McGill Bird Observatory
Fall Migration Monitoring Program
2009 Report

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MIGRATION RESEARCH FOUNDATION

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Cover photo: Although sparrows dominated fall 2009, this season will be remembered as much for the unprecedented influx of Hermit Thrushes, with a total of 86 individuals banded, shattering the previous season record of 37 (photo by Marcel Gahbauer)

About McGill Bird Observatory

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 member of the Canadian Migration Monitoring Network. Located at 45.43°N, 73.94°W, near the western tip of the island of Montreal, MBO is the only active migration monitoring station in southwestern Quebec. The nearest 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 Fall Migration Monitoring Program

The Fall Migration Monitoring Program (FMMP) 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 2008). The FMMP season at MBO extends from August 1 to October 30. This 13-week period encompasses the majority of fall passerine migration, a requirement of the CMMN. The CMMN defines 'adequate' coverage as follows: (1) a minimum annual coverage of at least 75% of the days in the species' spring or fall migratory period (the span of dates within which the middle 95% of individuals occur); (2) an average of at least 10 individuals of a species recorded per season on an average of at least five separate days per season; and (3) where the majority of individuals of that species that are detected each day are passage migrants (i.e. the species does not breed or winter in significant numbers at the site).

2009 season coverage

Coverage of the FMMP 2009 was good this season, with census conducted on all 91 days, and at least partial banding coverage on all but four days scattered throughout the season, when steady rain made it unsafe to open the nets. Thirty other days had reduced net hours due to rain, cold, high winds, leaf volume, or a shortage of qualified extractors. On 57 days (62% of the season), there was full coverage (i.e. greater than 70 net hours), including census, banding, and general observations. Most of the days with restricted operations occurred between the end of September and mid-October.

Equipment

Mist nets (30 mm mesh) were used for all trapping, aside from one bird incidentally captured in the J-trap despite it being left open. All nets were from Spidertech, and were new at the start of the season. The standard setup involved 16 nets in six groups (A, B/N, C, D, E, H). Details of net allocations are summarized in Appendix B.

Weather

Weather can have a significant influence on migration. The first half of the season was generally dry with somewhat above average temperatures, especially in August. The second half of the season was unusually wet, resulting in record high water levels in the ponds. However, much of the rain came during the afternoon and night, and therefore had a less direct impact on migration monitoring than in some past years. The first two-thirds of October were unseasonably cold, on average over 5^{o}C colder than last year at the same time.

Results

Banding

During FMMP 2009, 3390 birds of 75 species were banded. This is one-third fewer individuals than during FMMP 2008, but the difference is almost entirely attributable to the lower number of Yellow-rumped Warblers this year (106, compared to 1732 in 2008).

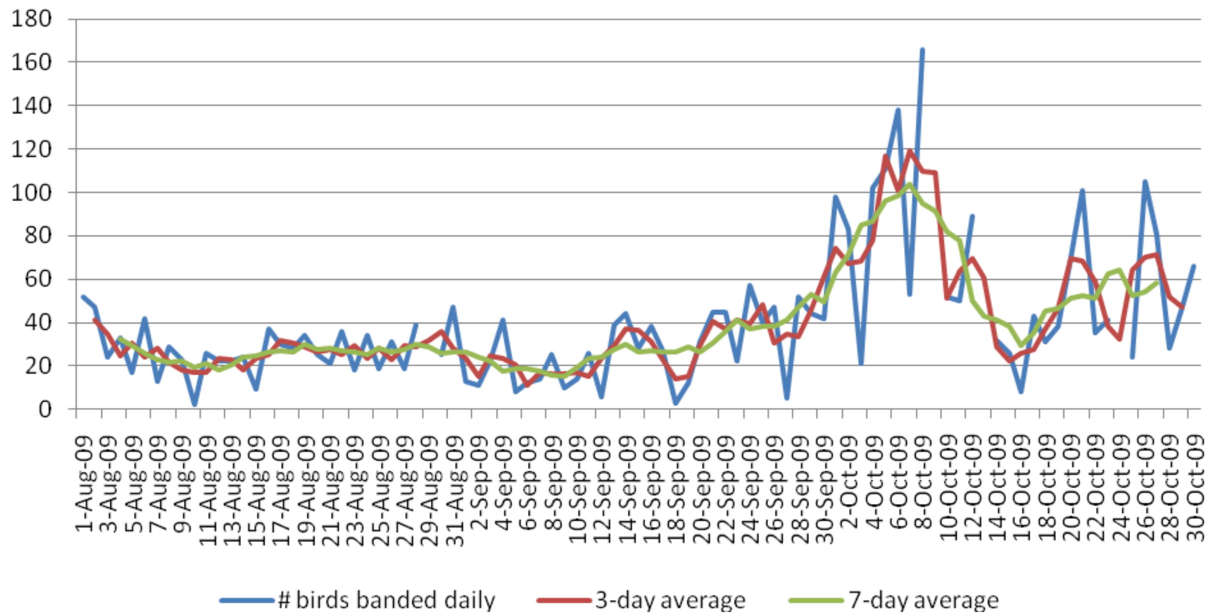

Figure 1. Number of individuals banded per day during FMMP 2009

Migration appeared to peak in the first third of October, with over 100 birds banded in a single day on four occasions during that period; this total was reached again on an additional two days in mid- and late October (Figure 1). The busiest day was October 8, with 166 birds banded, far fewer than the days with 200+ birds recorded during FMMP 2008. The mean over 87 days of banding was 39 birds per day, far lower than in 2008, but nearly 50% higher than in 2007.

Species richness among banded birds did not particularly match the peak in the number of birds banded; it was much more diffuse (Figure 2). Overall there were six days on which 20 or more species were banded, down from 14 in 2008. The days with the greatest number of species banded were August 1 and September 13, with 22 species banded. The mean number of species banded per day was 12.6, down from 14.1 in 2008, but higher than 11.7 in 2007.

For the second time, there were no species banded this season that had not been previously captured at MBO, and only one new species was observed (Townsend's Solitaire), bringing the total to 199 species. Three species were captured as returns for the first time at MBO, all warblers (Tennessee Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler, and American Redstart).

Nine species were banded only once, three of which were equally rare last year: Willow Flycatcher, Eastern Kingbird and Wood Thrush; others this year were Black-billed Cuckoo, Northern Shrike, Philadelphia Vireo, White-breasted Nuthatch, Northern Parula, and Cape May Warbler. Strangely enough, Willow Flycatcher was the only species that was detected only through banding, as none were recorded on census or during general observations. Normally this species is only identified through song.

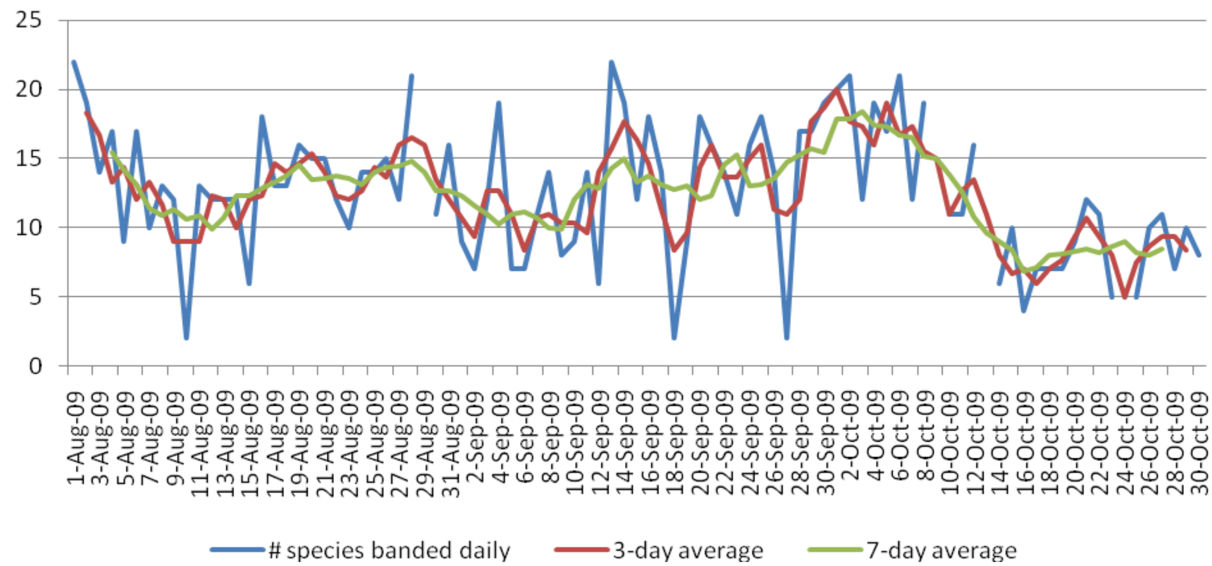

Figure 2. Number of species banded per day during FMMP 2009

At the other extreme, Table 1 lists the 10 most frequently banded species. Eight of these were also in the top ten in 2008, eight in 2007, six in 2006 and eight in 2005, indicating a fair bit of consistency between years. This was the fall of the sparrows, with White-throated Sparrow, Slate-colored Junco and Song Sparrow dominating the top three species banded (Table 1). We banded many more juncos than in past years; until this season, they have never risen above sixth place despite their record-breaking number last fall. Ruby-crowned Kinglet numbers continued to fall, declining for the third consecutive year. American Robin numbers decreased by about a third, a change from the increasing trend we have seen over the past four years. The cold weather in October may have reduced our coverage during their migratory peak. Black-capped Chickadee numbers rose dramatically compared to last year, as expected. Their two-year cyclical pattern at MBO is now becoming quite apparent, as is the case in other parts of eastern Canada. Conversely, Yellow-rumped Warbler numbers fell this season, consistent with them appearing to be on a two-year cycle opposite to that of the Black-capped Chickadee. Magnolia Warbler and American Redstart have both consistently appeared in the top ten since 2007. The largest surprise for the season is undoubtedly Hermit Thrush, making its first appearance in MBO's top ten, with nearly three times as many banded as any other fall.

Table 1. Top 10 species banded at MBO during FMMP 2009, as well as numbers banded in previous years. Numbers in parentheses indicate past rank within the top 10; dashes represent species not in the top 10 in those years.

Species	**# banded**				
	2009	**2008**	**2007**	**2006**	**2005**
1. White-throated Sparrow	428	315 (4)	318 (3)	187 (5)	354 (1)
2. Slate-colored Junco	361	236 (6)	127 (6)	33 (-)	191 (6)
3. Song Sparrow	322	199 (7)	198 (4)	302 (3)	212 (4)
4. Ruby-crowned Kinglet	257	319 (3)	375 (1)	435 (2)	245 (2)
5. American Robin	200	346 (2)	318 (2)	299 (4)	119 (9)
6. Black-capped Chickadee	135	49 (-)	172 (5)	27 (-)	222 (3)
7. Yellow-rumped Warbler	106	1732 (1)	68 (-)	522 (1)	157 (8)
8. American Redstart	104	99 (9)	77 (9)	48 (-)	66 (-)
9. Magnolia Warbler	103	264 (5)	74 (10)	157 (6)	192 (5)
10. Hermit Thrush	86	33 (-)	36 (-)	37 (-)	22 (-)

Recoveries

There were 606 repeats (individuals caught within three months of banding at MBO) of 39 species this season, roughly one-third fewer individuals and nine fewer species than in 2008. Again, much of the discrepancy can be accounted for by Yellow-rumped Warblers, of which there were 201 repeats in 2008, and none in 2009. Song Sparrows were recaptured the most frequently (Table 2), reclaiming the top spot from Yellow-rumped Warbler. Uncommon additions to the list include Slate-colored Junco, and high numbers of Hermit Thrush and Downy Woodpecker.

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

Species	# repeats
1. Song Sparrow	105
2. Black-capped Chickadee	88
3. White-throated Sparrow	83
4. Gray Catbird	71
5. Slate-colored Junco	37
6. Hermit Thrush	31
7. Common Yellowthroat	16
8. Downy Woodpecker	16
9. Swamp Sparrow	14
10. Magnolia Warbler	11

The majority of migrants recorded as repeats were recaptured within a few days of being banded. However, some individuals stayed at MBO for longer, over two months in several cases (Table 3). It is likely that most of the individuals lingering for a month or longer were breeders or their offspring from MBO or adjacent areas. In particular, many hatch-year birds likely hatched on site were recaptured quite regularly, indicating that some young remained for up to two months before dispersing or migrating. These species include: House Wren, Hermit Thrush, Gray Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Cedar Waxwing, Warbling and Red-eyed Vireo, Black-throated Blue Warbler, Ovenbird, Common Yellowthroat, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Song Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow, Swamp Sparrow and American Goldfinch. Overall, sparrows tended to stay the longest, but several moulting adult warblers also remained on site for at least a few weeks. The number of individuals present for extended periods demonstrates MBO's value as a staging area.

There were 42 returns (individuals not captured since more than three months) of 18 species this fall (Table 4). The majority of returns were Black-capped Chickadees (9) and Song Sparrows (8), much like previous FMMPs. Exactly half of the records were birds handled during SMMP 2009, which almost certainly remained at MBO over the summer. Interestingly, only four (10%; Veery, Indigo Bunting, Downy Woodpecker and Song Sparrow) of these individuals were handled last fall, compared to 41% of the returns during FMMP 2008. Only the woodpecker likely remained in the area throughout the year, even if not caught. However, Veery, Song Sparrow and Indigo Bunting certainly departed before winter, returning to breed at or near MBO. The Veery was a particularly interesting return, as it was banded as a juvenile at MBO in 2005, but not recaptured until this August, over four years later. Other notable returns include a Blue Jay banded as a hatch-year in 2005, and recaptured just one day before its four-year anniversary; and a Song Sparrow and Black-capped Chickadee banded during the 2004 fall season as after-hatch years, making them at least 6 years old.

