D2	450.2	90	19	109	20.0	24.2
D3	450.2	122	31	153	27.1	34.0
D4	450.2	143	40	183	31.8	40.6
D - TOTAL	1800.8	481	140	621	26.7	34.5
E1	449.7	271	35	306	60.3	68.0
E2	444.7	299	81	380	67.2	85.5
E - TOTAL	894.4	570	116	686	63.7	76.7
H1	450.5	230	49	279	51.1	61.9
H2	450.5	248	57	305	55.1	67.7
H - TOTAL	900.9	478	106	584	53.1	64.8
GRAND TOTAL	7093.2	3151	790	3941	44.4	55.6

The overall capture rate of new birds for FMMP 2015 was 44.4, just barely above the record low of 43.7 in 2011; the additional 11.1 birds per net hour was closer to average. The relative effectiveness of nets varies from year to year, although typically the A and H nets along with C2 and E2 are the most productive in fall. This year was somewhat different in that the top four comprised all of the C and E nets and there was little variation among

them. B3 was next, closely followed by H2 and A2; the only others that were above average for the season were H1 and N3. D2 had the lowest capture rate for the sixth time in the past seven years, while A1 and B2 were also near the bottom again; D1 and D3 were also particularly low in productivity.

Although efforts have been made annually to maintain habitat consistency, especially near the nets, it is impossible to keep conditions identical from year to year, especially given annual variability in growing conditions for species like goldenrod, and growth/senescence of shrubs. Maintenance this year was concentrated mostly on restoring some gaps in vegetation between the two H nets and between the D nets and Stoneycroft Pond, where the growth of buckthorns and hawthorns in particular was beginning to get too dense. Buckthorn density was also managed in part of the MAPS program area. This year's annual habitat review took place in early October, as always involving visual inspection of all net lanes and surrounding areas and comparison with photos from each previous year dating back to 2005. Based on this assessment and the effectiveness of nets in spring and fall 2015, further maintenance will be undertaken prior to spring 2016.

6.4. Results of supplementary week

2015 marked the first time that FMMP was formally extended into November by adding one week to the end of the traditional fall season. This change will be more fully assessed as part of the 15-year program review after the 2019 season, but a brief overview of week 14 is provided here for comparison with last year. In 2014, the fall migration monitoring protocol was extended through the first week of the 2014-2015 winter season to explore potential for extending FMMP. Results were very successful, with 245 birds of 19 species banded, and 53 species observed. This year the banding results were weaker, with only 146 birds of 17 species banded from October 31 through November 6, although that is reflective of the overall lower numbers of birds this fall, especially sparrows which typically dominate late in the season. The 57 species observed during week 14 this year was an increase compared to 2014. Many of these are species that are rarely present at MBO in winter, underscoring support for this period to be included within the fall program instead.

6.5. Summary and analysis

Banding effort was far above average this fall, but the 3151 birds banded was the lowest since 2011. For the first time ever, there was not a single day during fall on which >100 individuals were banded; the peak of 90 on October 5 was much less than the previous low peak of 112 in 2011. Even the most numerous bird of the season, White-throated Sparrow, was banded in less than average numbers. However, 84 species were banded, which is well above the range of 74-78 that is typical for the season, although below the record of 86 set in 2012. Diversity was also unusually high for species observed, with 151 matching the all-time record.

Although fall results were weak overall, there were nonetheless 20 species that were observed in greater numbers than in any previous year: Ruffed Grouse, Double-crested Cormorant, Turkey Vulture, Northern Harrier, Black-billed Cuckoo, American Kestrel, Peregrine Falcon, Eastern Wood-Pewee, Horned Lark, Barn Swallow, Red-breasted Nuthatch, White-breasted Nuthatch, Veery, Wood Thrush, Brown Thrasher, Gray Catbird, European Starling, Ovenbird, Mourning Warbler, and American Redstart. Notably though, all of these except the catbird, starling, and redstart are rare to uncommon species, and in most cases their numbers remained quite low despite exceeding previous records. Conversely, among the 10 species that were observed in record low numbers, three have previously been among the most numerous species in fall (American Crow, Nashville Warbler, and Song Sparrow), while the others typically vary in abundance from rare to fairly common (American Black Duck, Great Blue Heron, Herring Gull, Eastern Kingbird, Blackpoll Warbler, White-crowned Sparrow, and Baltimore Oriole). Overall, it was a particularly poor fall for sparrows, with 6 species observed in distinctly lower numbers than usual, compared to none exceeding long-term means. The balance was negative for warblers as well, though not as strongly (12 below-average vs. 9 above-average). The only groups with a strong fall overall were thrushes and mimids (2 below-average, 7 above-average) and finches (none below-average, 9 above-average).

7. Northern Saw-whet Owl Migration Monitoring Program

Nocturnal banding of Northern Saw-whet Owls has been undertaken at MBO during fall migration annually since 2004, except in 2006 and 2008. For the first four years, surveying was sporadic, primarily limited by availability of banders. Since 2010, effort has been largely standardized, with nightly coverage (weather permitting) over six weeks from 26 September to 6 November, plus supplemental effort in some years until roughly mid-November on nights with suitable conditions. Owl banding since 2010 has used a roughly elliptical array of seven nets surrounding a FoxPro broadcaster playing a standard Northern Saw-whet Owl audiolure from Project OwlNet (2016). In 2015 this traditional setup was used nightly, with a standard banding period of 4 hours, beginning 30 minutes after sunset, but when conditions were favourable, non-standard banding continued later into the night, as late as within three hours of sunrise.

7.1. Effort

Banding was possible on 36 (86%) of 42 nights during the standard season, with rain or strong winds preventing efforts on the remaining occasions. This year there was again no banding outside of the standard season.

7.2. Site conditions

Temperatures were close to normal for most of the season, although nightly lows were a bit cooler than usual except in week 11, and week 14 was on the warm side (Table 7.1). Rainfall overall was also near average, but was high in week 13 and low in weeks 10, 12, and 14.

Table 7.1: Weather conditions during the 2015 Northern Saw-whet Owl Monitoring Program, by week.

	9 Sep 26-Oct 2	10 Oct 3-9	11 Oct 10-16	12 Oct 17-23	13 Oct 24-30	14 Oct 31- Nov 6	Season
Mean daily high (°C)	18.3	14.2	15.6	10.4	10.7	13.9	13.8
Mean daily low (°C)	7.6	5.3	6.4	-0.1	1.0	4.0	4.0
Mean daily temp (°C)	12.9	9.7	11.0	5.2	5.8	9.0	8.9
Highest temp (°C)	25	19	24	18	15	20	25
Lowest temp (°C)	4	3	2	-5	-3	-3	-5
# days with rainfall	3	1	3	3	5	4	19
Total rain (mm)	38	7	26	9	59	8	146

7.3. Results

The 272 Northern Saw-whet Owls banded during the standard season (weeks 9-14) was a new single-season record, topping the 249 from 2012; the overall capture rate of 13.7 owls per 100 net hours was also well above the previous record high of 11.5, in 2014. Like last year, a single Eastern Screech-Owl was the only other species banded this fall. Barred Owls and Eastern Screech-Owls were heard occasionally during the banding season, and the local pair of Great Horned Owls was detected regularly.

Table 7.2: Summary results of the 2015 Northern Saw-whet Owl Monitoring Program, by week.

	9	10	11	12	13	14	Average	Season
# owls banded	5	48	55	107	29	29	45.5	273
# owls return	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# owls repeat	1	1	4	11	3	7	4.5	27
# owls foreign	1	0	1	1	0	0	0.5	3
# net hours	276.6	384.4	285.5	425.1	281.6	340.6	332.3	1993.8
# owls banded / 100 net hours	1.8	12.5	19.3	25.2	10.3	8.5	12.9	13.7
# nights banding	5	7	6	7	5	6	6.0	36

7.3.1. Birds banded

The season started off slowly, with only 5 owls banded over the first 8 nights, compared to 31 during the same period last year, and 47 through that part of the previous record year of 2012. However, the peak of migration was particularly intense, with either 24 or 25 owls banded on each of four nights between October 14 and 20, marking the first time that the 20-owl threshold was reached more than three times in a single season. The peak night of 25 was on October 17, somewhat later than average, but only one night later than in 2016. As in 2012, numbers tapered off quickly after the peak of migration, with no double-digit nights beyond October 23, although the 9 banded on November 3 was a new high for a November night. On just two of the 36 nights of banding effort, no owls were banded (September 27 and October 3).

This year, hatch-year birds accounted for 150 of 272 (55%) saw-whets banded; while second-year birds were more abundant than usual with 85 (31%), compared to 4% last year. As usual, females dominated (82%); males were uncommon (5%), and 13% were intermediates that could not be sexed.

7.3.2. Birds recaptured

Like last year, there were no owl returns this fall, but the 27 repeats was unusually many, down only slightly from the 2014 record of 29. This involved 21 individuals, including one recaptured three times, and another one four times, with the longest documented stopover being 22 nights. Unlike 2013 when a record 17 foreign owls were recaptured at MBO during the course of the season, there were only 3 such encounters this year (Table 7.3). Two were fourth-year or older females while one was a second-year, all banded in 2013 or 2014; one was originally captured west of MBO in eastern Ontario, and the other two to the south, in Massachusetts and West Virginia. No owls banded at MBO were recaptured elsewhere this fall.

Table 7.3: Foreign-banded Northern Saw-whet Owls captured at MBO during 2015, sorted by time elapsed.

Band number	Age/sex in 2015	Age/sex at banding	Banding date	2015 capture	Time elapsed	Banding Location	Distance (km)
1014-53065	4Y-F	SY-F	14 Oct 13	3 Oct	2 yr 1 mon 1 day	South Hadley MA	370
1014-93219	ATY-F	ASY-F	1 Oct 14	10 Oct	1 yr 11 mon 25 days	Innis Point (Ottawa) ON	155
1014-88914	SY-F	HY-F	12 Nov 14	23 Oct	1 yr 11 mon 9 days	Hedgesville WV	730

7.3.3. Net productivity

The net array used for owl banding this fall comprised five 60-mm nets (O1-O4, O6) exclusive to the owl program, and two 30-mm nets (E1-E2) that are shared with the Fall Migration Monitoring Program. O1-O4, and E1 are all within 10-15 m of an audiolure broadcasting a Northern Saw-whet Owl call, while E2 is nearly 30 m away. O4 is entirely within a conifer grove, while O1-O3, and E1 are along its periphery, and E2 is within a cluster of hawthorns; all of these have been in use since 2010. O6 is perpendicular to and on the far side of O4, within the conifer stand, and has been in use since 2013, replacing net O5 on the northern edge of the conifers.

Table 7.4: Net usage and capture rates during the 2015 Northern Saw-whet Owl Monitoring Program.

Net	Hours open	New Captures	Returns + Repeats	Total captures	Birds / 100 net hours	
					New	Total
O1	289.3	58	6	64	20.1	22.1
O2	289.3	14	2	16	4.8	5.5
O3	289.3	15	2	17	5.2	5.9
O4	289.3	56	7	63	19.4	21.8
O6	289.3	30	5	35	10.4	12.1
O – TOTAL	1446.4	173	22	195	12.0	13.5
E1	284.5	46	4	50	16.2	17.6
E2	262.9	54	4	58	20.5	22.1
E – TOTAL	547.5	100	8	108	18.3	19.7
GRAND TOTAL	1993.8	273	30	303	13.7	15.2

Table 7.4 shows that while O4 has been the most productive net in most years, this fall slightly more owls were caught in O1, and the capture rate was highest at E2, although numbers at all three nets were quite similar. Productivity at E1 was also high, whereas relatively few owls were caught in O2 or O3.

7.4. Summary and analysis

Although the 2015 season began slowly, the peak of migration in mid-October was unusually intense and sustained, resulting in a record number of owls banded. Whereas peak years are typically driven by an influx of hatch-year owls, this year they accounted for barely over half of captures, accompanied by an unusually high number of second-year individuals. The peak of migration was later in the season than during the previous record season in 2012. With nearly 1300 Northern Saw-whet Owls banded at MBO to date, over nine seasons, the database has grown to a size where it will soon be possible to analyze it for patterns of movement related to age, sex, weather, moonlight, and more.



One of two record many 271 Northern Saw-whet Owls banded during the 2015 owling program.

(Photo by Nicolas Bernier)

8. Other MBO programs

Although the seasonal monitoring programs are the primary focus at MBO, they also provide opportunities to pursue a number of secondary objectives, including education and training, improvement identification techniques, and more detailed research on particular species.

8.1. Education and training

MBO provides ongoing training in avian research techniques to McGill University students and other interested individuals. This is implemented through seasonal internships and training of other volunteers throughout the spring and fall programs in all aspects of migration monitoring from field identification skills and data recording to practice in extraction and banding. To keep learning opportunities accessible, we generally limit the number of volunteers per day to one bander-in-training, two experienced extractors and up to three additional assistants, who could get one-on-one training from either the extractors or the bander-in-charge. Experienced extractors able to work independently are a limiting factor for banding operations, and thus helping volunteers improve their skills at extraction is a priority at MBO. Observers with good identification skills are also critical to effective migration monitoring, and good progress was made again in 2015 in attracting experienced birders as volunteers, as well as training newer volunteers to actively observe and note birds throughout their time on site.

There is also an ongoing effort to share results with the local, national, and international communities, to illustrate how migration monitoring data can contribute to understanding and conservation of boreal birds. This year we again welcomed several groups for tours of MBO, including members of the Club d'Ornithologie de la Région Des Moulins, as well as McGill classes. In addition, the MBO website was relaunched this year in a fully bilingual format at www.oommbo.org, thanks to translation by Simon Duval and web design by Richard Gregson. It includes a section featuring program updates throughout the year; banding highlights are also routinely shared through MBO's popular Facebook page.

This year also marked the launch of a new education initiative, focused on the fall owl banding program. With funding support from Bird Protection Quebec, Chris Cloutier led eight interpretive programs at the Morgan Arboretum in October 2015, half in English and half in French, with 126 people attending in total. Each presentation provided an overview of the owls of Quebec, the biology and behaviour of the Northern Saw-whet Owl, and highlights from MBO research, and on all but one night also featured a demonstration of owl banding. The program received favourable reviews, and will be continued in 2016.

8.2. Photo documentation

MBO continues to photo document all rarities captured, as well as any individuals showing abnormalities, such as aberrant pigmentation or moult, deformities, or healed injuries. From 2005 through 2014, representative photos of regularly banded species were also posted (with associated descriptive text) in MBO's online Photo ID Library. In early 2015, this resource was migrated to the *Piranga* module of Environment Canada's NatureInstruct website (www.natureinstruct.org), which is designed to be a dynamic and interactive resource for identification of North American birds. The first phase included 60 species accounts and over 1400 photos, with an emphasis on selection of images that are representative, or highlight particularly notable variations. The design of *Piranga* allows the material to be more easily viewed on mobile devices, and is set up to allow for easy comparison of photos of different ages, sexes, or even species. All content on *Piranga* is also fully bilingual. Plans are underway to add additional species to *Piranga* in 2016.

8.3. Research projects

A variety of supplemental research projects have been undertaken at MBO over the years. This year our efforts were largely focused on producing the *McGill Bird Observatory Ten-Year Report: 2005-2014*, a comprehensive review of results from MBO's first decade of operation. Additional data were collected this year for our ongoing study of moult migrants stopping over at MBO in early fall, and samples were taken for an ecotoxicology study in collaboration with Dr. Jessica Head at McGill University. Brief summaries of past projects and a list of current research is maintained at <http://www.migrationresearch.org/mbo/researchtopics.html>.

9. Acknowledgments

The operation of MBO is possible only through the support of many dedicated people volunteering their time throughout the year. More than 4600 hours of service on site were contributed by over 95 participants in our migration monitoring, MAPS, and winter monitoring programs. While many volunteers fulfilled multiple roles, they are listed below only under the first heading that applies to them.

Executive Director: The licensed master permit holder, responsible for overseeing research activities.

Marcel Gahbauer

Director: Sub-permit holder and bander-in-charge (see below for details), responsible for developing policies, updating protocols, overseeing finances, and long-term planning

Barbara Frei

Coordinator: Sub-permit holder and bander-in-charge (see below for details), responsible for coordinating and managing volunteers, data entry and reporting, site maintenance, and implementation of research projects

Simon Duval

Database manager: Responsible for quality control, archiving, and management data for the website, annual reports, and research projects

David Davey

Webmaster: Responsible for design and maintenance of the website

Richard Gregson

Banders-in-charge: Sub-permit holders, responsible for directing the activities of volunteers, ensuring adherence to protocols, prioritizing the safety of birds at all times, banding birds, and directly supervising other trainees who are banding birds.

Nicolas Bernier, Gay Gruner, Lisa Keelty

Banders-in-training: Experienced volunteers trained specifically in extraction, capable of safely removing birds from nets with minimal or no supervision. These volunteers are also seasoned observers able to conduct the census and are being trained as banders.

Christine Barrie, Cindy Bouchard, Luke Currin, Alison Hackney, Phillip Mercier, Anita Morales, Rodger Titman

Extractors: Experienced volunteers trained specifically in extraction, capable of safely removing birds from nets with minimal or no supervision.

David Davey, Leah den Besten, Steve Dumont, James Junda, Lance Laviolette

Census / observation leaders: Experienced birders able to recognize the majority of local species by sight and sound, responsible for conducting the daily census and playing a leadership role in observing birds throughout the morning, and assisting less experienced volunteers with identification.

Michel Beaupré, Sue Bishop, Marc Boisvert, Jean Demers, Kyle Elliott, Melanie Guigueno, Frédéric Hareau, Barbara and Don MacDuff, Betsy McFarlane, Catherine Russell, Ahmad Shah, Clémence Soulard, Elise Titman

Assistants: Volunteers and visitors of all levels, responsible for recording data, transporting birds, providing direct assistance to extractors and banders as requested, learning to become extractors, banders, or censusers, and helping with any other observation/monitoring/maintenance tasks that arise.

Angelika Aleksieva, Antoine Asselin, Robert Barnhurst, Richard Beauchamp, Frédéric Bédard, Gabriel Bergeron, Johannie Bernard, Pascal Berthelot, David Bird, Zoe Bonerbo, Marc-Henri Bouchard, Marie-France Boudreault, Manon Bourdon, Alexander Boyer, Geneviève Brodeur, Martha Bromby, Carl Bromwich, Mathieu Charette, Claude Cloutier, Luc Coupal, Katelyn Depot, Stéfany Desroches, Mégane Déziel, Mariana Dimauro, Ashleigh

Downing, Dominique Dufault, Gilles Dufour, Liette Fortier, Shannon Galbraith, Nathalie Gendron, Tiffany Gilchrist, Michel Greaves, Richard Gregson, Nicole Guido, Diane Hamill, Jessica Head, Tom Kingsbury, Lorenzo Kleine, Helen Kohler, Marcel Lebeau, Catherine Legault, Véronique Lemay, Asya Malinova, Francine Marcoux, Madeleine McGreer, Laura Molina, Emma Nip, Benoît Piquette, Francine Piquette, Guillaume Raymond, Éric Rémillard, Loïc Sauvé, Paule Schetagne, Paul Shay, Jillian Slater, Patricia Stotland, Charles Taylor, Mireille Terrault, Natalie Thimot, Laura Torres, Jessica Turgeon, Christiane Tremblay, François Villeneuve, Jesse White

Maintenance: Last but certainly not least – responsible for maintaining the facilities and trails in good and safe working condition

Malcolm Johnson

Special thanks also to:

- Simon Duval, Barbara Frei, Alison Hackney, and Francine Marcoux for important leadership on our fundraising efforts.
- The leadership team (directors, coordinator, banders-in-charge), who collectively contributed many additional hours off-site to coordinate volunteers, manage data, generate website updates, and advance MBO's research programs
- All of our dedicated volunteers who put in extra time fundraising, planning, and assisting with site maintenance

In addition, we extend our sincere thanks to all who donated materials or funds to MBO in 2015, especially:

- Bird Protection Quebec, for financial support of the Fall Migration Monitoring Program and owl education program, seed for the winter feeders, ongoing publicity, and continuing to encourage members to become MBO volunteers
- The estate of Ian Dalton, for a generous bequest toward MBO programs
- The John Hackney Foundation for the Noosphere, for funding in support of migration monitoring
- Environment and Climate Change Canada for financial support of migration monitoring programs
- TD Friends of the Environment Foundation for a grant to build a Barn Swallow nesting structure
- Bell Canada for a donation supporting volunteer engagement
- This year's three Great Canadian Birdathon Teams, and two independent participants (Marcel Gahbauer and Marie-Pier Laplante) who collectively raised nearly \$10,000 in support of MBO's operations in 2015:
 - MBO Green Team (on foot in and around MBO): Nicolas Bernier, Simon Duval, Barbara MacDuff, Francine Marcoux
 - Red-eyed Wearios (in southern Quebec and eastern Ontario): Sue Bishop, Averill Craig, Gay Gruner, Betsy McFarlane, and Ahmad Shah
 - The Bike Shrikes (West Island of Montreal): Michel Beaupré, Alison Hackney, Catherine Russell
- All the many individual donors who adopted owls or gave generously in support of other MBO programs



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Appendix A. Seasonal occurrence of species

The charts below summarize the pattern of occurrence of each of the 164 species observed during the 2015 Spring and/or Fall Migration Monitoring Programs, which had daily coverage for 10 and 14 weeks, respectively. Where applicable, these are supplemented by observations from winter 2014-15, and summer 2015. This year four additional species were observed outside of the migration monitoring programs, three of them just in winter and one during owling; a brief text-only summary is provided for them. Species are listed according to taxonomic revisions by the American Ornithologists' Union as of 2015 (AOU 2015). The # processed includes individuals banded, returns, and repeats, in that order (or banded only, if no returns or repeats occurred). Summary notes accompany each species overview, describing patterns of occurrence throughout the period covered in this report (31 October 2014 to 6 November 2015), and often comparing them to data presented in the MBO Ten-year Report: 2005-2014 (Gahbauer et al. 2016).

