



McGill Bird Observatory
Spring Migration Monitoring Program
2008 Report

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Front photo: This after second-year female Wilson's Warbler was one of 24 individuals banded during our largest ever spring movement of Wilson's Warbler at the McGill Bird Observatory. (Photo by Marie-Anne Hudson)

About the McGill Bird Observatory

The 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, and is a provisional member of the Canadian Migration Monitoring Network. Located at 45.431°N, 73.939°W, near the western tip of the island of Montreal, MBO is the only active migration monitoring station in southwestern Quebec. The nearest other sites 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 a particular emphasis on standardized research 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.

The Spring Migration Monitoring Program

The Spring Migration Monitoring Program (SMMP) is a standardized study undertaken at MBO annually, providing the basis for long-term trend analysis of bird populations. It is designed to be compatible with the aims and methodology of the Canadian Migration Monitoring Network. The program involves daily monitoring throughout the season, including a standardized census, banding, and incidental observations. A detailed protocol for migration monitoring at MBO has been prepared (Gahbauer and Hudson, 2004). The SMMP season at MBO extends from March 28 through June 5. This 10-week period encompasses the majority of spring passerine migration.

2008 season coverage

The first 21 days and final four days of the season were set aside for census only, as banding in late March and early April is greatly limited by cold, and by early June it results primarily in the capture of breeding birds. For the 45 days in between, the goal was to open the nets for five hours daily, in addition to conducting census and incidental observations. During this period, banding took place on 41 (91%) of days, being canceled due to rain the other four days. Rain and/or strong winds limited the hours of operation on 10 days during which banding took place, leaving 31 days of full operation according to the site protocol. This is seven days more than during SMMP 2007.

Equipment

Mist nets (30 mm mesh from Spidertech) were used for all trapping. Three nets (A1, D3 and D4) were replaced at the beginning of the season, and E2 was replaced on May 6th due to excessive bleaching. Several of the nets will have to be replaced before FMMP 2008 due to continued bleaching or degradation over the season (e.g., E1, N3, D1 and H2). The standard setup for most of the season involved 16 nets in 6 groups. Most of these were the same as used in SMMP 2005, 2006 and 2007 (Gahbauer 2005a, Gahbauer and Hudson 2006, Hudson and Frei 2007), though a new net was installed this spring to take advantage of bird movement parallel to the D nets along Stoneycroft Pond (D4). Details of net allocations are summarized in Appendix B.

Weather

Weather can have a significant influence on migration, especially in spring. Strong northwest winds for a good part of May likely delayed the bulk of migration and increased the time certain migrants spent at MBO waiting for favourable wind conditions. As with most spring seasons, the ponds were high at MBO, but even more than usual this year due to a near record accumulation of snow during the winter. However, a very warm week in mid-May dropped the water levels

down to normal levels, exposing large sections of drowned vegetation quite attractive to shorebirds.

Results

Banding

During SMMP 2008, 828 birds of 64 species were banded, an all time high of both individuals and species for spring (Figure 1). This increase is not all that surprising since there were seven more days of full coverage than in SMMP 2007, and more nets than ever before (D4 was added this season). However, though this translates to 500 more net hours than during SMMP 2007, it is roughly the same number as SMMP 2006, the second best spring season in terms of individuals and species banded (759 birds of 63 species). The SMMP 2006 banding season began earlier than either this year or 2007 (April 6th), and ran for 60 days as opposed to 45. However, volatile April weather reduced the number of days of full operation to 26. This season supports the notion that banding should be restricted to the last half of April and all of May for the greatest number of birds banded per hour of effort.

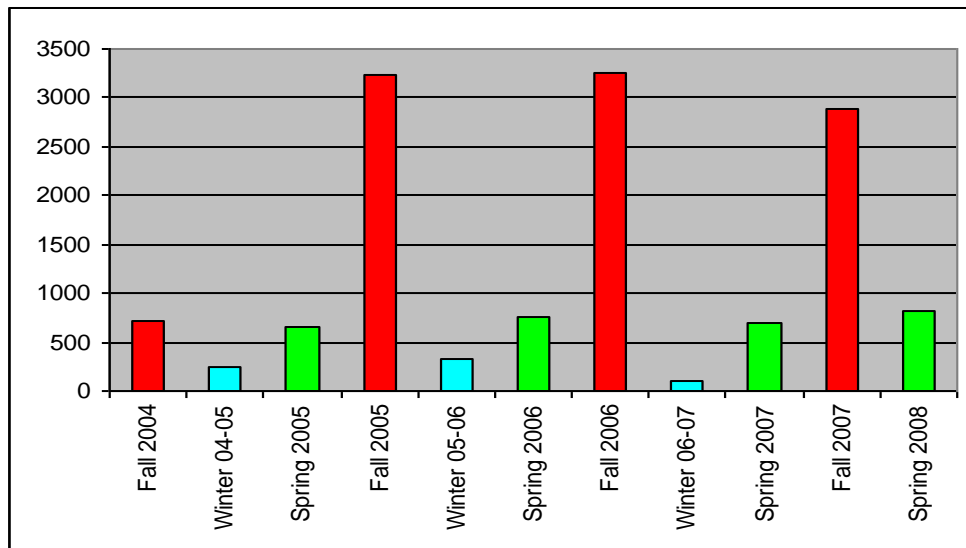


Figure 1. A comparative overview of the total number of new birds banded by year and season. These numbers have not been corrected for number of net hours per season. Spring 2004 was a partial pilot season and was omitted from this graph; Fall 2004 was also a pilot season with limited coverage.

The busiest day of the spring 2008 season was May 26, with 57 birds banded (Figure 2), 16 days later than 2007's peak, supporting the feeling that the bulk of migration was delayed this year. This ties SMMP 2006's May 10th total as the most birds banded in a single day during the spring season. There were no other high volume days, the second busiest with 36 birds banded (May 12th). The mean over 41 days of banding was 19.7 birds per day, up from 15.6 birds per day in spring 2007. Overall migration seemed quite spread out this year, with many small peaks rather than a few large peaks.

Species richness among banded birds peaked during the last week of May, just as in 2006 and 2007 (Figure 3). The greatest variety banded in a single day was 22 species on May 26. The mean number of species banded per day was 9.1, up from 7.4 in 2007 and 6.8 in 2006.

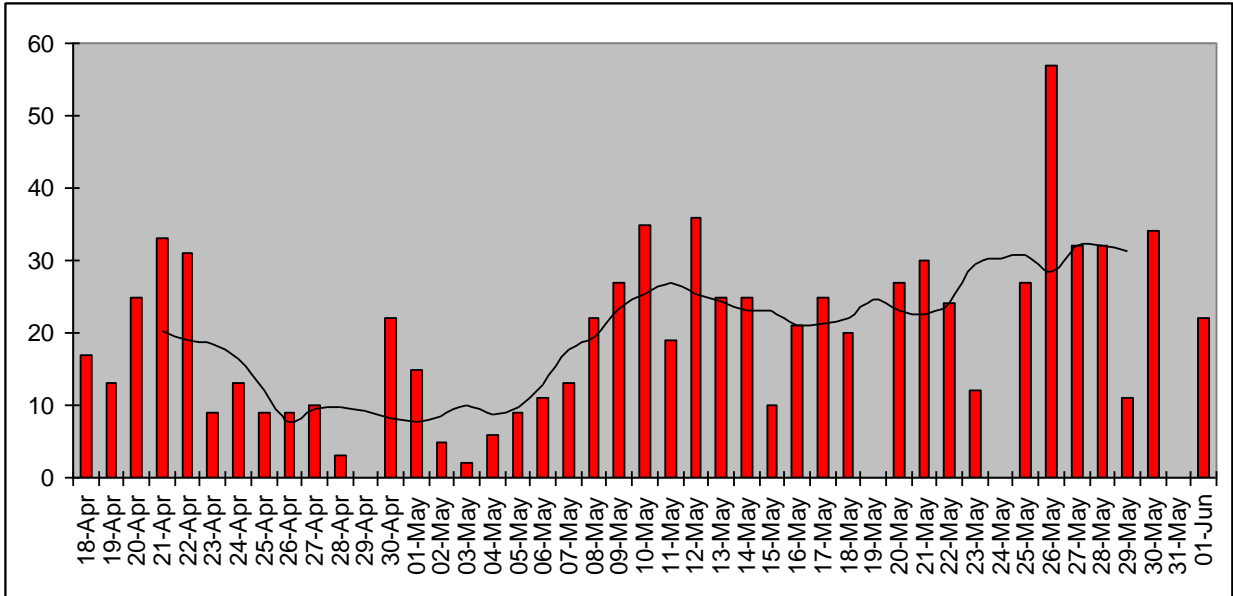


Figure 2. Number of individuals banded per day during the spring season at MBO, with a running 7-day average in black.

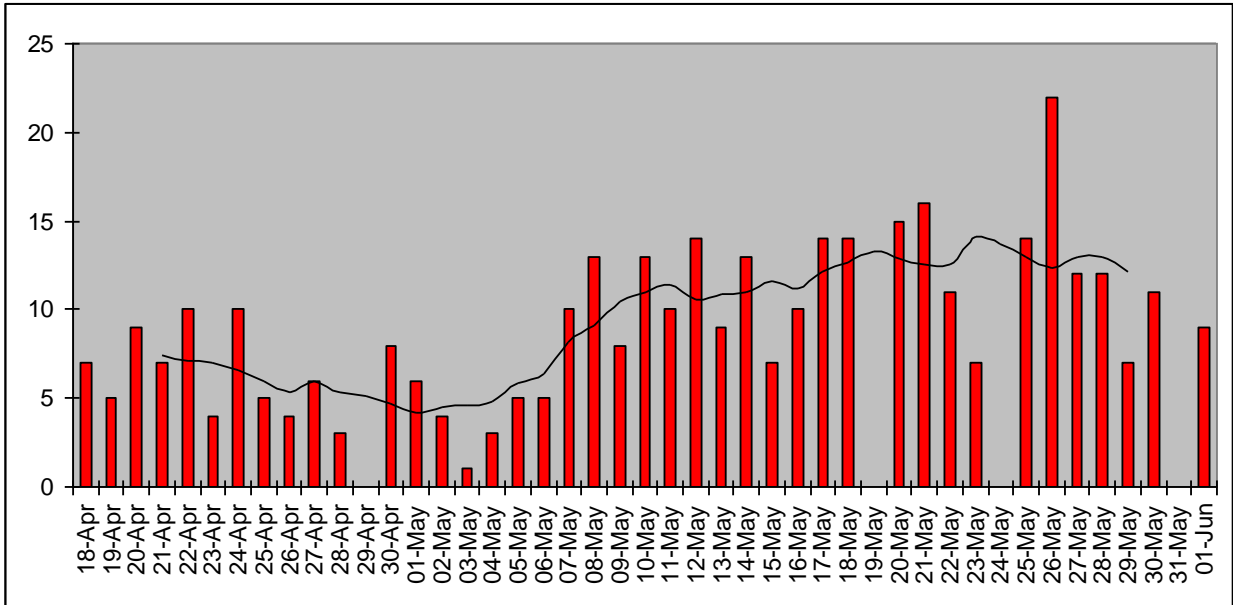


Figure 3. Number of species banded per day during the spring season at MBO, with a running 7-day average in black.

Among the species banded were two which had not been previously captured at MBO: Solitary Sandpiper and Bobolink. An additional 15 species were banded just once during the season, six of which (*) have never previously been banded in spring at MBO: Sharp-shinned Hawk*, Hairy Woodpecker, Yellow-shafted Flicker, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, Brown Creeper, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Eastern Bluebird*, Swainson's Thrush, Veery, Northern Shrike*, Philadelphia Vireo*, Northern Parula, Black-throated Green Warbler, Yellow Palm Warbler*, and Bay-breasted Warbler*. Traill's Flycatcher was the only species detected at MBO this spring only through banding, however, many Alder Flycatchers were observed, suggesting that these

Trails were in fact Alders and not Willow Flycatchers, which were not observed at all this season.

At the other extreme, Table 1 lists the 10 most frequently banded species, which account for over 60% of all birds banded. Despite the differences in weather and sampling effort between 2007, 2006, and 2005, five species were in the top 10 in all three years. Red-winged Blackbirds again dominated the top 10 this year with 22 more individuals banded than the Ruby-crowned Kinglet in second position, though the kinglets retain their cumulative number one position overall (Figure 4). Interestingly, there were 23 returns from previous years, double the number from last spring. Despite these increased returns, which may be due to 2007's fall banding efforts, there are still many birds passing through MBO and not remaining to breed. White-throated Sparrow numbers increased significantly, landing them at number three, despite not even having appeared in the top 10 in 2007. Yellow-rumped Warblers follow distantly at number four, increasing in rank by one. American Goldfinch is the first species in the top 10 to have fewer birds banded this year than last year (the only other is the Blackpoll Warbler). Yellow Warblers maintain their position in sixth place, their numbers close to those of 2005. Eastern White-crowned Sparrows appear in seventh position, their first time ever in the spring top 10. Cedar Waxwings rose slightly to eighth position, and will likely keep moving up and down in rank as they are erratic migrants. However, despite this, almost all waxwings were banded in the final week of each spring season, indicating patterns do exist. The final positions are held by warblers, the Common Yellowthroat, reappearing in ninth position after a slight drop last year, and Blackpoll and Wilson's Warbler, tied for the last spot. The Blackpoll invasion was not as marked as that of last spring's, allowing them to slide from fourth position to tenth. Wilson's Warblers, however, broke all previous spring season records at MBO for this species, allowing them entrance to the top 10 for the first time.

Table 1. Top 10 species banded at MBO during SMMP 2008, as well as the numbers for 2006-2007. Numbers in parentheses indicate the rank within the top 10 in past years. Dashes represent species not in the top 10 in 2005-2007.