Table 3. List of migrants recaptured more than one week after banding, with first and last dates of capture, followed by time elapsed. Entries are sorted by time elapsed. Probable year-round residents such as Northern Cardinals, Black-capped Chickadees, and woodpeckers were excluded.

Song Sparrow	Aug 3 - Oct 7 (65 days)
Song Sparrow	Aug 1 - Oct 4 (64 days)
Song Sparrow	Aug 6 - Sept 30 (55 days)
Song Sparrow	Aug 4 - Sept 26 (53 days)
Song Sparrow	Aug 20 - Oct 12 (53 days)
Gray Catbird	Aug 6 - Sept 28 (51 days)
Song Sparrow	Aug 22 - Oct 12 (51 days)
Gray Catbird	Aug 9 - Sept 28 (50 days)
Song Sparrow	Aug 14 - Oct 3 (50 days)
Song Sparrow	Aug 16 - Oct 5 (50 days)
White-throated Sparrow	Aug 2 - Sept 21 (50 days)
Blue Jay	Sept 3 - Oct 20 (48 days)
Song Sparrow	Aug 4 - Sept 21 (48 days)
Song Sparrow	Aug 13 - Sept 30 (48 days)
House Wren	Aug 11 - Sept 28 (48 days)
Song Sparrow	Aug 15 - Oct 1 (47 days)
Gray Catbird	Aug 3 - Sept 16 (45 days)
Song Sparrow	Aug 12 - Sept 26 (45 days)
Song Sparrow	Aug 18 - Oct 1 (43 days)
Gray Catbird & Song Sparrow	Aug 18 - Sept 29 (42 days)
Song Sparrow	Aug 25 - Oct 6 (42 days)
House Wren	Aug 18 - Sept 29 (42 days)
Song Sparrow	Aug 13 - Sept 23 (41 days)
Song Sparrow	Aug 20 - Sept 29 (40 days)
White-throated Sparrow	Aug 2 - Sept 10 (39 days)
White-throated Sparrow	Aug 11 - Sept 19 (39 days)
Song Sparrow	Aug 22 - Sept 29 (38 days)
Common Yellowthroat	Aug 6 - Sept 13 (38 days)
Gray Catbird	Aug 18 - Sept 23 (36 days)
Gray Catbird	Aug 9 - Sept 13 (35 days)
Song Sparrow	Aug 6 - Sept 10 (35 days)
Song Sparrow	Aug 24 - Sept 28 (35 days)
Song Sparrow	Sept 13 - Oct 18 (35 days)
Song Sparrow	Aug 31 - Oct 4 (34 days)
Nashville Warbler	Aug 9 - Sept 11 (33 days)
Song Sparrow	Aug 19 - Sept 21 (33 days)
Song Sparrow	Aug 24 - Sept 26 (33 days)
Gray Catbird	Aug 2 - Sept 3 (32 days)
Gray Catbird	Aug 16 - Sept 17 (32 days)
Gray Catbird	Aug 20 - Sept 21 (32 days)
Song Sparrow	Aug 27 - Sept 28 (32 days)
Song Sparrow	Sept 4 - Oct 6 (32 days)
Brown Thrasher	Aug 24 - Sept 23 (31 days)
White-throated Sparrow	Aug 11 - Sept 11 (31 days)
Gray Catbird	Aug 13 - Sept 12 (30 days)
Common Yellowthroat	Aug 3 - Sept 2 (30 days)
Gray Catbird	Sept 4 - Oct 2 (29 days)
Ovenbird	Aug 3 - Sept 1 (29 days)
Song Sparrow	Aug 24 - Sept 22 (29 days)
Song Sparrow	Sept 1 - Sept 29 (28 days)
Song Sparrow	Sept 17 - Oct 15 (28 days)
Song Sparrow	Sept 22 - Oct 20 (28 days)
Indigo Bunting	Aug 20 - Sept 16 (27 days)
Swamp Sparrow	Sept 11 - Oct 8 (27 days)
White-throated Sparrow	Aug 11 - Sept 6 (26 days)
White-throated Sparrow	Oct 1 - Oct 26 (25 days)
Slate-colored Junco	Sept 25 - Oct 20 (25 days)
Gray Catbird	Aug 18 - Sept 11 (24 days)
Gray Catbird	Aug 23 - Sept 16 (24 days)
Song & White-throated Sparrow	Aug 14 - Sept 7 (24 days)
Song & White-throated Sparrow	Sept 10 - Oct 4 (24 days)
Song Sparrow	Sept 11 - Oct 5 (24 days)
Song Sparrow	Sept 11 - Oct 4 (23 days)
Swamp Sparrow	Aug 30 - Sept 22 (23 days)
Song Sparrow	Sept 26 - Oct 19 (23 days)
American Redstart	Aug 2 - Aug 25 (23 days)
Gray Catbird	Aug 24 - Sept 15 (22 days)
Fox Sparrow	Oct 8 - Oct 29 (21 days)
White-throated Sparrow	Sept 11 - Oct 2 (21 days)
Black-throated Blue Warbler	Sept 8 - Sept 29 (21 days)
Red-eyed Vireo	Aug 4 - Aug 24 (20 days)
White-throated Sparrow	Aug 11 - Aug 31 (20 days)
Song Sparrow	Sept 16 - Oct 6 (20 days)
White-throated Sparrow	Sept 24 - Oct 14 (20 days)

Tennessee Warbler	Aug 10 - Aug 30 (20 days)
Slate-colored Junco	Sept 24 - Oct 14 (20 days)
Warbling Vireo	Aug 22 - Sept 11 (20 days)
Common Yellowthroat	Aug 15 - Sept 4 (20 days)
Gray Catbird	Sept 4 - Sept 22 (19 days)
Song & White-throated Sparrow	Sept 16 - Oct 5 (19 days)
White-throated Sparrow	Oct 2 - Oct 21 (19 days)
Gray Catbird	Aug 12 - Aug 30 (18 days)
Gray Catbird	Aug 9 - Aug 26 (17 days)
Ovenbird	Aug 4 - Aug 21 (17 days)
White-throated Sparrow	Aug 2 - Aug 19 (17 days)
White-throated Sparrow & Purple Finch	Sept 13 - Sept 30 (17 days)
White-throated Sparrow	Oct 4 - Oct 21 (17 days)
Slate-colored Junco	Oct 10 - Oct 27 (17 days)
Gray Catbird	Aug 8 - Aug 24 (16 days)
Song Sparrow	Sept 19 - Oct 5 (16 days)
Song Sparrow	Aug 7 - Aug 23 (16 days)
Song Sparrow	Aug 11 - Aug 27 (16 days)
Tennessee Warber	Aug 4 - Aug 20 (16 days)
Slate-colored Junco	Oct 4 - Oct 20 (16 days)
Gray Catbird	Sept 24 - Oct 8 (15 days)
Gray Catbird	Aug 17 - Sept 1 (15 days)
Song Sparrow	Sept 13 - Sept 28 (15 days)
Black-throated Blue Warbler	Aug 19 - Sept 3 (15 days)
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	Aug 2 - Aug 16 (14 days)
White-throated Sparrow	Oct 12 - Oct 26 (14 days)
Slate-colored Junco	Oct 16 - Oct 30 (14 days)
Song Sparrow	Aug 14 - Aug 27 (13 days)
White-throated Sparrow	Sept 15 - Sept 28 (13 days)
White-throated Sparrow	Sept 19 - Oct 2 (13 days)
White-throated Sparrow	Sept 21 - Oct 4 (13 days)
Song Sparrow x 2	Sept 13 - Sept 26 (13 days)
Song Sparrow	Sept 21 - Oct 4 (13 days)
Swamp Sparrow	Sept 17 - Sept 30 (13 days)
House Wren	Aug 3 - Aug 16 (13 days)
White-throated Sparrow	Sept 9 - Sept 21 (12 days)
Song Sparrow	Aug 30 - Sept 11 (12 days)
Song Sparrow	Sept 22 - Oct 4 (12 days)
Indigo Bunting	Sept 13 - Sept 25 (12 days)
White-throated Sparrow	Sept 24 - Oct 6 (12 days)
Song Sparrow	Oct 2 - Oct 14 (12 days)

Common Yellowthroat	Aug 6 - Aug 18 (12 days)
Gray Catbird	Aug 4 - Aug 15 (11 days)
Swamp Sparrow	Oct 12 - Oct 23 (11 days)
Northern Waterthrush	Aug 8 - Aug 19 (11 days)
Indigo Bunting	Aug 11 - Aug 22 (11 days)
Cedar Waxwing	Aug 5 - Aug 16 (11 days)
White-throated Sparrow	Oct 10 - Oct 21 (11 days)
Common Yellowthroat	Aug 19 - Aug 30 (11 days)
Common Yellowthroat	Aug 22 - Sept 2 (11 days)
Common Yellowthroat	Sept 3 - Sept 14 (11 days)
Slate-colored Junco	Oct 15 - Oct 26 (11 days)
Brown Thrasher	Aug 1 - Aug 11 (10 days)
Song Sparrow	Sept 25 - Oct 9 (10 days)
White-throated Sparrow	Sept 24 - Oct 4 (10 days)
White-throated Sparrow	Sept 26 - Oct 6 (10days)
Slate-colored Junco	Oct 17 - Oct 27 (10 days)
Slate-colored Junco	Oct 20 - Oct 30 (10 days)
White-throated Sparrow	Oct 20 - Oct 29 (9 days)
White-throated Sparrow	Oct 21 - Oct 30 (9 days)
Gray Catbird	Aug 13 - Aug 22 (9 days)
Gray Catbird	Aug 6 - Aug 15 (9 days)
Song Sparrow	Aug 14 - Aug 23 (9 days)
Cedar Waxwing	Aug 1 - Aug 10 (9 days)
Cedar Waxwing	Aug 19 - Aug 28 (9 days)
Song Sparrow	Sept 17 - Sept 26 (9 days)
Song Sparrow	Sept 28 - Oct 7 (9 days)
Hermit Thrush	Oct 8 - Oct 17 (9 days)
Slate-colored Junco	Oct 5 - Oct 14 (9 days)
Slate-colored Junco	Oct 10 - Oct 19 (9 days)
Slate-colored Junco x 2	Oct 20 - Oct 29 (9 days)
Slate-colored Junco x 2	Oct 21 - Oct 30 (9 days)
Black-throated Blue Warbler	Aug 3 - Aug 12 (9 days)
Gray Catbird	Sept 22 - Sept 30 (8 days)
Gray Catbird	Aug 17 - Aug 25 (8 days)
Song Sparrow	Sept 17 - Sept 25 (8 days)
White-throated Sparrow	Sept 26 - Oct 4 (8 days)
Hermit Thrush	Oct 6 - Oct 14 (8 days)
Common Yellowthroat	Aug 20 - Aug 28 (8 days)
Slate-colored Junco	Oct 12 - Oct 20 (8 days)
Slate-colored Junco x 2	Oct 21 - Oct 29 (8 days)
American Goldfinch	Aug 20 - Aug 28 (8 days)

Table 4. List of returns captured during FMMP 2009, sorted by time elapsed.

