McGill Bird Observatory
Annual Program Report 2014

Prepared by Marcel A. Gahbauer, Simon Duval, and David Davey

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MIGRATION RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Cover photo:
One of the record high 232 Cedar Waxwings banded at MBO in spring 2014
(photo by Simon Duval)

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1. Executive Summary

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

This report summarizes all MBO activities for the 2014 project cycle, which spans from November 2013 through October 2014. It focuses primarily on the Spring and Fall Migration Monitoring Programs, but also incorporates summaries of the winter and summer programs, as well as an overview of other MBO efforts throughout the year.

The winter program (31 October 2013 – 27 March 2014) was compromised by unusually deep and relentless cold, limiting opportunities to work on site, and resulting in the lowest banding totals (162 birds of 13 species) since the winter of 2008-09. However, even when observations were possible, counts were generally lower than usual. A highlight of the season was a Tufted Titmouse that was observed regularly in the first half of February, and into March.

The Spring Migration Monitoring Program (28 March – 5 June) set new records for number of species (69) and individuals (1356) banded, influenced strongly by a record count of 232 Cedar Waxwings. Again this spring, half of the ten most frequently banded species were warblers, and for the second year in a row both Magnolia Warbler and Northern Waterthrush reached new highs for the season. Olive-sided Flycatcher and American Kestrel were banded for the first time at MBO, increasing the site total to 115 species. The 143 species observed was typical for spring.

The summer program (6 June – 31 July) was for a sixth year operated as part of the international MAPS (Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship) network. The 143 birds banded was close to average, but the 33 species involved exceeded the previous summer record of 31 in 2012. Several species were banded in record numbers, most notably Gray Catbird. Black-billed Cuckoo and Wood Thrush were banded for the first time in summer, while Spotted Sandpiper was a new observation for the season. The 59 species observed during the summer was above average.

The Fall Migration Monitoring Program (1 August – 30 October) produced above average results in terms of species (77) and individuals (3814) banded, as well as species observed (150). However, numbers fluctuated less than usual through the season, remaining unusually elevated through October, likely facilitated by temperatures consistently far above seasonal norms. As such, for the first time ever, the standard protocol was extended to an unofficial 14th week to better document the end of typical fall migration. Highlights during the regular fall season included the first Broad-winged Hawk banded at MBO (species #116), and record numbers banded of 15 species, including Sharp-shinned Hawk, two flycatchers, three thrushes, and two warblers.

The Northern Saw-whet Owl Monitoring Program (26 September – 6 November) had full coverage for a sixth consecutive year, and yielded 158 individuals banded (including one Eastern Screech-Owl) and 4 foreign-banded Northern Saw-whet Owls. The peak of migration was in the second week of October as usual; hatch-year birds dominated, accounting for 78% of those banded.

Other programs at MBO in 2014 included various ongoing training and education initiatives. Of particular note, MBO's long-standing online Photo ID Library was thoroughly revised, and has been integrated with the *Piranga* module of Environment Canada's *NatureInstruct* learning site to facilitate more effective comparison of age/sex classes and easier use for field researchers.

2. Introduction

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

This report summarizes all research activities at MBO during the 2014 project cycle, which began with the winter 2013-2014 season and concluded with the 2014 fall season. The Spring and Fall Migration Monitoring Programs are the most standardized and intensive surveys conducted at MBO, and are summarized in greatest detail in this report. The Migration Monitoring Programs follow a consistent protocol, most recently updated in 2014, but with only minimal changes since 2005 (Gahbauer et al. 2014). The Northern Saw-whet Owl fall monitoring project is summarized separately. Annual summaries of the winter and summer programs were published only on the MBO website from 2005 through 2010, but in recognition of the growing value of these programs, they have been incorporated in the annual reports since 2011.

This Field Sparrow banded in spring was the first since 2006 and only fifth overall at MBO.
(Photo by Simon Duval)

3. Winter population monitoring program

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

3.1 Effort

Observations were recorded on 29 (20%) of the 148 days during the winter season, well below average due to the unusually severe weather conditions (see Section 3.2). Visits were scattered relatively evenly from November through January, but in early February were more frequent due to interest in the rare sighting of a Tufted Titmouse, and then there was a gap of nearly a month from mid-February to mid-March due to severe winter conditions. Given the prolonged cold for much of the winter, banding was limited to the November visits and one in early December; the total of 6 days banding was far fewer than usual.

Table 3-1. Effort during the 2013-14 winter population monitoring program, by month.

	Oct 31 – Nov 30	Dec 1 – 31	Jan 1-31	Feb 1-28	Mar 1-27	SEASON
# days observing	5	4	7	8	5	29
# days banding	5	1	0	0	0	6

3.2 Site conditions

Overall it was a much colder winter than usual, with a mean temperature approximately 3 degrees below normal. While this may seem like a minor difference, banding is only feasible when temperatures are near or above freezing, and there were substantially fewer such days than usual, most notably in December and March, which deviated particularly far from typical temperatures. Furthermore, the microclimate at MBO is typically slightly colder than reflected in the official Environment Canada records for Montreal presented in Table 3-2, and snow depth in particular was somewhat greater throughout most of winter. Banding opportunities in November were also somewhat limited by an unusually high frequency and amount of rain. Visits for observation were also limited to some extent by winter conditions on the access road.

Table 3-2. Weather conditions during the 2013-2014 winter population monitoring program, by month.

	Oct 31 - Nov 30	Dec 1 – 31	Jan 1-31	Feb 1-28	Mar 1-27	SEASON
Mean daily high (°C)	4.7	-4.7	-6.1	-5.1	-2.2	-2.7
Mean daily low (°C)	-2.6	-12.0	-14.3	-12.7	-12.0	-10.7
Mean daily temp (°C)	1.1	-8.4	-10.2	-8.9	-7.1	-6.7
Highest temp (°C)	18 (Nov 1)	10 (Dec 5)	7 (Jan 11)	6 (Feb 22)	5 (Mar 11)	18 (Nov 1)
Lowest temp (°C)	-15 (Nov 30)	-25 (Dec 17)	-27 (Jan 2)	-23 (Feb 12)	-19 (Mar 6)	-27 (Jan 2)
# days with rainfall	11	6	5	3	3	28
Total rain (mm)	104	6	38	1	4	153
# days with snowfall	5	18	12	12	14	61
Total snow (cm)	16	77	16	43	42	194
Mean snow depth (cm)	0.6	14.1	11.3	13.1	6.2	9.1
Max. snow depth (cm)	5 (Nov 27)	28 (Dec 23)	23 (Jan 1)	20 (Feb 15)	16 (Mar 13)	28 (Dec 23)

3.3 Results

The 162 birds and 13 species banded this winter were the lowest totals since the winter of 2008-2009, reflecting the limiting weather conditions through most of the season, in particular the lack of banding opportunities toward the end of winter that have been productive in some previous years. However, it was also a winter lacking large flocks of irruptive species, so numbers would likely have been somewhat on the low side even had more effort been possible. The number of species observed during the season matched the record low of 35 from our first winter, 2004-2005, reflecting in part the absence of irruptive species and the below average level of effort, but likely also influenced by the record cold temperatures in March, which delayed the arrival of some of the early spring migrants that in other years were spotted arriving before the end of winter.