SNGO: Snow Goose / Oie des neiges (*Chen caerulescens*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE					
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL					
# BIRDS / DAY			10.00		557.29	31.57					59.89					
# DAYS OBSERVED			1		3	2					6					
FIRST OBSERVED: April 13			LAST OBSERVED: May 7			PEAK DATE: April 26			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3500							
AUGUST					SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL	
# BIRDS / DAY													42.86	0.14	3.07	
# DAYS OBSERVED												1	1	2		
FIRST OBSERVED: October 24					LAST OBSERVED: October 31					PEAK DATE: October 24					PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 300	

Snow Goose numbers this spring were the highest since 2011, largely due to the almost 4000 individuals that flew past during week 5, the highest single-week count in any season since 2007. Fall numbers were slightly below the record set last year, but the mean daily count in week 13 was the highest ever for the season.

CACG: Cackling Goose / Bernache de Hutchins (*Branta hutchinsii*)

AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY									0.29						0.02
# DAYS OBSERVED									2						2
FIRST OBSERVED: September 26				LAST OBSERVED: September 28					PEAK DATE: Sep 26, Sep 28					PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1	

Single individuals were observed on two days in late September, comparable to other years.

CANG: Canada Goose / Bernache du Canada (*Branta canadensis*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE					
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL					
# BIRDS / DAY	60.43	266.14	243.29	80.29	125.71	211.29	25.29	8.57	4.14	2.29	102.74					
# DAYS OBSERVED	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	5	66					
FIRST OBSERVED: March 30			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE: April 7			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 520							
AUGUST					SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL	
# BIRDS / DAY	0.29	1.43	21.86	11.71	17.71	14.29	11.71	259.71	319.00	475.86	195.14	68.43	155.43	611.57	154.58	
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1	4	5	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	79	
FIRST OBSERVED: August 6					LAST OBSERVED: November 6					PEAK DATE: November 6					PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1251	

The mean daily count of 370.1 Canada Geese in winter was a record high, more than triple the long-term average; it was largely due to significant flocks moving through in early November. Spring numbers for Canada Goose were the lowest since 2010, with counts in the second half of April particularly far below typical levels. Summer observations were typically scarce, with a mean daily count of 0.6. Fall counts were well below average overall, with numbers in October especially low, although there appeared to be a sharp increase in week 14, suggesting a late fall movement.

WODU: Wood Duck / Canard branchu (*Aix sponsa*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE		TOTAL		
WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL	
# BIRDS / DAY	0.57		5.14	6.43	5.86	7.14	4.43	4.00	2.14	1.71				3.74	
# DAYS OBSERVED	1		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	3				53	
FIRST OBSERVED: April 3			LAST OBSERVED: June 3			PEAK DATE: April 17			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 14						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER		TOTAL	
WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL	
# BIRDS / DAY	0.43	0.86	1.00	0.14		0.71	0.43	0.14	0.71	2.29	1.29	1.57	1.71	0.29	0.83
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	3	3	1		2	1	1	3	6	3	3	5	1	34
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: November 2				PEAK DATE: October 20				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5			

The first Wood Duck of spring was observed in week 1 for the first time since 2012, but the species was missed in week 2 for the first time ever, and overall spring numbers were lower than in any previous year, with the small counts late in the season suggesting fewer breeding pairs than usual. The mean daily count of 0.4 in summer was only slightly below average. Mean daily abundance in fall was less than half of the ten-year average for Wood Duck, although higher than in 2008 and 2009; individuals were still observed in all but one week, although mostly in small numbers.

ABDU: American Black Duck / Canard noir (*Anas rubripes*)

AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER		TOTAL
WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY			0.14											0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED			1											1
FIRST OBSERVED: August 23				LAST OBSERVED: August 23				PEAK DATE: August 23				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Only one American Black Duck was observed this year, in late August. This species has become increasingly scarce over MBO's 11-year history, and this is a new low.

MALL: Mallard / Canard colvert (*Anas platyrhynchos*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE		TOTAL		
WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL	
# BIRDS / DAY	1.43	1.00	7.00	5.14	3.86	4.86	3.71	2.57	3.43	1.00				3.40	
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	3	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	4		58	
FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE: April 14			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 21						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER		TOTAL	
WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL	
# BIRDS / DAY	0.29	0.43	0.14	1.71	0.14	0.43	0.14	1.43	1.00	0.71	3.43	1.86	7.00	6.57	1.81
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	2	1	5	1	3	1	3	4	4	5	4	7	6	48
FIRST OBSERVED: August 4				LAST OBSERVED: November 6				PEAK DATE: October 29				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 16			

Mallard numbers were below average in winter with a mean daily count of 3.8, although this was higher than the past two years. Like other waterfowl, Mallards were unusually uncommon this spring, with the mean daily count just half of the ten-year average, and lower than in any previous year. The peak count was earlier than usual, and May numbers were especially low. The mean daily count of Mallards in summer (0.4) was roughly half of the long-term average. Fall numbers were particularly poor, although not at record low levels; the absence of a notable late October surge was apparent, although numbers peaked in week 13 for a ninth year in a row.

NOPI: Northern Pintail / Canard pilet (*Anas acuta*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE		TOTAL	
WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY		0.14	1.14											0.13
# DAYS OBSERVED		1	2											3
FIRST OBSERVED: April 10			LAST OBSERVED: April 14			PEAK DATE: April 11			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 6					

Northern Pintail was observed in spring for the first time since 2012, with sightings on three days over a 5-day span in mid-April. None were observed in fall for the third time in the past four years.

GWTE (AGWT): (American) Green-winged Teal / Sarcelle d'hiver (*Anas crecca carolinensis*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY			4.43	2.57	0.43						0.74				
# DAYS OBSERVED			3	2	2						7				
FIRST OBSERVED: April 11			LAST OBSERVED: April 29			PEAK DATE: April 15			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 20						
	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER		
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY											0.43				0.03
# DAYS OBSERVED											1				1
FIRST OBSERVED: October 14				LAST OBSERVED: October 14				PEAK DATE: October 14				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3			

Unlike most waterfowl, spring Green-winged Teal numbers were above the long-term average, although they continued a pattern of higher abundance dating back to 2012. Unlike in the previous three years though, all sightings were constrained to a three-week period ending before May. A single individual was spotted in mid-October, the first fall sighting since 2011.

RNDU: Ring-necked Duck / Fuligule à collier (*Aythya collaris*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
# BIRDS / DAY			0.86								0.09	
# DAYS OBSERVED			1								1	
FIRST OBSERVED: April 14			LAST OBSERVED: April 14			PEAK DATE: April 14			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 6			

A flock of 6 Ring-necked Ducks was observed on April 14, almost exactly 5 years after the last sighting of the species at MBO on April 17, 2010.

HOME: Hooded Merganser / Harle couronné (*Lophodytes cucullatus*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
# BIRDS / DAY			1.14	1.14	0.86	0.14		0.29			0.36	
# DAYS OBSERVED			3	4	3	1		1			12	
FIRST OBSERVED: April 14			LAST OBSERVED: May 22			PEAK DATE: April 15			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5			

Hooded Merganser was more regular at MBO this spring than in any previous year, with sightings on 12 dates spanning six weeks, compared to a previous high of 7 dates in 2011. The peak count of 5 individuals was also a new record high, and the species as observed past mid-May for only the third time. Most sightings involved a pair or trio in the back pond, possibly looking for a place to breed.

COME: Common Merganser / Grand Harle (*Mergus merganser*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY			0.29		0.14						0.04				
# DAYS OBSERVED			1		1						2				
FIRST OBSERVED: April 15			LAST OBSERVED: April 25			PEAK DATE: April 15			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2						
	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER		
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY													1.43	0.29	0.12
# DAYS OBSERVED													2	1	3
FIRST OBSERVED: October 28				LAST OBSERVED: October 31				PEAK DATE: October 29				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 7			

Common Mergansers were observed on just two days this spring, less than half the long-term average. Fall observations were limited to the final two weeks of the season, and were typically scarce; as always, all sightings were of individuals flying over MBO.

WITU: Wild Turkey / Dindon sauvage (*Meleagris gallopavo*)

Two Wild Turkeys were observed during the first week of winter, becoming the 210th species on the MBO checklist.

RUGR: Ruffed Grouse / Gélinotte huppée (*Bonasa umbellus*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY	0.14		0.14								0.03				
# DAYS OBSERVED	1		1								2				
FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: April 12			PEAK DATE: Mar 29, Apr 12			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1						
AUGUST		SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				NOVEMBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.14					0.14	0.43					0.14	0.43	0.29	0.11
# DAYS OBSERVED	1					1	1					1	2	2	8
FIRST OBSERVED: August 7					LAST OBSERVED: November 5					PEAK DATE: September 13				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3	

A lone Ruffed Grouse sighting in winter was the first for the season since 2010-11. Ruffed Grouse was observed in spring for the first time since 2009, with a lone individual spotted twice, two weeks apart. Fall observations were more frequent and numerous than in any previous year, and spanned the majority of the season.

COLO: Common Loon / Plongeon huard (*Gavia immer*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY				0.29	1.43	5.86	1.71	0.71	0.71			0.71			1.07
# DAYS OBSERVED				1	6	6	5	4	3						25
FIRST OBSERVED: April 24			LAST OBSERVED: May 29			PEAK DATE: May 5			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 17						
AUGUST		SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				NOVEMBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY				0.14			0.29				0.14				0.04
# DAYS OBSERVED				1			1				1				3
FIRST OBSERVED: August 23				LAST OBSERVED: October 11				PEAK DATE: September 14				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2			

A Common Loon observed on October 31 was the first ever in MBO's winter season, albeit just barely, given that was the first day of the season. Common Loon set new records this spring for number of days observed (25 vs. 20 in 2014), mean daily abundance (1.1 vs. 0.5 in 2008), and peak count (17 vs. 6 in 2008). The peak, however, occurred in week 6 as in most previous years. Fall sightings were limited to 4 individuals over 3 dates, both somewhat below normal.

DCCO: Double-crested Cormorant / Cormoran à aigrettes (*Phalacrocorax auritus*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY						3.00	0.14					0.86			0.40
# DAYS OBSERVED						3	1					2			6
FIRST OBSERVED: May 2			LAST OBSERVED: May 29			PEAK DATE: May 7			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 13						
AUGUST		SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				NOVEMBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY				2.43		2.00			1.71	0.14		0.29	0.57		0.51
# DAYS OBSERVED				1		2			2	1		2	1		9
FIRST OBSERVED: August 25				LAST OBSERVED: October 28				PEAK DATE: August 25				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 17			

Double-crested Cormorant sightings were down from last spring, but comparable to the long-term average. On the contrary, the fall numbers were higher than ever before, thanks largely to unusually large numbers observed in late August and again in early September. The sighting of 4 individuals on October 28 set a new record late date for the species.

AMBI: American Bittern / Butor d'Amérique (*Botaurus lentiginosus*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY						0.29					0.03				
# DAYS OBSERVED						1					1				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 7			LAST OBSERVED: May 7			PEAK DATE: May 7			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2						
AUGUST		SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.14														0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED	1														1
FIRST OBSERVED: August 5			LAST OBSERVED: August 5			PEAK DATE: August 5			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1						

For the second year in a row, American Bittern was observed on just one day in spring. There was only just one sighting in fall, the first for that season since 2011.

GBHE: Great Blue Heron / Grand Héron (*Ardea herodias*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY	0.14		0.14	0.29	0.57	0.71		0.29	0.29	0.14	0.26				
# DAYS OBSERVED	1		1	2	3	3		2	2	1	15				
FIRST OBSERVED: April 2			LAST OBSERVED: June 1			PEAK DATE: May 1, May 2, May 7			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2						
AUGUST		SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.43	0.14	0.14	0.86	0.29	0.29	0.14	0.29	0.43		0.14				0.22
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	1	1	5	2	2	1	2	3		1				20
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1			LAST OBSERVED: October 11			PEAK DATE: Aug 4, Aug 22			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2						

Great Blue Herons were scarcer this spring than in any previous year, with sightings on just 15 days (previous low of 17 in 2011) and a mean daily count of 0.26, nearly half the previous low recorded in three of the past four years, and suggesting an ongoing decline for this species. Fall results were similarly disappointing, matching the record low counts in 2009 and 2013.

GREG: Great Egret / Grande Aigrette (*Ardea alba*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY					0.14						0.01				
# DAYS OBSERVED					1						1				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 1			LAST OBSERVED: May 1			PEAK DATE: May 1			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1						
AUGUST		SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.14			0.14											0.02
# DAYS OBSERVED	1			1											2
FIRST OBSERVED: August 2			LAST OBSERVED: August 25			PEAK DATE: Aug 2, Aug 25			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1						

Great Egret was rare as usual, but for the first time since 2011 was observed in both spring and fall, with one sighting at the beginning of May, and two more in August.

GRHE: Green Heron / Héron vert (*Butorides virescens*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY						0.14	0.29	0.29	0.43		0.11				
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	2	2	3		8				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 7			LAST OBSERVED: May 28			PEAK DATE: 8 dates			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1						
AUGUST		SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.14		0.14	0.43	0.29	0.14		0.29							0.10
# DAYS OBSERVED	1		1	1	2	1		2							8
FIRST OBSERVED: August 5				LAST OBSERVED: September 22				PEAK DATE: August 25				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3			

Spring numbers matched the record low previously observed in 2007 and 2013, and like in 2013 no more than one individual was observed on any day. A single individual was observed in summer, a record low. Fall numbers were also well below the 10-year average, although they have now been similarly low for four of the past six years.

TUVU: Turkey Vulture / Urubu à tête rouge (*Cathartes aura*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY				2.71	2.71	3.29	0.71	1.71	2.00	0.14	1.33				
# DAYS OBSERVED				4	7	7	3	6	5	1	33				
FIRST OBSERVED: April 18			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE: April 19			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 10						
AUGUST		SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.57	0.29	0.29	1.29	2.29	1.86	1.43	1.43	2.57	11.86	10.14	1.00			2.50
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	1	2	3	6	5	3	5	6	5	5	4			47
FIRST OBSERVED: August 4				LAST OBSERVED: October 23				PEAK DATE: October 8				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 71			

A late-migrating Turkey Vulture was observed in November, the fourth time in the past six years that there has been a sighting in MBO's winter season. Turkey Vulture abundance was above average this spring, driven by the presence of a resident pair in recent years, as well as a peak count of 10 on April 19, matching the spring record previously set in 2010 and 2013. The mean daily count of 0.4 in summer was a new high for the season. More impressive yet were the fall numbers, with a mean daily abundance more than double any previous year. This was largely due to two unusually busy weeks of migration in the first half of October, including a record-high peak count of 71 on October 8; however, numbers were above average every week of the season.

OSPR: Osprey / Balbuzard pêcheur (*Pandion haliaetus*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY				0.14		0.29		0.14			0.06				
# DAYS OBSERVED				1		2		1			4				
FIRST OBSERVED: April 24			LAST OBSERVED: May 21			PEAK DATE: 4 dates			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1						
AUGUST		SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY				0.14			0.29	0.14		0.14					0.05
# DAYS OBSERVED				1			1	1		1					4
FIRST OBSERVED: August 22				LAST OBSERVED: October 4				PEAK DATE: September 16				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2			

Sightings of Osprey passing over MBO are always rare, and this year was no exception, with lone individuals on 4 dates in spring, and observations on 5 dates in fall. All were within the typical dates of migration for the species except the first fall observation on August 22, which was just the third August record for MBO.

BAEA: Bald Eagle / Pygargue à tête blanche (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY						0.29		0.14			0.04				
# DAYS OBSERVED						1		1			2				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 2			LAST OBSERVED: May 17			PEAK DATE: May 2			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2						
AUGUST		SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY			0.14	0.43	0.14		0.29					0.14	0.14	0.09	
# DAYS OBSERVED			1	2	1		2					1	1	8	
FIRST OBSERVED: August 22				LAST OBSERVED: November 2				PEAK DATE: September 1				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2			

Bald Eagle was observed in spring for the fourth consecutive year, after only being recorded in two of the first seven spring seasons at MBO. Fall observations were nearly as numerous as last year’s record high, and spanned a longer period of the season than ever before, likely reflecting the increasing regional population.

NOHA: Northern Harrier / Busard Saint-Martin (*Circus cyaneus*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY			0.14	0.57	0.14	0.14		0.14			0.11				
# DAYS OBSERVED			1	3	1	1		1			7				
FIRST OBSERVED: April 11			LAST OBSERVED: May 20			PEAK DATE: April 23			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2						
AUGUST		SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY				0.71	0.71	0.71	0.14	0.29	0.86	0.57	0.29	0.14	0.71	0.37	
# DAYS OBSERVED				3	2	1	1	2	4	2	2	1	4	22	
FIRST OBSERVED: September 1				LAST OBSERVED: November 6				PEAK DATE: September 18				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5			

As usual, Northern Harrier sightings in spring were scarce and scattered over a fairly long period, and the peak of April 23 was close to the long-term average of April 26. Fall numbers were higher than in any previous year, in part influenced by a record-tying peak of 5 individuals on September 18, and also by the push of migrants in the final week of the season.

SSHA: Sharp-shinned Hawk / Épervier brun (*Accipiter striatus*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY					0.14	0.43	0.14				0.07				
# DAYS OBSERVED					1	2	1				4				
# PROCESSED					1						1				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 1			LAST OBSERVED: May 10			PEAK DATE: May 5			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2						
AUGUST		SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.14	0.14	0.43	1.00	1.00	2.57	1.57	1.71	1.57	1.29	0.86	0.43	0.43	0.86	1.00
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1	3	4	4	6	6	6	7	5	4	3	2	4	56
# PROCESSED					1	1	2	1		1	1				7
FIRST OBSERVED: August 4				LAST OBSERVED: November 5				PEAK DATE: September 10				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5			

Three Sharp-shinned Hawks were observed in winter, for a record high mean daily count of 0.1. However, they were unusually scarce this spring, matching the record low in 2007, but the individual banded on May 1 became only the fifth Sharp-shinned Hawk banded at MBO in spring over 11 years. Fall numbers observed and banded were both just slightly below the ten-year average; the peak count of 5 individuals was the lowest since 2008.