Species	# banded			
	2008	2007	2006	2005
1. Red-winged Blackbird	114	154 (1)	169 (1)	74 (2)
2. Ruby-crowned Kinglet	92	52 (2)	58 (3)	20 (9)
3. White-throated Sparrow	79	13 (-)	42 (5)	29 (6)
4. Yellow-rumped (Myrtle) Warbler	47	32 (5)	22 (8)	25 (7)
5. American Goldfinch	41	51 (3)	32 (6)	111 (1)
6. Yellow Warbler	36	29 (6)	21 (10)	47 (4)
7. Eastern White-crowned Sparrow	30	6 (-)	8 (-)	5 (-)
8. Cedar Waxwing	29	17 (10)	17 (-)	59 (3)
9. Common Yellowthroat	25	12 (-)	25 (7)	22 (8)
10. Blackpoll Warbler and Wilson's Warbler	24	47 (4) and 9 (-)	3 (-) and 15 (-)	3 (-) and 5 (-)

Overall, since migration was delayed this year, SMMP 2008 was dominated by early migrants such as Ruby-crowned Kinglets and White-throated Sparrows. Their migration window overlapped quite nicely with our migration monitoring period, whereas they would usually be lower in number by the time we begin banding in mid April. The number of White-throated Sparrows banded increased by over six times that of last year's spring season. Two other early migrants (Fox Sparrow and Slate-coloured Junco), which were absent from 2007's spring banding efforts, were also banded in much higher numbers this year (23 and 9 respectively).

Overall, there were 13 species for which there was a 50% or greater reduction between SMMP 2007 and 2008 (in bold): Hairy Woodpecker (3/1), Eastern Phoebe (3/0), Eastern Kingbird (2/0), Least Flycatcher (7/2), Warbling Vireo (9/3), Blue Jay (4/2), Black-capped Chickadee (10/0), Tennessee Warbler (16/6), Cape May Warbler (2/0), Blackpoll Warbler (47/24), Ovenbird (2/0), Mourning Warbler (4/2), and Savannah Sparrow (5/2). On the positive side, there were also 13 species for which double the number (or greater) was banded during SMMP 2008 (in bold) than during SMMP 2007: Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (0/3), Blue-headed Vireo (1/4), House Wren (1/4), American Redstart (3/6), Common Yellowthroat (12/25), Wilson's Warbler (9/24), Chipping Sparrow (2/6), Fox Sparrow (0/23), Swamp Sparrow (3/19), White-throated Sparrow (13/79), White-crowned Sparrow (6/30), Slate-coloured Junco (0/9), and Indigo Bunting (1/4). These include only species that were banded at least twice in either season.

This spring season now brings the cumulative total of birds banded at MBO to just over 13,800 birds, though the top 30 banded species have not changed significantly since the 2006 fall season (Figure 4). Some species still exhibit extreme seasonality, with the bulk of those banded in one season or another (Figure 5). With three new additions to the list (Blackpoll Warbler, Northern Waterthrush and Palm Warbler), there are now 30 species with over 100 individuals banded; just over half of these are at 200 or more; and just over half of *those* at 500 or more (Figures 4 and 5). Two species, Ruby-crowned Kinglet and White-throated Sparrow, stand at over 1000 individuals banded each. The top five species are unchanged from last fall, and only a few other switches have taken place within the top 20 with some species more abundant this spring than others. Magnolia Warblers (MAWA) slipped one spot as Red-winged Blackbirds (RWBL) overtook them and Yellow Warblers (YWAR) overtook Red-eyed Vireos (REVI). The Swamp Sparrow (SWSP) has switched with American Redstart (AMRE), and Gray Catbird (GRCA) was overtaken by the surprisingly abundance Eastern White-crowned Sparrow (EWCS). The bottom of the top 20 is where most of the larger changes have taken place, since Golden-crowned Kinglets (GCKI) are virtually absent in spring, they have been bumped down by Cedar Waxwing (CEDW) and Baltimore Oriole (BAOR). Thus, the position of certain species

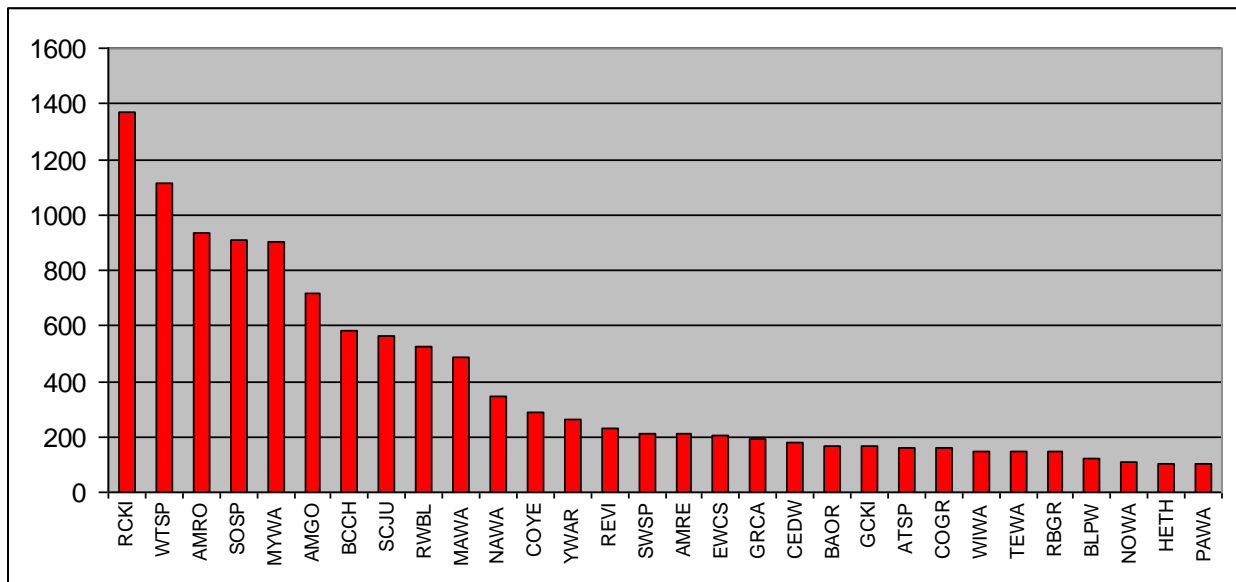


Figure 4. Cumulative total number of individuals of the 30 species banded since MBO's inception in 2004 for which at least 100 individuals have been banded.

within the table is more likely to change than others, since some species are only caught (or at least mostly caught) in either spring or fall. For example, Red-winged Blackbirds are almost exclusively caught in spring, whereas many species are much more abundant in fall, extreme examples including Red-eyed Vireo, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Hermit Thrush, and Palm Warbler (Figure 5).

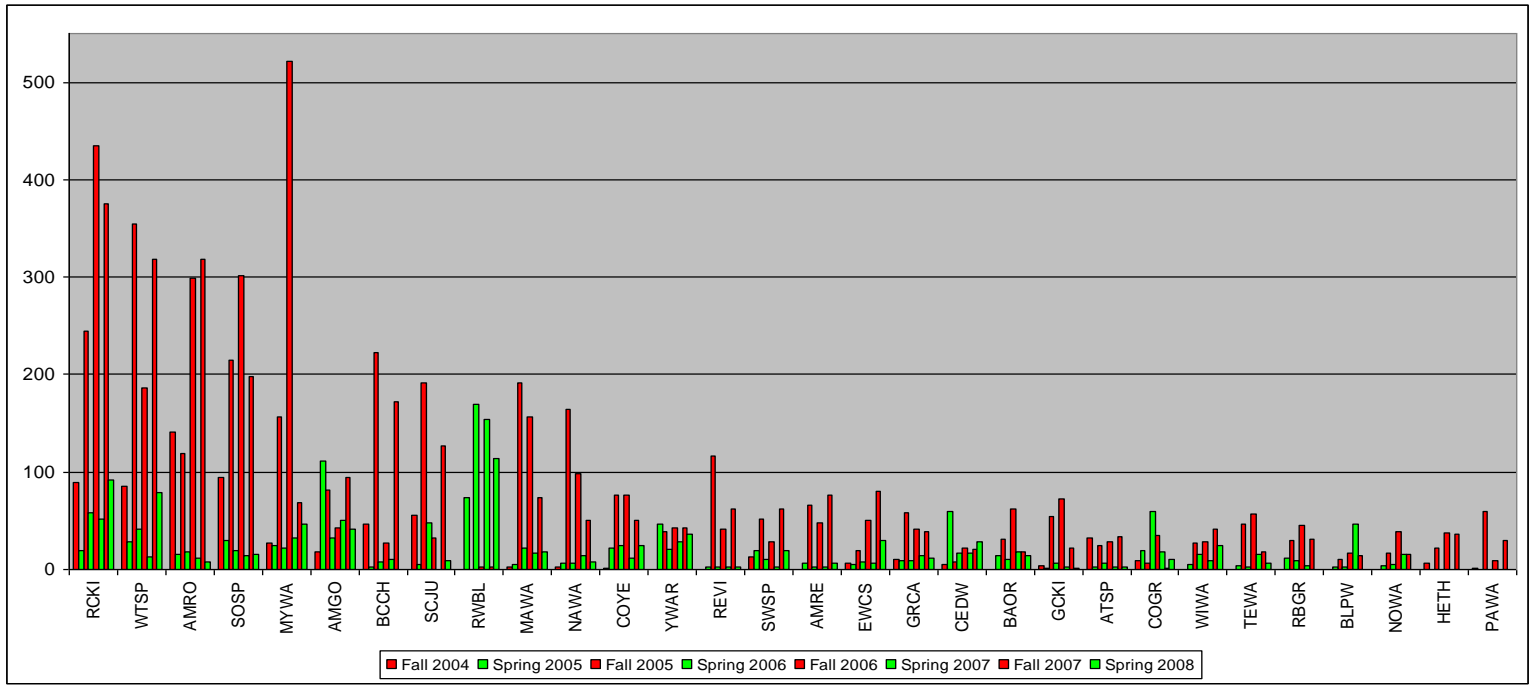


Figure 5. Number of individuals of the top 30 species banded at MBO since its inception broken down by season and year.

Recoveries

There were 198 repeats (individuals caught within 3 months of banding at MBO) of 25 species during SMMP 2008. These can be subdivided into local residents caught repeatedly, and migrants captured twice or more during their stopover at MBO. We experienced 90 more recaptures than last spring (Hudson and Frei 2007). It is likely that migrants lingered at MBO much more this spring, held up by the steady northwest winds that blew mid-season. This is evident in the top 10 table, with not only much larger numbers than last year, but with two of the top five slots occupied by migrants, not residents (Ruby-crowned Kinglet and White-throated Sparrow).

Table 2. Top 10 species recaptured most often during SMMP 2008. These represent the same individuals caught repeatedly in some cases.

Species	# repeats
1. Yellow Warbler	33
2. Ruby-crowned Kinglet	23
3. Song Sparrow	19
4. Baltimore Oriole	16
5. White-throated Sparrow	14
6. Rose-breasted Grosbeak	14
7. Red-winged Blackbird	12
8. American Goldfinch	8
9. Black-capped Chickadee	8
10. Swamp Sparrow	6

Among the residents, Yellow Warbler displaced last year's top recaptured species (American Goldfinch and Song Sparrow), with 14 individuals caught a total of 33 times, six of which were caught two to four times each, and two of which were caught five and six times each (Table 2). This contrasts with the Ruby-crowned Kinglets, which are migrants and do not tend to linger. Nineteen individuals were recaptured 23 times, with only four caught more than twice. Other locally breeding species included 14 Song Sparrows recaptured 19 times and eight resident Baltimore Orioles recaptured 16 times. For the first time, two of the 11 recaptured White-throated Sparrows showed signs of breeding at MBO (female with brood patch recaptured May 26 after nine days and male with large cloacal protuberance recaptured May 27 after 26 days). Unlike last spring, several species not breeding at MBO were recaptured more than three days after being banded: Fox Sparrow (eight days), Yellow-rumped Warbler (one individual recaptured 14 days and 26 days after banding), three Ruby-crowned Kinglets (one recaptured after five days and two after four days), and three White-throated Sparrows (five, six and eight days). The two White-throated Sparrows believed to be breeding on site are not included in this category, but the possibility that these additional individuals may also be nesting locally cannot be excluded.

There were 92 returns (individuals not captured since more than 3 months) of 17 species (Table 3). This is double the number of returns for last fall (Hudson and Gahbauer 2007), which highlights the number of former breeders returning to MBO. The four most common species accounted for two-thirds of all returns: Red-winged Blackbird (23, double the number from last spring), Song Sparrow (15), Yellow Warbler (12), and Black-capped Chickadee (10). The large number of recaps and the lack of any new bandings of Black-capped Chickadees this spring suggest that we have likely banded a large proportion of the resident population, providing a nice basis for ongoing in-depth studies of this species. Half of all returns involved birds banded during SMMP in 2005, 2006 or 2007 (n = 46), indicating that these are likely individuals that breed at MBO annually. Some of these birds are known or suspected of having overwintered at MBO, but 11 of the species for which returns were recorded are obligate migrants.

Among the returns were several noteworthy records. The after-second-year male American Robin caught on April 23 is among the five oldest recaptures at MBO. However, this bird was so emaciated and its legs covered in fungal growths that he did not survive to be released. Also of note were five individuals (one Hairy Woodpecker, three Black-capped Chickadees, and one Song Sparrow) recaptured this spring and banded during MBO's first pilot season of migration monitoring in Fall 2004.

Table 3. List of returns captured during SMMP 2008, sorted by time elapsed.