Band number	Species	Age/Sex	Banding date	Last capture	Fall recovery date	Time elapsed
2241-30943	VEER	AHY-U	Aug 10 2005	-	Aug 20 2009	4 years, 10 days
1013-55386	BLJA	AHY-U	Oct 30 2005	-	Oct 29 2009	3 years, 11 months, 29 days
2520-48078	AMRE	AHY-M	Aug 11 2007	-	Sept 3 2009	2 years, 23 days
2231-66141	RBGR	AHY-F	Aug 15 2007	-	Sept 5 2009	2 years, 19 days
2490-24876	HOWR	AHY-F	Aug 13 2007	Aug 18 2007	Aug 4 2009	1 year, 11 months, 17 days
2510-81327	WAVI	AHY-F	Aug 25 2006	Aug 26 2007	Aug 2 2009	1 year, 11 months, 7 days
2490-24915	BCCH	AHY-U	Sept 14 2007	Apr 18 2009	Aug 30 2009	1 year, 4 months, 12 days
2500-65229	AMGO	AHY-M	Apr 18 2008	May 21 2008	Sept 7 2009	1 year, 3 months, 17 days
2510-81047	AMGO	AHY-F	May 14 2007	May 17 2008	Aug 4 2009	1 year, 2 months, 18 days
1272-07818	BLJA	AHY-U	Sept 5 2008	-	Oct 22 2009	1 year, 1 month, 17 days
2261-90674	SOSP	AHY-U	Aug 5 2008	-	Sept 19 2009	1 year, 1 month, 14 days
2291-10801	VEER	AHY-U	Aug 1 2008	Aug 10 2008	Aug 30 2009	1 year, 20 days
2321-00372	REVI	AHY-F	Aug 8 2008	-	Aug 21 2009	1 year, 13 days
2530-52096	CSWA	AHY-F	Aug 20 2008	-	Aug 31 2009	1 year, 11 days
1272-07878	AMRO	AHY-F	Oct 11 2008	-	Oct 21 2009	1 year, 10 days
2321-00365	INBU	AHY-M	Aug 3 2008	Aug 9 2008	Aug 9 2009	1 year
2530-52045	TEWA	AHY-F	Aug 10 2008	-	Aug 7 2009	11 months, 28 days
2261-90689	SOSP	AHY-U	Aug 14 2008	-	Aug 2 2009	11 months, 19 days
2291-10831	DOWO	SY-M	Aug 18 2008	Oct 5 2008	Aug 30 2009	10 months, 25 days
2261-16571	SOSP	AHY-U	Aug 3 2007	Sept 26 2008	Aug 8 2009	10 months, 13 days
1731-02827	NOCA	AHY-F	Oct 9 2008	Oct 23 2008	Aug 5 2009	9 months, 13 days
2490-24907	BCCH	AHY-U	Aug 16 2007	May 9 2009	Oct 20 2009	5 months, 11 days
1603-43840	BLJA	AHY-U	Sept 18 2008	May 11 2009	Oct 20 2009	5 months, 9 days
2500-65165	BCCH	AHY-U	Aug 2 2008	May 14 2009	Oct 21 2009	5 months, 7 days
2261-90672	SOSP	AHY-U	Aug 4 2008	Apr 23 2009	Sept 28 2009	5 months, 5 days
2160-65371	BCCH	AHY-U	Oct 3 2004	May 31 2009	Oct 28 2009	4 months, 28 days
2460-40095	BCCH	AHY-U	Aug 2 2007	Apr 27 2009	Sept 19 2009	4 months, 23 days
2500-65183	BCCH	AHY-U	Aug 16 2008	May 23 2009	Oct 14 2009	4 months, 21 days
2241-39526	SOSP	AHY-U	Aug 1 2006	May 11 2009	Sept 29 2009	4 months, 18 days
1731-02833	NOCA	AHY-M	Apr 23 2009	-	Sept 7 2009	4 months 15 days
2341-57966	SOSP	AHY-F	May 9 2009	-	Sept 23 2009	4 months, 14 days
2261-90646	SOSP	AHY-U	Apr 22 2008	May 23 2009	Oct 5 2009	4 months, 12 days
2500-65164	BCCH	AHY-U	Aug 2 2008	May 24 2009	Sept 21 2009	3 months, 28 days
2500-65185	BCCH	AHY-U	Aug 17 2008	May 22 2009	Sept 14 2009	3 months, 23 days
2341-57961	SOSP	AHY-U	Apr 27 2009	May 17 2009	Aug 27 2009	3 months, 10 days
2500-65663	COYE	AHY-M	Aug 21 2008	May 31 209	Sept 7 2009	3 months, 7 days
1771-55628	SWSP	AHY-U	Apr 28 2009	July 4 2009	Oct 8 2009	3 months, 4 days
2321-00391	SWSP	AHY-U	Aug 18 2008	May 5 2009	Aug 9 2009	3 months, 4 days
2500-65171	BCCH	AHY-U	Aug 5 2008	May 22 2009	Aug 26 2009	3 months, 4 days
2500-65312	COYE	AHY-F	May 20 2008	June 1 2009	Sept 4 2009	3 months, 3 days
2400-71055	AMGO	AHY-F	May 16 2005	May 17 2009	Aug 19 2009	3 months, 2 days
2560-22005	COYE	AHY-F	Sept 21 2008	June 1 2009	Sept 2 2009	3 months, 1 day

Census

One or more experienced observers walked the standardized census route on all 91 days. Almost without exception, they recorded species not otherwise observed during the course of the morning, highlighting the importance of the census in monitoring the presence of migrants at MBO. The following nine species, up from five last fall, were recorded exclusively on census:

Northern Pintail, Wilson's Snipe, Spotted Sandpiper, Marsh Wren, Townsend's Solitaire, Blackburnian Warbler, Pine Warbler, Clay-colored Sparrow, and Field Sparrow.

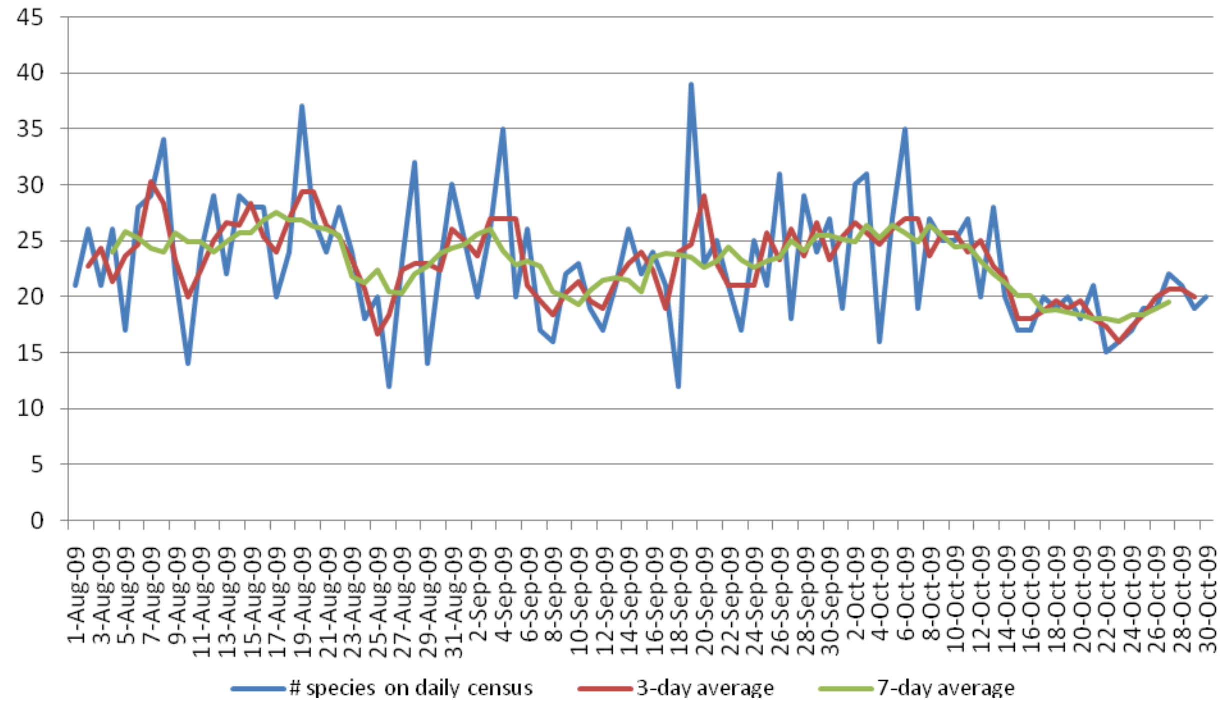

Figure 3. Number of species recorded on the daily census during FMMP 2009

As shown in Figure 3, there was considerable daily variation in the number of species observed during the census, ranging from a low of 12 on September 18 to a high of 39 the next day. This reflects not only actual changes in the bird population from day to day, but also variation due to weather, and among observers; it was raining for most of the day on the 18th, and clear on the 19th. To account for this, three-day and seven-day running averages were calculated and plotted. The seven-day running average remained between 20 and 30 species for most of the season, with the exception of a drop in species richness after mid-October, following the departure of the last of the neotropical migrants.

Daily estimated totals

The DET reflects not only banding and census data, but also all supplemental observations made by participants throughout each morning (Figure 4). 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 species rarely caught in fall such as blackbirds, and as an indicator of what percentage of individuals of each species are caught and banded. Twenty-four species, up two from last year, were only observed through incidental observations, reflecting their value to the DET: Common Loon, Pied-billed Grebe, Double-crested Cormorant, Cackling Goose, American Black Duck, American Green-winged Teal, Northern Shoveler, Red-breasted Merganser, Turkey Vulture, Golden Eagle, Osprey, Rough-legged Hawk, American Kestrel, Peregrine Falcon, Virginia Rail, Killdeer, Least Sandpiper, Great Horned Owl, Barred Owl, Long-eared Owl, Belted Kingfisher, Alder Flycatcher, American Pipit, and Connecticut Warbler.

In total, 143 species were recorded this season, up from 140 during FMMP 2008. Of these, 23 were seen on just a single day (18 of which were represented by a single individual) highlighting the importance of full daily coverage throughout the season. The highest single day total was 56 species on August 21, three species more than the 2008 peak. The lowest daily total of 19 species was under very rainy conditions on August 29. Figure 4 shows that there was considerable variation in daily estimated totals from day to day. Like the census, a clearer pattern is shown by the seven-day running average, which peaked at 46 species in the last week of August, followed by a smaller peak in early September, another slight peak in late September, a steep decline to the third week of October and finally, a slight and unexpected upturn at the end of the season. Though less pronounced, the seven-day average from the DET data mirrors the pattern seen in the seven-day average from the census data, with three peaks (mid-August, early September and early October) followed by a trough and a small upturn.

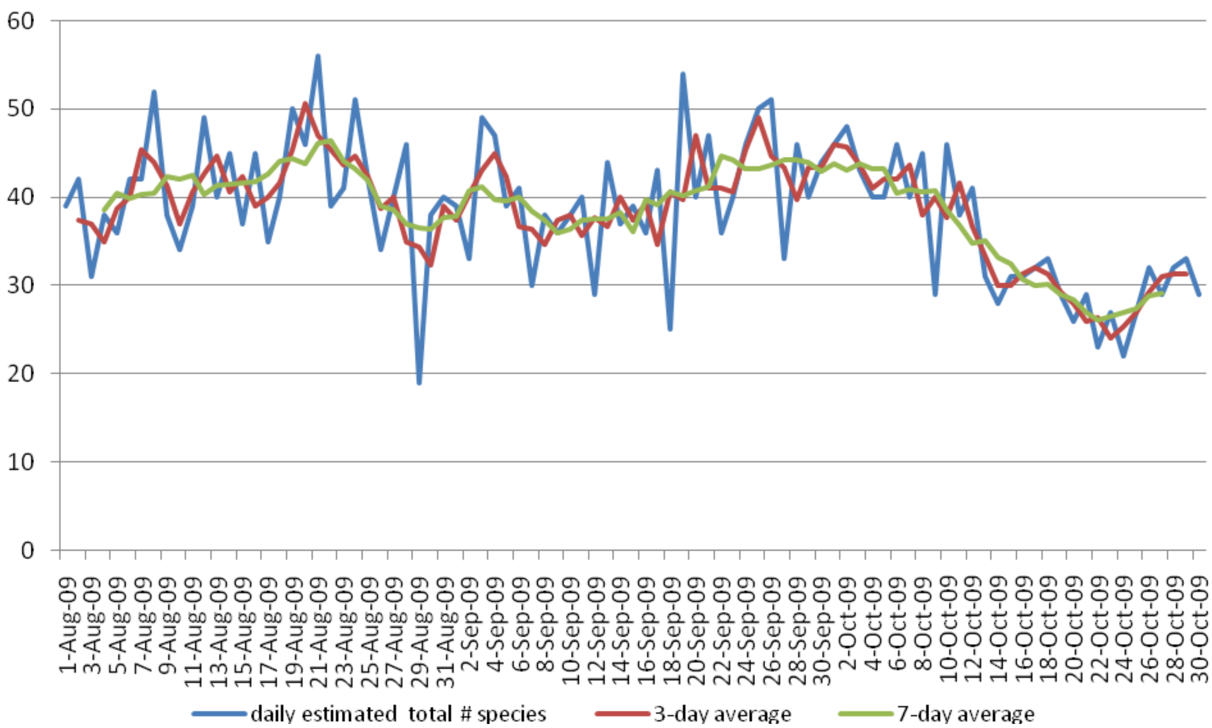

Figure 4. Daily estimated total number of species observed during FMMP 2009

Owl banding

In 2004, 2005, 2007, and again this fall, Northern Saw-whet Owl banding was undertaken at MBO, although not part of the standardized Fall Migration Monitoring Program. In previous years, results were quite poor, with between 15 and 18 owls banded per season, and an average of around two individuals per night. This year a decision was made to try again, but to relocate the owl nets to different site, around and through the fir/spruce grove near existing net E1. This produced a dramatic increase in captures, with a total season of 76 Northern Saw-whet Owls and 2 Eastern Screech-Owls. An additional two Northern Saw-whet Owls were foreign recaptures (banded in 2008 in northern Michigan and coastal Virginia), while one of the Saw-whets banded at MBO this October was recaptured in Virginia just 20 days later, approximately 700 km to the south. Of the Saw-whets banded this fall, 58 (76%) were hatch-year birds, another 7 (9%) were second-year, and the remainder were older.

The significantly higher totals are partly a reflection of greater effort, with 28 nights of banding this fall compared to between 8 and 11 in previous years. However, the change in location appears to also have had an effect, especially as one of the new nets (O4) accounted for over half of all captures. The peak of migration was just before mid-October, with 29 owls banded on the nights of October 12 and 13, while our full range of captures was October 1 to November 11. Most other Saw-whet banding stations in eastern North America reported below average numbers this fall, which makes the results even more encouraging.

Analysis

Migration patterns

As in fall 2008, 19 species were present throughout all 13 weeks of the season (see Appendix A). Sixteen of these were also present weekly last fall: Ring-billed Gull, Mourning Dove, Downy Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Yellow-shafted Flicker, Blue Jay, American Crow (seen every day), Black-capped Chickadee (seen every day), White-breasted Nuthatch, American Robin, Cedar Waxwing, Song Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow, Northern Cardinal, Common Grackle, and American Goldfinch. Added to the list this year were Wood Duck, Swamp Sparrow, and Red-winged Blackbird. Of the species seen weekly throughout the season, only Black-capped Chickadee, Song Sparrow, and White-throated Sparrow were banded or re-caught at least once in each week.