COHA: Cooper's Hawk / Épervier de Cooper (*Accipiter cooperii*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY		0.29	0.14	0.29	0.71	0.43	0.57	0.29	0.14	0.14	0.30				
# DAYS OBSERVED		2	1	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	17				
FIRST OBSERVED: April 5			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE: 4 dates			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2						
		AUGUST					SEPTEMBER					NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY		0.29	0.29	1.14	1.14	0.71	1.29	1.29	0.71	1.29	0.86	0.71	0.86	1.00	0.83
# DAYS OBSERVED		2	2	4	5	3	6	6	4	7	4	4	5	5	57
FIRST OBSERVED: August 13				LAST OBSERVED: November 6				PEAK DATE: 7 dates				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3			

The mean daily count of 0.5 Cooper's Hawks in winter was a new record, nearly tripling the previous mark set in winter 2007-08. Both spring and fall counts were slightly above average this year. This marked the first time Cooper's Hawk has been observed in 9 weeks during spring, and the 17 days with sightings matched the record set in 2009. The 57 days with sightings in fall was also well above average, although behind the count of 62 in 2012.

NOGO: Northern Goshawk / Autour des palombes (*Accipiter gentilis*)

		AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY		0.14									0.57				0.05
# DAYS OBSERVED		1									3				4
FIRST OBSERVED: August 10				LAST OBSERVED: October 16				PEAK DATE: October 16				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2			

There were 4 Northern Goshawk sightings in winter, resulting in a record high mean daily count of 0.2. As in four previous years, there was a sighting in the first half of August, much earlier than all others. This year all remaining observations were in week 11; overall numbers were below average for fall.

RSHA: Red-shouldered Hawk / Buse à épaulettes (*Buteo lineatus*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY				0.14	0.71	0.71	0.29			0.14	0.20				
# DAYS OBSERVED				1	3	4	2			1	11				
FIRST OBSERVED: April 18			LAST OBSERVED: May 29			PEAK DATE: April 29			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3						
		AUGUST					SEPTEMBER					NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY		0.14	0.14	1.71	0.86	1.00	0.57	0.43		0.57	0.57	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.46
# DAYS OBSERVED		1	1	5	4	3	4	2		2	3	1	1	1	28
FIRST OBSERVED: August 10				LAST OBSERVED: November 5				PEAK DATE: August 28				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 6			

Three Red-shouldered Hawks were observed during the winter season, more than usual. Spring numbers were the lowest in MBO's history, and for the first time ever no Red-shouldered Hawks were observed in weeks 8 or 10, and there was just one observation in summer, raising doubts as to whether they were nesting locally this year. The fall totals were closer to average, though largely thanks to an unusually early peak in week 4.

BWHA: Broad-winged Hawk / Petite Buse (*Buteo platypterus*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY				0.43							0.04				
# DAYS OBSERVED				1							1				
FIRST OBSERVED: April 23			LAST OBSERVED: April 23			PEAK DATE: April 23			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3						
AUGUST		SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				NOVEMBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY			0.14	3.71	3.00	13.86	14.29	3.43	1.14	0.43	0.14	0.29			2.89
# DAYS OBSERVED			1	5	5	4	4	5	5	2	1	1			33
FIRST OBSERVED: August 18				LAST OBSERVED: October 21				PEAK DATE: September 11				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 86			

For the third year in a row, Broad-winged Hawk was unusually scarce in spring; all 3 individuals were observed on a single day during the traditional peak, week 4. On the contrary, fall numbers were well above average, although short of last year's record highs. The peak count of 86 individuals was the third highest in MBO's history, and came just one day after the long-term mean peak date of September 10. The sighting on October 21 was the second-latest for fall.

RTHA: Red-tailed Hawk / Buse à queue rousse (*Buteo jamaicensis*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.43	0.57	0.29	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.29			0.33
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1	1	3	4	2	2	3	1	2					20
FIRST OBSERVED: April 3			LAST OBSERVED: June 1			PEAK DATE: May 29			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3						
AUGUST		SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				NOVEMBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY		0.14	0.43	1.71	1.14	1.14	1.71	1.86	1.29	4.29	5.14	1.14	2.57	2.29	1.78
# DAYS OBSERVED		1	3	5	3	4	5	5	4	3	5	4	6	6	54
FIRST OBSERVED: August 10				LAST OBSERVED: November 6				PEAK DATE: October 10				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 28			

The mean daily count of 1.2 Red-tailed Hawks in winter was the highest ever for the season. Spring numbers were fairly typical for Red-tailed Hawk, although this was only the third time that the species was observed in every week of the season (the other two years also being recent – 2012 and 2014). Fall numbers were above average for a fifth consecutive year, peaking as usual in October.

RLHA: Rough-legged Hawk / Buse pattue (*Buteo lagopus*)

AUGUST		SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				NOVEMBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY													0.14		0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED													1		1
FIRST OBSERVED: October 30				LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 30				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1			

Rough-legged Hawk is always rare at MBO, but this was the first time since 2011 that sightings were limited to a single individual during migration; it was observed on the final day of week 13 in fall. However, the 5 individuals observed over the course of the previous winter (mean daily count 0.2) was a new record high.

VIRA: Virginia Rail / Râle de Virginie (*Rallus limicola*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL		
# BIRDS / DAY						0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.07		
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	1	1	1	1	5		
FIRST OBSERVED: May 6			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE: 5 dates			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1				

Virginia Rail sightings were unusually scarce this spring, limited to once per week throughout the second half of the season.

SORA: Sora / Marouette de Caroline (*Porzana carolina*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY							0.14				0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED							1				1
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 9			LAST OBSERVED: May 9			PEAK DATE: May 9			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1	

Sora is a rare and irregular species at MBO. The lone individual observed on May 9 matched the earliest record for the species (from 2010) and marked the sixth time in 11 years that there was a sighting in spring.

SACR: Sandhill Crane / Grue du Canada (*Grus canadensis*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY						0.14					0.01				
# DAYS OBSERVED						1					1				
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 3			LAST OBSERVED: May 3			PEAK DATE: May 3			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1					
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY										0.14					0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED										1					1
	FIRST OBSERVED: October 8				LAST OBSERVED: October 8				PEAK DATE: October 8				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Prior to this year, Sandhill Crane had only been observed at MBO twice, both in spring 2007. This year, lone individuals were spotted flying overhead on May 3 and October 8.

KILL: Killdeer / Pluvier kildir (*Charadrius vociferus*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY		0.14	0.43	0.43		0.86	0.29	0.43			0.26				
# DAYS OBSERVED		1	3	3		5	2	3			17				
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 4			LAST OBSERVED: May 22			PEAK DATE: May 3			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2					
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.43	0.14							0.14					0.14	0.06
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	1							1					1	6
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: November 2				PEAK DATE: 6 dates				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Fewer Killdeer were observed this spring than in any previous year, and for the second time in three years, none were recorded during the final two weeks of the season. Fall sightings were scarce, although comparable to the long-term pattern. The record on November 2 was the latest for fall by two weeks.

SPSA: Spotted Sandpiper / Chevalier grivelé (*Actitis macularius*)

AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.14														0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED	1														1
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: August 1				PEAK DATE: August 1				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

For the second time in the past four years, only one Spotted Sandpiper was observed. This time it was on the first day of fall, aligned with the long-term peak of fall counts.

SOSA: Solitary Sandpiper / Chevalier solitaire (*Tringa solitaria*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY						0.57	2.14	0.43			0.31				
# DAYS OBSERVED						3	7	3			13				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 5			LAST OBSERVED: May 18			PEAK DATE: May 9, May 14			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3						
AUGUST		SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY			0.29	0.71	1.14	0.43		0.14		0.14					0.20
# DAYS OBSERVED			1	2	4	2		1		1					11
FIRST OBSERVED: August 21				LAST OBSERVED: October 7				PEAK DATE: Aug 27, Aug 29				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3			

Spring observations were all in an unusually tight 14-day span in early-mid May, around the typical peak for the species. Fall numbers were average, with a slight peak in week 5, also corresponding to the long-term mean.

GRYE: Greater Yellowlegs / Grand Chevalier (*Tringa melanoleuca*)

AUGUST		SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER							
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY							0.14								0.01				
# DAYS OBSERVED							1								1				
FIRST OBSERVED: September 15					LAST OBSERVED: September 15					PEAK DATE: September 15					PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1				

Greater Yellowlegs was missed in spring for the first time since 2011; the lone fall sighting was comparable to 2010, when the only bird of the year was counted on September 12.

WISN: Wilson's Snipe / Bécassine de Wilson (*Gallinago delicata*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY								0.14							0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED								1							1
FIRST OBSERVED: May 12			LAST OBSERVED: May 12			PEAK DATE: May 12			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1						
AUGUST		SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY			0.14								0.14				0.02
# DAYS OBSERVED			1								1				2
FIRST OBSERVED: August 21			LAST OBSERVED: October 10				PEAK DATE: Aug 21, Oct 10				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1				

A lone individual on May 12 marked just the ninth spring sighting of Wilson's Snipe, and the fifth time in 11 years that the species has been recorded in spring. The two fall sightings matched the long-term average, but the one on October 10 was the second-latest on record.

AMWO: American Woodcock / Bécasse d'Amérique (*Scolopax minor*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY			0.14	0.29							0.14				0.06
# DAYS OBSERVED			1	2							1				4
FIRST OBSERVED: April 15			LAST OBSERVED: May 28			PEAK DATE: 4 dates			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1						
AUGUST		SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY					0.14	0.29									0.03
# DAYS OBSERVED					1	2									3
# PROCESSED						1									1
FIRST OBSERVED: September 3			LAST OBSERVED: September 8				PEAK DATE: Sep 3, Sep 6, Sep 8				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1				

After two years of unusually common spring sightings, American Woodcock encounters this year dropped back to average levels, with most observations in mid-late April and a lone additional one in late May. An individual banded on July 20 was a surprise, the first ever summer record – and as it was a juvenile, also suggestive of a first breeding record for MBO. Fall observations were typically scarce, and all within a six-day window in early September, possibly representing a single individual stopping over on migration.

RBGU: Ring-billed Gull / Goéland à bec cerclé (*Larus delawarensis*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE		TOTAL		
WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL	
# BIRDS / DAY	3.71	4.71	6.14	22.29	28.57	28.86	16.43	32.57	24.00	3.00				17.03	
# DAYS OBSERVED	5	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	5				64	
FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE: May 8			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 78						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER	TOTAL		
WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL	
# BIRDS / DAY	1.43	4.43	1.86	1.43	2.71	1.00		0.29	0.57	1.71	2.14	2.00	22.43	4.71	3.34
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	3	4	6	3	5		2	3	4	3	4	7	5	53
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: November 6				PEAK DATE: October 30				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 110			

The mean daily count of 2.5 Ring-billed Gulls in winter was above average, and the highest since 2010-11. Spring numbers were somewhat below average, with a record-low peak of 78 individuals, and modest weekly mean counts spanning mid-April to late May. Fall numbers were less than half of the ten-year average, and the lowest since 2010; this was also only the fourth time in 11 years that Ring-billed Gull was not observed in every week of fall. Abundance was actually higher than usual for most of August, following on a record high summer mean daily count of 11.7. However, the typical build-up of individuals from mid-September to late October was largely absent this year.

HERG: Herring Gull / Goéland argenté (*Larus argentatus*)

AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER	TOTAL		
WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL	
# BIRDS / DAY									0.14		0.14			0.02	
# DAYS OBSERVED									1		1			2	
FIRST OBSERVED: October 3				LAST OBSERVED: October 18				PEAK DATE: Oct 3, Oct 18				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1			

One Herring Gull was observed this winter, the first for the season since 2009-10. For the first time ever, no Herring Gulls were observed in spring. The two individuals observed in October matched the record low count for fall set in 2012.

GBBG: Great Black-backed Gull / Goéland marin (*Larus marinus*)

AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER	TOTAL		
WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL	
# BIRDS / DAY									0.14			0.57		0.05	
# DAYS OBSERVED									1			2		3	
FIRST OBSERVED: October 8				LAST OBSERVED: October 28				PEAK DATE: October 26				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3			

No Great Black-backed Gulls were observed in spring for the first time since 2009. The number observed in fall was typically low; all sightings were in October, like last year.

COTE: Common Tern / Sterne pierregarin (*Sterna hirundo*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE		TOTAL		
WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL	
# BIRDS / DAY								0.14	0.29					0.04	
# DAYS OBSERVED								1	1					2	
FIRST OBSERVED: May 10			LAST OBSERVED: May 17			PEAK DATE: May 17			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER	TOTAL		
WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL	
# BIRDS / DAY		0.14								0.14				0.02	
# DAYS OBSERVED		1								1				2	
FIRST OBSERVED: August 17				LAST OBSERVED: October 12				PEAK DATE: Aug 17, Oct 12				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1			

Common Terns were observed in both spring and fall for only the second time, and this was the first year with spring sightings on more than one date. The sighting on October 12 was the latest ever by a full month.

ROPI: Rock Pigeon / Pigeon biset (*Columba livia*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY	0.43			0.14	0.86	1.43	1.29		1.14	0.57	0.59				
# DAYS OBSERVED	1			1	2	3	1		2	1	11				
FIRST OBSERVED: March 30			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE: May 15			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 9						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.57	0.29		1.00	0.43	0.29	1.00	1.29	0.57	0.14		2.14	1.57	6.86	1.15
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1		3	2	1	2	2	3	1		2	3	5	26
FIRST OBSERVED: August 3				LAST OBSERVED: November 6				PEAK DATE: Nov 4, Nov 6				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 13			

Rock Pigeons were typically uncommon in both spring and fall, with scattered sightings throughout the seasons.

MODO: Mourning Dove / Tourterelle triste (*Zenaida macroura*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY	0.57	0.57	0.43	0.57		1.71	0.29	1.00	0.71		0.59				
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	3	2	3		6	1	6	3		28				
FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: May 27			PEAK DATE: May 4, May 5			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	1.29	0.29	0.71	2.43	1.29	1.00	1.00	0.71	1.29	0.71	0.71	2.71	17.29	26.57	4.14
# DAYS OBSERVED	6	2	4	6	2	4	4	4	6	3	3	5	6	7	62
# PROCESSED												1			1
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: November 6				PEAK DATE: November 2				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 70			

For the first time since 2008-09, no Mourning Doves were banded in winter, although the mean daily count of 5.3 was normal. Numbers were below average in spring, and for the first time in three years were not seen in each week of the season. The lone individual observed in summer was far fewer than usual. Conversely, the fall total was much above average, although largely due to the substantial influx during the final two weeks of the season. Most notably, the mean daily count during week 14 was the second-highest ever. The individual banded in week 12 was only the second ever banded in fall.

YBCU: Yellow-billed Cuckoo / Coulicou à bec jaune (*Coccyzus americanus*)

AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY					0.14			0.29							0.03
# DAYS OBSERVED					1			2							3
# PROCESSED								1							1
FIRST OBSERVED: August 31				LAST OBSERVED: September 24				PEAK DATE: Aug 31, Sep 22, Sep 24				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1			

Yellow-billed Cuckoos were observed at MBO in fall for the fifth time in 11 years, and this was the first time ever that sightings occurred in more than one date in a single season. The individual banded in week 8 was only the second ever banded at MBO, and the first since October 2005.

BBCU: Black-billed Cuckoo / Coulicou à bec noir (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY								0.14			0.01				
# DAYS OBSERVED								1			1				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 20			LAST OBSERVED: May 20			PEAK DATE: May 20			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.57	0.29	0.43	0.14	0.14	0.14									0.12
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	2	2	1	1	1									11
# PROCESSED			1	1											2
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: September 7				PEAK DATE: August 16				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2			

A lone Black-billed Cuckoo was observed in spring, and was only one day after the earliest-ever record for the season. Fall sightings were more than twice as frequent as in any other year, and this was the first time since 2008 that two individuals were banded in the same season; both were hatch-year individuals and may have hatched locally.

EASO: Eastern Screech-Owl / Petit-duc maculé (*Megascops asio*)

AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY											0.14	0.14			0.02
# DAYS OBSERVED											1	1			2
FIRST OBSERVED: October 15				LAST OBSERVED: October 19				PEAK DATE: Oct 15, Oct 19				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1			

Eastern Screech-Owl was observed in fall for the third year in a row.

GHOW: Great Horned Owl / Grand-duc d'Amérique (*Bubo virginianus*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY						0.14					0.14				0.03
# DAYS OBSERVED						1					1				2
FIRST OBSERVED: April 26			LAST OBSERVED: May 22			PEAK DATE: Apr 26, May 22			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.14	0.29	0.43	0.57	0.29	1.14	0.43	0.57	0.29	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.43	0.43	0.48
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	2	2	4	2	6	3	3	2	4	3	3	2	3	40
FIRST OBSERVED: August 5				LAST OBSERVED: November 3				PEAK DATE: September 10				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3			

The mean daily count of 0.3 Great Horned Owls in winter was a record high, ten times the long-term average. The two Great Horned Owl sightings this spring matched the long-term average. Fall observations were well above average for a third consecutive year, with detections every week throughout the season for the first time.

BDOW: Barred Owl / Chouette rayée (*Strix varia*)

Barred Owl observations in 2015 were limited to individuals heard during the owling program.

NSWO: Northern Saw-whet Owl / Petite Nyctale (*Aegolius acadicus*)

AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY										0.29		0.29			0.04
# DAYS OBSERVED										2		1			3
# PROCESSED												2			2
FIRST OBSERVED: October 3				LAST OBSERVED: October 20				PEAK DATE: October 20				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2			

One Northern Saw-whet Owl was observed in winter, the first for the season since 2004-05, aside from the owling program. There were daytime observations of Northern Saw-whet Owls in fall for the fifth consecutive year, all in October. Two of these individuals were banded, the first during the daytime program since 2012. In addition, a record high 272 individuals were banded during the owling program.

CHSW: Chimney Swift / Martinet ramoneur (*Chaetura pelagica*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY									0.14	0.14	0.03				
# DAYS OBSERVED									1	1	2				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 24			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE: May 24, Jun 5			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.71	0.29	0.14	1.86											0.21
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	1	1	5											9
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: August 28				PEAK DATE: August 22				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 8			

Only 2 Chimney Swifts were observed in spring, slightly below the ten-year average of 3. There was only one observed in summer, but it was the first since 2012. Fall numbers were also slightly below average, despite a relatively strong movement unusually late in August.

RTHU: Ruby-throated Hummingbird / Colibri à gorge rubis (*Archilochus colubris*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY						0.29	2.57	2.43	2.00	0.86	0.81				
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	6	7	7	3	24				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 8			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE: 4 dates			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	2.86	2.57	4.43	5.57	4.86	1.43	0.29	0.29							1.59
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	7	6	2	1							44
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: September 21				PEAK DATE: August 31				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 10			

Ruby-throated Hummingbirds were more numerous in spring than in any previous year, thanks to three weeks of good counts through middle and late May. Similarly, the mean daily count of 2.7 during summer was a new record high. Conversely, fall numbers were slightly below average, and the lowest since 2010; the peak was in late August as usual. In spring, 16 individuals were captured (8 after-hatch-year males and 8 after-hatch-year females), while in fall there were 33 captures (1 after-hatch-year male, 6 after-hatch-year females, 3 hatch-year males, 18 hatch-year unknown, and 5 of unknown sex and age).

BEKI: Belted Kingfisher / Martin-pêcheur d'Amérique (*Megasceryle alcyon*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY				0.43	0.29			0.14	0.14		0.10				
# DAYS OBSERVED				2	2			1	1		6				
FIRST OBSERVED: April 18			LAST OBSERVED: May 18			PEAK DATE: April 21			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY			0.14		0.29	0.29	0.14			0.14	0.14				0.08
# DAYS OBSERVED			1		2	2	1			1	1				8
FIRST OBSERVED: August 19				LAST OBSERVED: October 12				PEAK DATE: 8 dates				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1			

The 7 Belted Kingfishers observed this spring was slightly below the long-term average for the season. The fall count matched the long-term average, but the October 12 sighting was the second-latest ever in fall.

RBWO: Red-bellied Woodpecker / Pic à ventre roux (*Melanerpes carolinus*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY						0.14					0.01				
# DAYS OBSERVED						1					1				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 2			LAST OBSERVED: May 2			PEAK DATE: May 2			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1						
AUGUST		SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY												0.14			0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED												1			1
FIRST OBSERVED: October 19				LAST OBSERVED: October 19				PEAK DATE: October 19				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1			

The sighting on May 2 was only the second spring record for MBO and the one on July 12 the first ever in summer; the sighting on October 19 was the second-latest ever in fall.