Band number	Species	Age/Sex	Banding date	Last capture	Recovery Date	Time elapsed		
1152-34038	AMRO	ASY-M	April 9 2005	-	April 23 2008	3 years		14 days
2430-42667	AMGO	ASY-F	May 27 2005	-	May 30 2008	3 years		3 days
2430-42637	YWAR	ASY-F	May 25 2005	-	May 26 2008	3 years		1 day
2430-42660	AMGO	ASY-F	May 27 2005	-	May 18 2008	2 years	11 months	21 days
0861-17077	BAOR	ASY-M	Aug 17 2005	-	May 11 2008	2 years	8 months	24 days
0852-08219	HAWO	ATY-M	Oct 10 2004	Aug 29 2005	April 23 2008	2 years	5 months	25 days
1152-34062	RWBL	ASY-M	Apr 28 2005	Apr 17 2006	May 8 2008	2 years		21 days
1222-70309	RWBL	ASY-M	April 21 2006	-	May 2 2008	2 years		11 days
1222-70395	RWBL	ASY-M	May 14 2006	May 16 2006	May 25 2008	2 years		9 days
1222-70360	RWBL	ASY-M	May 3 2006	-	May 6 2008	2 years		3 days
2400-71041	YWAR	ASY-F	May 16 2005	May 27 2006	May 11 2008	1 year	11 months	14 days
1951-51557	RWBL	ASY-F	May 23 2006	-	May 6 2008	1 year	11 months	14 days
1951-51541	RBGR	ASY-M	May 15 2006	June 2 2006	May 14 2008	1 year	11 months	12 days
2460-40539	YWAR	ASY-M	Aug 6 2006	-	May 7 2008	1 year	9 months	1 day
2241-39526	SOSP	AHY-U	Aug 1 2006	-	April 22 2008	1 year	8 months	21 days

Band number	Species	Age/Sex	Banding date	Last capture	Recovery date	Time elapsed		
2261-16144	SOSP	AHY-M	Sept 11 2006	-	May 20 2008	1 year	8 months	9 days
1951-76655	RWBL	ASY-M	April 22 2007	-	May 26 2008	1 year	1 month	4 days
1951-76671	RWBL	ASY-F	May 9 2007	-	May 23 2008	1 year		14 days
2231-66045	RWBL	ASY-F	May 21 2007	-	June 1 2008	1 year		11 days
1232-08568	HAWO	SY-F	May 9 2007	-	May 15 2008	1 year		6 days
1951-76684	BAOR	ASY-M	May 10 2007	-	May 16 2008	1 year		6 days
1232-08593	RWBL	ASY-M	May 22 2007	-	May 28 2008	1 year		6 days
1232-08537	RWBL	ASY-M	May 1 2007	May 2 2007	May 8 2008	1 year		6 days
1891-89740	RBGR	ASY-M	May 21 2005	May 11 2007	May 16 2008	1 year		5 days
2490-24706	YWAR	ASY-F	May 11 2007	-	May 15 2008	1 year		4 days
2460-40555	YWAR	ASY-F	Aug 10 2006	May 22 2007	May 22 2008	1 year		
2460-40515	YWAR	ASY-F	May 26 2006	May 21 2007	May 20 2008		11 months	29 days
1840-76931	YWAR	ASY-F	Aug 8 2005	May 24 2007	May 21 2008		11 months	27 days
1891-89732	GRCA	ASY-M	May 18 2005	May 21 2007	May 17 2008		11 months	26 days
1840-76953	YWAR	ASY-M	Aug 8 2005	May 24 2007	May 20 2008		11 months	26 days
2400-71067	AMGO	ASY-F	May 17 2005	May 21 2007	May 16 2008		11 months	25 days
1951-76687	RWBL	ASY-F	May 10 2007	-	May 5 2008		11 months	25 days
1951-51414	BAOR	ASY-F	Aug 4 2006	May 22 2007	May 16 2008		11 months	24 days
1951-76660	RWBL	ASY-F	May 2 2007	-	April 25 2008		11 months	23 days
1232-08575	RWBL	ASY-M	May 11 2007	-	May 4 2008		11 months	23 days
1232-05915	RWBL	ASY-M	May 30 2006	-	May 22 2008		11 months	22 days
2460-40492	YWAR	ASY-M	May 11 2007	May 24 2007	May 16 2008		11 months	22 days
1232-08557	RWBL	ASY-M	May 7 2007	-	April 25 2008		11 months	18 days
2221-20754	PUFI	ASY-M	May 20 2007	-	May 8 2008		11 months	18 days
2510-81047	AMGO	ASY-F	May 14 2007	-	May 1 2008		11 months	17 days
2231-66033	RWBL	ASY-F	May 18 2007	-	May 5 2008		11 months	17 days
1951-76672	RWBL	ASY-F	May 9 2007	-	April 24 2008		11 months	15 days
1232-08572	RWBL	ASY-M	May 10 2007	-	April 25 2008		11 months	15 days
2510-81069	AMGO	ASY-F	May 27 2007	-	May 12 2008		11 months	15 days
1951-76663	RWBL	ASY-F	May 7 2007	-	April 26 2008		11 months	13 days
2460-40514	YWAR	ASY-M	May 26 2006	May 25 2007	May 6 2008		11 months	12 days
0861-10694	RWBL	ASY-F	Apr 26 2005	May 31 2007	May 11 2008		11 months	10 days
1232-08526	RWBL	ASY-M	April 18 2007	May 10 2007	April 19 2008		11 months	9 days
1232-08588	RWBL	ASY-M	May 20 2007	-	April 25 2008		11 months	5 days
2221-20772	TRES	ASY-F	May 28 2007	-	May 2 2008		11 months	4 days
1232-26302	RWBL	ASY-M	May 31 2007	-	April 25 2008		10 months	25 days
2221-20798	TRES	ASY-F	June 23 2007	-	April 30 2008		10 months	7 days
2490-24845	YWAR	ASY-F	Aug 7 2007	-	May 21 2008		9 months	14 days
2490-24829	YWAR	SY-F	Aug 5 2007	-	May 16 2008		9 months	11 days
2460-40138	AMGO	ASY-M	May 9 2006	Aug 17 2007	May 22 2008		9 months	5 days
2231-66108	BAOR	ASY-M	Aug 5 2007	-	May 8 2008		9 months	3 days
2490-24822	HOWR	ASY-U	Aug 4 2007	Aug 9 2007	May 11 2008		9 months	2 days
2490-24858	COYE	ASY-M	Aug 9 2007	Aug 25 2007	May 25 2008		9 months	
2261-16571	SOSP	AHY-U	Aug 3 2007	-	May 3 2008		9 months	
2241-39523	SOSP	AHY-U	Aug 1 2007	-	April 25 2008		8 months	24 days
2231-00801	BAOR	ASY-M	Aug 23 2005	Aug 23 2007	May 15 2008		8 months	22 days
2261-16550	SOSP	AHY-U	Aug 1 2007	-	April 22 2008		8 months	21 days
2261-16567	SOSP	AHY-U	Aug 3 2007	-	April 24 2008		8 months	21 days
2261-16556	SOSP	AHY-U	Aug 1 2007	-	April 19 2008		8 months	18 days
2460-40699	COYE	ASY-F	Aug 1 2007	Sept 4 2007	May 22 2008		8 months	18 days
2460-40364	COYE	ASY-M	May 25 2006	Sept 6 2007	May 23 2008		8 months	17 days
2261-16549	SOSP	AHY-U	Aug 1 2007	Aug 6 2007	April 19 2008		8 months	13 days
1851-64409	SWSP	ASY-F	Aug 3 2007	Aug 4 2007	April 25 2008		8 months	11 days
2460-40086	BCCH	AHY-F	May 11 2007	Aug 17 2007	April 26 2008		8 months	9 days
2261-16418	SOSP	AHY-U	Aug 14 2007	Sept 1 2007	May 9 2008		8 months	8 days

Band number	Species	Age/Sex	Banding date	Last capture	Recovery date	Time elapsed	
2261-16577	SOSP	AHY-U	Aug 3 2007	Aug 12 2007	April 20 2008	8 months	8 days
2490-24732	WAVI	ASY-U	May 18 2007	Sept 6 2007	May 12 2008	8 months	6 days
2400-71033	COYE	ASY-M	May 16 2005	Sept 14 2007	May 12 2008	7 months	28 days
1603-09996	BLJA	SY-U	Oct 4 2007	-	May 23 2008	7 months	19 days
2261-16475	SOSP	AHY-U	Sept 29 2007	-	May 4 2008	7 months	5 days
2261-16555	SOSP	AHY-U	Aug 1 2007	Sept 24 2007	April 23 2008	6 months	30 days
2221-82046	SWSP	SY-U	Sept 24 2007	-	April 23 2008	6 months	29 days
2160-65355	BCCH	SY-M	Sept 30 2004	Sept 30 2007	April 28 2008	6 months	29 days
2261-16558	SOSP	AHY-U	Aug 2 2007	Sept 25 2007	April 20 2008	6 months	26 days
1851-64447	SWSP	SY-U	Aug 21 2007	Oct 1 2007	April 25 2008	6 months	24 days
2160-65371	BCCH	ASY-U	Oct 2 2004	Oct 18 2007	May 10 2008	6 months	22 days
2241-39525	SOSP	AHY-U	Aug 1 2006	Oct 5 2007	April 18 2008	6 months	13 days
1851-64424	SWSP	ASY-U	Aug 9 2007	Oct 11 2007	April 21 2008	6 months	10 days
2490-24915	BCCH	SY-U	Sept 14 2007	Oct 13 2007	April 21 2008	6 months	8 days
2490-24907	BCCH	SY-U	Aug 16 2007	Oct 25 2007	May 3 2008	6 months	8 days
2490-24901	BCCH	AHY-U	Aug 9 2007	Oct 16 2007	April 23 2008	6 months	7 days
1951-51355	HAWO	SY-M	Oct 28 2007	-	May 2 2008	6 months	4 days
1231-80243	SOSP	AHY-U	Sept 22 2004	Oct 18 2007	April 20 2008	6 months	2 days
2460-40100	BCCH	SY-U	Aug 8 2007	Oct 28 2007	April 23 2008	5 months	26 days
2460-40095	BCCH	SY-U	Aug 2 2007	Oct 29 2007	April 24 2008	5 months	26 days
2460-40095	BCCH	SY-U	Aug 2 207	Oct 29 2007	April 20 2008	5 months	22 days
2160-65356	BCCH	SY-U	Sept 30 2004	Oct 29 2007	April 18 2008	5 months	20 days

Three foreign recoveries were reported to us during SMMP 2008, none of which were made at MBO, and none of which are from this season. The first was an American Robin banded in October of 2004 as a hatch-year female and found dead in St-Eustache in September 2007. The second was a Black-capped Chickadee banded in September 2007 as a hatch-year and found in Lachine two months later. The third was a hatch-year male Yellow Warbler banded the first day of operations last August, re-caught eight days later on the Macdonald Campus after hitting a window. As we now have three years of data from both seasons, we are easily able to pick out residents from migrants based on their recapture data. Certain birds are not net shy and are thus recaptured several times each season, allowing a fairly thorough documentation of their time spent at MBO. The example below (Table 4) shows a young Song Sparrow that likely hatched at MBO and returned to breed for two years running. Slight variations in weight are also evident over time.

Table 4. Example of banding data collected for each recapture. This Song Sparrow returned to its birthplace to breed for two years running.

Date	Age-Sex	Weight (g)
Aug 1 2006	HY-U	18.9
Aug 14 2006	HY-U	19.8
Sept 13 2006	HY-U	20.8
April 22 2007	SY-M	19.3
May 10 2007	SY-M	19.6
May 25 2007	SY-M	19.4
May 26 2007	SY-M	19.5
Sept 5 2007	AHY-U	21.1
Sept 30 2007	AHY-U	20.5
Oct 2 2007	AHY-U	20.7
Oct 5 2007	AHY-U	19.9
April 18 2008	AHY-U	20.0
April 19 2008	AHY-U	20.2
April 22 2008	AHY-U	20.0

Census

One or more experienced observers walked the standardized census route every day during the 70-day 2008 SMMP. Almost daily, they recorded species not otherwise observed during the course of the morning, contributing greatly to the overall documentation of migration through the area. As in 2007, eight species were recorded only on census, though only American Green-winged Teal was on this short list both years. The other census-only species this year were Lesser Yellowlegs, American Woodcock, Black Tern, Bank Swallow, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Bohemian Waxwing, and Common Redpoll.

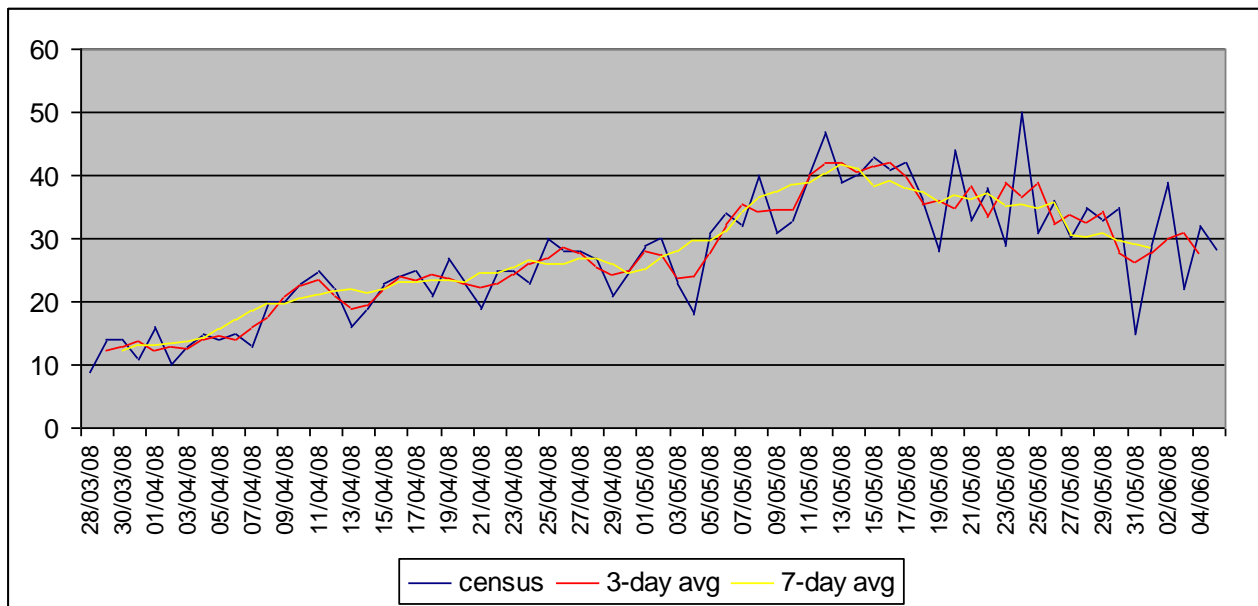


Figure 6. Number of species recorded on the daily census during the spring season at MBO, including a 3-day and 7-day running average.

As shown in Figure 6, there was considerable daily variation in the number of species observed during the census, ranging from a low of 9 on March 28, to a high of 50 on May 24. 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, 3-day and 7-day running averages were calculated and plotted. There was a steady increase in species diversity into the first half of May, peaking in mid-late May, followed by a very rapid decrease in early June. This reduced number of species likely represents the birds remaining at MBO to breed.

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. However, the DET is also valuable for passerines, both to monitor infrequently captured species, and as a means to evaluate the percentage of individuals of each species that are caught and banded. Sixteen species were only reported as incidental observations this spring, highlighting their importance for the DET. These were Pied-billed Grebe, Cackling Goose, Northern Pintail, Osprey, Bald Eagle, Broad-winged Hawk, Merlin, Common Snipe, Great Black-backed Gull, Purple Martin, Hermit Thrush, American Pipit, Cape May Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler, Scarlet Tanager, and House Finch.

During SMMP 2008, 139 species were recorded, four more than during SMMP 2007, but fewer than during SMMP 2006 (148 species). Of these, nine were seen on just a single day, highlighting the importance of full daily coverage throughout the season. There were three new additions to MBO's site list this season: Lesser Yellowlegs, Black Tern, and Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. This brings the total to 194 species observed since 2004.