Table 3-3. Summary results of the 2013-14 winter population monitoring program, by month.

	Oct 31 - Nov 30	Dec 1 – 31	Jan 1-31	Feb 1-28	Mar 1-27	SEASON
Birds (species) banded	141 (11)	21 (8)	--	--	--	162 (13)
Birds (species) return	13 (5)	4 (2)	--	--	--	17 (5)
Birds (species) repeat	44 (5)	20 (5)	--	--	--	64 (6)
# species observed	31	20	19	22	23	35
# net hours	39.5	8.0	--	--	--	47.5
Birds banded / 100 hrs	357.0	262.5	--	--	--	341.0

3.3.1 Birds banded

For the fifth time in nine winter seasons, American Goldfinch dominated the banding results (Table 3-4), in this case with more than twice as many individuals as House Finch in second place. The only other species banded in significant numbers this winter was Slate-colored Junco; all other species had fewer than ten individuals banded. Of note, however, White-breasted Nuthatch was banded for the first time during winter (despite being a year-round resident at MBO), increasing the cumulative winter total to 32 species; the three individuals were enough to crack this year's somewhat meager top ten list. The two Northern Shrikes banded this winter was also a new record high for the season.

Table 3-4. Top 10 species banded at MBO during Winter 2013-14, with comparison to the numbers banded in previous years (rank in other years in parentheses). Dashes represent species not banded during a particular Winter season.

		2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05
1.	American Goldfinch	70	228 (2)	87 (2)	93 (2)	80 (1)	2 (4)	21 (1)	111 (1)	113(1)
2.	House Finch	32	95 (3)	69 (3)	61 (3)	32 (5)	--	21 (1)	5 (9)	58(2)
3.	Slate-coloured Junco	28	42 (4)	90 (1)	150 (1)	50 (3)	--	20 (3)	54 (2)	20(4)
4.	Northern Cardinal	9	9 (8)	11 (7)	5 (9)	4 (11)	1 (6)	2 (8)	4 (10)	7(6)
5.	Black-capped Chickadee	6	28 (5)	12 (6)	33 (5)	54 (2)	3 (2)	17 (4)	51 (3)	26(3)
6.	American Tree Sparrow	4	24 (6)	56 (4)	25 (6)	38 (4)	2 (4)	7 (5)	11 (5)	9(5)
7.	White-breasted Nuthatch	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7.	White-throated Sparrow	3	8 (9)	1 (15)	12 (7)	6 (9)	--	--	2 (11)	--
9.	Downy Woodpecker	2	3 (10)	2 (11)	1 (11)	--	--	--	2 (11)	1(11)
9.	Northern Shrike	2	--	--	--	1 (13)	--	--	1 (13)	1(11)

3.3.2 Birds recaptured

The 64 repeats (birds last captured within three months) this winter was relatively high given the number of birds banded, but understandable since all banding effort was concentrated in the first several weeks of the season. Over 65% of repeats were captured just twice during the season, and 82% of individuals with three or more encounters in winter were Black-capped Chickadees.

Overall, Black-capped Chickadees accounted for 73% of all repeats this winter, well above the long-term winter average of 60%. Slate-colored Junco (11%) and Downy Woodpecker (8%) were the next most frequent repeats; unlike last year when American Goldfinch and House Finch repeats were relatively numerous, there were none of either species this winter, despite 70 American Goldfinches and 32 House Finches being banded during this period.

The number of returns (birds not captured in at least 3 months) this winter (17) was of course also down compared to last winter, given the reduced banding effort (Table 3-5). As usual, Black-capped Chickadees dominated, with 10 individuals, all of which were last encountered earlier in 2013 (including two hatch-year birds banded in August, but not recaptured again until early December). Winter site fidelity was again demonstrated for three Slate-colored Juncos, most notably male 2650-25511, spending a fourth consecutive winter at MBO. There were also two American Tree Sparrow returns from last winter, and chances are that additional returns would have been recorded for both species with greater effort, given that in previous years, the recaptures sometimes were not until mid- or late winter. Despite American Goldfinch and House Finch being the most numerous species banded this winter, and the large numbers of both banded over the previous two winters (315 and 164 respectively), there were no returns of either species, suggesting along with the lack of repeats that while these are perceived as more local species, they actually show less winter site fidelity at MBO than more northern breeders.

Table 3-5. List of returns captured during winter 2013-14, sorted by time elapsed.

Band number	Species	Age/sex at return	Age/sex at banding	Banding date	Previous capture	2013-14 return	Time elapsed		
2650-41108	SCJU	AHY-M	SY-M	20 Mar 2012	20 Mar 2012	9 Nov	1 year	7 months	20 days
2650-25511	SCJU	AHY-M	HY-M	1 Nov 2010	9 Nov 2012	3 Dec	1 year		24 days
2690-79939	SCJU	AHY-M	HY-U	14 Dec 2012	14 Dec 2012	21 Nov		11 months	7 days
2730-80096	ATSP	AHY-U	AHY-U	21 Nov 2012	14 Dec 2012	17 Nov		11 months	3 days
2600-15948	BCCH	AHY-U	HY-U	9 Sep 2010	22 Feb 2013	21 Nov		8 months	30 days
2690-79101	BCCH	AHY-U	HY-U	12 Sep 2012	22 Feb 2013	17 Nov		8 months	26 days
2650-43068	BCCH	AHY-U	HY-U	1 Aug 2012	24 Feb 2013	9 Nov		8 months	16 days
2650-43039	BCCH	AHY-U	HY-U	26 Sep 2011	24 Feb 2013	6 Nov		8 months	13 days
2650-43018	BCCH	AHY-U	HY-U	16 Aug 2011	22 Mar 2013	17 Nov		7 months	26 days
2600-16140	BCCH	AHY-U	HY-U	21 Jul 2011	26 Mar 2013	17 Nov		7 months	22 days
2650-45278	ATSP	AHY-U	SY-U	27 Mar 2013	27 Mar 2013	17 Nov		7 months	21 days
2571-23034	DOWO	SY-M	HY-M	8 Aug 2012	22 Mar 2013	6 Nov		7 months	15 days
2650-43017	BCCH	AHY-U	HY-U	16 Aug 2011	29 Apr 2013	9 Nov		6 months	11 days
2690-79697	BCCH	HY-U	HY-U	19 Aug 2013	19 Aug 2013	3 Dec		3 months	14 days
2690-79681	BCCH	HY-U	HY-U	1 Aug 2013	23 Aug 2013	3 Dec		3 months	10 days
2581-69678	WBNU	HY-M	HY-M	3 Aug 2013	3 Aug 2013	6 Nov		3 months	3 days
2650-45703	BCCH	HY-U	HY-U	31 Aug 2013	31 Aug 2013	3 Dec		3 months	2 days