The majority of species were observed during a more limited period of migration. Nine species peaked in abundance during the first week of the season, the same number as in 2007, and three fewer than last year. This year the species were Common Loon, Virginia Rail, Great-crested Flycatcher, Eastern Kingbird, Tree Swallow, Veery, Wood Thrush, Northern Cardinal, and Rose-breasted Grosbeak. Of these, only the first two were limited to the first week of the season. In most cases these were local breeders, with offspring dispersing in August.

At the other end of the season, there were 17 species peaking in abundance during the final week, comparable to the count of 19 in 2007, and far higher than the three species last year. The species this year (asterisk indicating the seven species not observed until the final week) were: Mallard, Northern Shoveler*, Northern Pintail*, American Green-winged Teal*, Rough-legged Hawk*, Golden Eagle*, Herring Gull, Mourning Dove, Downy Woodpecker, Northern Shrike*, American Crow, Black-capped Chickadee, Townsend's Solitaire*, American Tree Sparrow, Fox Sparrow, Slate-colored Junco, and Red-winged Blackbird.

Because this list included several priority target species for MBO, a decision was made to continue with the standard migration monitoring program for an extra week to assess whether the current 13-week window is adequate for species with a late peak of migration. Rain on the first day prevented banding, but both diversity and abundance remained high. Strong winds and an abrupt drop in temperature followed that night, and for the rest of the week numbers were minuscule compared to any part of the regular fall season. Detailed results of the week are not presented in this report, but are available on the MBO website as the first log of the winter 2009-2010 season (http://www.migrationresearch.org/mbo/10wi01.html).

For many species, sex cannot be reliably determined outside the breeding season, explaining the overall sex breakdown among banded birds of 24% male, 21% female, and 55% unknown. The percentage of unknowns is higher than last year, likely due to the proportional increase this year in sparrows, which are largely monomorphic, compared to warblers which dominated last fall, and are mostly sexually dimorphic even in fall. As is to be expected during fall migration, hatch-year individuals dominated, accounting for 84% of birds banded, while only 15% were after-hatch-year, and <1% were of unknown age. For several species, all banded birds this season were aged as hatch-years: Sharp-shinned Hawk (7), Black-billed Cuckoo (1), Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (3), Hairy Woodpecker (2), Eastern Phoebe (5), Eastern Wood-Pewee (2), Willow Flycatcher (1), Brown Creeper (7), Winter Wren (2), Hermit Thrush (86), Northern Shrike (1), Warbling Vireo (3), Philadelphia Vireo (1), Wood Thrush (1), Palm Warbler (8), Black-throated Green Warbler (7), Cape May Warbler (1), Scarlet Tanager (2), Lincoln's Sparrow (15), and Purple Finch (5). Among the top 10 species banded (Table 1), hatch-year birds again dominate, ranging from 70% (Ruby-crowned Kinglet) to 100% (Hermit Thrush) of the individuals banded (Table 5).

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

Species	HY (% of total)	AHY (% of total)	Male (% of total)	Female (% of total)	Unknown sex (% of total)
1. White-throated Sparrow	385 (90)	36 (8)	46 (11)	28 (6)	344 (80)
2. Slate-colored Junco	330 (91)	31 (9)	218 (60)	133 (37)	9 (2)
3. Song Sparrow	288 (89)	33 (10)	-	3 (1)	317 (98)
4. Ruby-crowned Kinglet	178 (70)	79 (30)	101 (39)	156 (61)	-
5. American Robin	174 (87)	25 (13)	76 (38)	70 (35)	53 (27)
6. Black-capped Chickadee	123 (91)	9 (7)	-	-	135 (100)
7. Yellow-rumped Warbler	81 (76)	25 (24)	36 (34)	63 (59)	7 (7)
8. Magnolia Warbler	86 (84)	17 (17)	28 (27)	19 (18)	56 (54)
9. American Redstart	95 (92)	9 (8)	47 (45)	34 (33)	23 (22)
10. Hermit Thrush	86 (100)	-	-	-	86 (100)

Priority species

MBO has produced a list of 62 target species for priority monitoring (Gahbauer and Hudson 2008). 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. Species not expected at MBO due to their geographic distribution or species that have on average been observed on fewer than 10 occasions per year between 2006 and 2008 are excluded. Several species were eliminated between 2007 and 2008 in order to reflect MBO's actual coverage of these species.

Of the species on the MBO priority list, 97% were observed during FMMP 2009 (only Cliff Swallow and Savannah Sparrow were missed), and 85% were banded (Table 6). Priority species accounted for 87% of individuals banded, almost identical to the past two fall seasons. All of the top 10 species banded at MBO during FMMP 2009 are designated as priority species, indicating that the program is effective at documenting these otherwise poorly monitored birds.

Table 6. Summary of priority species observed and banded during FMMP 2009. Detailed category definitions are provided in Gahbauer and Hudson (2008).

	Category A	**Category B**	**Category C**	**Category D**
Number of species in category	15	10	18	19
Number of species observed	14	10	17	19
Number of species banded	13	9	15	16
Number of individuals banded	239	1373	445	886

Net productivity

As in previous seasons, the productivity of nets during FMMP 2009 was assessed. Table 7 summarizes the usage and productivity of all nets. The nets are clustered into three main groups. C and D (six nets total) are along the east and north edges of Stoneycroft Pond. Four nets sample the shrubby areas east of Stoneycroft Pond (A and E). H and B/N (six nets total) are along the back ponds. Under normal weather and personnel conditions, all nets are operated for five hours daily. However, the B/N nets are more vulnerable to wind, and are closed when conditions are unfavourable. They are also left out when human resources are limited and/or bird volume is sufficient to warrant operations being scaled back, resulting in a core group of 12 nets (C-A-D-E-H) that allows for sampling from each area while minimizing walking time.

Table 7. Net usage and capture rates during FMMP 2009

Net	Hours open	New captures	Repeats/ Returns	Total captures	Birds / 100 net hours	
					New	Total
A1	388.8	236	47	283	60.7	72.8
A2	388.8	159	45	204	40.9	52.5
A - TOTAL	**777.6**	**395**	**92**	**487**	**50.8**	**62.6**
B2	318.5	151	42	193	47.4	60.6
N1	318.5	269	85	354	84.5	111.1
N3	318.5	127	23	150	39.9	47.1
B3	318.5	135	46	181	42.4	56.8
B/N – TOTAL	**1274.0**	**682**	**195**	**877**	**53.5**	**68.8**
C1	378.4	285	50	335	75.3	88.5
C2	376.4	273	67	340	72.5	90.3
C – TOTAL	**754.8**	**558**	**117**	**675**	**73.9**	**89.4**
D1	366.6	137	30	167	37.4	45.6
D2	366.6	137	24	161	37.4	43.9
D3	366.6	137	25	162	37.4	44.2
D4	366.6	164	25	189	44.7	51.6
D – TOTAL	**1466.4**	**575**	**104**	**679**	**39.2**	**46.3**
E1	383.6	184	19	203	48.0	52.9
E2	387.0	299	39	338	77.3	87.3
E - TOTAL	**770.6**	**483**	**58**	**541**	**62.7**	**70.2**
H1	397.0	384	45	429	96.7	108.1
H2	397.0	302	36	338	76.1	85.1
H - TOTAL	**794.0**	**686**	**81**	**767**	**86.4**	**96.6**
SUBTOTAL	**5837.4**	**3379**	**648**	**4027**	**57.9**	**69.0**
Nest Boxes	-		-	-	-	-
J-Trap	-	1	-	1	-	-
Unknown	-	10	-	10	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	**5837.4**	**3390**	**648**	**4038**	**58.1**	**69.2**

The overall capture rate for FMMP 2009 was 58.1 new birds per 100 net hours, much lower than 90.9 last year, but similar to 52.5 in 2007. An additional 10.1 birds per 100 net hours were recaptured, the lowest rate over the past five years, though again similar to 2007 (10.6).

The relative effectiveness of the net groups continues to vary from year to year. Whereas the A nets were the most productive in fall 2008, they were below average this fall, with only the D nets having a lower capture rate. Conversely, in 2008 the C nets were below average, but this year they were the second most productive group, behind only H, which has remained consistently good. Also of note, the B/N nets are traditionally by far the least productive nets, but this year were just below average, largely due to the extraordinary yield from N1, which ranked as the second most productive individual net, behind only H1.

Some of the differences between years likely reflect the habitat preferences of the dominant species. Last year Yellow-rumped Warblers were the top species banded, and they showed a preference for the semi-open shrubby habitat in which the A and E nets are situated. This year the top two species were White-throated Sparrow and Slate-colored Junco, so it makes sense that the nets closer to forest edges (i.e. C, H, and especially B/N) would have more captures.

Within most groups there was a fair amount of variability among individual nets. The capture rate at A1 was nearly 50% greater than at A2, while E2 caught over 50% more than E1. The greatest difference was within B/N, where B2, N3, and B3 had relatively similar capture rates, but N1 was almost double their average. This is particularly interesting, since N1 has not previously been the best out of this group, whereas B3 has typically performed better than the others. Within H, H1 was better than H2 as usual, but only by ~25% this year. D1, D2, and D3 were uniformly poor, sharing the lowest capture rate of all nets, and D4 was only slightly better. The C nets also had very similar capture rates, coming in 5th and 6th out of 16 overall.

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. Photos were taken throughout the season for use in the further development of MBO's online resource for bird identification, posted at www.migrationresearch.org/mbo/id.html. 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, with updates reflecting contributions from the migration monitoring programs typically posted during winter, with minor revisions throughout the year.

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 FMMP 2009, with 73 volunteers receiving training during this period. This included 24 members of the McGill ornithology class, all of whom came out at least twice during the season. In addition, 42 members of the Natural History of Vertebrates class visited as a group, and many returned to participate as full volunteers later in the season.

Training was generally given by the bander-in-charge or assistant banders-in-charge, mostly on a one-on-one basis. Topics covered varied according to the experience level of the volunteers, ranging from instruction in record-keeping to hands-on practice with extraction of netted birds. 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.

On a few occasions, groups visited MBO for a tour, receiving basic information about the purposes and methods of bird banding, as well as observing ongoing research. The groups involved were visitors from the *Société d'ornithologie de Lanaudière* and the Ecomuseum, as well as several friends and family of MBO volunteers interested in the activities, and banders visiting from other banding stations, totaling approximately 80 people.

Summary

Although the total was far lower than in 2008, the number of birds banded during FMMP 2009 was still above average. Whereas fall 2008 was dominated by warblers, this year it was several sparrows setting new records. To some degree the high overall total this fall reflects a record number of net hours, thanks largely to good weather for most of the season. Of note though, it was unusually cold during the traditional peak period of early October, and many migrants may have moved through more quickly than usual, bringing down the total banding count somewhat, though numbers observed were at record high levels for some species during this period. To some degree, this may also reflect reduced net operation during part of the peak, due to still not having enough experienced extractors to safely handle the full volume of migrants at this time. Recruiting and training additional extractors therefore remains a priority for MBO.

Owling was successfully resumed this fall, and though it overlaps somewhat with the peak passerine migration, it can rely largely on a different set of volunteers, and therefore does not interfere significantly with operation of the standard FMMP protocol. In contrast, targeted banding of Rusty Blackbirds in fall has been previously considered, but since their peak of migration coincides with the overall peak of passerines at MBO, this plan should be shelved at least until sufficient extractors are available to maintain full operation of the standard nets.

No net locations have been changed since the last minor modifications at the start of 2007. Annual analysis of net productivity suggests that the key locations vary from year to year, likely in association with the species that dominate in a given season. Collectively, the nets provide good representation of the habitat types available at MBO, and the current layout should be maintained indefinitely for the sake of consistency.

Acknowledgments

The 2009 Fall Migration Monitoring Program would not have been possible without the support of the many dedicated people who generously contributed their time at MBO. In total, 73 volunteers contributed roughly 2200 hours on site during the season. Special thanks to the banders-in-charge, who each contributed many additional hours off-site.

Executive Director: Master permit holder, responsible for supervision of banding activities and data management.
Marcel Gahbauer

Director, Bander-in-charge: Licensed permit holder, responsible for directing the activities of all other volunteers, ensuring adherence to protocols, prioritizing the safety of birds at all times, banding birds, and directly supervising other trainees who are banding birds. Also responsible for generating weekly and season reports and data management.
Marie-Anne Hudson

Assistant banders-in-charge: Licensed permit holder responsible for all site activities in the absence of the Bander-in-charge, especially with respect to bird safety, banding birds and supervising the activities of other volunteers.
Simon Duval, Gay Gruner, Barbara Frei

Extractors: Experienced volunteers trained specifically in extraction, capable of safely removing birds from nets with minimal or no supervision.
Marcelo Brongo, Gilles Burelle, Sophie Cauchon, Shawn Craik, Nicki Fleming, Tiffany Gilchrist, Jukka Jantonen, Marie-Melissa Kalamaras, Kristen Keyes, Ted Murphy-Kelly, André Pelletier

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.
Jean Bacon, Mike Beaupré, Jean Demers, Jeff Harrison, Barbara and Don MacDuff, Chris Murphy, Clémence Soulard, Rodger Titman

Assistants: Volunteers of all levels, responsible for recording data, transporting birds, providing direct assistance to extractors and banders as requested, and helping with any other observation, monitoring, or maintenance tasks that arise.
Jessica Adams, Josiane Alarie, Sheldon Andrews, Veronica Aponte, Lina Bardo, Christine Barrie, Jean Beaudrault, Victor Benjamin Ramos, Melanie Bernstein, Isabelle-Anne Bisson, David Bird, Chris Cloutier, Anna De Aguayo, Catherine Doucet, Amélie Drolet, Matthew Emrich, Jenia Faibusovitch, Mike Fleming, Alyssa Gangai, Nina Gauthier, Chloe Gendre, Jennifer Gruner, Bana Hamze, Audrey Hihasigiwi, Daniel Jackson, Malcolm Johnson, Melisa Lefebvre, Sharon Kelly, Meg Langley, Gabrielle Laurent, Francine Marcoux, Meghna Marjadi, Meaghan McDermott, Dan McDonough, Shawn McNamee, Helen Marchand, Mahmoud Moghrabi, Allison Moore, Marissa Nolan, Ian Ritchie, Émilie Roy-Dufresne, Ted Scodras, Lily Soucy, Alex Stone, Raphaëlle Thomas, Alexis Thorbecke, Carine Touma, Kaja Verret Holding, Matthew von Bornhoft, Tegan and Roland Wahlgren, Davis Wood

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Appendix A. Seasonal distribution charts

The charts below summarize the pattern of occurrence of each of the 143 species observed during FMMP 2009, listed in taxonomic sequence. 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 13 weeks.