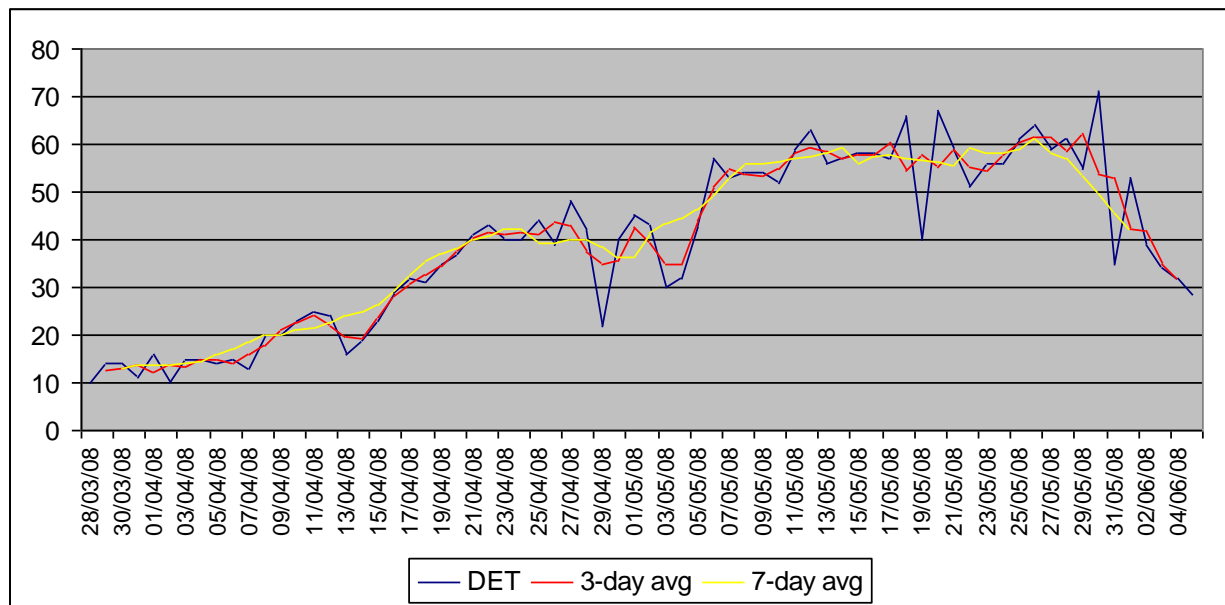


Figure 7. Number of species observed during the spring season at MBO, including a 3-day and 7-day running average.

The highest single day total, 71 species, was recorded on May 30, with close seconds on May 20 and 18 (67 and 66, respectively, Figure 7). Interestingly, May 20 was also the day that 12 species, eight of which were warblers, peaked in abundance. The lowest daily totals occurred during the first few weeks of the season, when there were fewer than 15 species on seven occasions. The DET increased steadily into late April/early May, where it then dipped slightly due to two days of bad weather and then continued to rise, plateauing throughout the last two weeks of May. 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 (shown in yellow on Figure 7), which peaked at 59 on May 14 and again on the 22nd, after which the numbers drop down to low 40s.

Analysis

Migration patterns

Just 18 species were present throughout all 10 weeks of the season, down from 23 during SMMP 2007: Great Blue Heron, a new addition to the list; Canada Goose; Ring-billed Gull; Mourning Dove; Hairy Woodpecker; Pileated Woodpecker; Blue Jay; American Crow; Common Raven, another new addition; Black-capped Chickadee; American Robin; Cedar Waxwing; European Starling; Northern Cardinal; Song Sparrow; Red-winged Blackbird; Common Grackle; and American Goldfinch. Of these species, only Red-winged Blackbirds were banded every week of the banding season. Species present weekly last spring but not this year were Wood Duck, Mallard, Red-shouldered Hawk, Downy Woodpecker, Eastern Phoebe, White-breasted Nuthatch, Brown-headed Cowbird, and House Sparrow.

The dates for SMMP were picked to cover the extent of spring migration for the majority of species. While a few early migrants arrived before the start of the season, these were primarily local breeders that were well documented once observations began in late March. Starting earlier would permit the arrival dates of these birds to be recorded, but there is no question that conditions are more reflective of winter than spring until the end of March, and banding opportunities are often limited by snow. Even in the first two weeks of April, weather can greatly limit banding, and as results show that relatively few migrants are on the move yet at that time, it is recommended that the first three weeks of the season remain limited to census and incidental observations. This year, at the end of the season, numbers were not as low as previous seasons, and several migrants were still present (e.g., Alder Flycatcher and Blackpoll Warbler). Despite missing the tail end of migration this year due to its apparently delayed start, to make more effective use of limited resources, it is still recommended that the length of the spring season be maintained at 70 days, 45 of which will have banding scheduled to occur (season: March 28 - June 5; banding: April 18 - June 1). Emphasis remains on the fall season, and if limitations require reduction of the spring season, it is recommended that banding be restricted to four weeks in month of May (May 1 - May 29), with census conducted throughout the season (March 28 - June 5).

Sex and age

The sex was determined for 70% of birds banded this spring (Table 5). This is lower than the 83% recorded last spring, and is due to the higher numbers of migrant, sexually monomorphic sparrows caught this spring. It is possible to increase the proportion of birds sexed by running through the wing chord measurements of the White-throated Sparrows, designating all wing chords over 72 as male, and those under 69 as female, but the validity of this approach remains unverified. This would add an extra 25 males and 19 females, bringing the total to 76.6%. Of the known sex birds, 58.0% were male, and 39.1% were female. This imbalance was seen last year as well, though the reasons are not entirely apparent. Perhaps among early breeders such as Common Grackle and American Robin, females were already sitting tight on the nest and were therefore less likely to be caught.

Table 5. Number of newly banded individuals of the top 10 banded species banded broken down by age and sex.

Species	SY	ASY	AHY	Male	Female	Unknown
1. Red-winged Blackbird	80	33	1	54	60	-
2. Ruby-crowned Kinglet	43	40	9	66	26	-
3. White-throated Sparrow	57	13	9	-	-	79
4. Yellow-rumped (Myrtle) Warbler	20	27	-	23	24	-
5. American Goldfinch	24	17	-	28	13	-
6. Yellow Warbler	33	3	-	27	9	-
7. Eastern White-crowned Sparrow	21	9	-	-	-	30
8. Cedar Waxwing	8	21	-	14	15	-
9. Common Yellowthroat	14	10	1	18	7	-
10. Blackpoll Warbler and Wilson's Warbler	21 and 17	3 and 7	-	20 and 17	4 and 7	-

The majority (87.9%) of birds banded were aged precisely, but 133 individuals (mostly Common Grackle, Tree Swallow, flycatcher, and sparrow species) were recorded as after-hatch-years. Again, the influx of sparrows which tend to be a bit trickier to age, especially in light of our soon-to-be published findings concerning Song Sparrows (Hudson et al. *in press*), increased the number of unknown-age birds. Among birds for which age was determined, second-year birds outnumbered older birds, 60.3% to 38.3%, with six third year and three after-third-year birds (restricted to woodpeckers) designated as well.

Priority species

MBO has produced a list of 80 target species for priority monitoring (Gahbauer and Hudson 2004). 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.

Table 6. Summary of priority species observed and banded during SMMP 2008. Detailed category definitions are provided in Gahbauer and Hudson (2004).

	Priority A	Priority B	Priority C	Priority D
Number of species in category	17	19	22	22
Number of species observed	14	13	19	18
Number of species banded	13	10	14	10
Number of individuals banded	110	303	116	186

Eighty percent of species on the MBO priority list were observed during SMMP 2008, and 58% of the species were banded (Table 6). Priority species accounted for 86% of individuals banded, up from SMMP 2007 (77%) and on par with SMMP 2006 (86%). This spring the largest number of birds banded fell under Category B, due to the large number of Ruby-crowned Kinglet, White-throated and White-crowned Sparrows banded this spring. Of the top 10 species banded at MBO during SMMP 2008, all except the American Goldfinch are designated as priority species, indicating that the program is effective at documenting these otherwise poorly monitored birds. It should be noted that six of the top 10 are Priority A and B species: Ruby-crowned Kinglet, White-throated Sparrow, Myrtle Warbler, White-crowned Sparrow, Blackpoll Warbler, and Wilson's Warbler.

Net productivity

As in previous seasons, the productivity of nets during SMMP 2008 was assessed. Table 7 summarizes the usage and productivity of all nets. For SMMP, the nets were clustered into four main groups. A, D, and E (9 nets total) are connected by a loop on the east side of Stoneycroft Pond. C (2 nets total) samples the north end of Stoneycroft Pond. B/N (4 nets total) is in two pairs along the east edge of the back ponds. H (2 nets total) is located in the edge habitat just west of the banding cabin. B/N is particularly sensitive to wind, and was often shut down while other nets remained open.

The overall capture rate for SMMP 2008 was 27.3 new birds per 100 net hours, 0.2 birds up from 2007, and 1.3 birds up from 2006. An additional 9.5 birds per 100 net hours were recaptured. A and H were well above the average, while C, D and E were roughly on average or a little lower, and B/N was considerable lower (Table 7).

These numbers are slightly higher than the rates seen during SMMP 2007, but still considerably lower than the rates of 41.4 and 56.5 birds per 100 net hours recorded during SMMP 2006. The declines in productivity were primarily at the B/N and E1 nets, which were more active in 2007. All other nets increased in productivity over rates seen in 2007, though none came close to matching their 2006 rates. However, it must be noted that rates were calculated using 12 m rates for all nets (x1), and not 18 m rates (x1.5) for A1 and D1, thus skewing rates slightly upwards for 2006.

Table 7. Net usage and capture rates during SMMP 2008. Nest-box captures and other non-nets, such as the J-Trap, are listed separately. There were four new bandings and four recaptures listed without provenance.

Net	Trap hours	New captures	Repeats/ Returns	Total birds	Birds / 100 net hours	
					New	Total
A1	189	91	12	103	48.1	54.5
A2	189	87	25	112	46.0	59.3
A - TOTAL	378	178	37	215	47.1	56.9
B2	174.8	20	14	34	11.4	19.5
N1	174.8	23	13	36	13.2	20.6
N3	174.8	20	4	24	11.4	13.7
B3	174.8	24	10	34	13.7	19.5
B/N - TOTAL	699.2	87	41	128	12.4	18.3
C1	189	40	18	58	21.2	30.7
C2	189	55	20	75	29.1	39.7
C - TOTAL	378	95	38	133	25.1	35.2
D1	189	30	17	47	15.9	24.9
D2	189	55	29	84	29.1	44.4
D3	189	66	11	77	34.9	40.7
D4	174	61	21	82	35.1	47.1
D - TOTAL	741	212	78	290	28.6	39.1
E1	189.25	31	3	34	16.4	18.0
E2	189.75	80	24	104	42.2	54.8
E - TOTAL	379	111	27	138	29.3	36.4
H1	147.75	57	22	79	38.6	53.5
H2	189.25	68	31	99	35.9	52.3
H - TOTAL	337	125	53	178	37.1	52.8
SUBTOTAL	2912.2	808	274	1082	27.7	37.2
Nest Boxes	-	4	3	7	-	-
J-Trap	102.75	12	7	19	11.7	18.5
GRAND TOTAL	3014.95	824	284	1108	27.3	36.8

A1 was the most productive net this year for new captures, in contrast with last year when it was the least productive. The wideness of the net lane and increased exposure after one of the apple trees lining the net lane fell over from old age has decreased, sheltering the net more than in previous seasons. A2, located perpendicular to A1 amidst a patch of goldenrod and raspberry and bordered on one side by hawthorns, was slightly more productive than A1 at catching recaptures, but not new birds. The high success of both these nets made this group the most productive this season.

The D nets were fourth in terms of productivity, out of the six net groups. D4 was the most productive of the series, followed by D3, then D2, and finally D1. This indicates that this newly installed net should be maintained and introduced into the D group permanently. The relatively poor performance of D1 may be due to its continued bleaching. It will be replaced before the next season. No changes in habitat were observed to account for this difference between years.

The E series was ranked third among the net groups, behind the H group. Had E1 not performed so poorly, E would have likely come in second behind A, as E2 had above average capture rates. It is likely that E1's bleached condition lessened its efficiency. Supporting this observation is the replacement of E2 May 6. Before May 6, over 17 days of banding, E2

captured 21 birds. After its replacement, over 26 days, it captured 83 birds. Granted the replacement was before the peak of migration and before most of the leaves emerged, but this large change is notable nonetheless. E1 will be replaced for the next season.

The C nets improved this year, mostly due to increased recapture rates and a marked improvement in C2's efficiency. These nets should no longer be thought of as the marsh-specialist nets, as the proportion of Common Yellowthroat and Swamp Sparrow caught at C has diminished over the years. C2 captured species not encountered at other nets, most notably the only Brown Creeper, Eastern Bluebird, Veery, Swainson's Thrush, and Northern Shrike captured this season. The sumacs providing most of the cover for C have grown substantially since the nets were installed in 2004. It will likely improve capture rates if the tops are trimmed to once again arrive at the tops of the nets. How this is to be done will be investigated over the course of the summer before the fall season. Also, a large amount of poison ivy is now covering much of the area around C2 despite efforts to smother it. It will be manually removed over the summer to ensure volunteer safety.

Given its perpendicular proximity to the back ponds, H1's opening for the spring season was delayed until April 25 and set up roughly three meters further from the water than usual. It was readjusted to its original position May 13. In contrast with SMMP 2007 when its capture rate was one of the lowest of all the nets, it was ranked fourth out of 16 this season. This suggests that it should continue to be used in spring, set up within three meters of its fall position early on when the water is high, resuming the original position as the water recedes. Located perpendicular from H1 between hawthorns and goldenrod, H2 was the fifth most productive behind A2, E2, A1 and H1, despite the lack of ground cover in early spring.

The B/N nets resumed their spot in last place in terms of productivity this season, trailing by a third of the most productive nets' rates. They proved their worth by effectively capturing species encountered infrequently or not at all at other nets, most notably four out of six Black-and-white Warblers, one out of three Blue Jays, three out of five Hairy Woodpeckers, just under one quarter of all Ruby-crowned Kinglets, and the only Northern Parula and Yellow-bellied Flycatcher captured this season. The nets were quite equal in terms of productivity, with the exception of B3 which had a much lower recapture rate. It is possible that this is due to bleaching, so B3 will be replaced for the next season.