Also during winter, we received reports of three birds banded at MBO and recovered elsewhere. Two were Northern Saw-whet Owls banded in October 2013; one was recaptured by another bander 39 days later near Cressona PA (northwest of Philadelphia), roughly 650 km south of MBO; the other was found dead in March 2014 near Ste-Calixte QC, 80 km north of MBO. The latter bird was banded as a second-year individual, so the timing of this recovery gives us a potential hint as to the area in which it was breeding, although it is also possible it had not yet completed its spring migration. The other winter recovery was a Common Grackle, banded as a hatch-year bird at MBO in mid-October 2012, and found dead 17 months later in March 2014 near Southampton NJ (just east of Philadelphia), 700 km south of MBO.

3.3.3 Birds resighted

From late 2011 through late 2012, 99 House Finches and 153 American Goldfinches banded at MBO also received an auxiliary colour band on the other leg, with two white characters on a black

background, intended to permit identification of individuals without needing to recapture them. Reports were collected through observations at MBO, and from volunteer observers elsewhere using a form on the MBO website: http://www.migrationresearch.org/mbo/feederbirds.html

By this winter, it was evident that between dispersal and mortality, relatively few of the marked individuals remained in the area. During winter 2013-2014, only 19 reports of 8 colour-banded House Finches were received, all of them at the MBO feeders; thanks to Simon Duval and Lisa Keelty for reporting the sightings. Nonetheless, these observations provided additional evidence for some degree of winter site fidelity (for House Finches at least) that is not apparent from traditional recapture data.

3.3.4 Daily estimated totals (DET)

The number of species observed daily ranged from a low of 7 on December 19 and February 4 to a high of just 25 on November 17. Over the course of the season, 35 species were observed, matching the low from winter 2004-2005. The aforementioned Tufted Titmouse was a new addition to the all-time winter list, which now stands at 92 species. Record high mean daily counts for winter were set for 6 species: Snow Goose, Northern Pintail, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Black-capped Chickadee, White-breasted Nuthatch, and Northern Cardinal.

This Tufted Titmouse observed on 11 days between February 1 and March 23 was the highlight of the winter (Photo by Simon Duval)

4. Spring Migration Monitoring Program (SMMP)

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

4.1 Effort

Census was conducted every morning throughout the season except the first and last, while banding took place on 43 (96%) of the 45 scheduled days; banding was cancelled on the other two days (May 1 and May 4) due to rain. On 14 additional days, rain and/or strong winds resulted in reduced net hours (less than 75 out of a normal 80), leaving only 29 days (64%) of full banding effort according to the protocol. However, most of those days only involved a partial reduction in effort, and as such the total of 3005 net hours this spring was actually well above the average of 2807 over the previous nine years, and behind only the record high of 3115 hours in spring 2010.

All captures this spring were through the standard set of 16 mist nets used for migration monitoring, arranged as in previous years (net locations A1, A2, B2, N1, N3, B3, C1, C2, D1, D2, D3, D4, E1, E2, H1, and H2; see Gahbauer et al. 2014 for a map). Flooding was higher than average this spring, preventing the use of H1 from April 18 to May 10, and also on May 18. All nets were new and from Manomet, 12 m long with 30 mm mesh.

4.2 Site conditions

Weather can have a significant influence on migration, especially in spring. Following a particularly cold winter, temperatures over the first three weeks of spring remained below normal. The amount of snowfall was a record high for spring, and for the first time ever there was snow on the ground throughout the first week of the season. However, temperatures over the remainder of the season were largely seasonal, without any substantial fluctuations. It was also a wetter than average spring, with the rain spread fairly evenly throughout most of the season.

Table 4-1. Weather conditions during the 2014 Spring Migration Monitoring Program, by week.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	SEASON
Mean daily high (°C)	3.8	8.3	12.4	13.2	12.3	14.6	22.9	20.0	20.5	23.5	15.2
Mean daily low (°C)	-1.4	-0.6	-0.9	2.8	3.4	6.0	11.5	9.4	10.1	13.3	5.4
Mean daily temp (°C)	1.2	3.9	5.8	8.0	7.9	10.3	17.3	14.7	15.3	18.4	10.3
Highest temp (°C)	6	16	24	19	16	17	28	24	25	30	30
Lowest temp (°C)	-4	-3	-7	-3	0	3	8	6	6	9	-7
# days with rainfall	1	5	3	3	5	3	3	3	4	4	34
Total rain (mm)	9	51	26	12	55	21	10	42	13	25	263
# days with snowfall	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total snow (cm)	19	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20

4.3 Results and discussion

4.3.1 Birds banded

The 1356 birds banded this spring was a new record high for spring by a wide margin, the previous high being 994 in 2012. As well, the 69 species banded was a new record, one more than the 68 species banded in 2013. The busiest day of the season was 25 April, an earlier peak than in any previous season, and due almost entirely to an influx of Cedar Waxwings that accounted for 134 of the 145 bird banded that day (Figure 4-1). The count of birds banded exceeded 40 on seven

other days, all between 11 and 28 May, reflecting a somewhat broader peak of migration than last year. For SMMP 2014 the mean count of birds banded per day was 30.1 (or 31.5 during the 43 days with nets open).