GSGO: Greater Snow Goose / Oies des neiges (*Chen caerulescens atlanticus*)

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							10.00		0.71	21.43				**2.47**
# DAYS OBSERVED							3		1	1				**5**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 15				LAST OBSERVED: October 3				PEAK DATE: October 3			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 150		

Notes: Small to moderate-sized flocks observed on five dates, occurring somewhat earlier in the season than previously.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.29	0.29				0.14	**0.06**
# DAYS OBSERVED								2	2				1	**5**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 19				LAST OBSERVED: October 25				PEAK DATE: 5 dates			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Notes: Five sightings of lone individuals, always part of much larger Canada Goose flocks.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		8.86	5.43	3.57	24.29	42.71	80.57	1166.00	757.71	257.57	168.86	166.14	91.29	**213.30**
# DAYS OBSERVED		4	3	4	3	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	**68**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 9				LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: September 19			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4329		

Notes: Numbers remained low until early September, when flock size and frequency of observation both began to increase, reaching a peak in the second half of the month. The peak date was just two days earlier than last year, but the count on that day was almost four times higher this year.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	1.14	2.14	0.71	0.57	1.86		0.14	0.57	0.86	0.14	0.14	0.43	0.86	**0.74**
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	5	1	1	5		1	1	2	1	1	2	3	**25**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 6				LAST OBSERVED: October 28				PEAK DATE: August 7, 8			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 7		

Notes: Uncommon throughout the season, though somewhat more numerous early in the season, when at least some local breeders may have still been present.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.29									0.14	**0.03**
# DAYS OBSERVED				1									1	**2**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 23				LAST OBSERVED: October 28				PEAK DATE: August 23			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

Notes: Rare again this fall, limited to two individuals spotted flying overhead in August and one swimming in the back pond in late October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.29	0.71	0.86		0.29	0.14		0.29	0.71	4.00	1.14	0.43	33.43	**1.25**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	4	1		1	1		2	3	3	3	1	7	**27**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 2				LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 29			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 88		

Notes: Seen most weeks throughout the season, but scarce except for large flocks almost daily in the final week.

NSHO: Northern Shoveler / Canard souchet (*Anas clypeata*)

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY													0.29	**0.02**
# DAYS OBSERVED													1	**1**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: October 29				LAST OBSERVED: October 29				PEAK DATE: October 29			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

Notes: Observations limited to two individuals spotted on the second-last day of the season.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY													0.14	**0.01**
# DAYS OBSERVED													1	**1**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: October 28				LAST OBSERVED: October 28				PEAK DATE: October 28			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Notes: A single bird spotted on census in the final week of the season.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY													0.29	**0.02**
# DAYS OBSERVED													1	**1**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: October 28				LAST OBSERVED: October 28				PEAK DATE: October 28			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

Notes: A single sighting this season, of two individuals in the final week.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			1.57									0.14	0.14	**0.14**
# DAYS OBSERVED			1									1	1	**3**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 21				LAST OBSERVED: October 27				PEAK DATE: August 21			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 11		

Notes: One flock flying overhead in August, and a couple of lone individuals passing by in late October.

RBME: Red-breasted Merganser / Harle huppé (*Mergus serrator*)

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

Notes: A single sighting of three birds flying overhead on October 7.

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

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

Notes: Only one observed, much earlier than the lone bird observed in 2008, which was in early October.

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

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

Notes: A single sighting on the first day of September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			5.57					0.14		0.29				**0.46**
# DAYS OBSERVED			2					1		1				**4**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 15				LAST OBSERVED: October 7				PEAK DATE: August 15			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 32		

Notes: A large flock was seen in mid-August, but other sightings were limited

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14	0.43	0.57	0.71			0.29	0.43	0.43	0.14				**0.24**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	3	4	4			2	3	3	1				**21**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 5				LAST OBSERVED: October 6				PEAK DATE: August 26			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

Notes: Most frequent in August, then again semi-regular from mid-September to early October. Always a single individual except on one occasion; sometimes foraging in the back ponds and other times just flying overhead.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.71	1.86	1.71	0.29			0.14	0.14						**0.37**
# DAYS OBSERVED	5	7	5	2			1	1						**21**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: September 25				PEAK DATE: August 15			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5		

Notes: Seen regularly for the first three weeks, then only a few more scattered sightings; the two individuals seen in mid-September were likely migrants, while the earlier sightings pertained mostly (if not entirely) to the residents.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.14	0.14	0.14			2.43	0.86	1.14	0.43	0.14		**0.42**
# DAYS OBSERVED			1	1	1			2	2	2	2	1		**12**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 20				LAST OBSERVED: October 23				PEAK DATE: September 25			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 16		

Notes: Observed much more frequently than in 2008, but generally in low numbers except for a high count on September 25 that accounted for over 40% of the season total.

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

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

Notes: As in 2008, limited to a single individual passing over the site in mid-August.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.29	0.14	0.14	0.29	0.14	0.14	0.14		0.14		0.14	**0.12**
# DAYS OBSERVED			2	1	1	2	1	1	1		1		1	**11**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 18				LAST OBSERVED: October 27				PEAK DATE: 11 dates			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Notes: Seen twice as frequently as in 2008, but still infrequent and uncommon, with no occurrences this fall of more than one individual per day.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14			0.43	0.71	0.86	1.14	1.43	1.29	1.43	1.71	0.57	0.71	**0.80**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1			2	5	5	5	4	4	7	3	4	4	**44**
# PROCESSED				1	2		1		1	2				**7**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 2				LAST OBSERVED: October 29				PEAK DATE: October 16			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 9		

Notes: Seen frequently this fall, especially during the peak of migration from mid-September to mid-October. Record number of individuals banded this fall (previous high was 5 in 2007).

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.43	0.29	0.57	1.29	0.43	1.00	1.14	1.43	0.86	0.29	1.71	0.43		**0.76**
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	2	3	4	3	5	6	6	6	2	5	3		**48**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 5				LAST OBSERVED: October 21				PEAK DATE: October 16			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5		

Notes: The most frequently observed raptor at MBO this fall, recorded on over half of all days and present until the second-last week of the season. Many records likely pertain to what appears to have been a local pair.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.14		0.14				0.29	0.71	0.29	0.71	0.29		**0.20**
# DAYS OBSERVED		1		1				2	4	2	2	2		**14**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 14				LAST OBSERVED: October 20				PEAK DATE: October 16			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4		

Notes: Much more frequently observed than in previous years. Mostly single individuals, except an unusually high count of 4 on a spectacular day of raptor migration on October 16.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.57	0.14	0.14	0.29	0.86	0.29	0.71	0.29	0.43	1.00		0.57	**0.41**
# DAYS OBSERVED		3	1	1	2	5	2	4	2	3	3		1	**27**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 8				LAST OBSERVED: October 26				PEAK DATE: October 16			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4		

Notes: Seen or heard infrequently throughout most of the season, with a bit of an increase in numbers apparent from mid-September to mid-October, corresponding with migration; earlier records were likely of the breeding pair from the Morgan Arboretum.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.14		1.00	1.43		0.29					**0.22**
# DAYS OBSERVED				1		2	1		1					**5**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 24				LAST OBSERVED: September 26				PEAK DATE: September 15			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 10		

Notes: Scattered sightings during the peak migration window of late August to mid-September, and one record of two later birds near the end of September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.29		0.29		0.71	0.71	1.14	0.86	0.57	4.14	0.86	0.86	**0.80**
# DAYS OBSERVED		2		2		4	3	3	3	3	6	3	3	**32**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 11				LAST OBSERVED: October 29				PEAK DATE: October 16			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 16		

Notes: A couple of early sightings in August, then seen fairly regularly from mid-September through the end of the season.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY													0.14	**0.01**
# DAYS OBSERVED													1	**1**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: October 29				LAST OBSERVED: October 29				PEAK DATE: October 29			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Notes: A single individual seen flying past on the second-last day of the season.

GOEA: Golden Eagle / Aigle royal (*Aquila chrysaetos*)

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY													0.29	**0.02**
# DAYS OBSERVED													2	**2**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: October 26				LAST OBSERVED: October 29				PEAK DATE: October 26, 29			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Notes: A late fall migrant, observed twice in the final week of the season.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.14											**0.01**
# DAYS OBSERVED			1											**1**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 20				LAST OBSERVED: August 20				PEAK DATE: August 20			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Notes: A single sighting this fall, in mid-August.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.29	0.14	0.29	0.14	0.14	0.43	0.29	0.43	0.29	0.29	0.29		**0.23**
# DAYS OBSERVED		2	1	2	1	1	3	2	3	1	2	2		**20**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 8				LAST OBSERVED: October 19				PEAK DATE: October 8			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

Notes: Continuing to become a more regular sight at MBO, with at least one observation weekly from the second through the second-last week of the season. Except on October 8, all records were of single birds.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY					0.14	0.14								**0.02**
# DAYS OBSERVED					1	1								**2**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 4				LAST OBSERVED: September 5				PEAK DATE: September 4 & 5			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Notes: Single sightings on two consecutive days in early September, likely of the same individual.

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

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

Notes: A single individual observed at Stoneycroft Pond at the end of the first week of the season.

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

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

Notes: The lone observation was of an individual flying over the adjacent field on October 18.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.14								**0.01**
# DAYS OBSERVED						1								**1**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 8				LAST OBSERVED: September 8				PEAK DATE: September 8			NUMBER OFINDIVIDUALS: 1		

Notes: Observations limited to a single individual seen in late August.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.29			0.14	0.86	0.29	0.14	0.14						**0.14**
# DAYS OBSERVED	2			1	4	2	1	1						**11**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: September 22				PEAK DATE: Aug 29, Sep 3			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

Notes: Scattered sightings during the first half of the season, mostly in the first cell of the back ponds.

LESA: Least Sandpiper / Bécasseau minuscule (*Calidris minutilla*)

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.43										**0.03**
# DAYS OBSERVED				1										**1**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 28				LAST OBSERVED: August 28				PEAK DATE: August 28			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3		

Notes: Observations limited to a small flock of three near the end of August.

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

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

Notes: A single sighting in mid-October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.14	0.14		0.14	0.29	0.14						**0.07**
# DAYS OBSERVED			1	1		1	2	1						**6**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 15				LAST OBSERVED: September 19				PEAK DATE: 6 dates			NUMBER OF INDIVDUALS: 1		

Notes: Six sightings of lone individuals, most often along the census route on the west side of Stoneycroft Pond.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	1.57	0.14	6.29	0.71	1.57	5.14	0.43	1.43	4.14	0.71	6.00	1.43	1.29	**2.37**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1	5	4	5	2	2	5	4	2	4	5	4	**44**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30					PEAK DATE: October 16		NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 39		

Notes: Seen weekly throughout the season, but without any clear pattern of abundance, as there were distinct peaks in numbers in the middle of each month, surrounded by periods with much lower numbers.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.29									1.14	**0.11**
# DAYS OBSERVED				2									2	**4**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 27				LAST OBSERVED: October 26					PEAK DATE: October 26		NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 7		

Notes: Irregular and uncommon, with lone individuals seen on two dates in late August, and a slight increase in numbers in the final week of the season.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY												0.71		**0.06**
# DAYS OBSERVED												3		**3**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: October 17				LAST OBSERVED: October 23					PEAK DATE: October 19, 23		NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

Notes: Seen on three occasions, all in the second-last week of the season.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.29	0.71	0.86	2.14		2.29	0.14	0.29	0.14		3.43	4.14	2.71	**0.58**
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	2	2	5		4	1	1	1		5	7	3	**33**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 3				LAST OBSERVED: October 27					PEAK DATE: October 27		NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 16		

Notes: Lone individuals or small flocks observed flying overhead occasionally throughout the season.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	1.57	0.86	0.29	1.14	0.57	1.57	2.43	2.71	2.71	1.71	3.71	5.43	6.00	**2.36**
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	4	2	2	2	5	6	6	6	5	5	6	7	**58**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 2				LAST OBSERVED: October 30					PEAK DATE: Sep 23, Oct 14		NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 13		

Notes: Seen on a weekly basis with numbers building over the course of the season.

BBCU: Black-billed Cuckoo / Coulicou à bec noire (*Coccyzus erythropthalmus*)

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.14	0.14							**0.02**
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	1							**2**
# PROCESSED							1							**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 5				LAST OBSERVED: September 17					PEAK DATE: September 5, 17		NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Notes: Rare as usual; observed later in the season than in previous years.