The J-trap was only operated on 22 days due to quickly growing vegetation and the lack of seed. It proved quite good at trapping sparrows in particular, and should definitely be used in future once certain issues are resolved. Plans to eliminate the grass from within and surrounding it are underway, as mowing is time consuming and likely not as effective at showing the presence of seeds as hard-packed earth. This will also reduce cover for mammals that are seen feeding in the trap, perhaps making the trap less attractive to them and reducing the potential danger of predation of a bird in the trap, though this has not been documented to date.

Photo documentation

MBO aims to obtain and catalogue photos of all rarities captured and banded, as well as any individuals showing abnormalities, such as aberrant pigmentation or moult, deformities, or healed injuries. Among individuals photographed during SMMP 2008 were several which had never been banded at MBO or had never been captured in spring (e.g. Sharp-shinned Hawk, Solitary Sandpiper, Eastern Bluebird, Northern Shrike, Philadelphia Vireo, Bay-breasted Warbler, Yellow Palm Warbler, and Bobolink).

Photos were taken throughout the season for use in the preparation of an online ID library resource for bird identification, posted at www.migrationresearch.org/mbo/id.html (50 species accounts are now posted, with another 20 in development for publication later in 2008). The aim is to provide diagnostic photos of the upper body, wing, and tail of each age and sex class of every species banded at MBO. These photos, supplemented by related commentary pointing out key differences between ages and sexes, are intended as a complement to the information presented by Pyle (1997). This is a major ongoing project for MBO.

These photos are also in demand for talks and presentations by other researchers, students, and organizations. We received 3 requests for use of MBO photos this season, and these will likely increase as the photo library expands. The ID library is also gaining recognition across North America through word of mouth and publicity such as a recent mention in the American Birding Association's *Birding* magazine in an article on the integration of technology with birding.

Research projects

Great potential exists to refine the accuracy of ageing and sexing of many species banded regularly at MBO, using plumage characteristics and/or morphological measurements not currently described by Pyle (1997). During SMMP 2008, data collection continued for several projects initiated in September 2005 (Gahbauer 2005b) and in their pilot phase this spring (listed on the website at <http://www.migrationresearch.org/mbo/researchtopics.html> along with their interim reports), and two larger-scale projects continued from FMMP 2007.

The two collaborative research efforts involve bird observatories across Canada. Engorged ticks were collected from several species, including Common Yellowthroat, White-throated Sparrow, and Dark-eyed Junco. Researchers in Canada and the United States have teamed up on a project studying the different species of ticks found on neotropical migrants in Canada, and are looking at the migration pattern of these bird-tick associations. Some of the ticks are transported from as far south as the northern part of South America, and have the possibility of being vectors of tick-borne diseases. The second project involved collecting additional feather samples from four target species for the Canadian Migration Monitoring Network for their isotope project aiming to determine where these species overwinter. Overall, 30 samples were collected from three of the four species, indicating fair coverage of the target species (American Redstart, Orange-crowned Warbler, Tennessee Warbler, and Blackpoll Warbler).

Education and training

In addition to conducting research through migration monitoring and other banding projects, MBO exists as a facility to provide training in avian research techniques to McGill University students and other interested individuals. This has been actively implemented throughout SMMP 2008, with 59 volunteers receiving training during this period. This season, we were forced to restrict the number of volunteers to six per morning due to increased demand. Since training is generally provided by the banders-in-charge, we had to ensure that there were enough people to ensure the smooth running of MBO operations, while also allowing the one-on-one training that is critical for learning extraction and banding. Topics covered varied according to the experience level of the volunteer, ranging from instruction in record-keeping to hands-on practice with extraction of birds from the nets. 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. This year was also the first time we hosted a full-time intern. Simon Duval, from the Cégep de la Pocatière, spent the entire spring season with us learning banding and observation techniques. He, along with our other banders-in-training, did a wonderful job banding most of the birds that came through MBO.

Our aim is also to raise awareness of the work being done at MBO and how it contributes to the monitoring and conservation of boreal birds. This season, we welcomed a number of groups for special tours of the site, including members of the Morgan Arboretum, members of the EcoMuseum, a small group of ecology students from Bishop's University, and staff members of the McGill farm (in the hopes of managing some of the fields near MBO to encourage grassland birds). These groups totaled approximately 35 people.

We began a new pilot project this season, aiming to meld our mandate to train others with our mandate to promote science and conservation to the next generation. This project, in its infancy, consisted of giving invited presentations to local schools in the hopes that they would then follow up the talk with an on-site visit, thus exposing children both to the outdoors and to wildlife, and to the science that is done at MBO. The first talk concerning the basics of banding and its uses, was given to a group of exchange students from Thailand, and was very well received. Our second scheduled talk, designed for children aged 6-8 and 8-12, was canceled due to unforeseen circumstances at the school. We plan on continuing and expanding this important program as funds allow for efforts to expand beyond on-site work at MBO.

Summary

The number of species observed, species banded, and individuals banded during each SMMP has been remarkably consistent: 647 individuals of 62 species in 2005, 759 individuals of 63 species in 2006, 704 individuals of 60 species in 2007, and now 828 individuals of 64 species in 2008. It is apparent that spring migration at MBO, though much quieter than fall migration, has much merit.

It remains that the FMMP should be the top priority for research at MBO. In the event of limited resources, efforts should be made to ensure consistent operation of FMMP continues, even if at the expense of SMMP. However, if funding permits, maintaining SMMP as well is extremely desirable. Though it does not generate numbers comparable to FMMP, it allows banding and observation of many of MBO's target species, and the two seasons sample different subsets of this list (refer back to Figure 4). As local breeders are also recaptured during SMMP upon their return, it provides an opportunity to track these individuals over the course of multiple years, providing valuable information on longevity and site fidelity. Another important benefit of maintaining SMMP is that it provides ongoing training for volunteers, thereby ensuring there is a more experienced team of assistants ready for the much busier FMMP.

If necessary, it is recommended that the SMMP banding season be shortened to the month of May, to focus more closely on the main period of migration. This year, 73% of all birds were banded in May, down from last year's 89%. This change is likely due to the increased number of birds banded in the first few days of the season with the unseasonably warm weather we experienced this season. While restricting banding activities to May would result in some early season migrants being largely or entirely missed, it would permit the majority of birds to be caught while greatly reducing effort and cost. However, in such a case, it would be critical to ensure that the daily census is maintained throughout the entire spring season, and that additional casual observations be encouraged as often as possible. If this restriction were forced to occur, however, the spring season would no doubt suffer.

Acknowledgments

The 2008 Spring Migration Monitoring Program would not have been possible without the support of the many dedicated people who generously volunteered their time at MBO. In total, 61 participants contributed about 1620 hours on site during the season. Names in bold indicate those who were out on average at least once every 2 weeks (5 or more mornings) during the season (note that many volunteers fulfilled many roles, but are listed under only the first heading that applies to them). Special thanks to all those who put in additional hours fundraising, planning, and assisting with site maintenance, and to the banders-in-charge, who each contributed many additional hours off-site.

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

Marcel Gahbauer

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

Marie-Anne Hudson

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

Barbara Frei

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.

Jean Beaudreault, Simon Duval, Gay Gruner, Mike Mayerhofer, André Pelletier, Katleen Robert

Censusers / 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.

David Bird, Samuel Denault, Jeff Harrison, Barbara and Don MacDuff, Chris Murphy, Rodger 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.

Alexandre Ancitil, Louise Bédard, Brian Bell, Mark Brenchley, Duncan Brown, Gilles Burelle, Sophie

Cauchon, Michèle Carignan, Natalia Castellanos, Dominic Chambers, Anne Chen, Shawn Craik, David

Davey, Jessica Deakin, Andréanne Deschamps, Pierre Duval, Kate Earl, Bob Edwards, David Fishman,

Nicole Fleming, Sara Frechette, Maria Frei, Emily Gray, Herb Greenslade, Lesley-Anne Howes, Stacey

Jarema, Demetrios Kobiliris, Alessia Kockel, Genki Kondo, Lance Laviolette, Céline Lecomte, Helen

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Maria Waldron.

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Bird Protection Quebec, which continued to encourage members to become MBO volunteers

Canada Steamship Lines, for a donation in support of MBO

The Avian Science and Conservation Centre, for logistical and equipment support

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Though not all of these works are referenced directly in this report, each was used to build the current report, and are thus referenced here and freely available on the Migration Research Foundation website.

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Appendix A. Seasonal distribution charts

The charts below summarize the pattern of occurrence of each species observed during SMMP 2008. The mean # birds observed/day is calculated using the number of days of observation each week (7 days/week). The # processed includes: individuals banded, returns, and repeats, in that order. The total of the mean # birds/day is the sum of each mean divided by 10 weeks.

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	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.71		1.14	0.43	0.29	1.29		0.39
# DAYS OBSERVED				5		3	2	2	3		15
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: April 20			LAST OBSERVED: May 27			PEAK DATE(s): May 2			NUMBER: 6		

Notes: Singles and occasionally doubles observed flying from late-April to late May, often heard calling in flight.

PBGR: Pied-billed Grebe / Grèbe à bec bigarré (*Podilympus podiceps*)

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.14		0.14		0.14			0.04
# DAYS OBSERVED				1		1		1			3
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: April 22			LAST OBSERVED: May 18			PEAK DATE(s): 3 occasions			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Likely a single bird heard from the ponds on three occasions.

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	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.29		0.29	1.29	1		1.29	1.43		0.56
# DAYS OBSERVED		1		1	1	1		1	4		9
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: April 8			LAST OBSERVED: May 28			PEAK DATE(s): April 28 and May 17			NUMBER: 9		

Notes: Several small flocks observed flying overhead throughout season.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.14		0.29			0.04
# DAYS OBSERVED						1		2			3
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 4			LAST OBSERVED: May 18			PEAK DATE(s): 3 occasions			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Scattered sightings of a lone bird flying around Stoneycroft Pond.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.3	0.71	0.57	1.71	1.57	1.86	3.71	1.57	3.43	1.57	1.70
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	2	2	7	5	6	6	6	7	5	47
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: March 31			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 14			NUMBER: 14		

Notes: Seen singly or in small flocks starting one week earlier than last year, every week throughout the season.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.43	1.43	1.71	1.29	0.49
# DAYS OBSERVED							2	7	7	5	21
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 11			LAST OBSERVED: June 2			PEAK DATE(s): May 28 and 30			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: Likely a pair but usually seen singly almost every day in mid-May.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	3.4	174.0	439.57	561.14	203.0	459.0	39.4	8.14	13.4	3.29	190.44
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	4	63
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE(s): April 23			NUMBER: 2150		

Notes: The most abundant species by far for much of the season with an average of several hundred birds per day as late as the first week of May, and over 500 individuals on many occasions. The migrants disappeared abruptly by mid-May. Two pairs bred successfully on Stonecroft Pond, with seven goslings first spotted on May 21, the same day as last year. Another pair with one new gosling spotted May 31st. Both broods were last seen May 31st.

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

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.71					0.07
# DAYS OBSERVED						2					2
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 2			LAST OBSERVED: May 3			PEAK DATE(s): May 3			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: Seen flying over the site on two occasions mixed in with migrating Canada Geese.

GSGO: Greater 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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		20.3	162.14	138.86		150.0					47.13
# DAYS OBSERVED		2	3	3		1					9
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: April 4			LAST OBSERVED: May 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 5			NUMBER: 1050		

Notes: Several flocks of Snow Geese were observed over the course of the season. All were flying high, heading northeast.

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

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.71	3.14	8.29	7.71	7.14	4.57	7.29	4.29	2.14	4.53
# DAYS OBSERVED		2	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	4	55
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: April 8			LAST OBSERVED: June 2			PEAK DATE(s): April 29 and May 27			NUMBER: 13		

Notes: Seen in small flocks almost daily from early April to early June.

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

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.29	0.71	0.29		0.29				0.16
# DAYS OBSERVED			1	3	1		1				6
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: April 17			LAST OBSERVED: May 26			PEAK DATE(s): 5 occasions			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: An uncommon species from mid-April to mid-May.

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

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		1.0	8.0	11.57	7.14	4.29	6.29	6.86	6.0	4.29	5.54
# DAYS OBSERVED		2	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	58
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: April 7			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): 3 occasions			NUMBER: 15		

Notes: A common species seen daily after mid-April until the end of the season. Only a few individuals (mostly males) were seen using the ponds at MBO; the others were flying over the site.

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

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.86	0.29						0.11
# DAYS OBSERVED				1	2						3
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: April 22			LAST OBSERVED: April 28			PEAK DATE(s): April 22			NUMBER: 6		

Notes: Seen flying over the site singly or in a small flock during one week only.

AGWT: American Green-winged Teal / Sarcelle à ailes vertes (*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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				2.29							0.23
# DAYS OBSERVED				1							1
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: April 22			LAST OBSERVED: April 22			PEAK DATE(s): April 22			NUMBER: 16		

Notes: A single flock of 16 individuals observed on April 22.

GADW: Gadwall / Canard Chipecu (*Anas strepera*)

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY									1.43	0.29	0.17
# DAYS OBSERVED									5	1	6
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 23			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE(s): 6 occasions			NUMBER: 6		

Notes: A pair seen in both ponds on several occasions towards the end of the season; possibly breeding at MBO.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.29	0.14	0.14	0.14			0.14	0.14	0.10
# DAYS OBSERVED			1	1	1	1			1	1	6
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: April 11			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE(s): April 11			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: A few sightings of birds flying north over the site, from mid-April through to the end of the season.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				1.43	1.0	0.29	0.86	0.57	0.86	0.14	0.51
# DAYS OBSERVED				5	3	2	3	2	3	1	19
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: April 18			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE(s): April 27			NUMBER: 5		

Notes: Seen throughout the last two-thirds of the season, though infrequently.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.14	0.14	0.71					0.10
# DAYS OBSERVED				1	1	2					4
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: April 24			LAST OBSERVED: May 6			PEAK DATE(s): May 6			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: A short migration period, extending from the third week of April to the first week of May.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY					0.14						0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED					1						1
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 1			LAST OBSERVED: May 1			PEAK DATE(s): May 1			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: A single individual flying over the station May 1st.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.14	0.71	0.29	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.17
# DAYS OBSERVED				1	4	1	1	1	1	1	10
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: April 27			LAST OBSERVED: June 1			PEAK DATE(s): April 27 and May 2			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: Scattered observations of singletons throughout the last two-thirds 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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY					0.71	0.71	0.43		0.43	0.14	0.24
# DAYS OBSERVED					4	5	3		2	1	15
# PROCESSED						1					1-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: April 25			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE(s): April 28 and May 29			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: Occasional sightings scattered between late April and early June, with the first spring-banded SSHA caught during a slight peak in abundance in early May.