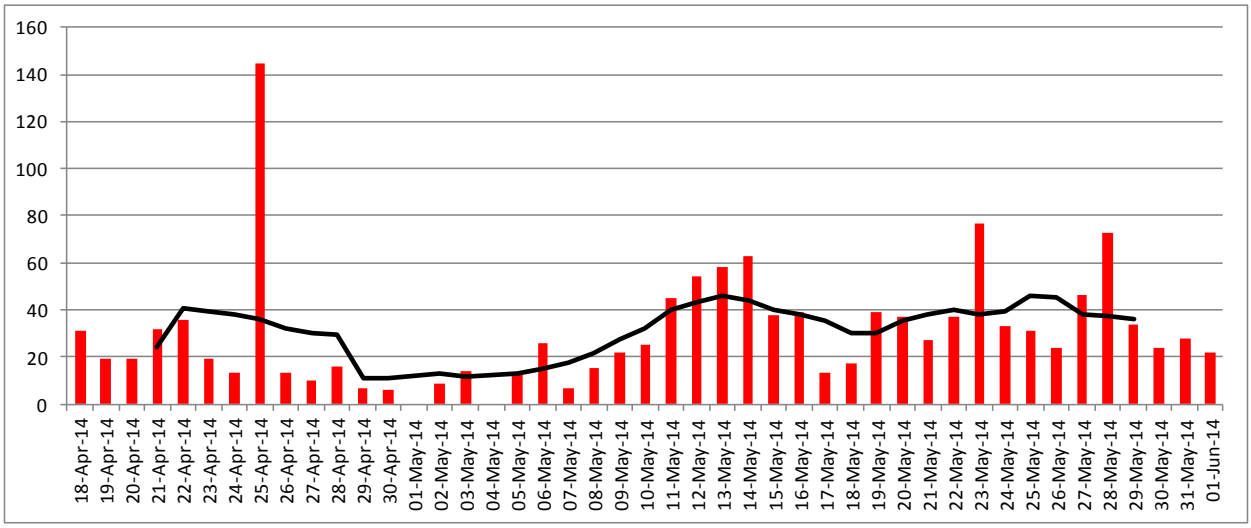

Figure 4-1. Number of individuals banded per day during the 2014 Spring Migration Monitoring Program, with a running 7-day average in black.

Species richness among banded birds peaked during the second week of May this year (Figure 4-2), roughly one week earlier than usual. The greatest variety banded in a single day was 24 species on 11 May, close to the long-term average. The mean number of species banded per day was 11.4, considerably higher than last year (8.8) and the year before (9.3).

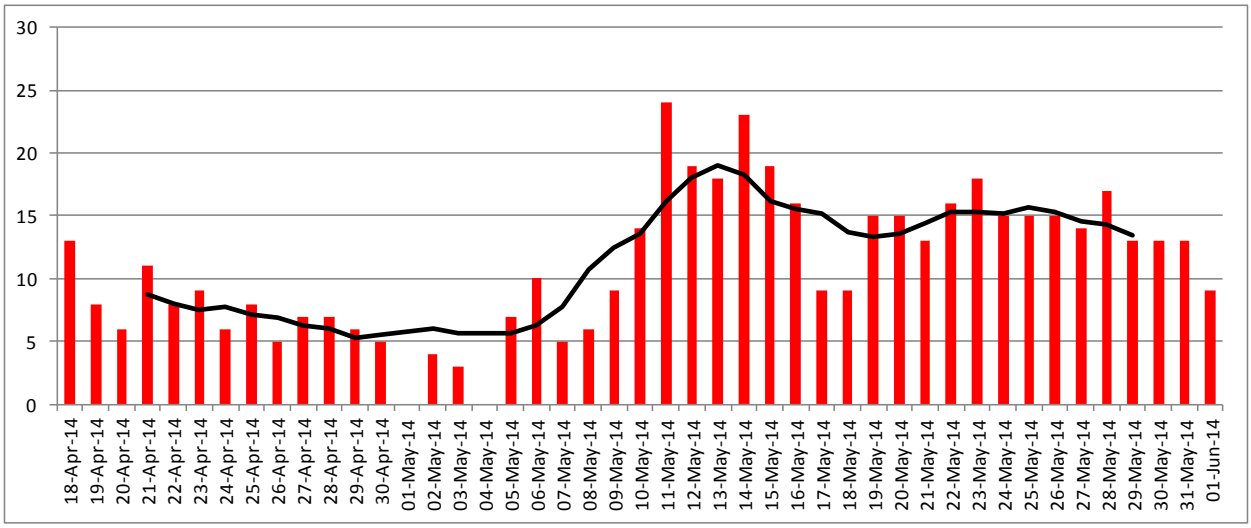

Figure 4-2. Number of species banded per day during the 2014 Spring Migration Monitoring Program, with a running 7-day average in black.

Two species were banded for the first time this spring, American Kestrel and Olive-sided Flycatcher, increasing the all-time list for MBO to 115 species. The Olive-sided Flycatcher was the only species this spring observed only by virtue of being banded. Eleven species were banded just once this spring: Solitary Sandpiper, Hairy Woodpecker, American Kestrel, Olive-sided

Flycatcher, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, Great Crested Flycatcher, Hermit Thrush, Ovenbird, Orange-crowned Warbler, Northern Parula, and Field Sparrow.

At the other extreme, Table 4-2 lists the 10 most frequently banded species, which account for 64.7% of all birds banded during SMMP 2014. Three of these (Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Yellow-rumped Warbler, and Red-winged Blackbird) have been in the top 10 for spring annually since 2005; Yellow Warbler was also part of that group in all previous years, but was just outside this year (12th place) even though the number of individuals banded (36) was just above the long-term average for spring. American Goldfinch and White-throated Sparrow have also only missed the top 10 only once (in 2011 and 2007, respectively).

While Red-winged Blackbird was the top species in six of the previous nine years, it was only the fifth most frequently banded species this spring. On top by a large margin was Cedar Waxwing, with a total more than triple the previous high for spring. Tennessee Warbler was the runner-up for the third time in the past four years, and with a record count by a wide margin over the previous high in 2012. Magnolia Warbler rounded out the top three, also with a record count. Northern Waterthrush and American Robin were also banded in record numbers, while Ruby-crowned Kinglet and American Goldfinch counts were above average. Warblers of 21 species were banded this spring, comprising 38% of all birds banded; 10 sparrow species were banded this spring, which is typical, but they accounted for an unusually small 11% of the spring total.

Table 4-2. Top 10 species banded at MBO during SMMP 2014, with comparison to the numbers banded in previous years (rank in other years in parentheses).