GHOW: Great Horned Owl / Grand Duc d’Amérique (*Bubo virginianus*)

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.14										**0.01**
# DAYS OBSERVED				1										**1**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 27				LAST OBSERVED: August 27				PEAK DATE: August 27			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Notes: A single early-morning record near the end of August.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.14				0.14		**0.02**
# DAYS OBSERVED								1				1		**2**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 25				LAST OBSERVED: October 19				PEAK DATE: Sep 25, Oct 19			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Notes: Heard around dawn on a couple of occasions.

LEOW: Long-eared Owl / Hibou moyen-duc (*Asio otus*)

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.14										**0.01**
# DAYS OBSERVED				1										**1**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 27				LAST OBSERVED: August 27				PEAK DATE: August 27			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Notes: A single early-morning record in the final week of the season.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.29	3.71	2.29										**0.48**
# DAYS OBSERVED		1	2	3										**6**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 12				LAST OBSERVED: August 26				PEAK DATE: August 21			NUMBER OF INDIIVIDUALS: 25		

Notes: Small flocks seen overhead on several occasions in mid- to late August.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	3.71	3.71	4.71	3.71	3.86	2.00	0.14							**1.68**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	7	5	1							**41**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: September 12				PEAK DATE: August 21			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 9		

Notes: Observed daily over the first five weeks of the season in fairly steady numbers, then rapidly tapering off, with the last individual spotted in the middle third of September, as in all previous years. Though they were not banded, an effort was made to quickly age and sex them whenever possible prior to release. Fourteen males, 21 females, and 26 undetermined individuals were released unbanded between 1 Aug and 12 Sep, but some individuals were likely caught more than once.

BEKI: Belted Kingfisher / Martin-pêcheur d’Amérique (*Megaceryle alcyon*)

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14	0.43	0.14			0.14	0.29	0.14	0.14					**0.11**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	3	1			1	2	1	1					**10**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 7				LAST OBSERVED: September 26				PEAK DATE: 10 dates			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Notes: All sightings were of single individuals, perhaps the same bird, in the first two months of the season.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.29	0.14	0.14		0.14				0.43	0.14	0.14			**0.11**
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	1	1		1				2	1	1			**9**
# PROCESSED	1								1	1				**3**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 11				PEAK DATE: October 1			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

Notes: Pattern of occurrence over the first five weeks of fall identical to last year in terms of number of individuals and days observed weekly, but less frequent over the rest of the season than in 2008.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	2.57	1.71	2.89	3.00	3.00	2.14	2.14	3.00	2.57	2.57	2.00	2.43	3.14	**2.55**
# DAYS OBSERVED	6	7	7	7	6	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	**88**
# PROCESSED	4-0-2	1-0-2	1-0-4	3-0-2	0-1-0		0-0-1	1-0-1				0-0-3	2-0-1	**12-1-15**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: Aug 28, 30, Sep 28			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 6		

Notes: Observed on all but three days of the season, with relatively stable abundance throughout.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.29	1.71	0.86	1.43	0.57	0.86	1.00	2.00	1.86	1.00	1.43	1.71	1.29	**1.23**
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	5	4	6	4	6	5	5	7	5	6	5	7	**67**
# PROCESSED		2												**2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 6				LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: September 24			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5		

Notes: Present weekly, like the Downy Woodpecker, but not seen quite as frequently and in somewhat lower numbers. There was no clear seasonal pattern to abundance, as expected since we were likely seeing mostly resident individuals.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	2.86	3.00	2.14	3.43	2.00	3.43	4.00	5.00	3.57	2.86	2.43	0.43	0.29	**2.73**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	2	2	**79**
# PROCESSED	3			5						1				**9**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: September 19			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 10		

Notes: On average the most abundant woodpecker this fall, present weekly, but with numbers dropping off sharply in the final half of October. Record number of individuals banded for the second year in a row (3 in 2008).

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.57	0.57	0.71	0.43		0.43	1.57	1.57	0.86		0.57	**0.56**
# DAYS OBSERVED			3	3	3	3		3	5	6	4		3	**33**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 18				LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: September 1, 28			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3		

Notes: Unusually scarce this fall, considering that it previously was often seen weekly throughout the season. It may be that the local family moved further in toward the Morgan Arboretum this year and only visited MBO occasionally.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.14			0.43									**0.04**
# DAYS OBSERVED		1			3									**4**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 13				LAST OBSERVED: September 2				PEAK DATE: 4 dates			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Notes: Sightings limited to 4 dates, including what was likely the same individual for three consecutive dates at the end of August and beginning of September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14	0.43	0.29	0.14	0.29			0.14			0.14			**0.12**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	3	2	1	2			1			1			**11**
# PROCESSED			1		1									**2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 6				LAST OBSERVED: October 13				PEAK DATE: 11 dates			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Notes: Scarce, with never more than a single individual recorded per day, but numbers were actually high compared to previous seasons at MBO, and the two records from mid-September and mid-October are noteworthy for occurring so late in the season.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.57	1.29	1.29									**0.24**
# DAYS OBSERVED			3	4	5									**12**
# PROCESSED			2	7	6									**15**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 18				LAST OBSERVED: September 3				PEAK DATE: August 23			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4		

Notes: Present almost daily during a brief migration window of just over two weeks from mid-August to early September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		1.43	1.14	1.00	1.14	0.14	0.14							**0.38**
# DAYS OBSERVED		4	5	5	4	1	1							**20**
# PROCESSED		8	8	4	3	1								**24**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 8				LAST OBSERVED: September 7				PEAK DATE: August 12, 30			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4		

Notes: Migration window roughly one week later than in 2008, but with overall numbers similar. One of the individuals banded on August 11 was considered a Willow Flycatcher on the basis of short wing and other consistent plumage characteristics. The remainder were mostly likely Alder Flycatchers, although only the last one of the season in mid-September was confirmed by call.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14	0.57	0.43	0.43	0.43									**0.15**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	3	2	3	3									**12**
# PROCESSED	1	1	1	2	1									**6**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 2				LAST OBSERVED: September 4				PEAK DATE: August 13, 16			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

Notes: The scarcest of the Empidonax flycatchers this fall, and with a record low number of individuals banded.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.71	1.57	0.86	0.29		0.29	0.29	0.71	0.57	0.43	0.29			**0.46**
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	6	5	1		2	2	2	3	3	1			**29**
# PROCESSED	1	1						1			2			**5**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 4				LAST OBSERVED: October 10				PEAK DATE: August 13			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4		

Notes: Seen and banded irregularly across much of the season.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.71	1.14	0.14		0.29							0.14		**0.19**
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	5	1		2							1		**13**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 2				LAST OBSERVED: October 20				PEAK DATE: August 11			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3		

Notes: Far less frequent and numerous than in 2008, with no individuals banded for the first time in a complete fall season. One unusually late individual observed on October 20.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	3.29	1.86	1.00	0.71	0.14			0.14						**0.55**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	5	5	1			1						**26**
# PROCESSED	1													**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: September 24				PEAK DATE: August 1			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 6		

<u>Notes:</u> As usual, observed regularly throughout most of August, then rapidly disappearing near the end of the month. There was one unusually late individual on September 24.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY													0.43	**0.03**
# DAYS OBSERVED													2	**2**
# PROCESSED													1	**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: October 28				LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 30			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

<u>Notes:</u> Observed limited to two of the final three days of the season.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.86				1.00	1.29	4.43	3.86	0.86			**0.95**
# DAYS OBSERVED			4				5	5	6	6	3			**29**
# PROCESSED							2		21-0-1	15	3			**41-0-1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 18				LAST OBSERVED: October 15				PEAK DATE: October 1			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 9		

<u>Notes:</u> An unusual pattern of occurrence, seen on four days in mid-August, then absent for another month until the usual migration window of mid-September to early October. For the second year in a row, a record number of individuals was banded (34 in 2008).

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.43	0.14	0.14	0.71	0.14	0.71		0.14						**0.19**
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	1	1	3	1	4		1						**13**
# PROCESSED	2-1-0			1-0-1		0-0-1								**3-1-3**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 2				LAST OBSERVED: September 21				PEAK DATE: August 28			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3		

<u>Notes:</u> Uncommon over the first half of the season, with a record low count of individuals banded.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.29			0.43								**0.06**
# DAYS OBSERVED			1			2								**3**
# PROCESSED						1								**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 19				LAST OBSERVED: September 10				PEAK DATE: Aug 19, Sep 7			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

<u>Notes:</u> Scarce this fall, with sightings on just three dates, and a record low count of individuals banded.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	2.71	1.57	4.14	5.86	2.14	1.86	0.86	1.00	1.00	0.57				**1.67**
# DAYS OBSERVED	6	6	7	7	5	6	4	4	4	4				**53**
# PROCESSED	10-0-1	4	9-1-0	14-0-2	2	5	4	2	4	2				**56-1-3**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 8				PEAK DATE: August 24, 25			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 9		

<u>Notes:</u> Observed almost daily in August and also regularly at late as early October, but with a distinct peak in abundance in the second half of August.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	2.00	2.71	3.57	4.86	7.57	12.86	16.71	25.71	26.71	18.00	11.71	9.71	13.00	**11.93**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	**90**
# PROCESSED				1	2	3	4	1	2	3		1-2-1	1-1-0	**18-3-1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: September 24			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 40		

<u>Notes:</u> Seen every day of the season except August 10. This year a distinct peak to migration was evident from mid-September to early October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	5.43	17.00	11.29	21.71	17.71	31.00	21.00	80.71	47.00	40.00	112.57	103.29	142.86	**50.12**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	**91**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 15			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 319		

<u>Notes:</u> One of the few species seen every day of the season. Numbers began increasing in mid-September, and remained near a peak for the second half of October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.57	0.14	0.14	0.29	0.29		0.86	0.29	0.57	0.57	1.00	0.57	**0.41**
# DAYS OBSERVED		4	1	1	2	2		4	2	3	4	4	3	**30**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 9				LAST OBSERVED: October 29				PEAK DATE: October 23			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3		

<u>Notes:</u> Continuing to increase at MBO, although still being seen only irregularly throughout the season. Sightings were somewhat more frequent in the second half of the season; most consisted of vocalizing birds flying alone over MBO.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.86		0.29	0.29	0.29	0.43								**0.17**
# DAYS OBSERVED	3		1	1	2	1								**8**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: September 11				PEAK DATE: Aug 5, Sep 11			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3		

<u>Notes:</u> Scattered sightings during the first half of the season, usually of just one or two individuals.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14	0.29	0.43	0.29										**0.09**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1	3	2										**8**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: August 26				PEAK DATE: August 14			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

<u>Notes:</u> Scattered sightings in August, all but once involving just a single individual.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	13.71	15.86	17.00	19.71	22.00	22.71	18.71	16.43	20.71	14.57	18.14	26.14	26.86	**19.58**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	**91**
# PROCESSED	5-0-3	1-0-1	3-0-2	11-1-1	6-1-6	4-0-7	5-1-3	6-2-9	2-0-8	2-0-7	15-1-8	31-2-16	44-1-17	**135-9-88**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 26			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 56		

<u>Notes:</u> One of three species seen every day of the season. Most of the birds recorded in August were likely the offspring of local residents, while migrants dominated in October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14	0.29		0.57	0.14	0.57		0.29	0.14	0.43	0.43	0.29	0.29	**0.28**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	2		3	1	3		1	1	3	3	2	2	**22**
# PROCESSED		1							1	1	1			**4**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 7				LAST OBSERVED: October 29				PEAK DATE: Aug 22, Sep 6, 21			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

Notes: Seen irregularly throughout the season. A record number of individuals banded (previous high 1 in 2004 and 2005).

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	1.29	1.29	0.86	1.71	1.00	0.86	0.14	0.43	0.57	0.43	0.43	0.86	1.29	**0.86**
# DAYS OBSERVED	5	6	4	4	4	4	1	3	3	3	3	4	5	**49**
# PROCESSED													1	**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: August 21			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 7		

Notes: Observed on a weekly basis throughout the season, usually one or two individuals heard vocalizing except for a surprising total of 7 individuals on August 21.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.14			0.14		0.29	0.86	0.43	0.43	0.14	0.14		**0.20**
# DAYS OBSERVED		1			1		2	4	3	3	1	1		**16**
# PROCESSED		1					1	2	2			1		**7**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 8				LAST OBSERVED: October 21				PEAK DATE: September 19			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

Notes: Aside from a couple of unusually early individuals, observations were concentrated between mid-September and mid-October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	8.29	8.43	7.57	4.43	3.29	3.57	2.00	2.14	2.00	0.57	0.29			**1.93**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	6	7	6	6	6	3	1			**63**
# PROCESSED	13-1-2	4-0-2	4-0-2	0-0-1	4	1	1	3	1-0-4		1			**32-1-11**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 12				PEAK DATE: August 6, 8			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 12		

Notes: Seen almost daily through the end of September, then with scattered sightings until mid-October. However, numbers indicate that some individuals began dispersing as early as late August.

WIWR: Winter Wren / Troglodyte mignon (*Troglodytes troglodytes*)

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.29	0.29	0.57	0.43			**0.12**
# DAYS OBSERVED								2	1	3	3			**9**
# PROCESSED								1		1				**2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 20				LAST OBSERVED: October 12				PEAK DATE: October 2, 8			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

Notes: Uncommon, and limited to a brief three-week migration window from late September to mid-October.