YBSA: Yellow-bellied Sapsucker / Pic maculé (*Sphyrapicus varius*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY			0.29	1.43	1.71	1.43	0.86	1.00	0.43	0.14					0.73
# DAYS OBSERVED			1	4	6	5	5	6	3	1					31
# PROCESSED						2		1	1-0-1						4-0-1
FIRST OBSERVED: April 15			LAST OBSERVED: June 3			PEAK DATE: April 19			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5						
AUGUST		SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.29	0.29	0.14	0.14	0.29	0.14	0.14	0.14							0.11
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1							10
# PROCESSED	1		1		1										3
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: September 21				PEAK DATE: September 1				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2			

Spring numbers rebounded to their highest level since 2009 although there was only a modest peak between mid-April and early May. A single individual was observed in summer. Fall results were close to the long-term norms, other than the last sighting of the season was unusually early. The 4 individuals banded in spring set a new record, while the 3 in fall was the most since 2009.

DOWO: Downy Woodpecker / Pic mineur (*Picoides pubescens*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	1.00	1.29	1.14	2.14	2.29	2.29	1.71	1.43	0.71						1.40
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	5	4	7	7	7	6	7	4						51
# PROCESSED				1	0-2-0	1-0-1	0-1-0								2-3-1
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: May 29			PEAK DATE: 4 dates			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4						
AUGUST		SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	3.43	3.00	2.86	3.14	3.00	2.43	2.00	3.00	2.71	2.43	2.86	2.57	3.14	2.43	2.79
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	96
# PROCESSED	4-0-3	1-0-3	1-0-2	1-1-3			0-1-0	4	1	0-0-2		1-0-2	1-0-2	1-0-1	15-2-18
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: November 6				PEAK DATE: 4 dates				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 6			

The 3 Downy Woodpeckers banded in winter tied the record high for the season set in 2012-13, while the mean daily count of 2.3 was a new high. For only the third time in 11 years, Downy Woodpecker was not observed in each week of spring, but the mean daily abundance matched the long-term average. The 14 Downy Woodpeckers banded in summer was more than twice as many as in any previous year, and the mean daily count of 3.6 during the season was also a record high, triple the long-term average. Downy Woodpeckers were observed on all but two days in fall, and the mean daily abundance was slightly above average. The two individuals banded in spring was below normal, but offset by the above-average totals in summer and fall.

HAWO: Hairy Woodpecker / Pic chevelu (*Picoides villosus*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY	0.57	0.86	0.57	1.00	1.29	1.29	0.14	1.14	0.57	0.14	0.76				
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	4	3	5	6	6	1	6	3	1	39				
# PROCESSED				0-0-1	0-0-1	0-1-2	1				1-1-4				
FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE: May 1			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	1.57	1.14	1.14	1.57	1.29	1.14	1.14	1.43	1.00	1.00	0.43	0.86	1.14	1.00	1.13
# DAYS OBSERVED	6	6	7	7	6	5	5	7	4	5	2	5	6	5	76
# PROCESSED	2-0-1			2	0-0-1										4-0-2
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: November 5				PEAK DATE: Aug 30, Sep 18, Sep 27				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3			

The 5 Hairy Woodpeckers banded in winter was a record high, nearly as many as in all previous winters combined (6); the mean daily count of 1.5 was also a new record. Hairy Woodpeckers were observed every week in spring, and in relatively normal numbers. A single individual was observed in summer, somewhat less than usual. Fall counts were slightly below normal, though the number of days with observations was above average.

YSFL: Yellow-shafted Flicker / Pic flamboyant (*Colaptes auratus auratus*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY			0.71	1.43	1.57	2.43	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.43	0.96				
# DAYS OBSERVED			3	5	7	7	6	5	5	3	41				
# PROCESSED					1						1				
FIRST OBSERVED: April 14			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE: 6 dates			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	3.57	1.14	2.57	2.86	3.71	4.29	5.71	4.57	3.29	2.29	0.71	0.43			2.51
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	4	3			73
# PROCESSED			1						1						2
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 19				PEAK DATE: September 25				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 10			

Yellow-shafted Flicker was observed in winter for just the fourth year; there were two sightings this winter. For the third year in a row, none were observed until the third week of spring. The spring peak of migration was delayed by one week this year and was smaller than usual; the mean daily abundance was the lowest ever, although the lone individual banded was typical. Two were banded in summer, the first since 2012, although the mean daily count of 0.9 was slightly below average. Fall observations ended in week 12 for the first time since 2005, but mean daily abundance matched the long-term average.

PIWO: Pileated Woodpecker / Grand Pic (*Dryocopus pileatus*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY	0.71	0.71	0.57	1.57	1.86	1.86	1.00	1.14	1.71	0.86	1.20				
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	3	3	7	7	7	5	6	7	5	53				
# PROCESSED					0-1-0		0-0-1				0-1-1				
FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE: April 26			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	1.57	0.86	1.29	2.00	1.71	2.00	1.71	1.00	0.71	1.43	0.86	1.29	1.29	1.86	1.40
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	5	7	6	7	7	5	4	6	4	5	7	6	82
# PROCESSED														1	1
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: November 6				PEAK DATE: 12 dates				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3			

The mean daily count of 0.6 Pileated Woodpeckers in winter was somewhat above average. Pileated Woodpeckers were observed weekly through spring and fall for the sixth consecutive year, and numbers observed were somewhat above average in both seasons, as was the case in summer as well, when the mean daily count was 0.9. The individual banded in the final week of fall was only the ninth in MBO's history.

AMKE: American Kestrel / Crécerelle d'Amérique (*Falco sparverius*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY				0.14	0.29	0.14				0.06				
# DAYS OBSERVED				1	2	1				4				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 1			LAST OBSERVED: May 9			PEAK DATE: 4 dates			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1					
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER		
WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY		0.14		2.29			0.14							0.18
# DAYS OBSERVED		1		3			1							5
FIRST OBSERVED: August 18				LAST OBSERVED: September 25				PEAK DATE: September 1				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 10		

American Kestrels were observed over three consecutive weeks in spring; the number of sightings was down from the past two years, but still slightly above the long-term average. Fall sightings were limited to 5 days, which is just above average, but the total count for the season was a record high, largely due to a peak count of 10 individuals on September 1, smashing the previous single-day high of 3.

MERL: Merlin / Faucon émerillon (*Falco columbarius*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY				0.14						0.01				
# DAYS OBSERVED				1						1				
FIRST OBSERVED: April 26			LAST OBSERVED: April 26			PEAK DATE: April 26			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1					
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER		
WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.29		0.14	0.29	0.29	0.57		0.71	0.43	0.43	0.14	0.29		0.26
# DAYS OBSERVED	2		1	2	1	3		4	3	3	1	2		22
FIRST OBSERVED: August 4				LAST OBSERVED: October 19				PEAK DATE: Sep 1, Sep 5, Sep 25				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

For the first time since 2010, only one Merlin was observed in spring. As usual, fall sightings were more numerous and spanned much of the season; numbers were close to long-term means.

PEFA: Peregrine Falcon / Faucon pèlerin (*Falco peregrinus*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY							0.14			0.01				
# DAYS OBSERVED							1			1				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 16			LAST OBSERVED: May 16			PEAK DATE: May 16			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1					
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER		
WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY				0.14			0.14					0.29	0.14	0.05
# DAYS OBSERVED				1			1					2	1	5
FIRST OBSERVED: September 4				LAST OBSERVED: November 5				PEAK DATE: 5 dates				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Peregrine Falcons are rare at MBO; this was the 7th time in 11 years that the species was observed in spring, while the 5 individuals observed in fall tied the record high counted in 2012.

OSFL: Olive-sided Flycatcher / Moucherolle à côtés olive (*Contopus cooperi*)

AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER		
WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY		0.14												0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED		1												1
FIRST OBSERVED: August 17				LAST OBSERVED: August 17				PEAK DATE: August 17				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

A single Olive-sided Flycatcher was observed in the third week of August – the fourth time in the past five years that this has been the case.

EAWP: Eastern Wood-Pewee / Pioui de l'Est (*Contopus virens*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY								0.14	0.29	0.14	0.06				
# DAYS OBSERVED								1	2	1	4				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 22			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE: 4 dates			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	1.71	1.00	1.71	1.14	1.29	0.29									0.51
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	5	6	5	2									31
# PROCESSED			1												1
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: September 6				PEAK DATE: 4 dates				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3			

As usual, the few Eastern Wood-Pewee observations were limited to the final three weeks of spring. A single individual was observed in summer, similar to the past few years. In fall, the species was more numerous than in any previous year, with sightings on a record number of days. The individual banded in August was only the 11th in MBO's history.

YBFL: Yellow-bellied Flycatcher / Moucherolle à ventre jaune (*Empidonax flaviventris*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY								0.14	0.14		0.03				
# DAYS OBSERVED								1	1		2				
# PROCESSED									1		1				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 22			LAST OBSERVED: May 26			PEAK DATE: May 22, May 26			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.43	0.14	0.71	1.29	0.71		0.43	0.14							0.28
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1	4	5	4		3	1							19
# PROCESSED	3	1	4	8	3		2	1							22
FIRST OBSERVED: August 6				LAST OBSERVED: September 23				PEAK DATE: Aug 6, Aug 26				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3			

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher was typically rare in spring, and the one individual banded matches the long-term mean. The one individual banded on the final day of the summer program was the first ever banded or observed during the season, although undoubtedly an early fall migrant. Fall numbers observed and banded were both above average.

TRFL: Traill's Flycatcher / Moucherolle des saules ou M. des aulnes (*Empidonax traillii* or *alorum*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY							0.14	2.43	4.14	0.71	0.74				
# DAYS OBSERVED							1	5	7	5	18				
# PROCESSED							1	12	13		26				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 13			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: May 27, May 28			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 6						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.71	0.29	0.71	0.71	1.29	0.43	0.14								0.31
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	1	4	4	5	2	1								21
# PROCESSED	3	2	1	4	2		1								13
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: September 15				PEAK DATE: August 30				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3			

The number of Traill's Flycatchers observed and banded this spring were both nearly double the long-term average, although slightly down from records set in 2014. As usual, there was a distinct peak in observations in week 9, although the 12 individuals banded in week 8 this spring was notable, given that only 15 individuals had been banded prior to week 9 in all ten previous spring seasons combined. The high numbers did not carry over to fall, with the number observed matching the long-term average, but the 13 individuals banded being the fewest since 2010.

ALFL: Alder Flycatcher / Moucherolle des aulnes (*Empidonax alnorum*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL		
# BIRDS / DAY								0.71	2.29	0.71	0.37		
# DAYS OBSERVED								3	7	5	15		
FIRST OBSERVED: May 19			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: May 27			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5				

AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.29														0.02
# DAYS OBSERVED	2														2
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: August 6				PEAK DATE: Aug 1, Aug 6				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1			

Half of the Traill’s Flycatcher observations in spring were identified as Alder Flycatchers based on call, although none of the individuals banded were conclusively determined to species. Only two individuals were recognized as Alder Flycatcher in fall, typical of the season, when Traill’s Flycatchers rarely vocalize.

WIFL: Willow Flycatcher / Moucherolle des saules (*Empidonax traillii*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL		
# BIRDS / DAY										0.14	0.01		
# DAYS OBSERVED										1	1		
# PROCESSED										1	1		
FIRST OBSERVED: May 27			LAST OBSERVED: May 27			PEAK DATE: May 27			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1				

There was only one record of Willow Flycatcher in 2015, an individual banded on May 27 and recognized as such based on plumage and small size. However, it is likely that there were at least some other Willow Flycatchers among the Traill’s Flycatchers banded and observed in both spring and fall.

LEFL: Least Flycatcher / Moucherolle tchébec (*Empidonax minimus*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL		
# BIRDS / DAY							2.86	2.86	0.43		0.61		
# DAYS OBSERVED							7	7	2		16		
# PROCESSED							5	8	2		15		
FIRST OBSERVED: May 9			LAST OBSERVED: May 24			PEAK DATE: May 12, May 17			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 6				

AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.57	0.29	1.71	1.29	0.71	0.43		0.29							0.38
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	2	6	6	5	3		2							26
# PROCESSED	2	1	5		2			1							11
FIRST OBSERVED: August 4				LAST OBSERVED: September 20				PEAK DATE: August 19				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4			

Spring observations were above average for the third year in a row as were the number of birds banded, though both were shy of last year’s record highs. Similarly the fall totals were well above average but not quite at the levels recorded in 2014; the sighting on September 20 was one day short of the latest on record.

EAPH: Eastern Phoebe / Moucherolle phébi (*Sayornis phoebe*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY			0.57	0.43	0.57	0.14	0.43	0.29		0.14	0.26				
# DAYS OBSERVED			4	3	3	1	2	2		1	16				
# PROCESSED							1				1				
FIRST OBSERVED: April 13			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: Apr 29, May 13			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.43	0.14	0.14	0.29	1.14	0.86	0.29	1.71	1.14	0.14	0.43				0.48
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	1	1	2	6	5	2	7	6	1	3				36
# PROCESSED			1	1				2	1						5
FIRST OBSERVED: August 3				LAST OBSERVED: October 12				PEAK DATE: Sep 22, Oct 2				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3			

Spring observations were unusually scarce, the fewest since 2010; the one individual banded was less than half the long-term mean. One Eastern Phoebe was banded in summer, only the second ever for the season, although the mean daily count of 0.3 was lower than usual. Fall numbers observed and banded were close to average, with a slight peak as usual in late September.

GCFL: Great Crested Flycatcher / Tyran huppé (*Myiarchus crinitus*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY						0.57	2.00	2.14	2.57	2.14	0.94				
# DAYS OBSERVED						4	6	7	7	7	31				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 5			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE: 4 dates			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	1.29	1.29	1.86	2.57	2.14	0.71									0.70
# DAYS OBSERVED	6	6	7	7	7	3									36
# PROCESSED				1											1
FIRST OBSERVED: August 2				LAST OBSERVED: September 7				PEAK DATE: August 28				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4			

The number of Great Crested Flycatchers observed in spring matched the long-term mean, but for the first time since 2008, none were banded during the season. Summer observations were above average, although none were banded. In fall, observations were somewhat more numerous than usual, but only one individual was banded, roughly one half of the long-term mean for the season.

EAKI: Eastern Kingbird / Tyran tritri (*Tyrannus tyrannus*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY						0.57	1.29	2.86	2.57	1.71	0.90				
# DAYS OBSERVED						4	5	7	7	7	30				
# PROCESSED						0-1-0	1	1		0-0-1	2-1-1				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 3			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE: May 19, May 22			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	1.43	0.43	0.43	0.57	0.43										0.23
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	3	3	3	1										14
FIRST OBSERVED: August 3				LAST OBSERVED: September 1				PEAK DATE: August 4				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5			

Both the number of Eastern Kingbirds observed and banded in spring were close to the long-term means, but fewer were observed in fall than in any previous year, and summer numbers (mean daily count 0.3) were the second-lowest ever.

NSHR: Northern Shrike / Pie-grièche grise (*Lanius excubitor*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY	0.43		0.29								0.07				
# DAYS OBSERVED	3		2								5				
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: April 15			PEAK DATE: 5 dates			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY													0.43	0.14	0.04
# DAYS OBSERVED													3	1	4
# PROCESSED													1		1
FIRST OBSERVED: October 26				LAST OBSERVED: October 31				PEAK DATE: 4 dates				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1			

A single Northern Shrike was banded in winter, and the mean daily count of 0.2 was typical for the season. Northern Shrike was observed in spring for the first time in three years, and beyond the first week of the season for the first time since 2009. Fall sightings were constrained to the end of the season as usual, and a single individual was banded for the fifth consecutive year.

WEVI: White-eyed Vireo / Viréo aux yeux blancs (*Vireo griseus*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
# BIRDS / DAY								0.29			0.03	
# DAYS OBSERVED								2			2	
FIRST OBSERVED: May 21			LAST OBSERVED: May 22			PEAK DATE: May 21, May 22			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1			

Observed over a two-day period in mid-May, a single White-eyed Vireo was the first of its kind ever recorded at MBO, and became the 211th species on the site checklist.

BHVI: Blue-headed Vireo / Viréo à tête bleue (*Vireo solitarius*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY						0.29	1.43	1.00	0.29		0.30				
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	5	5	2		13				
# PROCESSED							2				2				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 7			LAST OBSERVED: May 25			PEAK DATE: May 10, May 12			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.14		0.14	0.57	0.14	0.71	0.57	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.43	0.14			0.55
# DAYS OBSERVED	1		1	3	1	2	3	4	3	5	5	1			29
# PROCESSED			1		1		0-0-1	4	1	5-0-1	3				15-0-2
FIRST OBSERVED: August 3				LAST OBSERVED: October 18				PEAK DATE: September 27				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5			

Blue-headed Vireo numbers this spring were the highest since 2009, though still low compared to fall. On the other hand, numbers observed in fall were typical although fewer than usual were banded.

WAVI: Warbling Vireo / Viréo mélodieux (*Vireo gilvus*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY						1.71	5.00	5.71	5.14	3.29	2.09				
# DAYS OBSERVED						4	7	7	7	7	32				
# PROCESSED						1	5-1-1	1-2-0	1		8-3-1				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 5			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE: May 26			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 9						
		AUGUST			SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER		
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	2.29	0.57	1.43	1.71	2.00	2.43	2.00	0.29							0.91
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	4	7	6	7	7	7	2							47
# PROCESSED						1									1
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: September 22				PEAK DATE: Aug 1, Sep 8, Sep 18				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5			

The number of Warbling Vireos observed this spring was twice the long-term average, though not quite as high as in 2012. Similarly, the number banded was well above average but not quite a record. In summer, 5 were banded, somewhat more than usual, and the mean daily count of 2.7 was a new record high. Observations in fall were triple the long-term average, yet only one individual was banded, fewer than in any previous year.

PHVI: Philadelphia Vireo / Viréo de Philadelphie (*Vireo philadelphicus*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY										0.14	0.01				
# DAYS OBSERVED										1	1				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 23			LAST OBSERVED: May 23			PEAK DATE: May 23			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1						
		AUGUST			SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER		
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY					0.43	0.14	1.00	0.14							0.12
# DAYS OBSERVED					2	1	4	1							8
# PROCESSED							4	1							5
FIRST OBSERVED: August 31				LAST OBSERVED: September 20				PEAK DATE: September 18				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3			

A single Philadelphia Vireo was observed this spring, the lowest count in the past five years. Fall numbers observed and banded were also below average; all records were within a span of 21 days, the shortest ever.

REVI: Red-eyed Vireo / Viréo aux yeux rouges (*Vireo olivaceus*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY							1.00	5.00	4.71	2.43	1.31				
# DAYS OBSERVED							4	7	7	6	24				
# PROCESSED								4-1-0	4-1-0		8-2-0				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 12			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE: May 19			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 12						
		AUGUST			SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER		
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	7.43	7.29	4.86	6.14	7.86	5.29	6.29	4.57	0.57				0.14		3.60
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	5	3				1		57
# PROCESSED	8-1-1	4-1-0	6-3-2	5	18-1-1	12	17	14	1						85-6-4
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 26				PEAK DATE: August 9				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 19			

Both the number of Red-eyed Vireos observed and banded this spring were higher than in any previous year; the record on May 12 matched the earliest ever for the season. Record numbers of Red-eyed Vireos were banded (15) and observed (mean daily count of 4.4) in summer, and fall results were also well above average, although down from last year's record highs.

BLJA: Blue Jay / Geai bleu (*Cyanocitta cristata*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY	6.00	7.86	5.86	5.86	6.86	9.57	10.43	6.14	4.43	1.57	6.46				
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	68				
# PROCESSED				0-3-0	0-1-0	0-0-1	1	2-1-1			3-5-2				
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE: May 15			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 22						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	9.86	9.71	7.71	10.86	13.57	13.57	15.71	34.86	65.29	30.43	25.57	22.86	15.57	11.57	20.51
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	98
# PROCESSED	1	1			3	2	1	11	16	2	3-1-0	1	2-1-0		43-2-0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: November 6				PEAK DATE: September 28				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 164			

Only 2 Blue Jays were banded in winter, below the long-term average, although more than the past two years, and the mean daily count of 6.5 was a record high. Blue Jays were observed on all but two days in spring; numbers observed and banded were both somewhat above average. None were banded in summer, but the mean daily count of 3.6 was well above average. In fall they were observed every day of the season, for the eighth time in 11 years. Numbers observed and banded were both above average, each of them the third highest in MBO's history. The peak of migration was in week 9, which is typical.