		2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
1.	Cedar Waxwing	232	7 (29)	77 (3)	50 (5)	72 (2)	14 (17)	29 (8)	17 (9)	17 (13)	59 (3)
2.	Tennessee Warbler	142	49 (3)	94 (2)	71 (2)	7 (22)	82 (1)	6 (27)	16 (11)	2 (40)	4 (28)
3.	Magnolia Warbler	82	66 (2)	39 (8)	27 (13)	11 (19)	41 (6)	18 (14)	17 (9)	22 (8)	5 (21)
4.	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	71	39 (8)	54 (5)	43 (7)	35 (4)	73 (2)	92 (2)	52 (2)	58 (3)	20 (9)
5.	Red-winged Blackbird	63	83 (1)	116 (1)	70 (3)	85 (1)	50 (3)	114 (1)	155 (1)	169 (1)	73 (2)
6.	American Goldfinch	60	9 (24)	51 (6)	17 (16)	45 (3)	47 (4)	41 (5)	51 (3)	32 (6)	111 (1)
7.	Yellow-rumped (Myrtle) Warbler	56	23 (10)	46 (7)	102 (1)	30 (5)	37 (8)	47 (4)	32 (5)	22 (8)	25 (7)
8.	Northern Waterthrush	48	43 (4)	28 (10)	28 (12)	12 (18)	26 (12)	12 (18)	15 (12)	5 (30)	4 (28)
9.	American Robin	44	7 (29)	21 (15)	30 (9)	17 (10)	5 (29)	8 (24)	12 (18)	18 (12)	16 (12)
10.	White-throated Sparrow	40	40 (7)	57 (4)	51 (4)	22 (8)	34 (9)	79 (3)	13 (17)	42 (5)	29 (6)
10.	Common Yellowthroat	40	23 (10)	25 (12)	30 (9)	17 (10)	28 (10)	25 (9)	12 (18)	25 (7)	22 (8)

4.3.2 Birds recaptured

There were 295 repeats (individuals caught within 3 months of banding at MBO) of 34 species during SMMP 2014. This is just short of the high of 299 set in 2012, and well above the nine-year mean of 191. Repeats can be subdivided into local residents caught repeatedly, and migrants captured twice or more during their stopover at MBO. As is often the case in spring, many of the species recaptured most frequently were ones with a local breeding population (Table 4-3).

There were more recaptures this spring of Song Sparrow than any other species, with an unusually high 54 repeats of just 19 individuals. Baltimore Orioles were also especially frequent visitors to the nets this spring, with 29 repeats of 12 individuals. Black-capped Chickadee, Yellow Warbler, and Red-winged Blackbird also had numerous repeats, typical for spring. Less usual was the fact that four of the ten species with the most repeats this year were transients at MBO. Most notably, Northern Waterthrush featured prominently for a second year in a row, this spring with 25 repeats of 12 individuals. Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Magnolia Warbler, and Wilson's Warbler

also were recaptured more often than usual, suggesting perhaps that there were more periods than usual this spring when northward migration stalled for at least a couple of days. However, among these four species, 85% of stopovers were three days or fewer; the only individuals that lingered longer than one week were a Magnolia Warbler that stayed 9 days, three Ruby-crowned Kinglets that stayed 10 days each, and a Northern Waterthrush that stayed 12 days.

Table 4-3. Top 10 species recaptured most often during SMMP 2014. These represent the same individuals caught repeatedly in some cases.

	Species	# repeats	# individuals
1.	Song Sparrow	54	19
2.	Baltimore Oriole	29	12
3.	Northern Waterthrush	25	12
4.	Yellow Warbler	24	11
5.	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	18	11
6.	Black-capped Chickadee	17	12
6.	Magnolia Warbler	17	11
8.	Red-winged Blackbird	15	14
9.	Wilson's Warbler	12	8
10.	Common Yellowthroat	11	7

A record high 127 returns of 25 species occurred during SMMP 2014 (Table 4-4). Nine of these were recaptured for the first time in over two years, and another two also dated back two spring seasons (i.e., 1 year and 11 months since the previous encounter). This group comprised mostly birds thought to be local breeders (5 Red-winged Blackbirds, and one each Song Sparrow, Baltimore Oriole, Common Grackle, and American Goldfinch), but also 2 American Tree Sparrows presumably showing winter site fidelity although not recaptured until spring this year due to the limited winter banding efforts. In total there were 35 returns that were last recorded at MBO one year ago or longer. The oldest birds recaptured this spring were a male Common Yellowthroat and a male Red-winged Blackbird, both banded as after-second-year birds in May 2006, and therefore at least 10 years old in 2014. Among the returns were several individuals banded at MBO as juveniles, including Downy Woodpecker, Black-capped Chickadee, Ovenbird, Yellow Warbler, Common Yellowthroat, Chipping Sparrow, Song Sparrow, and American Goldfinch.

Table 4-4. List of returns captured during SMMP 2014, sorted by time elapsed.

Band number	Species	Age/sex in 2014	Age/sex at banding	Banding date	Previous capture	2014 return	Time elapsed		
1342-36048	RWBL	ASY-M	ASY-M	19 May 2011	19 May 2011	23 Apr	2 years	11 months	4 days
2600-15727	ATSP	ASY-U	SY-U	21 Jan 2010	9 Nov 2011	21 Apr	2 years	5 months	12 days
2650-41097	ATSP	ASY-U	SY-U	18 Mar 2012	22 Mar 2012	27 Apr	2 years	1 month	5 days
2541-63836	SOSP	AHY-M	AHY-U	18 Apr 2012	18 Apr 2012	16 May	2 years		28 days
1383-62363	COGR	AHY-M	AHY-M	26 Apr 2012	26 Apr 2012	23 May	2 years		27 days
2650-41208	AMGO	ASY-F	AHY-F	16 May 2012	16 May 2012	29 May	2 years		13 days
1951-51388	RWBL	ASY-F	SY-F	7 May 2008	5 May 2012	11 May	2 years		6 days
1342-36030	RWBL	ASY-M	ASY-M	9 May 2011	10 May 2012	15 May	2 years		5 days
1891-91350	BAOR	ASY-M	SY-M	11 May 2009	10 May 2012	12 May	2 years		2 days
1342-36014	RWBL	ASY-M	SY-M	1 May 2011	28 May 2012	21 May	1 year	11 months	23 days
1891-91641	RWBL	ASY-F	ASY-F	5 Jun 2012	5 Jun 2012	11 May	1 year	11 months	6 days
2650-41445	COYE	ASY-F	HY-U	1 Aug 2012	9 Aug 2012	14 May	1 year	9 months	5 days
2650-41625	YEWA	ASY-M	AHY-M	10 Aug 2012	10 Aug 2012	12 May	1 year	9 months	2 days
2600-16061	YEWA	ASY-M	ASY-M	27 May 2010	15 Aug 2012	11 May	1 year	8 months	26 days
2650-41141	WAVI	ASY-U	SY-U	6 May 2012	4 Sep 2012	22 May	1 year	8 months	18 days
2650-41770	CHSP	ASY-M	HY-U	2 Sep 2012	2 Sep 2012	6 May	1 year	8 months	4 days
2501-10204	HAWO	ATY-M	SY-M	3 May 2011	24 Oct 2012	12 May	1 year	6 months	18 days
2600-15947	BCCH	ASY-U	AHY-U	1 Sep 2010	9 Nov 2012	18 Apr	1 year	5 months	9 days
2690-79928	ATSP	ASY-U	HY-U	7 Dec 2012	7 Dec 2012	18 Apr	1 year	4 months	11 days