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

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.14	0.71	0.14	0.29		0.29		0.16
# DAYS OBSERVED				1	4	1	1		2		9
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: April 23			LAST OBSERVED: May 27			PEAK DATE(s): April 27 and May 12			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: Sightings of single birds scattered throughout the last two-thirds of the season.

RSOA: 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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.29	1.71	1.29	2.0	1.29	0.86	0.57	0.71	0.87
# DAYS OBSERVED			2	7	5	4	7	4	4	3	36
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: April 11			LAST OBSERVED: June 3			PEAK DATE(s): May 7			NUMBER: 6		

Notes: The most frequently observed raptor this spring. Most records pertain to the local pair, presumed to be nesting somewhere on the north side of MBO or in the Arboretum beyond.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				1.57	0.43	0.29	0.14				0.24
# DAYS OBSERVED				2	2	2	1				7
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: April 23			LAST OBSERVED: May 14			PEAK DATE(s): April 23			NUMBER: 10		

Notes: Short migratory period between mid-April and mid-May.

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	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.3	0.14	0.29	0.43	0.29	0.29	0.43		0.29	0.14	0.26
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	1	1	1	2	2	1		2	1	13
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: May 18			PEAK DATE(s): May 10			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: Scattered sightings throughout the season, mostly involving singletons.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY					0.14						0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED					1						1
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: April 28			LAST OBSERVED: April 28			PEAK DATE(s): April 28			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Sightings restricted to a single individual seen flying April 28.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.71	0.43	0.14		0.13
# DAYS OBSERVED							4	3	1		8
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 9			LAST OBSERVED: May 23			PEAK DATE(s): May 9			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: Likely the same two individuals heard and seen at the edge of Stoneycroft Pond and in the reeds around C nets. One narrowly missed being caught in C2 while running underneath it.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.01		0.01	0.01	0.04
# DAYS OBSERVED							1		1	1	3
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 11			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE(s): 3 occasions			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Observed or heard on three occasions in the ponds over the last three weeks of the season.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		1.14	0.43	0.71	0.43	0.29	0.43	0.57	0.14	0.29	0.44
# DAYS OBSERVED		5	3	4	3	2	3	3	1	2	26
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: April 4			LAST OBSERVED: June 1			PEAK DATE(s): April 6			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: Observed fairly regular throughout the season in the neighbouring field.

LEYE: Lesser Yellowlegs / Petit Chevalier (*Tringa flavipes*)

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.14				0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED							1				1
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 12			LAST OBSERVED: May 12			PEAK DATE(s): May 12			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Observations restricted to a single individual heard flying over MBO, a first for MBO.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY					0.14	0.86	3.71	3.14	0.43		0.83
# DAYS OBSERVED					1	1	7	6	2		17
# PROCESSED								1			1-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: April 27			LAST OBSERVED: May 25			PEAK DATE(s): May 9 and 20			NUMBER: 7		

Notes: Seen fairly frequently throughout May, with a peak in mid-May. The birds concentrated their feeding efforts along the once-flooded reeds on the south end of the back pond. The first SOSA ever banded at MBO was caught in the third week of May.

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

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.14	0.29	0.29	0.29		0.07
# DAYS OBSERVED							1	2	2		5
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 15			LAST OBSERVED: May 27			PEAK DATE(s): 5 occasions			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Infrequently seen throughout the last half of May, mostly at the foot of H1 along the edge of the pond.

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	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.29	0.43	0.14							0.09
# DAYS OBSERVED		1	3	1							5
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: April 9			LAST OBSERVED: April 19			PEAK DATE(s): April 9			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: Likely the same pair seen sporadically in early April.

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

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	2.7	5.71	19.43	70.57	21.9	13.9	21.3	12.0	18.0	9.14	19.46
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	65
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): April 20			NUMBER: 140		

Notes: Consistently among the most abundant species throughout the season, often seen streaming or circling directly overhead or over the surrounding fields. Peaked in mid-April.

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

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.14	0.14	1.29	0.14	0.14	0.43	0.14		0.14	0.26
# DAYS OBSERVED		1	1	3	1	1	1	1		1	10
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: April 5			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE(s): April 18			NUMBER: 6		

Notes: Several sightings of birds flying overhead, sometimes in small groups.

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

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY										0.29	0.03
# DAYS OBSERVED										1	1
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 30			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE(s): May 30			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: Observations restricted to a couple of birds flying over MBO at the end of the season.

BLTE: Black Tern / Guifette noire (*Chlidonias niger*)

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.14				0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED							1				1
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 15			LAST OBSERVED: May 15			PEAK DATE(s): May 15			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Observations restricted to a single bird seen flying over MBO during census, a first record for MBO.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.3	0.43	0.57	0.71	1.57	0.57	0.86				0.50
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1	1	2	4	2	3				14
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: May 14			PEAK DATE(s): May 1			NUMBER: 6		

Notes: Irregularly seen throughout the first two-thirds of the season; flying in small flocks or singly overhead, circling around from the EcoMuseum.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.6	0.29	1.0	1.71	1.14	1.14	1.57	1.14	0.14	0.57	0.93
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	2	4	6	4	2	5	4	1	3	33
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: March 30			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE(s): May 6			NUMBER: 6		

Notes: Seen weekly throughout the season, but in small numbers.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY									0.57	0.43	0.10
# DAYS OBSERVED									3	2	5
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 24			LAST OBSERVED: June 1			PEAK DATE(s): May 25 and June 1			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: At least two individuals hanging around the D/A/E nets and heard calling from the woods beyond B/N as well as at the end of 'warbler alley' during the last two weeks of the season.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.71	0.14	0.29		0.11
# DAYS OBSERVED							3	1	1		5
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 9			LAST OBSERVED: May 29			PEAK DATE(s): 3 occasions			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: Infrequently seen fluttering over MBO during a three-week stretch from mid- to late May.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.14	0.29	1.86	2.14	0.71	0.51
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	2	6	7	3	19
# PROCESSED							(2)	(3)	(6)	(3)	(14)
FIRST OBSERVED: May 6			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE(s): May 25			NUMBER: 4		

Notes: Seen in small numbers on an almost daily basis during the final third of the season, peaking around the third week of May. Generally missed on rainy or cloudy days. First bird extracted was May 15: 10 of the birds extracted from the nets were male, four were female.

BEKI: Belted Kingfisher / Martin-pêcheur d'Amérique (*Megaceryle 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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.14	0.57	0.29	0.14	0.14				0.13
# DAYS OBSERVED			1	4	2	1	1				9
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: April 17			LAST OBSERVED: May 12			PEAK DATE(s): 9 occasions			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Scattered sightings of a single bird between mid-April and mid-May.

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	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				1.57	1.29	1.71	1.14	1.14	0.57	0.14	0.76
# DAYS OBSERVED				6	4	7	6	7	4	1	35
# PROCESSED					2-0-0	1-0-1		0-0-1			3-0-2
FIRST OBSERVED: April 18			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE(s): May 6			NUMBER: 4		

Notes: Seen regularly in small numbers throughout the last two-thirds of the season. Most sightings likely pertain to the local breeding pair west of the C nets, though with three banded it is likely that there were more migrating through MBO.

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	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	1.3		0.71	2.43	2.71	1.71	3.0	1.0	0.86	0.29	1.40
# DAYS OBSERVED	5		4	6	7	6	7	5	4	2	46
# PROCESSED				2-0-0	1-0-1		1-0-0		1-0-0		5-0-1
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 2			PEAK DATE(s): May 10			NUMBER: 7		

Notes: Present throughout most of the season with a bizarre absence during the second week, but particularly active and vocal from mid-April to mid-May.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.6	0.71	0.57	1.57	1.43	1.71	1.57	0.57	0.43	0.43	0.96
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	4	3	6	5	6	7	4	2	2	41
# PROCESSED				0-1-0		0-1-1	0-1-0	1-0-0			1-3-1
FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: June 3			PEAK DATE(s): April 27 and May 8			NUMBER: 4		

Notes: Present throughout the season, though often not seen or heard for a few days at a time except during a peak between mid-April and mid-May.

YSFL: Yellow-shafted Flicker / Pic flamboyant (*Colaptes 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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.14	0.29	3.71	3.86	3.43	2.0	1.86	0.86	0.71	1.69
# DAYS OBSERVED		1	1	7	7	7	6	7	6	3	45
# PROCESSED				1-0-0							1-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: April 10			LAST OBSERVED: June 2			PEAK DATE(s): April 30			NUMBER: 6		

Notes: Seen almost daily after migrants returned in mid-April, but rarely more than 1-3 individuals per day. Peaked in abundance in the last half of April and early May.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.4	0.43	1.14	1.00	0.71	1.29	1.29	1.43	0.43	0.29	0.84
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	3	4	4	3	7	5	6	3	2	40
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE(s): May 11			NUMBER: 4		

Notes: Present throughout the season. Some days several individuals were present and highly conspicuous, while at other times days passed without any being seen. Activity peaked from mid-April through mid-May, rapidly dropping off into June.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY									0.14	0.14	0.06
# DAYS OBSERVED									2	2	4
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 26			LAST OBSERVED: June 2			PEAK DATE(s): 4 occasions			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Heard singing from the woods north of MBO during the final two weeks of the season.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY									0.14	0.14	0.03
# DAYS OBSERVED									1	1	2
# PROCESSED										1-0-0	1-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: May 28			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE(s): May 28 and May 30			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: The last new species banded for the season. Also heard calling near the cabin on census.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY										1.14	0.11
# DAYS OBSERVED										4	4
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: June 1			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): June 3			NUMBER: 4		

Notes: Several confirmed (by call) records of Alder Flycatcher, all in the final week of the season. Most of the banded TRFL are likely ALFL, since no WIFL were recorded this season.

TRFL: Traill's Flycatcher / Moucherolle des aulnes ou des saules (*Empidonax alnorum/trailii*)

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY									0.43	0.86	0.13
# DAYS OBSERVED									2	2	4
# PROCESSED									3-0-0	6-0-0	9-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: May 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 1			PEAK DATE(s): June 1			NUMBER: 5		

Notes: All records of Traill's Flycatcher pertain to captured birds.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.29	0.71	0.43	0.43	0.29	0.21
# DAYS OBSERVED						2	5	3	3	2	15
# PROCESSED						1-0-0			1-0-0		2-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: May 7			LAST OBSERVED: June 1			PEAK DATE(s): 15 occasions			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: The earliest of the *Empidonax* species. Passed through from early May to early June, with a slight peak in mid-May.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.14		0.14				0.29	0.14	0.14	0.09
# DAYS OBSERVED		1		1				2	1	1	6
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: April 10			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE(s): 6 occasions				NUMBER: 1	

Notes: Much rarer and sporadic this spring than previous seasons, due to the absence of the pair that nested in the old blind in the back pond.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.14	0.57	2.43	1.14	0.43
# DAYS OBSERVED							1	4	6	5	16
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 13			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE(s): May 28				NUMBER: 5	

Notes: One observed investigating nest boxes, possibly the same individual that nested at MBO last year. Most abundant during the last two weeks of May and into June.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								3.14	2.71	1.57	1.19
# DAYS OBSERVED						4	7	7	6	5	29
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 5			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): 10 occasions				NUMBER: 4	

Notes: Observed almost daily throughout the last three weeks of May and into June. Likely most of the observations were of the same two breeding pairs.

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

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.14	0.29		0.04
# DAYS OBSERVED								1	1		2
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 21			LAST OBSERVED: May 28			PEAK DATE(s): May 28				NUMBER: 2	

Notes: Two observations of one or two individuals flying overhead, calling.

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

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			2.57	13.0	12.47	14.7	15.1	13.43	14.4	11.6	9.73
# DAYS OBSERVED			4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	53
# PROCESSED				1-0-0	5-1-1	4-1-0	1-0-2	2-0-2	4-0-1	1-0-0	18-2-6
FIRST OBSERVED: April 11			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 5				NUMBER: 22	

Notes: Seen daily from mid-April. Numbers peaked just before mid-May; after that some abandoned the site, while others began nesting.

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

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							1.29	1.43	0.14		0.29
# DAYS OBSERVED							4	4	1		9
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 9			LAST OBSERVED: May 29			PEAK DATE(s): May 15 and 16				NUMBER: 4	

Notes: Observed occasionally during a three-week period in mid-May.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY									0.29		0.03
# DAYS OBSERVED									1		1
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 27			LAST OBSERVED: May 27			PEAK DATE(s): May 27			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: Much rarer than last year, with only one sighting involving two individuals.

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	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				1.29	1.14	21.7	30.4	16.14	32.3	8.86	11.19
# DAYS OBSERVED				2	3	6	6	6	7	6	36
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: April 21			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 9			NUMBER: 55		

Notes: An infrequent visitor to the site, with virtually all individuals observed from a distance coming and going from their nests under the radar station to the south. A total of 84 individuals were counted at their nests, indicating that only a fraction is ever counted during observations 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	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.14	0.29		1.43	2.0	0.43	0.14	0.44
# DAYS OBSERVED				1	1		5	6	3	1	17
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: April 19			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE(s): May 20			NUMBER: 5		

Notes: Fairly regular sightings, always involving just a few individuals flying around near the cabin. Most abundant in mid-May.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	3.1	4.57	3.43	6.57	6.57	5.86	7.86	5.57	8.14	3.43	5.51
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	67
# PROCESSED							1-0-0	1-0-0	0-1-0		2-1-0
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE(s): May 26			NUMBER: 22		

Notes: Observed almost daily throughout the season, usually in moderate numbers. Migration peaked in early and late May, with large flocks (roughly 15 birds) seen flying through the treetops.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	14.1	13.0	14.29	18.71	23.6	20.6	20.7	15.71	14.0	13.6	16.83
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	70
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): 3 occasions			NUMBER: 50		

Notes: Observed on every day of the season, and consistently among the most abundant species present. One narrowly missed getting caught in B2. One of only three species seen every day this season.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.3	0.14	0.14	0.29	0.86	0.57	0.14	0.57	0.43	0.29	0.37
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	1	1	2	4	3	1	3	3	1	21
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: April 2			LAST OBSERVED: June 3			PEAK DATE(s): 5 occasions			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: A pair of individuals seen or heard irregularly throughout the season, usually coming from or heading toward the Arboretum.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	9.7	6.14	7.57	12.0	9.29	9.71	9.29	7.43	4.43	4.0	7.96
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	70
# PROCESSED				0-6-0	0-2-4	0-1-1	0-1-1	0-0-1	0-0-1		0-10-8
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): April 24			NUMBER: 20		

Notes: Seen daily throughout the season, peaking in late April and becoming less abundant in late May. One of only three species seen every day this season. One of the few species with more returns and repeats than new bandings.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.14	0.29			0.71	0.43	0.14	0.17
# DAYS OBSERVED				1	1		4		2	1	9
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: April 22			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): 3 occasions			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: More abundant than last spring, when there was only one sighting on May 7th. Most observations involved an individual in the pines by the cabin.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.14	0.14	0.29	1.14	0.43	0.71	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.33
# DAYS OBSERVED		1	1	2	6	3	3	1	1	1	19
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: April 6			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE(s): April 14			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: Less abundant this year, with a peak in abundance at the end of April into early May.