AMCR: American Crow / Corneille d'Amérique (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY	8.29	5.00	6.57	15.57	23.00	23.00	16.71	21.14	17.71	12.71	14.97				
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	70				
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE: May 19			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 52						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	21.00	19.29	16.57	34.57	18.43	31.14	21.00	33.86	47.00	45.00	60.14	34.14	49.14	58.43	34.98
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	97
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: November 6				PEAK DATE: October 10				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 180			

The mean daily count of 13.7 American Crows in winter was up from the last two years, but still below the long-term average. American Crow was observed on every day of spring for the first time in three years, but the ninth time overall; the mean daily count was below average for a third consecutive year. The trend was even more pronounced in fall, with the mean daily count reaching a new low for the fourth consecutive year, largely due to the lack of a late-season influx in most years. For only the third time, the species was not observed every day in fall. The mean daily count of 3.6 in summer was below average, although comparable to recent years.

CORA: Common Raven / Grand Corbeau (*Corvus corax*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY	0.14	0.14	0.14	1.29	1.00	1.14	0.29	1.14	0.86	0.57	0.67				
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1	1	6	5	6	2	6	6	3	37				
FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: April 19			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.43		0.86	0.71	1.00	1.14	0.57	2.00	1.43	2.57	1.86	1.57	1.71	1.29	1.22
# DAYS OBSERVED	3		5	5	5	6	4	7	6	5	6	6	5	5	68
FIRST OBSERVED: August 3				LAST OBSERVED: November 6				PEAK DATE: October 8				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 11			

A record-high 0.6 Common Ravens per day were observed in winter. Common Raven was observed every week in spring for the fourth consecutive year, and numbers were above the long-term average although down from the past two years. The mean daily count of 0.6 in summer was fairly typical. In fall, the species was missed in week 2 for the first time since 2005, but overall numbers were just shy of last year's record high, consistent with the increasing trend over time.

HOLA: Horned Lark / Alouette hausse-col (*Eremophila alpestris*)

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER	TOTAL	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13		WEEK 14
# BIRDS / DAY												0.14	0.57	20.86	1.54
# DAYS OBSERVED												1	2	5	8
FIRST OBSERVED: October 22				LAST OBSERVED: November 6				PEAK DATE: November 4				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 58			

Horned Lark was observed in fall for the fourth time in 11 years; numbers were much higher than ever before, though notably this was primarily due to large flocks during week 14, which was not part of the fall program until this year. The count of 58 on November 4 nearly tripled the previous single-day high in any season.

PUMA: Purple Martin / Hirondelle noire (*Progne subis*)

	MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE		TOTAL	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13		WEEK 14
# BIRDS / DAY														0.14	0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED														1	1
FIRST OBSERVED: May 31			LAST OBSERVED: May 31			PEAK DATE: May 31			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1						

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
# BIRDS / DAY	0.86	0.86	0.57	0.43										0.19
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	4	3	2										11
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: August 24				PEAK DATE: August 6				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4		

For a third consecutive year, a single Purple Martin was observed in spring. Fall numbers remained below average for a seventh consecutive year, and the peak count was the lowest since 2011.

TRES: Tree Swallow / Hirondelle bicolor (*Tachycineta bicolor*)

	MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE		TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
# BIRDS / DAY			6.00	9.57	12.14	10.57	7.29	7.00	6.00	5.00				6.36
# DAYS OBSERVED			6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7				55
# PROCESSED					0-1-0		2	1-2-0						3-3-0
FIRST OBSERVED: April 12			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE: April 22			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 26					

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
# BIRDS / DAY	1.57	1.00	1.57	4.00	1.29									0.67
# DAYS OBSERVED	5	3	4	4	3									19
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: August 31				PEAK DATE: August 28				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 13		

Tree Swallows were observed on 55 days this spring, one above the long-term average, but the mean daily count remained below normal for a fifth consecutive year. The number of individuals banded matched the lowest ever. In summer, the mean daily count of 1.3 was roughly one-quarter of the long-term mean; 8 individuals were banded. Fall observations were only marginally below average, but for just the third time, all sightings were limited to August.

NRWS: Northern Rough-winged Swallow / Hirondelle à ailes hérissées (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*)

	MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE		TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	
# BIRDS / DAY						0.29	0.14							0.04
# DAYS OBSERVED						2	1							3
FIRST OBSERVED: May 6			LAST OBSERVED: May 9			PEAK DATE: May 6, May 7, May 9			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1					

There were only three sightings of Northern Rough-winged Swallow this spring, far below the long-term average of 14; all were within a span of 4 days and therefore might even have been a single individual stopping over. The species was missed in fall for the fifth time.

BANS: Bank Swallow / Hirondelle de rivage (*Riparia riparia*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY							0.29	0.29	0.14	0.14	0.09				
# DAYS OBSERVED							1	1	1	1	4				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 10			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE: May 10, May 19			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2						
AUGUST		SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.14	0.29		0.29											0.05
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1		1											3
FIRST OBSERVED: August 5				LAST OBSERVED: August 22				PEAK DATE: Aug 12, Aug 22				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2			

Bank Swallows were observed in each of the final four weeks of spring, a welcome sight after being missed in spring the past two years. The five individuals observed in fall also represented above-average results.

CLSW: Cliff Swallow / Hirondelle à front blanc (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY						4.29	24.57	13.29	24.29	15.86	7.57				8.99
# DAYS OBSERVED						3	7	6	7	7	5				35
FIRST OBSERVED: April 29			LAST OBSERVED: June 3			PEAK DATE: May 29			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 34						
AUGUST		SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY				0.29											0.02
# DAYS OBSERVED				1											1
FIRST OBSERVED: August 24				LAST OBSERVED: August 24				PEAK DATE: August 24				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2			

Spring numbers were the highest since 2010, with a record high count in week 5, and above average totals in every other week except week 7. Fall sightings were rare as usual, limited to one date in late August, beyond the typical last date of observation at MBO.

BARS: Barn Swallow / Hirondelle rustique (*Hirundo rustica*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY				0.14		0.43	1.71	0.43	0.29						0.30
# DAYS OBSERVED				1		2	6	3	1						13
FIRST OBSERVED: April 19			LAST OBSERVED: May 29			PEAK DATE: May 14			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4						
AUGUST		SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	1.86	2.71	2.14	6.86	0.57	0.14		0.14							1.03
# DAYS OBSERVED	5	4	4	5	1	1		1							21
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: September 21				PEAK DATE: August 25				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 17			

Spring Barn Swallow observations were close to average, although the one individual observed on April 19 was the earliest since 2009. The fall count exceeded the previous record high from 2007, with above-average numbers throughout August, and the highest single-week count ever in week 4. The individual observed on September 21 was the latest ever, by a full two weeks.

TUTI: Tufted Titmouse / Mésange bicolore (*Baeolophus bicolor*)

There was a single sighting of a Tufted Titmouse this winter, following up on the first ever sighting of the species at MBO last winter.

BCCH: Black-capped Chickadee / Mésange à tête noire (*Poecile atricapillus*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY	13.00	10.86	8.71	11.29	10.71	13.00	10.71	8.86	4.57	4.43	9.61				
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	70				
# PROCESSED				2-7-4	1-1-6	0-2-1	1-1-3	0-2-2	0-0-2		4-13-18				
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE: April 7		PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 20							
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	11.00	11.29	12.00	13.43	15.43	19.71	14.43	16.29	20.00	24.43	16.86	13.57	16.29	14.57	15.66
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	97
# PROCESSED	6-0-2	7-0-2	1-1-6	3-0-3	3-1-5	4-2-7	6-2-7	4-2-23	1-0-10	4-0-14	5-0-14	0-1-14	3-0-6	3-2-12	50-11-125
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: November 6				PEAK DATE: September 27			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 40				

Only 19 Black-capped Chickadees were banded in winter, somewhat fewer than usual, although the mean daily count of 15.8 was a bit above average. The number observed and banded were slightly below average in spring and somewhat more distinctly lower in fall. For the first time since 2006, the spring peak was not in week 4; however, the fall peak in week 10 matches the long-term average for timing. The 7 individuals banded in summer was close to average, and an improvement over the previous two years, but the mean daily count of 4.1 was the lowest for the season since 2010.

RBNU: Red-breasted Nuthatch / Sittelle à poitrine rousse (*Sitta canadensis*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY				0.14		0.43		0.29		0.14	0.10				
# DAYS OBSERVED				1		3		2		1	7				
FIRST OBSERVED: April 21			LAST OBSERVED: May 31			PEAK DATE: 7 dates		PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1							
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY		0.86	3.29	2.86	1.86	2.00	1.57	1.00	1.14	1.14	0.86	0.29	0.86	1.00	1.34
# DAYS OBSERVED		4	7	7	7	7	6	4	5	7	4	2	5	5	70
# PROCESSED		1	2		0-0-2									0-0-1	3-0-3
FIRST OBSERVED: August 8				LAST OBSERVED: November 5				PEAK DATE: August 18			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5				

There were 3 Red-breasted Nuthatch sightings in winter, for a mean daily count of 0.1, slightly above average. Spring observations of Red-breasted Nuthatch were marginally above average, but fall shattered the old record, with a mean daily count nearly double the previous high observed in 2012, and observations on 70 days greatly surpassing the old record of 40. Only 3 individuals were banded, but that was still noteworthy for a species with only 10 individuals banded over the previous 10 years.

WBNU: White-breasted Nuthatch / Sittelle à poitrine blanche (*Sitta carolinensis*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY	1.00	0.71	1.00	1.00	0.57	1.57	0.29	0.43	0.57	0.43	0.76				
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	4	4	5	2	5	2	3	2	3	34				
FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: 4 dates		PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3							
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	3.00	2.57	2.00	3.57	2.71	3.00	1.43	1.57	2.29	2.71	2.57	1.43	2.14	3.71	2.48
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	7	5	5	6	6	6	7	6	7	89
# PROCESSED	1								0-1-0	2					3-1-0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: November 6				PEAK DATE: 7 dates			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 6				

Two White-breasted Nuthatches were banded in winter, and the mean daily count of 1.3 was a new record high for the second consecutive year. White-breasted Nuthatches were observed in above-average numbers in spring, although as usual none were banded. The mean daily count in summer was 1.4, a new record high for the third year in a row. Fall observations set a new record high for the third time in the past four years, and the 3 individuals banded was nearly triple the average for the season.

BRCR: Brown Creeper / Grimpeau brun (*Certhia americana*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY	0.14	0.14	0.57	1.14	1.14	0.14			0.14	0.57	0.40				
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1	3	4	5	1			1	1	17				
# PROCESSED				3	1-0-1						4-0-1				
FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: June 3			PEAK DATE: June 3			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.29	0.14					0.14	0.29	0.43	0.29	1.00	0.29	0.57	0.71	0.30
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	1					1	2	3	2	6	2	3	3	25
# PROCESSED							1	2	2	1	4	2	2	2	16
FIRST OBSERVED: August 6				LAST OBSERVED: November 6				PEAK DATE: 4 dates				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2			

The number of Brown Creepers observed this spring was a new record high, in part thanks to the first ever observations in weeks 9 and 10. The 4 individuals banded matched last year's record high for spring. Fall numbers observed and banded were also above average, though not at record levels.

HOWR: House Wren / Troglodyte familier (*Troglodytes aedon*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY					0.14	3.86	3.14	3.86	5.29	3.43					1.97
# DAYS OBSERVED					1	7	7	7	7	7					36
# PROCESSED						0-1-0	3-0-1	3-0-1	0-0-8	0-0-1					6-1-11
FIRST OBSERVED: May 1			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE: May 26			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 9						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	4.29	2.43	2.43	2.00	2.43	2.00	1.86	1.43	1.86	1.00	0.14		0.14		1.57
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	6	7	5	1		1		68
# PROCESSED	3-0-1	1	2	1	2	3	3	1-0-2							16-0-3
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 26				PEAK DATE: August 1				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 6			

Spring numbers observed and banded were slightly above average, despite the first arrival of the season being the latest since 2007. The 2 individuals banded in summer was roughly average, while the mean daily count of 2.4 was on the high side. In fall, observations and banding both matched means for the previous 10 years, but the individual observed on October 26 was the latest ever.

WIWR: Winter Wren / Troglodyte des forêts (*Troglodytes hiemalis*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY			0.14					0.14			0.03				
# DAYS OBSERVED			1					1			2				
FIRST OBSERVED: April 16			LAST OBSERVED: May 17			PEAK DATE: Apr 16, May 17			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY				0.14					0.29	1.14	0.29	0.57	0.29		0.19
# DAYS OBSERVED				1					2	3	2	3	2		13
# PROCESSED									1	1		3	1		6
FIRST OBSERVED: August 22				LAST OBSERVED: October 28				PEAK DATE: October 6				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5			

Despite its name, Winter Wren is rare at MBO in winter; the two observations this year were the first for the season since winter 2006-07. Winter Wrens were unusually scarce this year in both spring and fall, although the number banded in fall was slightly above average.

MAWR: Marsh Wren / Troglodyte des marais (*Cistothorus palustris*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY					0.14						0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED					1						1
FIRST OBSERVED: April 29			LAST OBSERVED: April 29			PEAK DATE: April 29			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Marsh Wren was observed for the first time since 2012, a lone individual in late April that was the fifth spring record for MBO.

GCKI: Golden-crowned Kinglet / Roitelet à couronne dorée (*Regulus satrapa*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY			0.57	1.86	0.43						0.29				
# DAYS OBSERVED			3	3	3						9				
# PROCESSED				4							4				
FIRST OBSERVED: April 13			LAST OBSERVED: April 28			PEAK DATE: April 20			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 6						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY							0.43	8.86	10.00	8.29	5.14	9.29	1.43	2.00	3.24
# DAYS OBSERVED							1	6	7	7	7	7	4	5	44
# PROCESSED							18	7-0-1	10	8	12	1	7		63-0-1
FIRST OBSERVED: September 16				LAST OBSERVED: November 6				PEAK DATE: Sep 21, Sep 25, Oct 5				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 20			

One Golden-crowned Kinglet was banded in winter, the first ever in that season; the mean daily count of 0.8 was also a record high. Golden-crowned Kinglets were unusually scarce this spring, with a mean daily count less than half of the long-term mean, although the 4 individuals banded were marginally above average. All observations were within a span of 16 days, the shortest ever. Fall numbers observed and banded were average, though the peak of migration was earlier than usual.

RCKI: Ruby-crowned Kinglet / Roitelet à couronne rubis (*Regulus calendula*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY				6.57	12.86	9.57	4.29	1.00		0.14	3.44				
# DAYS OBSERVED				7	7	7	6	3		1	31				
# PROCESSED				16-0-6	13-0-7	24-0-1	13-0-6	2			68-0-20				
FIRST OBSERVED: April 18			LAST OBSERVED: May 31			PEAK DATE: April 29			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 32						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.14						3.43	5.14	11.43	45.43	35.86	10.57	2.71	1.14	8.28
# DAYS OBSERVED	1						4	7	7	7	7	7	7	3	50
# PROCESSED							7-0-1	10-0-1	14-0-4	116-0-28	85-0-22	17-0-9	6-0-1	2	257-0-66
FIRST OBSERVED: August 3				LAST OBSERVED: November 6				PEAK DATE: October 5				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 75			

A single Ruby-crowned Kinglet was observed in winter, just the third record for the season across all years. A single Ruby-crowned Kinglet was banded in winter, just the second ever for the season. In spring, the number of Ruby-crowned Kinglets observed was marginally lower than the long-term average, although more individuals than usual were banded; the one seen on May 31 tied the latest ever date for the species, set in 2008. Conversely, the observation on August 3 was the earliest ever for fall, but both numbers observed and banded were below average, despite a strong peak of migration spanning weeks 10 and 11.

EABL: Eastern Bluebird / Merlebleu de l'Est (*Sialia sialis*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY						0.71					0.07				
# DAYS OBSERVED						3					3				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 3			LAST OBSERVED: May 6			PEAK DATE: May 6			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3						
AUGUST		SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				NOVEMBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY										0.14	0.14	1.00	0.86	0.29	0.17
# DAYS OBSERVED										1	1	2	3	2	9
FIRST OBSERVED: October 6				LAST OBSERVED: November 5				PEAK DATE: October 20				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 6			

The mean daily count of 0.4 Eastern Bluebirds in winter was the highest since MBO's first winter (2004-05). Eastern Bluebirds were typically rare this spring, with all sightings confined to week 6. Fall observations were well below average, the fewest since 2011.

VEER: Veery / Grive fauve (*Catharus fuscescens*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY											0.86			0.71	0.16
# DAYS OBSERVED											4			3	7
# PROCESSED											4				4
FIRST OBSERVED: May 12			LAST OBSERVED: June 2			PEAK DATE: June 2			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3						
AUGUST		SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				NOVEMBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	2.29	1.00	1.29	3.00	3.29	1.71	0.71	0.29	0.43			0.14			1.01
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	4	5	7	6	7	3	1	3			1			44
# PROCESSED	7-0-3	3-0-1	4-1-1	6-2-2	7	4-0-3	3-1-0	0-0-1	0-0-1						34-4-12
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 17				PEAK DATE: August 31				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 6			

There were fewer Veery observations this spring than usual, but twice as many were banded than average; the numbers banded and observed in summer were fairly typical. Numbers observed and banded in fall were both record highs, thanks to back-to-back record-high weekly counts in weeks 4 and 5. The observation in week 12 was the second latest on record.

GCTH: Gray-cheeked Thrush / Grive à joues grises (*Catharus minimus*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY											0.14	0.14			0.03
# DAYS OBSERVED											1	1			2
# PROCESSED											1	0-0-1			1-0-1
FIRST OBSERVED: May 22			LAST OBSERVED: May 23			PEAK DATE: May 22, May 23			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1						
AUGUST		SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				NOVEMBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY							0.43	1.71	0.14			0.43	0.14	0.29	0.22
# DAYS OBSERVED							3	2	1			2	2	2	12
# PROCESSED							3	7	1				1-0-1		12-0-1
FIRST OBSERVED: September 15				LAST OBSERVED: November 3				PEAK DATE: September 19				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 8			

Although the mean daily count in spring was above the long-term average of only 0.01, we know in this case that only a single individual was observed, since it was banded on one day and recaptured the next. Fall numbers observed and banded were both the second highest ever, behind only 2012; there was a distinct peak of migration in week 8, similar to most other years. There were 6 sightings over the final three weeks of the season, all of them past the previous record late of October 10.

BITH: Bicknell's Thrush / Grive de Bicknell (*Catharus bicknelli*)

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER	TOTAL	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13		WEEK 14
# BIRDS / DAY											0.29				0.02
# DAYS OBSERVED											2				2
# PROCESSED											1				1
FIRST OBSERVED: October 10				LAST OBSERVED: October 14				PEAK DATE: Oct 10, Oct 14				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1			

Bicknell's Thrush was observed for the first time since 2012, and only the sixth time overall. The two records this fall were of the same individual, first banded, then recaptured four days later. These dates were later than in any previous years.

SWTH: Swainson's Thrush / Grive à dos olive (*Catharus ustulatus*)

	MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE		TOTAL	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13		WEEK 14
# BIRDS / DAY									1.14	0.29	0.14				0.16
# DAYS OBSERVED									4	2	1				7
# PROCESSED									4	0-0-2	0-0-1				4-0-3
FIRST OBSERVED: May 9			LAST OBSERVED: May 24			PEAK DATE: May 14			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4						

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER	TOTAL	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13		WEEK 14
# BIRDS / DAY	1.43	3.00	1.57	2.29	4.00	6.57	10.71	13.29	4.00	1.43	0.29				3.47
# DAYS OBSERVED	6	5	4	7	7	7	7	7	5	2					64
# PROCESSED	5	14-0-1	5-0-1	3	7-0-2	25-0-1	41-0-5	56-0-10	9-0-3	6					171-0-23
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 15				PEAK DATE: September 18				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 32			

Although still rare, there were more Swainson's Thrush observations in spring than in any previous year, and the number banded matched last year's record high. Fall observations also outnumbered all previous years, and the number banded fell just short of the record of 176 in 2012, although more individuals were banded over the first 4 weeks of the season (27) than ever before. As usual though, the overall peak of migration spanned weeks 7 and 8, and numbers tapered off rapidly in early October.