Band number	Species	Age/sex in 2014	Age/sex at banding	Banding date	Previous capture	2014 return	Time elapsed		
2581-69198	DOWO	ATY-F	TY-F	22 Mar 2013	22 Mar 2013	8 May	1 year	1 month	16 days
2581-69209	SOSP	AHY-M	SY-U	19 Apr 2013	27 Apr 2013	29 May	1 year	1 month	2 days
1222-70395	RWBL	ASY-M	ASY-M	14 May 2006	3 May 2013	1 Jun	1 year		29 days
2560-25252	SCJU	ASY-M	HY-M	27 Oct 2008	27 Mar 2013	18 Apr	1 year		22 days
2581-69213	SOSP	AHY-M	AHY-U	23 Apr 2013	23 Apr 2013	15 May	1 year		22 days
1891-91522	RWBL	ASY-F	ASY-F	5 May 2010	7 May 2013	28 May	1 year		21 days
1383-62342	BLJA	ASY-F	HY-U	29 Sep 2011	20 Apr 2013	7 May	1 year		17 days
2401-97286	PUFI	ASY-M	SY-M	24 Apr 2012	30 Apr 2013	16 May	1 year		16 days
2650-45314	YEWA	ASY-F	ASY-F	8 May 2013	8 May 2013	19 May	1 year		11 days
2581-69613	WBNU	ASY-M	ASY-M	12 May 2013	12 May 2013	22 May	1 year		10 days
2581-69614	BHCO	AHY-F	AHY-F	14 May 2013	25 May 2013	31 May	1 year		6 days
1342-36287	RWBL	ASY-M	SY-M	6 May 2012	12 May 2013	18 May	1 year		6 days
2571-23130	SOSP	AHY-M	HY-U	9 Aug 2012	23 Apr 2013	29 Apr	1 year		6 days
2531-23628	RWBL	ASY-F	SY-F	6 May 2013	6 May 2013	10 May	1 year		4 days
1342-36454	RWBL	ASY-M	SY-M	28 Apr 2013	10 May 2013	11 May	1 year		1 day
2531-23647	RWBL	ASY-F	SY-F	15 May 2013	15 May 2013	15 May	1 year		
2650-41539	YEWA	ASY-F	HY-U	23 Jul 2012	19 May 2013	18 May		11 months	29 days
2421-70682	BAOR	ASY-M	ASY-M	18 May 2011	17 May 2013	16 May		11 months	29 days
2650-41692	COYE	ASY-M	AHY-M	19 Aug 2012	19 May 2013	14 May		11 months	25 days
1383-62381	COGR	AHY-M	SY-M	17 May 2012	17 May 2013	12 May		11 months	25 days
2650-45341	YEWA	ASY-F	SY-F	13 May 2013	31 May 2013	26 May		11 months	25 days
1891-91604	BAOR	ASY-M	SY-M	27 Jun 2010	17 May 2013	12 May		11 months	25 days
2571-23155	SOSP	AHY-M	HY-U	16 Aug 2012	14 May 2013	9 May		11 months	25 days
2401-97378	SOSP	AHY-U	HY-U	1 Aug 2012	26 Apr 2013	20 Apr		11 months	25 days
2650-43429	COYE	ASY-F	HY-U	24 Aug 2011	25 May 2013	18 May		11 months	23 days
2460-40364	COYE	ASY-M	ASY-M	25 May 2006	25 May 2013	16 May		11 months	21 days
1342-36484	RWBL	ASY-M	SY-M	15 May 2013	15 May 2013	6 May		11 months	21 days
0844-93312	PIWO	TY-M	SY-M	17 May 2013	17 May 2013	5 May		11 months	18 days
2650-43397	COYE	ASY-F	AHY-F	18 Aug 2011	6 Jun 2013	25 May		11 months	19 days
2600-16159	WAVI	ASY-U	AHY-M	23 Jun 2012	31 May 2013	17 May		11 months	16 days
1342-36467	RWBL	ASY-M	SY-M	4 May 2013	6 May 2013	21 Apr		11 months	15 days
1342-36242	RWBL	ASY-M	SY-M	22 Apr 2012	30 May 2013	15 May		11 months	15 days
2531-23680	BAOR	ASY-M	SY-M	1 Jun 2013	1 Jun 2013	15 May		11 months	14 days
2531-23653	RWBL	ASY-F	SY-F	17 May 2013	28 May 2013	11 May		11 months	13 days
2650-43267	YEWA	ASY-M	AHY-M	2 Aug 2011	29 May 2013	12 May		11 months	13 days
1342-01071	RWBL	ASY-M	SY-M	16 May 2010	27 May 2013	6 May		11 months	9 days
2531-23617	RWBL	ASY-F	AHY-F	29 Apr 2013	23 May 2013	29 Apr		11 months	6 days
1292-00593	RWBL	ASY-M	SY-M	15 May 2009	20 May 2013	19 Apr		10 months	30 days
2341-64943	SOSP	AHY-M	HY-U	3 Oct 2012	30 May 2013	29 Apr		10 months	30 days
2571-20513	SOSP	AHY-U	SY-M	6 Jun 2013	6 Jun 2013	3 May		10 months	27 days
0972-31270	RWBL	ASY-M	SY-M	6 Jul 2013	6 Jul 2013	29 May		10 months	23 days
2650-45605	AMGO	ASY-F	SY-F	6 Jul 2013	6 Jul 2013	23 May		10 months	17 days
2650-45609	YEWA	ASY-F	SY-F	14 Jul 2013	14 Jul 2013	27 May		10 months	13 days
1891-91672	BAOR	ASY-M	ASY-M	14 Jul 2013	14 Jul 2013	15 May		10 months	1 day
2650-25868	HOWR	ASY-M	SY-U	2 May 2011	3 Aug 2013	1 Jun		9 months	29 days
2581-69697	CEDW	ASY-M	AHY-M	4 Aug 2013	4 Aug 2013	29 May		9 months	25 days
2730-80126	AMGO	ASY-M	SY-M	1 Aug 2013	1 Aug 2013	23 May		9 months	22 days
2650-41477	COYE	ASY-M	HY-U	5 Aug 2012	21 Jul 2013	11 May		9 months	20 days
2021-84142	SWSP	ASY-M	SY-M	1 Jun 2013	6 Jul 2013	19 Apr		9 months	13 days
2650-41323	YEWA	ASY-F	AHY-F	15 May 2012	17 Aug 2013	28 May		9 months	11 days
2730-80127	AMGO	ASY-M	SY-M	6 Aug 2013	6 Aug 2013	15 May		9 months	9 days
2650-45449	COYE	SY-M	HY-M	14 Aug 2013	14 Aug 2013	23 May		9 months	9 days
2730-80136	AMGO	SY-M	HY-U	22 Aug 2013	22 Aug 2013	31 May		9 months	9 days
2650-43226	COYE	ASY-F	SY-F	30 May 2011	19 Aug 2013	23 May		9 months	4 days
2650-45409	YEWA	ASY-F	AHY-F	5 Aug 2013	8 Aug 2013	11 May		9 months	3 days
2650-45470	YEWA	SY-M	HY-M	16 Aug 2013	16 Aug 2013	19 May		9 months	3 days
2021-84190	OVEN	SY-U	HY-U	9 Aug 2013	9 Aug 2013	11 May		9 months	2 days
2421-93989	NOCA	AHY-M	HY-M	20 Sep 2012	20 Aug 2013	22 May		9 months	2 days
2650-41455	YEWA	ASY-M	AHY-M	2 Aug 2012	12 Aug 2013	13 May		9 months	1 day
2581-69863	SOSP	AHY-M	HY-U	15 Aug 2013	15 Aug 2013	15 May		9 months	