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

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

Notes: A single observation on August 11.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.29					1.14	0.86	5.00	1.14	3.14	1.86	**1.03**
# DAYS OBSERVED			1					3	3	6	3	5	6	**27**
# PROCESSED								3	3	10		6	3-0-1	**25-0-1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 19				LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 23			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 13		

Notes: Two individuals seen on census on August 19 were over one month ahead of others, with the peak of migration not occurring until early October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.14	1.14	4.00	16.57	37.43	15.00	4.00	1.43	**6.13**
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	4	7	7	7	7	5	5	**43**
# PROCESSED							2	6	45-0-2	159-0-5	33-0-1	8	4	**257-0-8**
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 5				LAST OBSERVED: October 29				PEAK DATE: October 8			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 100		

Notes: Seen almost daily during the second half of the season, with a distinct peak in migration during the first week of October, and only small numbers remaining by the end of the month. There were few repeats, consistent with the general impression that the kinglets moved through very quickly this fall.

TOSO: Townsend's Solitaire / Solitaire de Townsend (*Myadestes townsendi*)

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

Notes: A single observation on the final day of the season, the first record for MBO, and the 199th species observed on site.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	2.43	0.57	0.71	1.00	0.43					0.14				**0.44**
# DAYS OBSERVED	6	3	5	5	2					1				**22**
# PROCESSED	8-0-3	1	3-1-0	5	2-1-1									**19-2-4**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 9				PEAK DATE: August 1			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 6		

Notes: The earliest of the *Catharus* thrushes, peaking in early August and gone by the first week of September, aside from late straggler in early October. For the second year in a row, a record number of individuals was banded (18 in 2008).

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.43	0.43					**0.07**
# DAYS OBSERVED								2	3					**5**
# PROCESSED								3	3-0-1					**6-0-1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 20				LAST OBSERVED: October 2				PEAK DATE: September 21			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

Notes: Observations limited to a brief two-week migration window in late September and early October; no individuals were observed aside from those captured and banded.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14	0.14			0.14		0.29	0.14	0.29	1.00	0.14			**0.18**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1			1		2	1	2	4	1			**13**
# PROCESSED	1	1			1		2		2	7				**14**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 6				LAST OBSERVED: October 12				PEAK DATE: October 3			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

Notes: As in 2008, the first records came early in the season, involving moulting adults. The peak of migration occurred in early October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14		0.14						1.43	6.71	10.14	1.86	0.14	**1.58**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1		1						2	6	7	4	1	**22**
# PROCESSED			1						8	37-0-6	34-0-19	5-0-6	1	**86-0-31**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 7				LAST OBSERVED: October 29				PEAK DATE: October 10			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 22		

Notes: As usual, the latest of the *Catharus* thrushes, though again there were two early arrivals in August. Hermit Thrushes were counted in unprecedented numbers this fall, with more than twice as many banded as in any other fall (previous high 37 in 2006)

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

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

Notes: Three sightings, with two in the first week of the season and another in mid-September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	13.71	8.57	8.14	8.00	5.43	12.71	24.71	36.86	68.43	153.86	403.00	321.43	173.86	**95.29**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	**90**
# PROCESSED	11	2				2	2	2	3	22	51	96-1-0	9	**200-1-0**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 13			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 700		

Notes Seen on every day of the season except August 29. Despite the large number banded, none were recaptured during the season, suggesting that the large flocks being counted throughout October may have been moving through rather than staying around for any length of time. The weekly totals show a distinct break between the declining number of local breeders toward the end of August, and the increasing number of migrants beginning in September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	5.86	8.43	6.29	8.43	7.43	7.86	6.29	9.71	9.14	3.00	1.14			**5.66**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	5			**74**
# PROCESSED	10-0-7	11-0-7	9-0-6	4-0-11	4-0-8	2-0-3	5-0-6	10-0-10	2-0-11	5-0-1	1-0-1			**63-0-71**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 14				PEAK DATE: September 28			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 17		

Notes: Observed daily through October 8, then dropping off rapidly with the final record less than one week later on October 14. Overall, numbers were somewhat higher than last year, and a record number of individuals was banded (previous high 58 in 2005). The numbers suggest an influx of migrants in mid- to late September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	1.14	1.29	0.14	0.29		0.29	0.43	1.71	0.86	0.57	0.14			**0.53**
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	4	1	2		2	3	7	5	3	1			**32**
# PROCESSED	2	0-0-1		1		1-0-1	0-0-1	2-0-1	1	1				**8-0-4**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 11				PEAK DATE: 4 dates			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3		

Notes: Seen much more frequently than in past fall seasons, accompanied by a record number of individuals banded (previous high 7 in 2006). It appeared that locally breeding individuals were seen fairly regularly until mid-August, but left by later in the month, with migrants arriving toward mid-September and being observed most regularly during the second half of the month.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14	0.57	0.43	1.43		0.71	25.14	9.00	34.71	74.71	43.14	25.71	14.71	**18.49**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	3	2	2		3	3	6	5	7	7	7	6	**52**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 4				LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 26			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 405		

Notes: Seen irregularly in the first half of the season, then almost daily in the second half, most commonly in association with flocks of blackbirds.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.14	0.43					**0.04**
# DAYS OBSERVED								1	1					**2**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 20				LAST OBSERVED: September 26				PEAK DATE: September 26			NUMBER OF INIDIVIDUALS: 3		

Notes: Observations limited to two dates in the final third of September, all involving individuals flying overhead.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	13.29	11.00	15.86	19.57	16.43	25.43	24.00	51.00	23.86	8.71	7.86	2.57	3.14	**17.13**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	5	4	2	5	**79**
# PROCESSED	12	2-0-2	2-0-2	7-0-2	4	1	1	4	4					**39-0-6**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: September 19			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 105		

Notes: Seen daily over the first nine weeks of the season, then more irregularly throughout October. At least one individual was banded in each of those first nine weeks, contributing to a record season total (previous high 22 in 2006). Migration peaked in mid-September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.57	0.57	1.14	0.29	0.57	0.14	0.86	1.14	0.14					**0.42**
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	2	5	2	3	1	3	4	1					**24**
# PROCESSED	2-1-0	1	5-0-2	1	1-0-1		5	7	1					**23-1-3**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 2				LAST OBSERVED: September 28				PEAK DATE: September 22			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4		

Notes: Present on a weekly basis until late September, but unusually scarce, especially noteworthy in contrast to the record numbers recorded at MBO this spring. There were two minor peaks in numbers in mid-August and mid-September. The return of a banded migrant in the first week of August was one of the early season highlights.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.14				0.29		0.14	0.43	1.00			**0.15**
# DAYS OBSERVED			1				1		1	3	3			**9**
# PROCESSED							1		1	3	2			**7**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 19				LAST OBSERVED: October 12				PEAK DATE: October 10			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4		

Notes: Rare throughout the season, with a small peak of activity in early to mid-October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14	0.29	0.86	0.57	1.29	0.43	1.86	2.57	3.14	2.14	0.14	0.14		**1.04**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1	4	2	5	3	5	7	6	5	1	1		**41**
# PROCESSED	1	2	4	3	3	2-0-1	10	10-0-1	13	9		1		**58-0-2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 4				LAST OBSERVED: October 22				PEAK DATE: September 14			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 9		

Notes: Observed in all but the final week of the season, though sightings were scarce outside the mid-August to early October window, with numbers peaking in late September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY					0.29			0.29		0.29				**0.07**
# DAYS OBSERVED					1			1		1				**3**
# PROCESSED										1				**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 4				LAST OBSERVED: October 4				PEAK DATE: Sep 4, 22, Oct 4			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

Notes: Rare, spotted on only three dates scattered across six weeks.

YWAR: Yellow Warbler / Paruline jaune (*Dendroica petechia*)

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	7.29	7.86	3.43		0.14									**1.44**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	6		1									**21**
# PROCESSED	25-0-2	18-0-2	7-0-3											**50-0-7**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: September 3				PEAK DATE: August 6			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 15		

Notes: One of the earliest species to leave, with just a single sighting after mid-August. A record number of individuals banded (previous high 43 in 2006 and 2007)

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.43	1.00	1.43	1.29	1.14	0.14	0.14	0.29						**0.61**
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	6	6	6	3	1	1	2						**27**
# PROCESSED		4	5	6	2-1-0	1	1							**19-1-0**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 4				LAST OBSERVED: September 22				PEAK DATE: August 16, 31			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4		

Notes: Seen weekly in small numbers until late September with a peak in the second half of August.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14		0.43	2.71	6.57	1.86	1.86	5.43	2.00	0.14	0.14			**1.64**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1		3	4	6	7	6	7	4	1	1			**40**
# PROCESSED	1		1	11-0-1	31-0-2	10-0-2	12	25-0-5	11-0-1	1				**103-0-11**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 12				PEAK DATE: August 31			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 20		

Notes: Aside from one early migrant on the first day of the season, Magnolia Warblers were present from mid-August to mid-October, with two distinct peaks in early and mid/late September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14					0.14			0.29					**0.04**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1					1			1					**3**
# PROCESSED						1								**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 4				LAST OBSERVED: October 1				PEAK DATE: October 1			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

Notes: Rare, with a few scattered observations over a span of nearly two months.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	1.00	0.43	0.86	0.43	3.14	1.43	0.57	1.43	1.43	1.29	0.29			**0.95**
# DAYS OBSERVED	5	3	5	3	6	4	4	5	7	4	1			**47**
# PROCESSED	4	0-0-1	3	1	8-0-4	5-0-2	3	10	8-0-2	8-0-1				**50**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 10				PEAK DATE: September 3			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 7		

Notes: Present weekly except for the final half of October, but uncommon throughout the season, with a modest peak spread through most of September. Record count of individuals banded for a second consecutive year (43 in 2008).

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14	0.14	0.43	0.43		1.71	1.00	4.86	12.00	24.00	4.71	0.14		**3.81**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1	1	3		4	3	5	7	6	7	1		**39**
# PROCESSED		1				2	3	6	21	70	2	1		**106**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 7				LAST OBSERVED: October 21				PEAK DATE: October 5			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 55		

Notes: While a few early individuals were observed scattered throughout August, most moved through from mid-September to mid-October. Numbers were down by roughly 90% in comparison with last year's record high totals, but close to the average of previous "odd" years (157 in 2005 and 68 in 2007). It appears that they moved through more quickly this year, as there were no repeats at all, compared to 201 in 2008.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.29	1.29	0.43	0.57	0.14	0.86	0.43				**0.31**
# DAYS OBSERVED				2	3	2	2	1	3	2				**15**
# PROCESSED				1	2	1	1		2					**7**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 27				LAST OBSERVED: October 6				PEAK DATE: August 31			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5		

Notes: Observed weekly from late August until early October, peaking in early September, but uncommon throughout this period.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.14	0.29									**0.03**
# DAYS OBSERVED				1	2									**3**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 28				LAST OBSERVED: September 4				PEAK DATE: Aug 28, Sep 1, 4			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Notes: Observations limited to three sightings over the span of just over one week beginning in late August.

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

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

Notes: A single individual spotted on census in early September.

WPWA: Western Palm Warbler / Paruline à couronne rousse (*Dendroica palmarum palmarum*)

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.29	0.29	0.86	0.43	0.57	0.29			**0.21**
# DAYS OBSERVED						2	2	4	3	2	2			**15**
# PROCESSED						1	1	2	1	1				**6**
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 8				LAST OBSERVED: October 12				PEAK DATE: Sep 19, Oct 7			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3		

Notes: Limited to a six-week span in the middle of the season, without a distinct peak; together with Yellow Palm Warbler a record low count of individuals banded.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.14	0.14	0.29				**0.04**
# DAYS OBSERVED								1	1	2				**4**
# PROCESSED								1		1				**2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 20				LAST OBSERVED: October 8				PEAK DATE: 4 dates			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Notes: Only a few individuals observed during a three-week period in late September to mid-October; together with Western Palm Warbler a record low count of individuals banded.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.14		0.14	0.14			0.14					**0.04**
# DAYS OBSERVED			1		1	1			1					**4**
# PROCESSED					1	1								**2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 21				LAST OBSERVED: September 26				PEAK DATE: 4 dates			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Notes: Observations limited to four individuals over a span of seven weeks.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY					0.14	0.43	1.14	0.29	0.71	0.14				**0.75**
# DAYS OBSERVED					1	2	4	2	4	1				**14**
# PROCESSED					1	3	7		4					**15**
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 4				LAST OBSERVED: October 4				PEAK DATE: September 13			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3		

Notes: Observed weekly over a six-week span in mid-season, but one week later than in 2008. Numbers low, but comparable to those in 2005 and 2007, which are roughly the average of those in 2006 and 2008.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	1.43	1.00	3.00	2.57	0.29	0.14	0.14							**0.66**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	3	7	5	1	1	1							**25**
# PROCESSED	3	3	10	8			1							**25**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: September 13				PEAK DATE: August 24			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 7		

Notes: Seen regularly throughout August, with numbers peaking late in the month and just a few individuals lingering until mid-September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	2.86	3.14	4.86	6.86	7.71	2.71	0.29	1.29	0.29	0.14				**2.32**
# DAYS OBSERVED	6	7	7	7	7	6	2	4	1	1				**48**
# PROCESSED	15	10-0-1	20-0-3	18-0-1	26-1-0	7	2	3	2	1				**104-1-5**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 3				PEAK DATE: August 31			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 15		

Notes: Seen almost daily through early September, then rapidly becoming more scarce, though a few individuals were seen as much as one month later. Record number of individuals banded for the third year in a row (99 in 2008, 77 in 2007).

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	1.14	0.57	1.14	1.43	0.57	0.43	0.14	0.71	0.29					**0.50**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	3	4	5	4	3	1	4	2					**33**
# PROCESSED	8	2	6-0-1	8-0-2	2-0-2	3	1	4	2					**36-0-5**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 2				PEAK DATE: August 18			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4		

Notes: Seen weekly through to the beginning of October, but relatively scarce beyond the end of August.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.71	0.43	1.00	1.57	0.86	0.57							**0.40**
# DAYS OBSERVED		5	3	4	4	3	3							**22**
# PROCESSED		2-0-3	2-0-1	6-0-1	4-0-3	3	4							**21-0-7**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 8				LAST OBSERVED: September 17				PEAK DATE: 4 dates			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4		

Notes: Observed in low numbers over a period of six weeks in the first half of the season, with a slight peak in numbers during the first week of September.