HETH: Hermit Thrush / Grive solitaire (*Catharus guttatus*)

	MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE		TOTAL	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13		WEEK 14
# BIRDS / DAY				0.14	0.14	0.14									0.04
# DAYS OBSERVED				1	1	1									3
# PROCESSED				1											1
FIRST OBSERVED: April 24			LAST OBSERVED: May 7			PEAK DATE: Apr 24, Apr 28, May 7			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1						

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER	TOTAL	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13		WEEK 14
# BIRDS / DAY									0.71	1.29	2.57	3.00	3.14	0.57	0.81
# DAYS OBSERVED									3	5	6	6	7	2	29
# PROCESSED									3	4-0-1	11-0-1	11-0-5	5-0-14	1-0-2	35-0-23
FIRST OBSERVED: September 27				LAST OBSERVED: November 5				PEAK DATE: October 15				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 8			

The 3 Hermit Thrushes banded this winter were all in the first week of the season and likely late fall migrants; all the same, they were noteworthy as the first ones banded within MBO's defined winter season; the mean daily count for the season was 0.4. Spring sightings of Hermit Thrush were particularly rare this year, although one was banded for just the fourth year out of 11. Fall numbers observed and banded were both roughly one-third lower than the ten-year means for the season, and the peak of migration in week 13 was unusually late, having been in weeks 10 or 11 in all previous years. The first sighting on September 27 was the latest since 2006, and only the third time since 2006 that none were observed in August.

WOTH: Wood Thrush / Grive des bois (*Hylocichla mustelina*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY						0.14	1.71	1.14	1.43	0.57	0.50				
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	6	4	6	3	20				
# PROCESSED							0-1-0	1	1-1-0		2-2-0				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 8			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE: 4 dates			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	1.43	0.43	0.29	0.43	0.14	0.43	0.14	0.14	0.14						0.26
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	1						20
# PROCESSED	3-0-2	1	1	1		1									7-0-2
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: September 27				PEAK DATE: 5 dates				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2			

A Wood Thrush observed and banded in the first week of winter was an exceptionally late fall migrant, and the first ever record for MBO’s winter season. For a second year in a row, numbers observed in both spring and fall set new record highs; the 2 birds banded in spring matched last year’s record, and the 7 in fall more than tripled the previous record of 2 set last year. There were 3 individuals banded in summer, half as many as last year, but this marks only the second year with any summer banding records, and the mean daily count of 2.1 this summer was a new high. The increase in numbers reflects the establishment of the species as a breeder at MBO.

AMRO: American Robin / Merle d'Amérique (*Turdus migratorius*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	5.86	15.43	8.71	6.71	6.86	10.71	4.57	5.86	4.14	3.43					7.23
# DAYS OBSERVED	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6					67
# PROCESSED					5-0-1	1-0-1	4	2	7-1-0	0-0-2					19-1-4
FIRST OBSERVED: March 30			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: April 9			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 58						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	18.71	9.57	10.71	17.71	14.29	7.00	8.14	16.86	33.14	89.00	143.14	241.14	629.57	570.00	129.21
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	98
# PROCESSED	5	2	2	1	2	1-1-0	1		2	15	16	47	117	52	263-1-0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: November 6				PEAK DATE: November 3				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1715			

A record 156 American Robins were banded during winter, and the mean daily count of 163.3 was almost 10 times the long-term mean for the season, but most of the results were in the first week and were realistically more representative of the tail end of fall migration in 2014. The number of American Robins observed this spring was well below average, only slightly above the record low in 2013, although a slightly more individuals than average were banded. The two busiest weeks for the species this spring were 2 and 6, both outside the traditional peak period of weeks 3 to 5. On the other hand, the 20 individuals banded in summer tied last year’s record for the season. Fall counts were also well above average, the second highest behind 2010, but the number banded was only modestly above the ten-year average. As usual, numbers built toward a peak in the final few weeks of fall.

GRCA: Gray Catbird / Moqueur chat (*Dumetella carolinensis*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY						0.14	2.57	2.71	3.00	1.14	0.96				
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	7	7	7	5	27				
# PROCESSED						1	3-1-1	6-0-2	6-0-2	0-0-1	16-1-6				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 7			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE: May 24, May 28			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	9.14	8.00	7.14	8.00	8.00	8.29	8.14	9.29	5.71	2.43	1.14				5.38
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6				75
# PROCESSED	17-0-7	7-0-11	6-0-15	11-1-11	11-0-6	11-0-12	7-0-9	13-0-8	8-0-7	1-0-4					92-1-90
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 15				PEAK DATE: August 8				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 18			

The mean daily count of Gray Catbirds in spring was the lowest since 2006, with numbers particularly low in the final week of the season. However, the number banded was still slightly above average, and in summer the number banded in summer was well above average for a third consecutive year, just one short of last year's record of 18; the mean daily count of 5.0 in summer was a new record, more than double the long-term mean. A new record high was set for observations in fall, and the number banded was just 2 below last year's record; the peak count of 18 matched the single-day high for MBO previously recorded on September 13, 2012.

BRTH: Brown Thrasher / Moqueur roux (*Toxostoma rufum*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY						0.14	0.29	0.43	0.29	0.43	0.29				0.19
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	2	3	2	3	2				13
# PROCESSED						1	2								3
FIRST OBSERVED: April 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 2			PEAK DATE: 13 dates			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	1.71	1.86	1.29	1.86	1.57	2.71	2.14	1.86	0.43	0.14					1.11
# DAYS OBSERVED	6	6	7	7	6	7	6	7	3	1					56
# PROCESSED	4		2	2	1	1-0-1	2-0-4	0-0-1							12-0-6
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 4				PEAK DATE: Sep 11, Sep 18				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5			

Record few Brown Thrashers were observed this spring, with no more than one individual observed daily, which was a first. However, the number banded was slightly above average. Brown Thrasher was banded in summer for the fourth year in a row, although just one individual this year, and the mean daily count of 0.3 was average. In fall, both the number observed and banded set new record highs for a second year in a row.

NOMO: Northern Mockingbird / Moqueur polyglotte (*Mimus polyglottos*)

AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY							0.14								0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED							1								1
FIRST OBSERVED: September 18				LAST OBSERVED: September 18				PEAK DATE: September 18				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1			

There was a single sighting of a Northern Mockingbird in fall for the second year in a row; it was the sixth observation of the species at MBO overall.

EUST: European Starling / Étourneau sansonnet (*Sturnus vulgaris*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY	3.00	3.71	0.29	2.00	1.14	4.57	0.29	0.57	0.43	0.14	1.61				
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	4	1	3	3	6	2	1	3	1	27				
# PROCESSED									1		1				
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: May 4			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 18						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	1.14	7.43	0.71	1.00	6.14	1.57	0.14	14.00	22.00	316.86	52.86	49.14	281.00	480.57	88.18
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	5	2	3	4	2	1	3	7	6	7	7	7	7	64
# PROCESSED													1		1
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: November 6				PEAK DATE: November 3				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1075			

Two European Starlings were banded in winter, doubling the all-time total for the season; the mean daily count of 56.0 was also a record high. European Starling observations were well below average in spring, although the species was observed each week of the season for a fifth straight year, and an individual was banded for just the fourth spring out of 11. Fall observations were more numerous than in any previous year, almost triple the long-term average. This was strongly influenced by a single-day record high of 1075 individuals on November 3, and two weeks (10 and 14) which exceeded the previous single-week highs for the species. Despite the large numbers seen, only one individual was banded in fall, matching the high from four previous years.

AMPI: American Pipit / Pipit d'Amérique (*Anthus rubescens*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY						0.14					0.01				
# DAYS OBSERVED						1					1				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 5			LAST OBSERVED: May 5			PEAK DATE: May 5			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY							0.14	0.57	1.14	1.43	5.57	0.57	0.29	2.00	0.84
# DAYS OBSERVED							1	2	3	5	6	3	2	1	23
FIRST OBSERVED: September 15				LAST OBSERVED: November 3				PEAK DATE: October 10				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 24			

One American Pipit was observed in winter, only the second ever for the season. American Pipit was observed in spring for just the second time since 2009, a single individual passing overhead in week 6, which has been the most frequent period for sightings over the years. Fall observations were well above average for a fourth consecutive year, and for the first time spanned 8 consecutive weeks; the peak in week 11 was slightly later than usual.

BOWA: Bohemian Waxwing / Jaseur boréal (*Bombycilla garrulus*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY		30.86	6.00	0.57	0.14						3.76				
# DAYS OBSERVED		3	2	2	1						8				
FIRST OBSERVED: April 8			LAST OBSERVED: April 25			PEAK DATE: April 10			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 160						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY												0.86	0.71	0.86	0.17
# DAYS OBSERVED												2	2	2	6
FIRST OBSERVED: October 21				LAST OBSERVED: November 3				PEAK DATE: October 21				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5			

The mean daily count of 5.4 Bohemian Waxwings in winter was slightly above average. They were also observed in above average numbers in spring, and the lone individual spotted on April 25 was the latest ever. The species was observed in fall for the fifth time in 11 years, in somewhat above average numbers. The flock on October 21 was the earliest ever sighting of Bohemian Waxwings in fall.

CEDW: Cedar Waxwing / Jaseur d'Amérique (*Bombcilla cedrorum*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY	0.29	2.14	4.29	0.86	30.71	8.29	2.43	6.14	10.14	10.14	7.54				
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1	2	2	7	7	4	7	7	7	45				
# PROCESSED					49		1	6	3	2	61				
FIRST OBSERVED: April 3			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE: April 28			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 78						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	13.57	14.14	7.29	12.71	14.43	7.43	10.57	9.29	9.86	6.86	10.57	6.29	9.71	12.43	10.37
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	7	95
# PROCESSED	5	5		3	1		3	2		1					20
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: November 6				PEAK DATE: 4 dates				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 30			

The mean daily count of Cedar Waxwings in winter was 4.1, more than triple the long-term average. After smashing records last spring, the number of Cedar Waxwings observed this spring fell to around 40% below average, while the number banded was slightly above the ten-year mean. For the second year in a row, numbers were driven heavily by a strong pulse of migration in week 5. In summer, 8 individuals were banded, somewhat more than average, and the mean daily count of 9.0 was roughly 50% above average. Fall numbers observed and banded were both over 25% below long-term means, but as usual the species was observed weekly throughout the season, and late season counts were actually the highest since 2006.

SNBU: Snow Bunting / Plectrophenax des neiges (*Plectrophenax nivalis*)

AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY														8.86	0.63
# DAYS OBSERVED														5	5
FIRST OBSERVED: October 31				LAST OBSERVED: November 6				PEAK DATE: October 31				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 30			

Winter's mean daily count of 2.8 Snow Buntings was the highest since MBO's first winter, 2004-05. The species would have been missed during migration for the tenth year in a row, were it not for the extension of fall to 14 weeks this year. Snow Buntings were observed on 5 days that week, compared to a single previous fall record on October 30, 2005.

OVEN: Ovenbird / Paruline couronnée (*Seiurus aurocapilla*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY								0.71	1.29	0.29	0.29	0.26			
# DAYS OBSERVED								3	6	2	2	13			
# PROCESSED											1	1			
FIRST OBSERVED: May 13			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE: 5 dates			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	3.00	1.14	2.43	1.57	0.57	0.86	2.57	2.29	0.29						1.05
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	4	6	7	4	4	5	6	2						45
# PROCESSED	13-0-6	7-0-1	9-0-4	9-0-1	2-0-2	6	12-0-2	10-0-4	2						70-0-20
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: September 28				PEAK DATE: September 18				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 7			

Ovenbird observations were below average in spring, but it was only the fifth time in 11 years that one was banded during that season. For the second year in a row a new records were set in summer for both individuals banded (7) and mean daily count (1.4). In fall, both observations and number banded set new records by over 30%, largely due to an unprecedented strong push of migrants in mid-late September.

NOWA: Northern Waterthrush / Paruline des ruisseaux (*Parkesia noveboracensis*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY						0.43	2.29	7.29	3.14	0.43	1.36				
# DAYS OBSERVED						3	5	7	7	3	25				
# PROCESSED						2	7-0-2	23-0-15	9-0-7	1	42-0-24				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 6			LAST OBSERVED: June 2			PEAK DATE: May 17, May 18			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 10						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	1.00	0.29	0.14	2.43	1.43	2.14	1.29	0.57							0.66
# DAYS OBSERVED	5	2	1	6	6	6	7	3							36
# PROCESSED	6-0-1	1-0-1	1	13-0-3	6-0-3	11-0-4	4-0-2	2-0-1							44-0-15
FIRST OBSERVED: August 2				LAST OBSERVED: September 22				PEAK DATE: Aug 28, Sep 9				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5			

The number of Northern Waterthrushes observed and banded in spring dipped slightly from the record highs set in the past two years, but were both still close to double the long-term means for the season. Similarly in fall, numbers were a bit lower than last year's record highs, but well above average.

BAWW: Black-and-white Warbler / Paruline noir et blanc (*Mniotilta varia*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY						0.14	1.00	0.29	0.29		0.17				
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	4	2	2		9				
# PROCESSED							3				3				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 8			LAST OBSERVED: May 28			PEAK DATE: May 13			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	1.57	2.14	1.86	1.43	1.43	0.29	0.86	0.14			0.43				0.72
# DAYS OBSERVED	5	6	7	6	6	2	5	1			3				41
# PROCESSED	6-1-1	6-0-2	7-0-2	4-0-1	4		4	1			1-0-1				33-1-7
FIRST OBSERVED: August 2				LAST OBSERVED: October 16				PEAK DATE: Aug 4, Aug 13				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4			

Fewer Black-and-white Warblers were observed this spring than in any previous year, but the number banded matched the ten-year average. Fall results were better, with both observations and number banded above the ten-year averages. The individual banded and recaptured in week 11 extended the latest record for this species by nearly two weeks.

TEWA: Tennessee Warbler / Paruline obscure (*Oreothlypis peregrina*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY						0.14	21.57	21.43	6.14	0.29	4.96				
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	6	7	5	2	21				
# PROCESSED							36-0-4	60-0-3	14	1	111-0-7				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 7			LAST OBSERVED: May 31			PEAK DATE: May 16			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 41						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.43	0.57	1.00	1.29	4.00	3.57	5.86	4.29	2.00	0.14					1.65
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	2	3	5	7	5	6	6	6	1					43
# PROCESSED		3-1-0	4	5-0-1	10-0-2	9	24-0-3	11-0-2	2-0-3						68-1-11
FIRST OBSERVED: August 4				LAST OBSERVED: October 3				PEAK DATE: September 14				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 14			

Spring numbers observed and banded declined from last year's record highs, but remained more than double the long-term means; the peak of migration was roughly one week earlier than usual. Fall results were surprisingly poor, with the fewest observations since 2010, and lowest banding total since 2009; there was only a modest peak of migration in week 7, somewhat later than average.

OCWA: Orange-crowned Warbler / Paruline verdâtre (*Oreothlypis celata*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY							0.14	0.14			0.03				
# DAYS OBSERVED							1	1			2				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 12			LAST OBSERVED: May 18			PEAK DATE: May 12, May 18			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1						
AUGUST		SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				NOVEMBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY									0.29	0.71	1.29	0.29			0.18
# DAYS OBSERVED									2	4	3	1			10
# PROCESSED									1	3-0-1	5-0-1	1			10-0-2
FIRST OBSERVED: September 30				LAST OBSERVED: October 23				PEAK DATE: October 16				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 6			

Only two Orange-crowned Warblers were observed in spring, which is typical. In fall, numbers observed and banded were both somewhat above average, although the span of dates was a bit shorter than usual; the sighting on October 23 was the latest ever.

NAWA: Nashville Warbler / Paruline à joues grises (*Oreothlypis ruficapilla*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY						1.29	3.71	1.43	0.14						0.66
# DAYS OBSERVED						5	6	4	1						16
# PROCESSED						2	12-0-1	3							17-0-1
FIRST OBSERVED: May 3			LAST OBSERVED: May 25			PEAK DATE: May 10			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 8						
AUGUST		SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				NOVEMBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.86	0.14	0.57	1.00	2.00	1.43	2.29	2.14	0.57	0.29	0.29				0.83
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	1	4	5	7	6	6	6	2	2	2				45
# PROCESSED	4	1	1-0-1	3	4-0-1	6-0-2	7-0-2	8	2	0-1-0	2				38-1-6
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 14				PEAK DATE: September 19				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5			

Spring observations were close to average, but the 17 individuals banded was a new record high for the season; for the sixth time in the past seven years, the peak was in week 7. In contrast, numbers observed and banded in fall were the lowest ever, with below average results in every week of the season, and particularly few in late September and early October.

MOWA: Mourning Warbler / Paruline triste (*Geothlypis philadelphia*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY								0.43	1.00	0.29	0.17				
# DAYS OBSERVED								2	5	2	9				
# PROCESSED								2	4	1	7				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 19			LAST OBSERVED: June 2			PEAK DATE: May 19, May 26, May 28			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2						
AUGUST		SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				NOVEMBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.14	0.71	1.29	0.57	0.29	0.29	0.29								0.26
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	2	6	3	1	2	2								17
# PROCESSED	1	2	7-0-1	1-0-1	1	1-0-1	2								15-0-3
FIRST OBSERVED: August 5				LAST OBSERVED: September 17				PEAK DATE: Aug 9, Aug 19				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3			

Spring observations of Mourning Warbler were more than double the long-term average, and the number of individuals banded was a new high. An individual banded on July 31 was the first ever summer record of the species, but may well have been an early fall migrant. Fall results were even better, with new records for both individuals observed and banded; the peak was in week 3, which is typical for the species.

COYE: Common Yellowthroat / Paruline masquée (*Geothlypis trichas*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY						0.29	5.43	8.86	7.71	6.43	2.87				
# DAYS OBSERVED						2	7	7	7	7	30				
# PROCESSED						1-1-0	8-1-3	7-3-6	9-0-5		25-5-14				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 6			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE: May 19			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 16						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	5.57	5.29	6.00	7.43	7.43	8.71	7.00	4.00	2.29		0.14				3.85
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	5		1				62
# PROCESSED	9-0-3	5	14-1-6	16-0-4	13-0-7	17-1-4	11-0-3	8-1-1	2						95-3-28
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 11				PEAK DATE: September 10				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 14			

Numbers of Common Yellowthroats observed and banded in spring were both slightly above average, and the peak of migration spanned weeks 8 and 9 as usual. The 7 Common Yellowthroats banded in summer were just one short of the season record set in 2012, and the mean daily count of 4.4 was above average for the fourth year in a row. Similarly in fall, results were a bit above average, and week 6 peak matched the long-term pattern.

AMRE: American Redstart / Paruline flamboyante (*Setophaga ruticilla*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY						0.14	1.43	4.43	2.57	0.71	0.93				
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	4	6	7	4	22				
# PROCESSED						1	1	17	9		28				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 8			LAST OBSERVED: June 3			PEAK DATE: May 19			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 9						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	9.14	10.57	10.29	8.86	7.14	3.14	1.71	2.29		0.14					3.81
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	7	6	4		1					52
# PROCESSED	34-0-8	28-0-2	42-0-4	22-0-2	16-0-3	7-0-1	8	7-0-1		1					165-0-21
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 6				PEAK DATE: August 13				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 23			

American Redstart set new records this spring for numbers observed and banded; the peak in week 8 was roughly one week earlier than average. The 8 individuals banded in summer doubled the previous record set just two years ago; similarly the mean daily count of 1.9 more than doubled the previous high of 0.7 recorded the past two years. In fall, the mean daily count was just shy of the record set in 2011, but a new high was established for number banded. The individual banded on October 6 was the third latest ever, while the peak of migration was in week 2 for the second year in a row.

CMWA: Cape May Warbler / Paruline tigrée (*Setophaga tigrina*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY							1.14	1.29			0.24				
# DAYS OBSERVED							3	5			8				
# PROCESSED							1	2			3				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 12			LAST OBSERVED: May 22			PEAK DATE: May 12			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY		0.57	3.29	1.86	0.43		0.14								0.45
# DAYS OBSERVED		4	5	5	2		1								17
# PROCESSED		3	15-0-3	7-0-1											25-0-4
FIRST OBSERVED: August 8				LAST OBSERVED: September 17				PEAK DATE: Aug 18, Aug 22				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 8			

More Cape May Warblers were observed in spring than ever before, and the number banded tied the record set in 2012; all observations were within an 11-day span in mid-May. Fall results were well above average, although far short of the record highs in 2013. There was a distinct peak of migration in mid-late August, whereas only a single individual was observed during the traditional peak in September.