Band number	Species	Age/sex in 2014	Age/sex at banding	Banding date	Previous capture	2014 return	Time elapsed	
2650-45477	COYE	SY-F	HY-F	17 Aug 2013	17 Aug 2013	15 May	8 months	28 days
2581-69881	SOSP	SY-M	HY-U	22 Aug 2013	26 Aug 2013	22 May	8 months	26 days
2650-41325	YEWA	ASY-M	SY-M	15 May 2012	18 Aug 2013	12 May	8 months	24 days
2500-65380	YEWA	ASY-M	SY-M	27 May 2008	16 Aug 2013	10 May	8 months	24 days
2650-43587	COYE	ASY-M	HY-M	18 Sep 2011	25 Aug 2013	18 May	8 months	23 days
2650-45439	WAVI	ASY-U	AHY-U	13 Aug 2013	31 Aug 2013	23 May	8 months	22 days
2581-69233	SOSP	AHY-U	HY-U	1 Aug 2013	7 Aug 2013	28 Apr	8 months	21 days
2421-93809	GRCA	ASY-U	SY-U	28 May 2012	4 Sep 2013	26 May	8 months	22 days
2561-09234	BAOR	ASY-M	AHY-M	25 Aug 2013	25 Aug 2013	12 May	8 months	17 days
2650-41639	COYE	ASY-M	HY-M	12 Aug 2012	5 Sep 2013	23 May	8 months	18 days
2421-70875	NOCA	AHY-F	AHY-F	12 May 2012	1 Aug 2013	18 Apr	8 months	17 days
2581-69270	SOSP	AHY-U	HY-U	3 Aug 2013	3 Aug 2013	18 Apr	8 months	15 days
2581-69830	SOSP	AHY-U	HY-U	9 Aug 2013	9 Aug 2013	19 Apr	8 months	10 days
2581-69864	SOSP	AHY-U	HY-U	16 Aug 2013	16 Aug 2013	21 Apr	8 months	5 days
2650-45365	COYE	ASY-M	SY-M	17 May 2013	9 Sep 2013	14 May	8 months	5 days
2581-69216	SOSP	AHY-U	AHY-U	24 Apr 2013	21 Aug 2013	24 Apr	8 months	3 days
2581-69671	DOWO	SY-F	HY-F	2 Aug 2013	24 Aug 2013	23 Apr	7 months	30 days
2571-23114	SOSP	AHY-M	HY-U	8 Aug 2012	29 Sep 2013	22 May	7 months	23 days
2581-69958	SOSP	AHY-F	AHY-U	3 Oct 2013	3 Oct 2013	25 May	7 months	22 days
1272-07818	BLJA	ASY-M	HY-U	5 Sep 2008	30 Sep 2013	18 May	7 months	18 days
2581-69261	SOSP	AHY-U	HY-U	2 Aug 2013	20 Sep 2013	5 May	7 months	15 days
2690-79691	BCCH	SY-U	HY-U	9 Aug 2013	5 Sep 2013	18 Apr	7 months	13 days
2650-45620	BCCH	SY-M	HY-U	29 Jul 2013	21 Sep 2013	30 Apr	7 months	9 days
2690-79686	BCCH	SY-U	HY-U	4 Aug 2013	15 Sep 2013	23 Apr	7 months	8 days
2571-20523	SOSP	AHY-U	HY-U	14 Jul 2013	17 Sep 2013	23 Apr	7 months	6 days
2581-69931	SOSP	AHY-U	HY-U	23 Sep 2013	23 Sep 2013	29 Apr	7 months	6 days
2650-43001	BCCH	ASY-U	SY-U	13 May 2011	21 Sep 2013	25 Apr	7 months	4 days
2581-69928	SOSP	AHY-U	HY-U	22 Sep 2013	25 Sep 2013	28 Apr	7 months	3 days
2581-69960	SOSP	AHY-U	HY-U	3 Oct 2013	3 Oct 2013	23 Apr	6 months	20 days
1383-62336	BLJA	ASY-M	AHY-U	23 Sep 2011	17 Oct 2013	6 May	6 months	19 days
2581-69292	SOSP	AHY-U	HY-U	5 Aug 2013	30 Sep 2013	18 Apr	6 months	19 days
2581-70091	WBNU	AHY-M	HY-M	6 Nov 2013	6 Nov 2013	23 May	6 months	17 days
2650-41037	SCJU	ASY-F	HY-U	17 Nov 2011	12 Oct 2013	24 Apr	6 months	12 days
1713-34575	BLJA	SY-U	HY-U	21 Oct 2013	21 Oct 2013	22 Apr	6 months	1 day
2690-79699	BCCH	SY-U	HY-U	21 Aug 2013	21 Oct 2013	21 Apr	6 months	
2650-41521	BCCH	ASY-U	HY-U	23 Jul 2012	30 Oct 2013	26 Apr	5 months	27 days
2561-09311	NOCA	SY-M	HY-M	21 Nov 2013	21 Nov 2013	13 May	5 months	22 days
2650-42365	AMGO	SY-F	HY-F	3 Dec 2013	3 Dec 2013	20 May	5 months	17 days
2500-65165	BCCH	ASY-U	HY-U	2 Aug 2008	21 Nov 2013	18 Apr	4 months	28 days
2690-79693	BCCH	SY-U	HY-U	9 Aug 2013	21 Nov 2013	18 Apr	4 months	28 days
2690-79681	BCCH	SY-M	HY-U	1 Aug 2013	3 Dec 2013	28 Apr	4 months	25 days
2650-45709	BCCH	SY-U	HY-U	15 Sep 2013	3 Dec 2013	27 Apr	4 months	24 days
2431-74164	DOWO	ATY-M	HY-U	25 Jul 2011	3 Dec 2013	19 Apr	4 months	16 days
2650-45732	BCCH	SY-U	HY-U	3 Dec 2013	3 Dec 2013	19 Apr	4 months	16 days
2650-45727	BCCH	SY-U	HY-U	6 Nov 2013	3 Dec 2013	19 Apr	4 months	16 days
2650-45703	BCCH	AHY-U	HY-U	31 Aug 2013	3 Dec 2013	18 Apr	4 months	15 days
2690-79694	BCCH	SY-U	HY-U	9 Aug 2013	3 Dec 2013	18 Apr	4 months	15 days
2650-42236	SCJU	SY-U	HY-U	21 Nov 2013	3 Dec 2013	18 Apr	4 months	15 days