BRCR: Brown Creeper / Grimpereau 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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.57	0.14						0.07
# DAYS OBSERVED				2	1						3
# PROCESSED				1-0-0							1-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: April 20			LAST OBSERVED: April 27			PEAK DATE(s): April 22			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: All observations within the last two weeks of April, one of which was the first spring-banded BRCR at MBO.

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	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.14	0.57	2.43	3.86	4.57	3.71	4.14	1.94
# DAYS OBSERVED				1	2	6	7	7	7	7	37
# PROCESSED							1-1-0	3-0-1			4-1-1
FIRST OBSERVED: April 24			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): June 2			NUMBER: 7		

Notes: First appearance almost two weeks earlier than last spring. Seen almost daily throughout the last half of the season, though these observations are likely of the same individuals occupying three different nest boxes.

SEWR: Sedge Wren / Troglodyte à bec court (*Cistothorus platensis*)

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.29	0.86	1.14	0.23
# DAYS OBSERVED								2	5	6	13
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 16			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): 3 occasions			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: Observed quite frequently over the last three weeks of the season, though these observations are likely of the same two territorial males singing in the field adjacent to MBO. The SEWR is on the list of species likely to be designated as threatened or vulnerable in Quebec.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		1.0	0.71	0.43	0.29						0.24
# DAYS OBSERVED		3	4	2	1						10
# PROCESSED				1-0-0							1-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: April 8			LAST OBSERVED: April 27			PEAK DATE(s): April 9			NUMBER: 4		

Notes: Irregularly observed in April.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.29	28.0	10.7	6.71	7.86			0.14	5.37
# DAYS OBSERVED			1	7	7	7	6			1	29
# PROCESSED				56-0-13	6-0-5	10-0-1	20-0-4				92-0-23
FIRST OBSERVED: April 17			LAST OBSERVED: May 31			PEAK DATE(s): April 21			NUMBER: 51		

Notes: Arrived 'en masse' and peaked in mid-April. Seen daily until mid-May, when they rapidly disappeared. One late migrant was heard singing in the woods near the B/N nets 10 days later than the last individual was observed last year.

BGGN: Blue-gray Gnatcatcher / Gobemoucheron gris-bleu (*Poliophtila caerulea*)

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY										0.14	0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED										1	1
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: June 1			LAST OBSERVED: June 1			PEAK DATE(s): June 1			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: A single individual was observed on the census trail, representing a first for MBO.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.14	2.0	1.14		0.14			0.34
# DAYS OBSERVED				1	6	5		1			13
# PROCESSED						1-0-0					1-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: April 24			LAST OBSERVED: May 22			PEAK DATE(s): 3 occasions			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: Most of the observations involved a pair investigating potential nest boxes for a few weeks before leaving MBO. The one banded male represents a first for spring.

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	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.29	0.43	0.43	0.71	0.19
# DAYS OBSERVED							2	3	3	4	12
# PROCESSED							1-0-0				1-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: May 11			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE(s): May 30			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: The most common of the *Catharus* thrushes, but still relatively uncommon. Seen irregularly from mid-May through to the end of the season, when at least one individual appeared to be singing on territory.

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

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.14	0.57		0.07
# DAYS OBSERVED								1	2		3
# PROCESSED									1-0-0		1-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: May 16			LAST OBSERVED: May 28			PEAK DATE(s): May 27			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: Rare, with only five individuals observed (one banded), all in the last two weeks of May.

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

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.14		0.14	0.14				0.04
# DAYS OBSERVED				1		1	1				3
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: April 18			LAST OBSERVED: May 14			PEAK DATE(s): 3 occasions			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: The earliest of the *Catharus* thrushes, but rare this spring, with only three individuals recorded.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.14				0.43	0.06
# DAYS OBSERVED						1				1	2
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 5			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): June 5			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: Relatively abundant this spring (compared with previous springs), with four individuals heard singing in the woods past B/N and up towards the Arboretum.

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	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	4.0	9.57	16.29	14.86	8.0	7.0	6.43	5.43	4.29	5.29	8.11
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	69
# PROCESSED				2-1-1		0-0-1	2-0-1	2-0-1		2-0-0	8-1-4
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): April 16			NUMBER: 49		

Notes: Observed almost daily. Migration peaked in mid-late April again, with numbers steadily tapering off thereafter. Only a few breeding pairs remained by the end of the season.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.86	1.0	4.14	3.29	2.86	1.21
# DAYS OBSERVED						3	6	6	7	7	29
# PROCESSED						1-0-0	2-0-0	6-1-2	3-0-1	0-0-1	12-1-4
FIRST OBSERVED: May 6			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 21			NUMBER: 9		

Notes: Regular through the final half of the season, but always in rather low numbers. Migration peaked in mid-May.

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	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY					0.86	0.43	1.0	0.57	0.57	0.14	0.36
# DAYS OBSERVED					5	2	4	3	3	1	18
# PROCESSED					1-0-1		1-0-0				2-0-1
FIRST OBSERVED: April 27			LAST OBSERVED: June 2			PEAK DATE(s): May 9			NUMBER: 4		

Notes: Observed on a weekly basis for the last half of the season, more numerous than last spring.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY									0.14		0.01
# DAYS OBSERVED									1		1
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 24			LAST OBSERVED: May 24			PEAK DATE(s): May 24			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Observations restricted to a single individual flying over the MBO cabin during the Baillie Birdathon.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	14.0										1.4
# DAYS OBSERVED	2										2
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: April 1			LAST OBSERVED: April 3			PEAK DATE(s): April 3			NUMBER: 66		

Notes: Observations limited to two flocks seen at MBO during the first week of the season.

CEDW: Cedar Waxwing / Jaseur d'Amérique (*Bombycilla 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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	16.6	0.14	0.43	0.29	0.71	0.29	0.86	1.43	9.14	11.4	4.13
# DAYS OBSERVED	5	1	1	2	3	2	2	4	7	5	32
# PROCESSED							1-0-0		11-0-0	17-0-0	29-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): March 31			NUMBER: 55		

Notes: Present throughout the season on a weekly basis, though low in number for the most part. Two peaks in abundance: one in late March, the other in late May when the majority were banded. The later birds may have been migrants passing through that wintered further south, or else nomads arriving to breed at MBO.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.14	0.71	0.14						0.10
# DAYS OBSERVED			1	5	1						7
# PROCESSED				1-0-0							1-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: April 16			LAST OBSERVED: April 26			PEAK DATE(s): 7 occasions			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Likely the same individual observed and banded: the first spring-caught NSHR at MBO.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.4	3.86	3.0	0.71	1.29	1.57	1.43	1.14	0.14	7.86	2.14
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	5	5	3	4	2	3	4	1	5	33
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): June 3			NUMBER: 30		

Notes: Seen fairly regularly in small numbers throughout the season, often flying over the station. Peak in abundance in early June due to raucous young chasing after parents in field next to MBO.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.71	0.29	1.43	1.14	0.71	1.29	0.14	0.57
# DAYS OBSERVED				1	2	6	3	3	6	1	22
# PROCESSED						1-0-0	3-0-0				4-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: April 27			LAST OBSERVED: June 1			PEAK DATE(s): May 15			NUMBER: 6		

Notes: Much more abundant this spring, seen weekly from mid-April through to the end of the season.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.57	2.57	3.0	2.71	1.29	1.01
# DAYS OBSERVED						3	7	7	7	7	31
# PROCESSED							2-1-0		1-0-0		3-1-0
FIRST OBSERVED: May 6			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 26			NUMBER: 5		

Notes: Seen almost daily throughout May, peaking in mid- to late May. The most consistent sightings are likely of a pair breeding near B/N.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.29			0.03
# DAYS OBSERVED								2			2
# PROCESSED								1-0-0			1-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: May 18			LAST OBSERVED: May 20			PEAK DATE(s): May 18 and 20			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Rare this season, with only two individuals observed. The first PHVI ever caught in spring at MBO.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.29	1.29	1.71	0.33
# DAYS OBSERVED								1	5	6	12
# PROCESSED									1-0-0	1-0-0	2-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: May 18			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): June 2			NUMBER: 5		

Notes: Present almost daily from mid-May onward, but in small numbers.

TEWA: Tennessee Warbler / Paruline obscure (*Vermivora 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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.14	0.86	1.86	1.0	0.71	0.46
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	3	5	4	2	15
# PROCESSED								2-0-0	1-0-0	3-0-0	6-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: May 8			LAST OBSERVED: June 1			PEAK DATE(s): May 20			NUMBER: 6		

Notes: Seen weekly throughout May, with a peak in abundance in mid-May.

NAWA: Nashville Warbler / Paruline à joues grises (*Vermivora 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	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.43	2.14	2.43	1.0		0.60
# DAYS OBSERVED						3	7	6	6		22
# PROCESSED						1-0-0	3-0-0	4-0-0			8-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: May 5			LAST OBSERVED: May 29			PEAK DATE(s): May 20			NUMBER: 8		

Notes: Common migrant throughout May, peaking around the middle of the month.

NOPA: Northern Parula / Paruline à collier (*Parula 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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.29	0.86			0.11
# DAYS OBSERVED							2	4			6
# PROCESSED							1-0-0				1-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: May 12			LAST OBSERVED: May 22			PEAK DATE(s): May 20			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: Present during a brief period of migration in mid-May, with very few singing; most identified by sight.

YWAR: Yellow Warbler / Paruline jaune (*Dendroica 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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						2.71	9.0	17.14	16.9	10.0	5.57
# DAYS OBSERVED						3	7	7	7	7	31
# PROCESSED						2-2-1	1-2-2	24-7-13	9-1-16	0-0-1	36-12-33
FIRST OBSERVED: May 6			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 22			NUMBER: 25		

Notes: Common and seen daily over the last half of the season, abundance peaking in mid-May.

CSWA: Chestnut-sided Warbler / Paruline à flancs marron (*Dendroica 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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.71	2.71	0.86	0.43
# DAYS OBSERVED								3	7	3	13
# PROCESSED								1-0-0	4-0-0		5-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: May 20			LAST OBSERVED: June 1			PEAK DATE(s): May 26 and 28			NUMBER: 4		

Notes: Fairly common over the final third of the season, with a definite peak in the fourth week of May. Arrived and peaked a week later than last spring.

MAWA: Magnolia Warbler / Paruline à tête cendrée (*Dendroica 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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.29	0.57	3.57	4.14		0.86
# DAYS OBSERVED						2	2	6	6		16
# PROCESSED								7-0-0	11-0-0		18-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: May 7			LAST OBSERVED: May 28			PEAK DATE(s): May 20			NUMBER: 13		

Notes: Seen weekly from early to late May, peaking in the fourth week and then rapidly disappearing.

CMWA: Cape May Warbler / Paruline tigrée (*Dendroica 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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.14	0.57	0.14	0.09
# DAYS OBSERVED							1		1	1	3
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 12			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE(s): May 27			NUMBER: 4		

Notes: Irregularly observed from mid- to late May, peaking in late May with four individuals observed in a single day.

BTBW: Black-throated Blue Warbler / Paruline bleue (*Dendroica 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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.29	0.29	1.0			0.16
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	2	3			6
# PROCESSED							1-0-0	1-0-0			2-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: May 6			LAST OBSERVED: May 21			PEAK DATE(s): May 20			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: Uncommon this spring, with only six days of observation from early to mid-May, peaking one week and disappearing the next.

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

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY					0.71	1.29	16.3	6.43	6.0	0.57	3.13
# DAYS OBSERVED					4	2	7	6	7	1	27
# PROCESSED					2-0-0	1-0-0	24-0-2	11-0-0	9-0-1		47-0-3
FIRST OBSERVED: April 23			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE(s): May 15			NUMBER: 31		

Notes: Showing the same pattern as last spring: a common migrant throughout May, with early migrants passing through in late April, and late migrants hanging around MBO until late May.

BTNW: Black-throated Green Warbler / Paruline à gorge noire (*Dendroica 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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.43	2.29	1.0	0.14		0.39
# DAYS OBSERVED						2	5	5	1		13
# PROCESSED								1-0-0			1-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: May 6			LAST OBSERVED: May 27			PEAK DATE(s): May 13 and 14			NUMBER: 5		

Notes: Observed weekly from early to late May, peaking early in its migration.

BLBW: Blackburnian Warbler / Paruline à gorge orangée (*Dendroica 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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.29			0.03
# DAYS OBSERVED								1			1
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 20			LAST OBSERVED: May 20			PEAK DATE(s): May 20			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: Rare this spring, with only two individuals seen May 20th.

YPWA: Yellow Palm Warbler / Paruline à couronne rousse (*Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea*)

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.14	0.14						0.03
# DAYS OBSERVED				1	1						2
# PROCESSED				1-0-0							1-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: April 24			LAST OBSERVED: April 25			PEAK DATE(s): April 24 and 25			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: A new banding record for spring. Rare this spring, with only two sightings. Western Palm Warblers completely absent.

BBWA: Bay-breasted Warbler / Paruline à poitrine baie (*Dendroica 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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.43	0.43		0.09
# DAYS OBSERVED								2	2		4
# PROCESSED									1-0-0		1-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: May 20			LAST OBSERVED: May 26			PEAK DATE(s): May 20 and 23			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: A new banding record for spring. Observed on only four occasions.