NOPA: Northern Parula / Paruline à collier (*Setophaga americana*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY						0.29	1.00	1.14			0.24				
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	3	4			8				
# PROCESSED							3	2			5				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 7			LAST OBSERVED: May 20			PEAK DATE: May 10			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.43	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14		0.14	0.14							0.09
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	1	1	1	1		1	1							9
# PROCESSED	2			0-0-1	0-0-1										2-0-2
FIRST OBSERVED: August 2				LAST OBSERVED: September 20				PEAK DATE: 9 dates				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1			

Numbers of Northern Parulas observed and banded in spring were both above average, and limited to mid-May as usual. Fall observations were close to average, but fewer individuals than usual were banded; results were much more heavily weighted to August than in most previous years.

MAWA: Magnolia Warbler / Paruline à tête cendrée (*Setophaga magnolia*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY								12.00	11.14	2.00	2.51				
# DAYS OBSERVED								6	7	4	17				
# PROCESSED								31	46-0-2	10-0-1	87-0-3				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 9			LAST OBSERVED: May 27			PEAK DATE: May 14			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 30						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY		0.43	2.00	6.00	7.29	7.86	16.57	8.57		0.29					3.50
# DAYS OBSERVED		2	6	7	7	7	7	7		2					45
# PROCESSED		1	5-0-1	24-0-6	20-0-8	24-0-1	60-0-2	37-0-3		2					173-0-21
FIRST OBSERVED: August 13				LAST OBSERVED: October 7				PEAK DATE: September 20				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 35			

For a second consecutive year, Magnolia Warbler set new records for numbers observed and banded in spring, even though all records were constrained within an unusually short span of 19 days. Migration appeared to be shifted one week earlier than usual. Fall numbers observed and banded were both below average and the lowest since 2009; for the fourth year in a row the peak of migration was in week 7.

BBWA: Bay-breasted Warbler / Paruline à poitrine baie (*Setophaga castanea*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY							0.43	0.86			0.13				
# DAYS OBSERVED							3	4			7				
# PROCESSED							1	1			2				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 10			LAST OBSERVED: May 19			PEAK DATE: May 16, May 19			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY			0.14	0.14			0.29		0.14						0.05
# DAYS OBSERVED			1	1			2		1						5
# PROCESSED			1												1
FIRST OBSERVED: August 21				LAST OBSERVED: September 28				PEAK DATE: 5 dates				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1			

Bay-breasted Warbler was observed and banded in above-average numbers in spring, and below-average in fall, with the single bird banded in fall being a record low.

BLBW: Blackburnian Warbler / Paruline à gorge orangée (*Setophaga fusca*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY							1.14	0.57			0.17				
# DAYS OBSERVED							3	4			7				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 10			LAST OBSERVED: May 19			PEAK DATE: May 12			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5						
	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER		
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.14	0.14													0.02
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1													2
# PROCESSED	1														1
FIRST OBSERVED: August 5				LAST OBSERVED: August 8				PEAK DATE: Aug 5, Aug 8				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1			

More Blackburnian Warblers were observed in spring than in any previous year, but for the eighth time in 11 years, none were banded. Fall numbers observed and banded were both below average, although an improvement over last year when the species was missed entirely for the first time.

YEWA: Yellow Warbler / Paruline jaune (*Setophaga petechia*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY						1.43	9.86	10.14	8.29	6.29	3.60				
# DAYS OBSERVED						2	7	7	7	7	30				
# PROCESSED						2-2-0	12-6-4	12-3-10	7-0-4	1	34-11-18				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 7			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE: May 26			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 15						
	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER		
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	4.86	3.71	4.00	2.00	0.29					0.14					1.07
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	5	2					1					29
# PROCESSED	12	5-2-2	2	1	0-1-0					1					21-3-2
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 4				PEAK DATE: August 16				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 10			

Fewer Yellow Warblers were observed than in any previous spring, with the mean daily count below average in every week of the season, but the number banded nearly matched the ten-year mean. The 3 individuals banded in summer was fewer than in any previous year, and the mean daily count of 1.9 matched last year's record low. Fall numbers observed and banded were both far below average. Migration peaked in the first week of the season as in almost every previous year; the individual banded on October 4 was a new record late date by over one week.

CSWA: Chestnut-sided Warbler / Paruline à flancs marron (*Setophaga pensylvanica*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY							1.14	3.86	3.00	1.29	0.93				
# DAYS OBSERVED							6	7	7	4	24				
# PROCESSED							1	8-1-1	5-0-1	1	15-1-2				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 10			LAST OBSERVED: June 3			PEAK DATE: May 21			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 7						
	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER		
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.71	1.00	1.86	1.14	0.86	0.43	0.71		0.14						0.49
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	4	6	5	3	2	3		1						27
# PROCESSED	2-0-1	3-0-1	6	0-0-2	2-0-2	1	4								18-0-6
FIRST OBSERVED: August 3				LAST OBSERVED: September 28				PEAK DATE: August 15				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4			

Numbers of Chestnut-sided Warblers observed and banded in spring were both record highs, thanks to particularly strong migration in both weeks 8 and 9. Another 2 were banded in summer, matching the high set in 2009, and bringing the number banded during the season to a total of 5 across all years; the mean daily count of 0.7 in summer was also a record high. Fall numbers were close to average and peaked as usual around mid-August.

BLPW: Blackpoll Warbler / Paruline rayée (*Setophaga striata*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY								4.00	6.29	1.14	1.14				
# DAYS OBSERVED								4	7	3	14				
# PROCESSED								6	6	3	15				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 19			LAST OBSERVED: June 3			PEAK DATE: May 27			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 12						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY					0.14	1.00	0.71		0.43						0.16
# DAYS OBSERVED					1	5	3		3						12
# PROCESSED						5	2		1						8
FIRST OBSERVED: September 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 1				PEAK DATE: September 18				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3			

The timing and number of Blackpoll Warblers observed in spring was typical, but fewer than usual were banded, especially during the traditional peak of week 9. It was a poor fall for the species, with fewer observed and banded than in any previous year.

BTBW: Black-throated Blue Warbler / Paruline bleue (*Setophaga caerulescens*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY						0.57	3.29	2.00	1.14	0.29	0.73				
# DAYS OBSERVED						2	7	7	6	2	24				
# PROCESSED						1	1	1	1		4				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 7			LAST OBSERVED: June 3			PEAK DATE: May 10			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 8						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.57	0.43	0.29	0.71	0.29	0.14	0.43	0.43	1.14	0.43	0.14				0.36
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	2	2	4	2	1	1	2	4	3	1				25
# PROCESSED	2	3	0-0-1	4	2	1	2	2	4	3	1				24-0-1
FIRST OBSERVED: August 5				LAST OBSERVED: October 12				PEAK DATE: September 29				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4			

Black-throated Blue Warbler set new records for numbers observed and banded in spring for the second year in a row. However, fall numbers were well below average in both categories; as usual observations were scarce but occurring weekly from the start of the season until around mid-October.

WPWA: Western Palm Warbler / Paruline à couronne rousse (forme de l'Ouest) (*Setophaga palmarum palmarum*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY						0.43	0.14				0.06				
# DAYS OBSERVED						2	1				3				
# PROCESSED						1					1				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 3			LAST OBSERVED: May 10			PEAK DATE: May 5			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY							2.86	1.71	0.14						0.34
# DAYS OBSERVED							4	5	1						10
# PROCESSED							7	2							9
FIRST OBSERVED: September 15				LAST OBSERVED: October 2				PEAK DATE: September 16				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 7			

Western Palm Warbler was typically rare this spring, and the one banded was only the fifth ever for the season. Fall numbers observed and banded were both below average, and all observations were constrained to an unusually brief 17-day span beginning in mid-September.

YPWA: Yellow Palm Warbler / Paruline à couronne rousse (forme de l'Est) (*Setophaga palmarum hypochrysea*)

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				NOVEMBER	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	
# BIRDS / DAY											0.43				0.03
# DAYS OBSERVED											2				2
# PROCESSED											2				2
FIRST OBSERVED: October 13				LAST OBSERVED: October 15					PEAK DATE: October 13				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

Yellow Palm Warblers were typically rare this year, with just 2 banded and a third individual observed, all within a span of 3 days in mid-October, somewhat later than the usual peak of migration.

PIWA: Pine Warbler / Paruline des pins (*Setophaga pinus*)

	MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE	TOTAL	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10				
# BIRDS / DAY										0.14				0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED										1				1
# PROCESSED										1				1
FIRST OBSERVED: May 10			LAST OBSERVED: May 10					PEAK DATE: May 10			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1			

The Pine Warbler banded on May 10 was the first ever in spring, and only the fourth in MBO's history; it was the third year in a row with a single spring record. The species was missed in fall for the first time since 2011.

YRWA (MYWA): Yellow-rumped (Myrtle) Warbler / Paruline à croupion jaune (*Setophaga coronata coronata*)

	MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10			
# BIRDS / DAY					0.57	8.14	14.29	11.86	0.71				3.56
# DAYS OBSERVED					3	6	6	6	3				24
# PROCESSED						3	26	40-0-3	0-0-1				69-0-4
FIRST OBSERVED: April 26			LAST OBSERVED: May 25					PEAK DATE: May 16			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 48		

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				NOVEMBER	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	
# BIRDS / DAY				0.14		1.43	5.29	17.14	26.29	12.00	1.57	0.29		4.58	
# DAYS OBSERVED				1		3	6	7	7	7	5	1		37	
# PROCESSED				1			4	10	24-0-1	18				57-0-1	
FIRST OBSERVED: September 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 24					PEAK DATE: October 3				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 41		

The number of Yellow-rumped Warblers observed and banded this spring were both far above average, behind only the record levels recorded in 2011; the peak of migration in week 7 was close to normal, but unlike most years similar movements extended through week 8 as well. However, fewer were banded in fall than any other year, and the number observed was the lowest since 2009.

BTNW: Black-throated Green Warbler / Paruline à gorge noire (*Setophaga virens*)

	MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10			
# BIRDS / DAY						0.29	0.86	0.43	0.29				0.19
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	4	3	2				10
FIRST OBSERVED: May 7			LAST OBSERVED: May 25					PEAK DATE: May 7, May 10, May 12			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				NOVEMBER	TOTAL
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	
# BIRDS / DAY	0.14		0.43	0.14	0.14	1.14	0.29	0.86	0.29					0.24	
# DAYS OBSERVED	1		2	1	1	6	2	5	2					20	
# PROCESSED	1					3	1	2						7	
FIRST OBSERVED: August 5				LAST OBSERVED: September 27					PEAK DATE: 4 dates				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

Spring observations of Black-throated Green Warbler were below average, and for the second time in 4 years, none were banded. Results were no better in fall, with below average numbers observed and banded for the third consecutive year.

CAWA: Canada Warbler / Paruline du Canada (*Cardellina canadensis*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY							0.43	0.86	0.43		0.17				
# DAYS OBSERVED							3	3	3		9				
# PROCESSED							2	4-0-1	2		8-0-1				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 12			LAST OBSERVED: May 28			PEAK DATE: May 21			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	1.00	0.86	2.14	0.71	0.71	0.29	0.14	0.14							0.43
# DAYS OBSERVED	5	3	5	4	5	2	1	1							26
# PROCESSED	5-0-1	5	14-0-1	4	2-0-1	1	1								32-0-3
FIRST OBSERVED: August 2				LAST OBSERVED: September 20				PEAK DATE: August 18				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5			

More Canada Warblers were observed this spring than usual, and the number banded was almost double the ten-year mean for the season. Fall observations were also above average and the 32 individuals banded was just short of the record of 35 set in 2010; the peak of migration was in week 3 as usual. The observation on September 20 was two days beyond the previous late record for the species.

WIWA: Wilson's Warbler / Paruline à calotte noire (*Cardellina pusilla*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY							0.71	5.57	4.29		1.06				
# DAYS OBSERVED							3	6	5		14				
# PROCESSED							3-0-1	21-0-3	15-0-7		39-0-11				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 12			LAST OBSERVED: May 28			PEAK DATE: May 22			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 15						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY				0.14	0.14	0.43	1.43	1.29	0.43						0.28
# DAYS OBSERVED				1	1	2	5	4	1						14
# PROCESSED				1	1	1	6	4-0-1	1						14-0-1
FIRST OBSERVED: August 28				LAST OBSERVED: October 1				PEAK DATE: 4 dates				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3			

The mean daily count of Wilson's Warblers and number banded both reached new highs in spring for the second year in a row; this year migration was one week earlier than usual, with no observations in week 10 for just the second time in 11 years. In sharp contrast, fall numbers observed and banded were both less than half of the long-term means for the season, and the lowest recorded since 2009.

ATSP: American Tree Sparrow / Bruant hudsonien (*Spizelloides arborea*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY	3.29	4.14	1.29	2.71	1.57	0.14					1.31				
# DAYS OBSERVED	6	6	3	4	5	1					25				
# PROCESSED				2-0-2	1-0-2						3-0-4				
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: May 6			PEAK DATE: April 7			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 16						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY												2.86	6.00	7.00	1.13
# DAYS OBSERVED												5	7	6	18
# PROCESSED												9-0-1	20-0-3	18-3-4	47-3-8
FIRST OBSERVED: October 18				LAST OBSERVED: November 6				PEAK DATE: November 3				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 16			

In winter 33 American Tree Sparrows were banded, slightly more than average, while the mean daily count of 4.5 nearly matched the high set in 2009-2010. Numbers observed and banded in spring were both close to average, although the number lingering into late April and early May was higher than usual. Fall numbers were also quite typical, though the first arrival of the season on October 18 was the latest ever.

CHSP: Chipping Sparrow / Bruant familier (*Spizella passerina*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY			0.29	1.43	1.29	4.00	3.14	2.71	2.57	0.71	1.61				
# DAYS OBSERVED			1	5	5	7	6	7	6	3	40				
# PROCESSED							4-0-1	0-1-0	1-1-2		5-2-3				
FIRST OBSERVED: April 17			LAST OBSERVED: June 3			PEAK DATE: May 6			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 9						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	1.14		0.14	0.29	0.43	1.86	0.86	0.29	2.57	2.00	0.71	0.71	0.14	0.29	0.82
# DAYS OBSERVED	6		1	2	3	4	1	2	5	4	2	2	1	1	34
# PROCESSED	1				1	1		1	2-1-0				1		7-1-0
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: November 2				PEAK DATE: Sep 5, Sep 16, Oct 6				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 6			

In spring, the number of Chipping Sparrows observed and banded were both above average for the fourth consecutive year, with a peak of migration earlier in May than usual. Only one individual was observed in summer, fewer than usual, although not a record low. The mean daily count in fall was close to average, but the number banded was less than half the ten-year mean for the season. The observation on November 2 was a new late record for the species.

CCSP: Clay-colored Sparrow / Bruant des plaines (*Spizella pallida*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
# BIRDS / DAY										0.14	0.01	
# DAYS OBSERVED										1	1	
FIRST OBSERVED: May 25			LAST OBSERVED: May 25			PEAK DATE: May 25			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1			

A single Clay-colored Sparrow was observed in spring for the second year in a row, one week later than last year; overall it was the sixth record of the species for MBO.

FISP: Field Sparrow / Bruant des champs (*Spizella pusilla*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY									0.14	0.14	0.03				
# DAYS OBSERVED									1	1	2				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 23			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE: May 23, Jun 5			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY									0.29						0.02
# DAYS OBSERVED									2						2
FIRST OBSERVED: October 4				LAST OBSERVED: October 5				PEAK DATE: Oct 4, Oct 5				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1			

For only the third time since 2009, Field Sparrows were observed in both spring and fall, but they were typically rare in both seasons. The sighting on the final day of the spring season was the latest on record by 10 days.

SAVS: Savannah Sparrow / Bruant des prés (*Passerculus sandwichensis*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
# BIRDS / DAY					0.29	0.29	0.14		0.14	0.29	0.11	
# DAYS OBSERVED					2	2	1		1	2	8	
FIRST OBSERVED: April 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE: 8 dates			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1			

The 8 individuals observed in spring were the most since 2009, though the count is still well below the long-term average for the season. None were observed in fall, for the first time in three years.

FOSP: Fox Sparrow / Bruant fauve (*Passerella iliaca*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY			1.29	15.57	14.86						3.17				
# DAYS OBSERVED			3	7	6						16				
# PROCESSED			22-0-1	25-0-7							47-0-8				
FIRST OBSERVED: April 15			LAST OBSERVED: April 30			PEAK DATE: April 25			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 42						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY									0.14		0.29	1.71	1.86	1.14	0.37
# DAYS OBSERVED									1		2	5	6	4	18
# PROCESSED												4-0-1	5-0-1	1-0-3	10-0-5
FIRST OBSERVED: October 1				LAST OBSERVED: November 6				PEAK DATE: October 24				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5			

The 8 Fox Sparrows banded in winter was one more than the previous record of 7 in winter 2009-10, and the mean daily count of 1.6 was more than double the old high. Although spring migration spanned just 16 days, fewer than in any previous year, record high numbers of Fox Sparrows were observed and banded, largely thanks to an unprecedented volume of migrants in the last week of April. In sharp contrast, fall results were the lowest since 2011, with both observations and number banded well below half of the long-term average.

SOSP: Song Sparrow / Bruant chanteur (*Melospiza melodia*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY		0.14	8.43	13.86	14.14	11.29	7.43	7.43	5.43	4.29	7.24				
# DAYS OBSERVED		1	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	55				
# PROCESSED			3-6-0	0-1-1			2	5-0-2	3-0-3	0-0-1	13-7-7				
FIRST OBSERVED: April 10			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: April 28			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 19						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	12.14	5.71	5.71	4.57	5.71	5.43	7.29	8.14	9.14	14.71	6.43	3.43	1.57	0.57	6.47
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	5	3		91
# PROCESSED	30-4-5	6-0-3	21-0-3	13-1-3	11-0-3	4-1-2	7-0-2	12-0-3	5-1-2	21-0-1	5-1-4	8	3		146-8-31
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: November 6				PEAK DATE: October 6				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 28			

A single Song Sparrow was banded in winter, matching the long-term mean for the season; the mean daily count of 0.3 was above average. Song Sparrow was missed in week 1 of spring for only the second time, and was also exceptionally rare in week 2, with a single sighting that week, compared to a typical count of 10 per day at that point in the season. The peak of migration in the second half of April was also more modest than usual, and overall spring observations were the lowest ever, although the number banded was not quite a record low. The 9 individuals banded in summer was slightly up from last year, but still well below the seven-year average for MAPS; the mean daily count of 2.6 was the lowest ever in summer, and for the first time fewer were observed than Swamp Sparrows. Fall results were similarly disappointing, with below-average counts every week of the season adding up to an overall record low of observations, while the number banded only barely exceeded last year's record low.

LISP: Lincoln's Sparrow / Bruant de Lincoln (*Melospiza lincolni*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY							0.57	1.57	0.29	0.14	0.26				
# DAYS OBSERVED							3	5	2	1	11				
# PROCESSED							3	6-0-2	2	1	12-0-2				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 9			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE: May 17			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY						0.29	0.14	1.29	0.14		0.14	0.14			0.15
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	1	6	1		1	1			11
# PROCESSED						1	1	4							6
FIRST OBSERVED: September 11				LAST OBSERVED: October 17				PEAK DATE: September 24				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4			

It was a good spring for Lincoln's Sparrow, with record numbers observed and banded, both slightly higher than the previous peak in 2011. Migration this spring seemed to be shifted slightly later than usual. The spring results were offset by a poor fall, with both the number observed and banded only around half of the long-term mean.