CONW: Connecticut Warbler / Paruline à gorge grise (*Oporornis agilis*)

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

Notes: A single bird observed in the area of the winter nets on September 23.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14	0.43	0.71	0.43	0.43	0.14								**0.18**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1	3	3	3	1								**12**
# PROCESSED	1	2	4	3	3	1								**14**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 3				LAST OBSERVED: September 10					PEAK DATE: August 13		NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3		

Notes: Sightings limited to the first six weeks of the season, and mostly rare even during this period, with only a slight increase in numbers during the second half of August. Nonetheless, a record number of individuals banded (previous high 13 in 2008).

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	4.57	3.14	4.00	5.14	4.00	3.00	3.29	3.86	1.29	1.14	0.29			**2.59**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	6	6	7	6	7	7	5	4	2			**63**
# PROCESSED	7-0-1	5-0-1	10-0-3	16-0-1	8-2-4	6-1-1	7-0-4	13-0-1	3	2				**77-3-16**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 12					PEAK DATE: Aug 22, 31, Sep 22		NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 9		

Notes: Present almost daily through late September, then uncommon until almost mid-October. There was an indistinct peak in migration in late August.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.29	0.71	0.29	0.71	0.29	0.14					**0.19**
# DAYS OBSERVED				2	4	2	4	2	1					**15**
# PROCESSED				2	5	2	3	1	1					**14**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 23				LAST OBSERVED: October 1					PEAK DATE: Aug 31, Sep 17		NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

Notes: Unusually scarce this fall, with more than a single individual on only two days, and a record low count of individuals banded. All records were within a six-week period in the middle of the season, but there was little distinct pattern to migration due to the low numbers.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14		1.14	0.57	0.86									**0.21**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1		4	3	2									**10**
# PROCESSED	1		6-0-1	3	4									**14**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 3				LAST OBSERVED: August 31					PEAK DATE: August 31		NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4		

Notes: One of the earliest warblers to depart, with all gone by the end of August.

EATO: Eastern Towhee / Tohi à flancs roux (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*)

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14				0.14									**0.02**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1				1									**2**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 2				LAST OBSERVED: August 30					PEAK DATE: August 2, 30		NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Notes: Two scattered sightings in the first month of the season.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY											0.29	2.86	16.43	**1.51**
# DAYS OBSERVED											2	4	7	**15**
# PROCESSED											1	7-0-2	54-0-6	**62-0-8**
	FIRST OBSERVED: October 12				LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 30			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 45		

<u>Notes:</u> Absent until the final three weeks of the season, but becoming one of the dominant species by the last week of October. Record count of individuals banded, nearly double the previous record (34 in 2007).

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.43	0.14	0.14			0.14	0.14		0.57	0.29	0.29	0.43		**0.27**
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	1	1			1	1		1	1	2	1		**12**
# PROCESSED	1						1		3	1	1	3		**10**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 21				PEAK DATE: October 2			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4		

<u>Notes:</u> Observed almost throughout the season, but consistently scarce.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.14	0.29						**0.03**
# DAYS OBSERVED							1	1						**2**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 17				LAST OBSERVED: September 24				PEAK DATE: September 24			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

<u>Notes:</u> A rare migrant, observed only during census on the west side of Stoneycroft Pond.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY												0.14		**0.01**
# DAYS OBSERVED												1		**1**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 17				LAST OBSERVED: September 24				PEAK DATE: September 24			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

<u>Notes:</u> A single observation during census on October 18.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY										1.00	0.57	2.29	7.86	**0.90**
# DAYS OBSERVED										3	3	6	6	**18**
# PROCESSED										5	1	9	17-0-6	**32-0-6**
	FIRST OBSERVED: October 6				LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 25			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 13		

<u>Notes:</u> Sightings limited to October, with the peak of migration not occurring until the final week of the season. Record number of individuals banded (previous high 26 in 2005 and 2007).

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	12.43	12.71	11.57	10.71	5.71	9.86	12.43	16.29	25.86	15.57	10.43	4.29	2.43	**11.56**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	**90**
# PROCESSED	25-1-3	32-1-6	37-0-1	30-1-7	10-0-3	10-0-5	34-0-5	28-2-10	50-2-33	33-1-23	12-0-4	12-0-3	9-0-2	**322-8-105**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: September 26			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 40		

<u>Notes:</u> Seen every day of the season except October 24, and one of only two species banded every week of the season. Residents and their offspring peaked in August, while migrants peaked around the end of September. Record number of individuals banded (previous high 302 in 2006).

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							1.14	2.29	0.86	0.86	0.71			**0.45**
# DAYS OBSERVED							4	7	5	5	3			**24**
# PROCESSED							5-0-1	4	2	2	2			**15-0-1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 14				LAST OBSERVED: October 13				PEAK DATE: September 20			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5		

Notes: Fairly regular during its brief one-month window of migration, peaking in mid/late September.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	1.71	1.29	1.29	0.57	0.29	0.14	1.29	1.29	2.71	2.86	3.14	0.29	0.57	**1.34**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	5	6	3	2	1	5	4	6	7	4	2	1	**53**
# PROCESSED	4	2-1-0	1		1	1	7-0-1	6-0-1	7-0-8	9-1-3	6	1-0-1	3	**48-2-14**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 29				PEAK DATE: October 10			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 15		

Notes: Present weekly throughout the season, and banded in all but the fourth week. There appear to be two peaks, which may represent local breeders and their offspring in the first three weeks of August, and then migrants from late September to mid-October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	2.14	3.57	3.14	4.43	4.14	10.14	18.86	37.00	68.29	103.00	62.86	22.57	21.86	**27.85**
# DAYS OBSERVED	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	**86**
# PROCESSED	11-0-3	11-0-2	1-0-3	0-0-2	2-0-3	18-0-5	31-0-4	62-0-7	100-0-19	103-0-12	32-0-1	35-0-10	22-0-12	**428-0-83**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 12			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 150		

Notes: Present weekly throughout the season, and banded in all but the fourth week. Again the most abundant sparrow on site, peaking as usual from mid-September to mid-October, but also more common at the beginning and end of the season than ever before. Record number of individuals banded (previous high 354 in 2005).

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.86	8.71	42.86	17.57	0.71	0.29	**5.46**
# DAYS OBSERVED								3	7	7	5	3	2	**27**
# PROCESSED								1	14-0-2	46-0-7	9-0-1		1	**71-0-10**
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 21				LAST OBSERVED: October 26				PEAK DATE: October 10			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 100		

Notes: Abundant and seen daily during its brief peak of migration from late September to mid-October, with a few individuals before and after. Peak abundance in early-mid October higher than ever before.

SCJU: Slate-coloured Junco / Junco ardoisé (*Junco hyemalis*)

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.29	0.86	1.86	22.29	33.71	37.14	71.14	**12.87**
# DAYS OBSERVED							1	3	6	7	7	7	7	**38**
# PROCESSED								3	7	21	46-0-3	109-0-8	175-0-26	**361-0-37**
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 16				LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 22			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 90		

Notes: Seen weekly during the second half of the season, with numbers observed and banded both jumping substantially at the beginning of October and continuing to increase throughout the month. Record number of individuals banded for a second consecutive year, and by a wide margin (236 in 2008).

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14		0.29	0.57	0.29	0.14	0.14	0.14						**0.13**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1		1	3	1	1	1	1						**9**
# PROCESSED	1			1										**2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 2				LAST OBSERVED: September 22				PEAK DATE: Aug 21, 22, Sep 3			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

Notes: Limited to the first half of the season and generally scarce, though more common than in previous years.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	3.43	2.71	1.57	1.14	1.57	1.71	1.29	2.43	1.43	0.57	0.86	1.43	2.86	**1.77**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	6	6	7	5	7	6	3	4	6	7	**78**
# PROCESSED	1-1-0	0-0-2	1	0-0-2		1-1-0		0-0-1	1			1	2-0-2	**7-2-7**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: August 1			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 7		

Notes: Seen on average six days per week throughout the season, with numbers fluctuating somewhat despite most birds likely being local residents. The count of individuals banded was 7 for the fourth consecutive fall.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	5.00	3.86	4.29	0.86	1.29	1.86	0.57	0.57	0.29		0.14			**1.44**
# DAYS OBSERVED	6	6	6	5	5	6	4	3	1		1			**43**
# PROCESSED	16	5-0-1	7-0-3		1	1-1-1	1	2	1		1			**35-1-5**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 12				PEAK DATE: August 16			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 10		

Notes: Seen regularly until mid-September, then a few scattered sightings until mid-October, with a distinct peak during the first three weeks of the season, including nearly half of the season's total individuals banded in the first week.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	4.14	4.00	2.43	1.71	2.14	2.71	3.29	4.57	2.43	0.43				**2.14**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	6	6	4	6	6	7	7	3				**59**
# PROCESSED	4-0-2	3-1-0	2	5-0-2	5	6	10-0-3	10-0-2	6					**51-1-9**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 8				PEAK DATE: Sep 3, 19, 24			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 8		

Notes: Observed weekly until early October, with two peaks in abundance representing local breeders in early August, and migrants in mid-September. Record number of individuals banded (previous high 39 in 2005).

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	6.14	6.43	12.43	7.29	3.86	7.29	15.29	20.71	19.43	60.57	153.29	334.43	465.00	**85.55**
# DAYS OBSERVED	6	5	5	6	6	2	4	6	6	7	7	7	7	**74**
# PROCESSED												30		**30**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 27			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2500		

Notes: As usual, there appeared to be a division between the local residents observed in August and the much larger number of migrants that arrive beginning in mid-September and peaking in late October. This year they were highlighted by a particular impressive flock of at least 2500 individuals on October 27. The count of individuals banded was more than quadruple the previous fall record of 7 set in 2008.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.14						5.43	8.86	14.86	10.00	0.86	1.71	**3.22**
# DAYS OBSERVED		1						4	3	6	6	3	5	**28**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 8				LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 8			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 55		

Notes: Aside from one unusually early individual in the second week of August, all other sightings were in the final six weeks of the season, peaking in early October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	42.14	18.14	6.57	6.86	11.86	21.00	13.71	50.00	79.86	24.14	10.00	18.43	2.43	**23.47**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	6	5	6	6	6	6	7	6	7	6	**82**
# PROCESSED	2									1				**3**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: September 26			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 487		

Notes: Seen weekly throughout the season and generally in moderate to large numbers, especially in early August and late September. However, a record low number of individuals was banded.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14	0.14	0.14			0.14	0.29				0.14	0.57		**0.12**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1	1			1	1				1	2		**8**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 2				LAST OBSERVED: October 19				PEAK DATE: October 17			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

Notes: Irregular and scarce throughout the season; confirmed local nest parasites.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	3.29	4.14	4.86	3.71	0.57	0.14								**1.29**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	5	2	1								**29**
# PROCESSED	7	3	1-0-1	1										**12-0-1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: September 6				PEAK DATE: August 20, 22, 25			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 8		

Notes: Unusually scarce this fall, and departing earlier than usual. Record low number of individuals banded.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.29	0.57				0.14		0.29	0.14	0.14	0.29	0.14	**0.15**
# DAYS OBSERVED		2	3				1		1	1	1	2	1	**12**
# PROCESSED		1					1		1-0-1	1-0-1	1			**5-0-2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 8				LAST OBSERVED: October 28				PEAK DATE: Aug 19, Sep 30			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

Notes: Observed sporadically throughout the season, occurring only slightly more consistently in October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14		0.14		0.14	0.14		0.29	0.14			0.29		**0.10**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1		1		1	1		1	1			2		**8**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 5				LAST OBSERVED: October 23				PEAK DATE: September 19			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

Notes: Observed sporadically throughout the season, all lone individuals except for two together on September 19.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	11.57	13.43	15.71	16.29	12.14	15.57	18.29	20.71	11.29	8.57	1.86	1.57	10.43	**12.11**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	5	4	6	**85**
# PROCESSED	2-1-0	0-0-1	7-1-0	5-0-1	1	2-1-0	2	7	3	3		1	1	**35-3-2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: September 16			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 43		

Notes: Common throughout most of the season, seen daily for the first ten weeks, and then fairly regularly until the end of the season. Numbers peaked slightly in mid-September and were unusually low in mid-October.

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

	AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER				
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY										0.57			0.14	**0.06**
# DAYS OBSERVED										1			1	**2**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: October 6				LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 6			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4		

Notes: Rare again this fall, observed on just two occasions.

Appendix B. Net allocation for FMMP 2009

Net location	Manufacturer	Length / mesh	Dates
A1	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Aug 1 – Oct 30
A2	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Aug 1 – Oct 30
B2	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Aug 1 – Oct 30
N1	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Aug 1 – Oct 30
N3	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Aug 1 – Oct 30
B3	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Aug 1 – Oct 30
C1	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Aug 1 – Oct 30
C2	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Aug 1 – Oct 30
D1	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Aug 1 – Oct 30
D2	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Aug 1 – Oct 30
D3	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Aug 1 – Oct 30
D4	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Aug 1 – Oct 30
E1	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Aug 1 – Oct 30
E2	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Aug 1 – Oct 30
H1	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Aug 1 – Oct 30
H2	Spidertech	12 m / 30 mm	Aug 1 – Oct 30