BLPW: Blackpoll Warbler / Paruline rayée (*Dendroica 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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.14		5.14	3.57	0.89
# DAYS OBSERVED							1		5	5	11
# PROCESSED									17-0-0	7-0-0	24-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: May 11			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE(s): May 26 and June 1			NUMBER: 13		

Notes: Though not nearly as abundant as last spring, still surprisingly common and seen regularly over the final 2 weeks of the season, with one early migrant passing through in mid-May.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.57	2.71	2.43	0.43	0.57	0.67
# DAYS OBSERVED						3	6	6	3	2	20
# PROCESSED						1-0-0	1-0-0	3-0-0	1-0-0		6-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: May 6			LAST OBSERVED: May 31			PEAK DATE(s): May 17			NUMBER: 6		

Notes: Present over the second half of the season, but only common for a brief period in mid-May.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.43	0.57	1.57	1.71	0.43
# DAYS OBSERVED							3	4	4	5	14
# PROCESSED								1-0-0	5-0-0		6-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: May 13			LAST OBSERVED: June 3			PEAK DATE(s): May 26			NUMBER: 7		

Notes: Present throughout much of May, peaking during the last week of the season.

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

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.14	2.0	0.71	0.29		0.31
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	6	3	2		12
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 7			LAST OBSERVED: May 29			PEAK DATE(s): May 13			NUMBER: 4		

Notes: Present for much of May, though mostly in small numbers. Peaked in the second week of May.

NOWA: Northern Waterthrush / Paruline des ruisseaux (*Seiurus 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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.29	0.57	0.29	1.86	0.43	0.34
# DAYS OBSERVED						2	4	2	5	1	14
# PROCESSED						1-0-0	1-0-0	2-0-0	8-0-1	0-0-2	12-0-3
FIRST OBSERVED: May 6			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE(s): May 28			NUMBER: 8		

Notes: A fairly common migrant during the final half of the season, peaking in the fourth week of May.

MOWA: Mourning Warbler / Paruline triste (*Oporornis 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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY									0.29	0.14	0.04
# DAYS OBSERVED									1	1	2
# PROCESSED									1-0-0	1-0-0	2-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: May 25			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE(s): May 25			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: Observations restricted to three individuals in late May, two of which were banded.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.57	4.14	6.0	7.14	4.86	2.27
# DAYS OBSERVED						2	6	7	7	7	29
# PROCESSED						2-0-0	4-1-0	8-1-1	10-2-1	1-0-1	25-4-3
FIRST OBSERVED: May 8			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 20 and 27			NUMBER: 11		

Notes: Common and seen daily over the final three, almost four weeks of the season, peaking in the fourth week of May.

WIWA: Wilson's Warbler / Paruline à calotte noire (*Wilsonia 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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.14	0.29	4.71	1.43	0.66
# DAYS OBSERVED							1	1	7	3	12
# PROCESSED								1-0-0	19-0-3	4-0-2	24-0-5
FIRST OBSERVED: May 15			LAST OBSERVED: June 3			PEAK DATE(s): May 28			NUMBER: 11		

Notes: Common during the short peak of migration in late May.

CAWA: Canada Warbler / Paruline du Canada (*Wilsonia 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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.14	1.14	0.29	0.16
# DAYS OBSERVED								1	5	2	8
# PROCESSED									3-0-0	1-0-0	4-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: May 21			LAST OBSERVED: June 1			PEAK DATE(s): May 24			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: More abundant this spring, with several individuals observed during a short migration period in mid-late May.

SCTA: Scarlet Tanager / Tangara 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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.14		0.14		0.03
# DAYS OBSERVED							1		1		2
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: May 15			LAST OBSERVED: May 23			PEAK DATE(s): May 29			NUMBER: 1		

Notes: Two individuals observed: one past the B/N nets in the canopy, and one heard singing on the slope of the Arboretum northwest of C in mid-late May.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	3.4	2.86	2.29	2.71	3.0	2.71	2.14	2.29	1.57	1.86	2.49
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	7	6	6	67
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): 6 occasions			NUMBER: 6		

Notes: Heard almost daily throughout the season, peaking slightly in late March and again in late April, declining steadily throughout the remainder of the season. Amazingly, none were caught this spring.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY					0.14	0.57	3.57	7.86	4.14	1.43	1.77
# DAYS OBSERVED					1	3	7	7	7	5	30
# PROCESSED							2-1-0	5-1-13	0-0-1		7-2-14
FIRST OBSERVED: May 1			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE(s): May 20			NUMBER: 10		

Notes: Common over the last 30 days of the season, with a distinct peak in abundance in the third week of May.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.57	2.14	0.43	0.31
# DAYS OBSERVED								3	7	3	13
# PROCESSED									4-0-0		4-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: May 18			LAST OBSERVED: June 2			PEAK DATE(s): May 25			NUMBER: 4		

Notes: Fairly common over the last three weeks of the season, peaking in the fourth week of May.

ATSP: American Tree Sparrow / Bruant hudsonien (*Spizella 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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.3	2.14	3.57	1.14							0.71
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	2	5	3							11
# PROCESSED				2-0-0							2-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: April 1			LAST OBSERVED: April 20			PEAK DATE(s): April 9			NUMBER: 12		

Notes: Fairly common for the first four weeks, peaking in the second week of April.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.43	1.43	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.14	0.57	0.87
# DAYS OBSERVED				1	6	6	6	7	6	3	35
# PROCESSED							3-0-0	3-0-2	0-0-2	0-0-1	6-0-5
FIRST OBSERVED: April 22			LAST OBSERVED: June 1			PEAK DATE(s): May 8			NUMBER: 5		

Notes: Much more common than last spring, observed almost daily from late April through to the end of the season. Most observations and recaps are most likely from a pair breeding in the fir stand by Stoneycroft and from one near the C nets. They heavily favoured the J-trap.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				3.14	4.71	5.29	4.57	2.86	0.14	0.14	2.09
# DAYS OBSERVED				7	7	7	7	6	1	1	36
# PROCESSED				1-0-0		1-0-0					2-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: April 18			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE(s): 4 occasions			NUMBER: 7		

Notes: Observed every day for a four-week period from mid-April to mid-May. They were expected to breed in the field adjacent to MBO where most birds were heard singing, however activity tapered off when the alfalfa grew and possibly became too thick for SAVS.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.14	1.14	14.0	1.71						1.70
# DAYS OBSERVED		1	4	7	4						16
# PROCESSED				23-0-1	0-0-1						23-0-2
FIRST OBSERVED: April 10			LAST OBSERVED: April 28			PEAK DATE(s): April 21 and 22			NUMBER: 22		

Notes: Much more abundant than last spring, peaking in mid-late April.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	1.0	7.0	13.0	20.0	11.1	11.7	12.3	9.0	8.0	8.57	10.17
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	65
# PROCESSED				8-10-3	2-1-7	0-2-4	1-1-2	1-1-2	2-0-0	1-0-1	15-15-19
FIRST OBSERVED: April 1			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): April 18 and 19			NUMBER: 25		

Notes: Observed on practically a daily basis throughout spring, peaking in mid-late April. Consistently among the most common species observed. One of the few species with more returns and repeats than new bandings.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.29	0.71	0.43	0.29		0.17
# DAYS OBSERVED						2	3	2	2		9
# PROCESSED						2-0-0	2-0-0	3-0-0	2-0-0		9-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: May 6			LAST OBSERVED: May 28			PEAK DATE(s): May 12			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: Present infrequently throughout May, peaking in the second week. Most individuals (7/9) detected through banding.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				2.86	3.71	3.57	3.43	3.14	1.43	0.86	1.90
# DAYS OBSERVED				5	6	7	7	7	6	4	42
# PROCESSED				7-2-0	6-2-2	2-0-0	2-0-2	1-0-1	0-0-1	1-0-0	19-4-6
FIRST OBSERVED: April 20			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE(s): May 7			NUMBER: 6		

Notes: Seen almost daily from mid-April through to the end of the season, peaking in late April.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.14	6.0	19.9	11.3	17.6	2.29	2.57	0.14	5.99
# DAYS OBSERVED			1	4	6	7	7	6	6	1	38
# PROCESSED				8-0-0	27-0-6	13-0-0	29-0-3	2-0-3	0-0-2		79-0-14
FIRST OBSERVED: April 17			LAST OBSERVED: June 2			PEAK DATE(s): April 27			NUMBER: 50		

Notes: Quite abundant this spring, observed almost daily in large numbers from late April through to mid-May. Observations from late May/early June are likely the pair of breeders near the D nets (male and female with CP and BP). Over six times as many banded this year than last year (13 banded).

WCSP (EWCS): (Eastern) White-crowned Sparrow / Bruant à couronne blanche (*Zonotrichia 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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						3.43	8.14	3.43	0.71		1.57
# DAYS OBSERVED						4	6	6	3		19
# PROCESSED						3-0-0	15-0-3	10-0-1	2-0-0		30-0-4
FIRST OBSERVED: May 4			LAST OBSERVED: May 25			PEAK DATE(s): May 9 and 10				NUMBER: 16	

Notes: A common migrant throughout the first four weeks of May, peaking during the second week. Five times as many banded this year than last year (6 banded).

SCJU: Slate-coloured Junco / Junco ardoisé (*Junco 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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	4.1	2.57	4.86	11.43	3.43	0.57					2.70
# DAYS OBSERVED	5	5	7	7	5	3					32
# PROCESSED				9-0-0							9-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: May 4			PEAK DATE(s): April 22				NUMBER: 22	

Notes: Present in good numbers over the first half of the season. Peak in abundance in mid-late April over one month later than last spring, and double the number.

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

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						1.29	3.43	5.43	4.0	2.0	1.61
# DAYS OBSERVED						3	7	7	7	6	30
# PROCESSED								1-0-0			1-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: May 5			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 16				NUMBER: 7	

Notes: Seen on almost a daily basis after the first week of May. First BOBO ever banded at MBO.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	24.3	41.6	39.57	57.29	49.0	38.9	72.3	54.43	41.3	36.4	45.50
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	70
# PROCESSED				9-2-1	11-6-0	13-8-2	33-1-0	20-1-3	21-4-5	7-1-1	114-23-12
FIRST OBSERVED: March 28			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 13				NUMBER: 95	

Notes: Abundant throughout the season, though migration peaked noticeably in mid-late April and again in mid-May. By far the most frequently banded species this spring. Males began arriving in March, while most females did not appear until mid-late April. One of only three species seen every day this season.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY					1.14		0.14		1.0	1.57	0.39
# DAYS OBSERVED					2		1		1	2	6
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: April 26			LAST OBSERVED: May 31			PEAK DATE(s): May 9				NUMBER: 4	

Notes: Observed much later this year than last, with occasional sightings from late April through late May. Small flocks remained high in the treetops. Target-banding efforts did not succeed: audio-lure likely not loud enough.

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	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	1.0	2.29	2.43	38.29	5.29	6.14	8.0	8.71	8.29	4.43	8.49
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	5	6	7	7	5	7	7	7	7	61
# PROCESSED							2-0-0	1-0-0	6-0-0	2-0-0	11-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: March 30			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): April 21				NUMBER: 153	

Notes: Common and abundant throughout the season, with a significant migratory peak in mid-late April.

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	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			2.29	2.57	5.86	3.0	4.57	3.14	2.86	1.43	2.57
# DAYS OBSERVED			6	7	6	7	7	7	7	5	52
# PROCESSED							5-0-0	1-0-0			6-0-0
FIRST OBSERVED: April 11			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): April 26			NUMBER: 14		

Notes: Common starting in mid-April, peaking in late April and again in early May, then declining steadily to the end of the season. Some observations are likely of the same group of breeding individuals, with at least one male always calling from the windmill and another by the firs.

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						1.71	6.86	10.29	7.57	5.14	3.16
# DAYS OBSERVED						4	7	7	7	7	32
# PROCESSED						1-1-0	5-2-1	7-2-10	1-0-5		14-5-16
FIRST OBSERVED: May 5			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 15 and 16			NUMBER: 14		

Notes: Seen daily from the second week of May until the end of the season, peaking in the third week of May. One of the few species with more recaptures than new bandings.

PUFI: Purple Finch / Roselin pourpré (*Carpodacus 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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.29	0.57	1.71	0.57	0.14	0.29		0.36
# DAYS OBSERVED				2	4	6	4	1	1		18
# PROCESSED						0-1-0					0-1-0
FIRST OBSERVED: April 20			LAST OBSERVED: May 27			PEAK DATE(s): May 2 and 7			NUMBER: 3		

Notes: Present weekly from mid-April to late May. Pair likely breeding in the firs by Stoneycroft.

HOFI: House Finch / Roselin familier (*Carpodacus 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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.14	0.57							0.07
# DAYS OBSERVED			1	3							4
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: April 17			LAST OBSERVED: June 1			PEAK DATE(s): April 21			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: A rare migrant to the site this spring, only present in mid-April.

AMGO: American Goldfinch / Chardonneret jaune (*Carduelis 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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.9	1.86	3.71	6.57	10.9	9.14	15.4	11.71	10.3	11.9	8.23
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	3	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	61
# PROCESSED				8-0-0	5-1-0	5-0-0	6-1-3	9-3-5	8-0-0	0-1-0	41-6-8
FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: June 5			PEAK DATE(s): May 30			NUMBER: 28		

Notes: Present almost daily throughout the season, but considerably more abundant in May.

EVGR: Evening Grosbeak / Gros-bec errant (*Hesperiphona vespertina*)

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY					0.29						0.03
# DAYS OBSERVED					2						1
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: April 26			LAST OBSERVED: April 26			PEAK DATE(s): April 26			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: Sightings restricted to two individuals seen and heard flying over the sumac at the C nets.

HOSP: House Sparrow / Moineau domestique (*Passer domesticus*)

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
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.14		0.14	0.29	0.14					0.07
# DAYS OBSERVED		1		1	1	1					4
# PROCESSED											
FIRST OBSERVED: April 9			LAST OBSERVED: May 8			PEAK DATE(s): May 1			NUMBER: 2		

Notes: Scarce and sporadic this year, with barely any sightings and none seen anywhere near the next boxes.

Appendix B. Net allocation for SMMP 2008

Net location	Manufacturer	Length / mesh	Dates
A1	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 18 - June 1
A2	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 18 - June 1
B2	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 18 - June 1
N1	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 18 - June 1
N3	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 18 - June 1
B3	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 18 - June 1
C1	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 18 - June 1
C2	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 18 - June 1
D1	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 18 - June 1
D2	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 18 - June 1
D3	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 18 - June 1
D4	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 20 – June 1
E1	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 18 - June 1
E2	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 18 - June 1
H1	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 26 - June 1
H2	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Apr 18 - June 1