SWSP: Swamp Sparrow / Bruant des marais (*Melospiza georgiana*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY			1.29	2.57	3.57	3.71	2.57	2.00	1.14	0.29	1.71				
# DAYS OBSERVED			4	7	7	7	7	6	5	2	45				
# PROCESSED				1	1-1-0	1	3	1	1-1-0		8-2-0				
FIRST OBSERVED: April 14			LAST OBSERVED: June 2			PEAK DATE: April 30			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 6						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	1.71	1.57	0.57	0.43	0.29	0.86	1.29	2.00	1.29	1.14	0.71	1.43	1.14	0.71	1.08
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	4	2	2	4	4	7	7	4	4	4	4	4	63
# PROCESSED	2-0-3	0-0-2	1-0-1	1	0-0-1	2-0-1	2	3-0-1	1-0-1	2	3	4	3-0-4	1-0-3	25-0-17
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: November 5				PEAK DATE: Sep 15, Sep 21, Oct 6				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4			

Swamp Sparrow results were below average in spring, with the fewest observed since 2010 and banded since 2007, and particular scarce at the end of the season. However, the 5 individuals banded in summer tied the record high from 2010, and the mean daily count of 2.7 was above average. Numbers observed and banded in fall were both around 25% below long-term means for the season.

WTSP: White-throated Sparrow / Bruant à gorge blanche (*Zonotrichia albicollis*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY	0.29	0.29	1.14	4.43	5.57	11.71	16.14	2.14	0.29		4.20				
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	1	4	7	7	7	7	4	2		41				
# PROCESSED				2	2	12	22	1			39				
FIRST OBSERVED: March 30			LAST OBSERVED: May 25			PEAK DATE: May 13			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 33						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	1.00	0.71	0.14	0.86	1.86	6.57	16.71	31.71	46.29	68.00	70.43	39.43	26.57	13.43	23.12
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	3	1	4	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	80
# PROCESSED	3-0-2	1		2	2	7-0-2	13-0-3	25-0-4	51-0-6	88-0-20	88-0-20	23-0-12	15-0-6	8-0-7	326-0-82
FIRST OBSERVED: August 4				LAST OBSERVED: November 6				PEAK DATE: October 6				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 147			

The 25 White-throated Sparrows banded in winter was a record high, but most came in the first week of the season and were likely late fall migrants. Similarly, the mean daily count for winter was 5.3, more than five times the long-term average for the season, but influenced heavily by early November results. For both numbers observed and banded, White-throated Sparrows were at the lowest levels in spring since 2010. However, the 2 individuals banded in summer matched the high from 2010, 2011, and 2012, and the mean daily count of 0.3 was slightly above average. Fall totals were close to average overall, despite lower than normal counts in August. For the second year in a row, migration peaked in week 11, compared to week 9 or 10 in most previous years.

WCSP (EWCS): (Eastern) White-crowned Sparrow / Bruant à couronne blanche (*Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY						2.14	2.86	3.14	0.29		0.84				
# DAYS OBSERVED						3	6	7	2		18				
# PROCESSED						3	1	5-0-1	0-0-1		9-0-2				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 6			LAST OBSERVED: May 26			PEAK DATE: May 6			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 7						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY								0.29	2.14	8.29	3.43	2.14	0.86		1.22
# DAYS OBSERVED								2	4	7	6	6	4		29
# PROCESSED								1	1	6-0-1	2	3	1-0-1		14-0-2
FIRST OBSERVED: September 24				LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 8				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 15			

Observations of White-crowned Sparrow in spring were slightly above average, but the number banded was below average. In fall, observations matched last year's record low, while the number banded was barely above the record low in 2013. There was a distinct peak of migration in week 10 as usual, but its magnitude was far weaker than in most years.

DEJU (SCJU): Dark-eyed (Slate-colored) Junco / Junco ardoisé (*Junco hyemalis hyemalis*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY	3.57	6.43	4.14	34.29	26.14	1.00					7.56				
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	6	7	7	3					37				
# PROCESSED				19-1-3	23-0-3						42-1-6				
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: May 4			PEAK DATE: April 21			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 76						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY								2.43	6.14	16.14	11.86	19.29	13.86	14.29	6.00
# DAYS OBSERVED								4	7	7	6	7	6	7	44
# PROCESSED								6	13	23-0-4	12-0-1	6-0-2	6-1-0	8-2-0	74-3-7
FIRST OBSERVED: September 22				LAST OBSERVED: November 6				PEAK DATE: October 22				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 42			

The 97 Dark-eyed Juncos banded in winter was an above-average number for the season, as was the mean daily count of 16.7, just shy of the record of 17.1 set in 2010-11. The count this spring was the third highest in MBO's 11-year history, and the number banded was only behind the 48 in 2006. Like Fox Sparrows, the strong results were largely due to an uncharacteristically strong migration in week 5 to supplement the more typical peak in week 4. Also like Fox Sparrow, the good spring results were followed by fall numbers that were far below average.

SCTA: Scarlet Tanager / Piranga écarlate (*Piranga olivacea*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY								0.71	0.29	0.14	0.11				
# DAYS OBSERVED								3	2	1	6				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 18			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE: May 18, May 22			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY		0.29	0.14		0.57		0.43								0.10
# DAYS OBSERVED		1	1		3		3								8
# PROCESSED			1		1		1								3
FIRST OBSERVED: August 10				LAST OBSERVED: September 18				PEAK DATE: Aug 10, Aug 31				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2			

The eight individuals observed in spring was a new record for MBO, but as in all previous years, none were banded. The mean daily count of 0.3 in summer matched the previous high observed in 2009. Fall numbers observed and banded matched long-term means.

NOCA: Northern Cardinal / Cardinal rouge (*Cardinalis cardinalis*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY	6.71	6.57	6.57	6.71	7.29	7.43	4.43	5.00	6.00	4.57	6.13				
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	70				
# PROCESSED				0-1-0	0-1-0				0-2-0		0-4-0				
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE: May 5			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 16						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	5.57	5.14	4.57	3.00	4.29	3.71	3.29	3.71	4.57	3.29	3.43	4.29	7.00	10.57	4.74
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	98
# PROCESSED	3-1-1	2	3-1-1	1-0-3	1-0-1			1	1	1	2	3-0-2	6	12-1-3	36-3-11
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: November 6				PEAK DATE: October 27				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 16			

A record high 19 Northern Cardinals were banded during winter, and the mean daily count of 4.2 was also higher than ever. Abundance was above average throughout spring, resulting in a new record high daily mean count, more than 50% above the long-term mean. However, for the first time since 2010 no individuals were banded in spring. A single individual was banded in summer; the mean daily count of 2.6 was average. Numbers observed in fall were well above average, although below the record set in 2013, but the 36 individuals banded shattered the previous record of 21 set in 2012, thanks largely to a significant push in the final week of the season.

RBGR: Rose-breasted Grosbeak / Cardinal à poitrine rose (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY						0.14	2.43	4.14	1.86	1.00	0.96				
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	6	7	7	3	24				
# PROCESSED							3	7	1-0-1		11-0-1				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 8			LAST OBSERVED: June 3			PEAK DATE: May 14			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 7						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	3.14	4.29	6.29	5.86	3.71	3.29	2.57	1.00							2.15
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	4							52
# PROCESSED	5-0-2	8-0-2	14-1-3	4-1-2	2	6-0-1	4-0-3								43-2-13
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: September 24				PEAK DATE: September 1				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 10			

The number of Rose-breasted Grosbeaks observed in spring rebounded to just above the long-term mean after three below-average years. The 11 individuals banded was just one short of the record of 12 set in 2005, and a pleasant surprise after banding none in spring in 2013 or 2014. The 8 individuals banded in summer tied last year's record high, while the mean daily count of 2.3 was second only to last year's tally. Fall results were also unusually strong, with both the number observed and banded just short of record levels set in 2006. The peak of migration was beyond the first half of August for only the second time in 11 years.

INBU: Indigo Bunting / Passerin indigo (*Passerina cyanea*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY							1.00	3.14	4.14	3.14	1.14				
# DAYS OBSERVED							2	7	7	6	22				
# PROCESSED							1	1-1-0			2-1-0				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 14			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE: May 19, May 26			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 7						
		AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	2.86	2.43	2.14	1.29	1.14	0.86	1.43	1.57	2.14	0.86	0.14				1.20
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	6	4	3	5	6	6	4	1				55
# PROCESSED	2	1-0-1	4-1-0	3	4-0-2	1-0-1	4	3	4-0-1	1-0-1	0-0-1				27-1-7
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 10				PEAK DATE: 8 dates				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4			

Indigo Buntings were observed in greater numbers in spring than any previous year, with record high counts in each week that they occurred. However, just two were banded, matching the long-term average. Only one individual was observed in summer, a new record low. In fall, both the number observed and banded were slightly below long-term means, although the secondary wave of migrants in late September and early October was the strongest in several years.

BOBO: Bobolink / Goglu des prés (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY						0.71	0.14	0.29		0.14	0.13				
# DAYS OBSERVED						2	1	2		1	6				
FIRST OBSERVED: May 6			LAST OBSERVED: June 3			PEAK DATE: May 8			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4						
		AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY		0.14													0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED		1													1
FIRST OBSERVED: August 8				LAST OBSERVED: August 8				PEAK DATE: August 8				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1			

Spring observations of Bobolink were below average for the fourth year in a row; the lone individual counted in fall was the fewest since the species was missed entirely from 2009 to 2011.

RWBL: Red-winged Blackbird / Carouge à épaulettes (*Agelaius phoeniceus*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY	16.71	48.29	54.00	49.00	45.71	57.57	42.57	36.57	33.43	29.71	41.36				
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	70				
# PROCESSED				2-1-0	9-3-0	17-1-2	18-4-4	6-1-3	5-2-3		57-12-12				
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE: Apr 17, May 4			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 80						
		AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	7.43	2.71	14.86	7.14	1.57	10.71	1.86	12.00	19.14	81.71	107.71	134.14	185.14	189.00	55.37
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	4	6	5	3	3	4	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	78
# PROCESSED													2	5	7
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: November 6				PEAK DATE: October 31				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 665			

This winter 7 Red-winged Blackbirds were banded; the mean daily count of 62.6 was more than double the previous record, and influenced strongly by late migration in the first week of the season. Observations of Red-winged Blackbird were slightly below average this spring; more notably, the total of 57 banded was the second-fewest ever, only above 50 in 2009. For the first time in four years, none were banded in summer, and the number observed was only half the long-term mean. Fall numbers were also down, the lowest since 2006 in terms of observations, with smaller than usual flocks throughout October.

RUBL: Rusty Blackbird / Quiscale rouilleux (*Euphagus carolinus*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY			1.71	3.00	3.43	6.71	1.00				1.59				
# DAYS OBSERVED			4	2	5	7	3				21				
# PROCESSED							1				1				
FIRST OBSERVED: April 12			LAST OBSERVED: May 13			PEAK DATE: May 2			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 19						
		AUGUST			SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER		
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY							0.57	0.43	2.14	4.57	1.86	3.86	2.29	1.00	1.19
# DAYS OBSERVED							1	1	4	4	5	4	2	2	25
FIRST OBSERVED: September 18				LAST OBSERVED: November 2				PEAK DATE: October 7				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 16			

The mean daily count of 0.7 Rusty Blackbirds in winter was a record high, over five times the long-term mean, but entirely based on late fall migrants moving through in early November. Although numbers observed in spring were down from last year's record high, they were still triple the long-term average for the season; the individual banded in week 7 was only the 11th ever in spring. However, fall counts were only around half of the long-term average, and as usual none were banded.

COGR: Common Grackle / Quiscale bronzé (*Quiscalus quiscula*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	1.86	3.57	9.00	8.43	10.71	11.43	8.14	7.86	11.29	3.71	7.60				
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	62
# PROCESSED							5	4	4	4					17
FIRST OBSERVED: April 3			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE: April 13			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 23						
		AUGUST			SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER		
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	22.29	8.29	12.71	33.00	62.86	17.43	4.14	1.00	9.57	187.43	121.43	52.43	99.14	115.00	53.34
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	7	3	4	5	7	7	7	5	6	85
# PROCESSED	1		1							1					3
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: November 6				PEAK DATE: October 7				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 574			

The mean daily count of 0.6 Common Grackles in winter was close to average, and it was also a fairly typical year in terms of the number of Common Grackles observed in spring, summer, and fall. The number banded in spring was only slightly below average, and the 2 banded in summer was average, but the fall total was more notably low, far from the long-term mean of 14 for the season.

BHCO: Brown-headed Cowbird / Vacher à tête brune (*Molothrus ater*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.14	0.43	2.29	3.14	2.71	2.29	1.71	1.14	1.14	1.14	0.29	1.53			
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1	4	7	7	7	6	6	5	1	45				
# PROCESSED					2	0-0-1	0-0-1				2-0-2				
FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE: April 14			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 9						
		AUGUST			SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER		
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY								0.29	0.29	0.14	2.29	0.14			0.22
# DAYS OBSERVED								1	1	1	2	1			6
FIRST OBSERVED: September 22				LAST OBSERVED: October 20				PEAK DATE: October 12				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 15			

Record few Brown-headed Cowbirds were observed this spring, and the number banded was half the long-term average. Fall numbers observed were also below average.

BAOR: Baltimore Oriole / Oriole de Baltimore (*Icterus galbula*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY						1.86	9.00	9.86	8.71	5.43	3.49				
# DAYS OBSERVED						3	7	7	7	7	31				
# PROCESSED						1-2-0	5-6-5	6-2-13	2-0-7	1	15-10-25				
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 6			LAST OBSERVED: June 5		PEAK DATE: May 26			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 14						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	2.00	3.86	2.43	4.29	0.43	0.14									0.94
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	3	1									31
# PROCESSED	5	1-1-0		4											10-1-0
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: September 5			PEAK DATE: August 10			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 11				

An exceptionally late-migrant Baltimore Oriole was observed on November 21, the first ever record during MBO's winter season. Spring migration for Baltimore Orioles was quite typical this year. However, only one was banded in summer, tying the record low from 2012, and the mean daily count of 2.0 was also the lowest since that year. As well, the fall results were far below average for a second consecutive year, with the mean daily count reaching a new all-time low, and the number banded rebounding only slightly from last year's record low of 10. Numbers observed and banded in week 4 were close to normal, but the peak typically occurring earlier in August was absent.

WWCR: White-winged Crossbill / Bec-croisé bifascié (*Loxia leucoptera*)

A single White-winged Crossbill was observed in winter, the third observation in the past five winters.

HOFI: House Finch / Roselin familier (*Haemorhous mexicanus*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY	0.86	0.43	0.29		0.14						0.17				
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	2	1		1						7				
	FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: April 28		PEAK DATE: March 28			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	0.71	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.00	0.14	0.86	0.57	1.71	0.86	0.86	1.00	1.71	6.57	1.42
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	6	4	4	3	1	4	2	5	4	4	5	5	6	54
# PROCESSED			3												3
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 7				LAST OBSERVED: November 6			PEAK DATE: November 3			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 15				

The 68 House Finches banded in winter was a fairly average total, and the mean daily count of 8.1 was more than usual. Spring numbers were typically low for House Finch. In fall, the species was observed weekly throughout the season for the second year in a row, and again the mean daily count was well above the long-term average. As usual there was a strong influx right at the end of the season. The 3 individuals banded was just above average.

PUFI: Purple Finch / Roselin pourpré (*Haemorhous purpureus*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY		0.14		0.57	1.00	1.14	0.43	1.14	0.43		0.49				
# DAYS OBSERVED		1		4	5	6	3	7	3		29				
# PROCESSED						1		0-1-0			1-1-0				
FIRST OBSERVED: April 9			LAST OBSERVED: May 28			PEAK DATE: 5 dates			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	1.00	1.71	1.14	0.86	1.14	1.71	0.14	1.00	1.29	3.14	4.43	3.71	3.14	3.57	2.00
# DAYS OBSERVED	5	6	5	4	6	7	1	6	3	7	7	6	6	6	75
# PROCESSED	3	2	2	1	1	1			2	8-0-1	8-0-1	1-0-1	4	2-1-0	35-1-3
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: November 6				PEAK DATE: October 24				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 11			

Purple Finch was banded for the fifth time in the past six winters, with an above-average total of 3 individuals, corresponding to a higher than usual mean daily count of 0.3. Spring observations were above average for the third time in the past four years, although the one individual banded was fewer than usual. A Purple Finch was banded in summer for just the second time ever, the previous occurrence being in 2012 prior to a record-high fall migration; the mean daily count of 0.7 was a new high for summer. The individual banded in summer was a juvenile, suggesting local breeding; the species has become a semi-regular breeder at MBO in recent years. The number observed and banded in fall were both more than quadruple the long-term means, and just short of the 2012 levels. Like that year, observations were recorded in every week of fall, but this time there was a stronger peak of migration in October.

CORE: Common Redpoll / Sizerin flammé (*Acanthis flammea*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY	22.14	0.86									2.30				
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	1									8				
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: April 6			PEAK DATE: March 28			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 50						
AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY														7.71	0.55
# DAYS OBSERVED														4	4
FIRST OBSERVED: November 3				LAST OBSERVED: November 6				PEAK DATE: November 6				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 30			

The 184 Common Redpolls banded in winter was a high total, though still well short of the record of 340 in the winter of 2012-13; similarly the mean daily count of 16.1 was above average but far from a record. Common Redpolls were abundant in the first week of spring but quickly tapered off, similar to in 2013. In fall, a record high number was recorded in the final week of the season, although notably these would have been missed in previous years that included only 13 weeks of fall migration.

HOORE: Hoary Redpoll / Sizerin blanchâtre (*Acanthis hornemanni*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL	
# BIRDS / DAY	0.14										0.01	
# DAYS OBSERVED	1										1	
FIRST OBSERVED: April 3			LAST OBSERVED: April 3			PEAK DATE: April 3			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1			

Two Hoary Redpolls were banded in winter, the first time that more than one has been banded in a season; there was one additional sighting. Another lone Hoary Redpoll was observed among the flocks of Common Redpolls on April 3, the first ever spring record for this species at MBO.

PISI: Pine Siskin / Tarin des pins (*Spinus pinus*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY	0.57				1.29	0.57			0.86		0.33				
# DAYS OBSERVED	1				2	2			3		8				
FIRST OBSERVED: March 31			LAST OBSERVED: May 28			PEAK DATE: May 1			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 7						
AUGUST		SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY					0.43	3.71		0.29	8.71	2.43	4.57	3.00			1.65
# DAYS OBSERVED					1	2		1	7	3	3	4			21
FIRST OBSERVED: September 7				LAST OBSERVED: November 6				PEAK DATE: September 21				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 25			

Two Pine Siskins were banded in winter, the first ones in that season since 2008-09; the mean daily count of 1.6 was above average. Scattered Pine Siskin sightings across much of spring amounted to an above average number of observations. In fall numbers were also higher than usual, but more heavily weighted to the final third of the season. Despite the many sightings, none were banded.

AMGO: American Goldfinch / Chardonneret jaune (*Spinus tristis*)

MARCH		APRIL					MAY					JUNE			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL				
# BIRDS / DAY	1.71	1.57	0.43	2.43	3.71	7.57	9.57	10.29	13.43	9.29	6.00				
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	3	1	7	7	4	7	7	7	7	60				
# PROCESSED						4	5-1-1	20-3-1	11		40-4-2				
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE: May 26			PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 26						
AUGUST		SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY	12.29	16.57	22.43	27.14	38.43	16.86	17.00	15.71	17.14	10.14	7.57	3.43	8.14	18.00	16.49
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	97
# PROCESSED		1-1-0	6-2-0	23-2-0	20-0-2	2	6				12		1-1-0	22	93-6-2
FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: November 6				PEAK DATE: September 3				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 61			

During winter, only 65 American Goldfinches were banded, fewer than in any of the past five years, although the mean daily count of 8.6 was typical. In spring, both numbers observed and banded were somewhat below average, particularly over the first half of the season. Similarly, just one American Goldfinch was banded in summer, and the mean daily count of 5.1 was far below the long-term mean of 9.0. On the contrary, both were above average in fall, largely due to an unusually intense movement in late August and early September. As usual, numbers tapered off toward mid-October before rebounding at the end of the season.

EVGR: Evening Grosbeak / Gros-bec errant (*Coccothraustes vespertinus*)

AUGUST		SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER			
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	TOTAL
# BIRDS / DAY										0.71					0.05
# DAYS OBSERVED										1					1
FIRST OBSERVED: October 13				LAST OBSERVED: October 13				PEAK DATE: October 13				PEAK NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5			

A flock of 5 individuals was observed on October 13, the earliest fall sighting since 2005, and only the fifth year out of 11 with any observations during fall.