No foreign-banded birds were captured at MBO during SMMP 2014. However, four birds banded at MBO were recovered elsewhere. A Black-capped Chickadee banded in mid-March 2012 as a second-year bird was found dead at the neighbouring Morgan Arboretum just over two years later. An American Robin banded as a hatch-year unknown near the end of fall 2013 was found dead near the Atwater Market in Montreal in late April. The longest-lived among the birds recovered was a Red-winged Blackbird banded as a second-year male in May 2009 and brought to Le Nichoir in Hudson almost 5 years later, suffering wounds from a cat attack. Finally, a Common Grackled banded as a hatch-year male in mid-October 2012 was found dead in nearby Pointe-aux-Cascades at the beginning of June.

4.3.3 Census

One or more experienced observers walked the standardized census route daily during SMMP except March 28 (the first day of the season), when a late winter snowstorm impeded access, and June 5 (the last day of the season), when no observer was available. Census often recorded species not otherwise documented during the course of the morning and greatly contributed to the documentation of migration through MBO. This year 4 species (at the low end of the range of 4 to 14 in each of the past five years) were observed only through census: Greater Yellowlegs, Philadelphia Vireo, Tufted Titmouse, and House Finch.

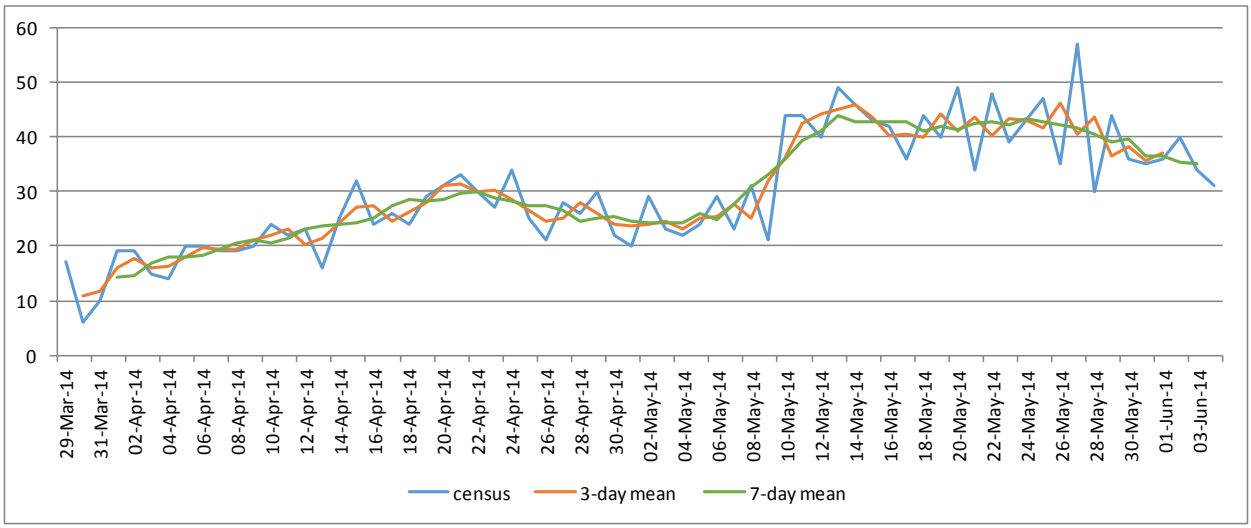

Figure 4-3. Number of species recorded on the daily census during the 2014 Spring Monitoring Program at MBO, including a 3-day and 7-day running mean.

As shown in Figure 4-3, there was considerable daily variation in the number of species observed during the census, ranging from a low of 6 on March 30, to a record high of 57 on May 27. This reflects not only actual changes in the bird population from day to day, but also variation due to weather and among observers. To account for this, 3-day and 7-day running means were calculated and plotted. This year diversity on census peaked earlier than usual, late in the second week of May, but remained at a similar level for nearly two weeks before tapering off toward the end of the season, when most species being observed were likely local breeders.

4.3.4 Daily estimated totals (DET)

The DET reflects not only banding and census data, but also all supplemental observations made by participants throughout each morning. It is particularly important for waterfowl and raptors, which are not targeted by the banding program, and are only marginally sampled by the census, since many are more active later in the morning. However, the DET is also valuable for passerines, both to monitor infrequently captured species, and as a means to evaluate the percentage of individuals of each species that are caught and banded. During SMMP 2014, 143 species were recorded, close to the nine-year spring mean. There were 15 species seen on just a single day, highlighting the importance of full daily coverage throughout the season. No new species were observed at MBO this spring. An unusually high 23 species (8 more than last year) were only recorded as incidental observations this spring, highlighting their importance for the DET. The species this year were Greater White-fronted Goose, American Black Duck, American Wigeon, Greater Scaup, American Bittern, Great Egret, Bald Eagle, Osprey, Broad-winged Hawk, Solitary Sandpiper, Spotted Sandpiper, Common Tern, Chimney Swift, Black-billed Cuckoo, Rock Pigeon, Great Horned Owl, Willow Flycatcher, Purple Martin, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Eastern Bluebird, Pine Warbler, Clay-colored Sparrow, and Field Sparrow.

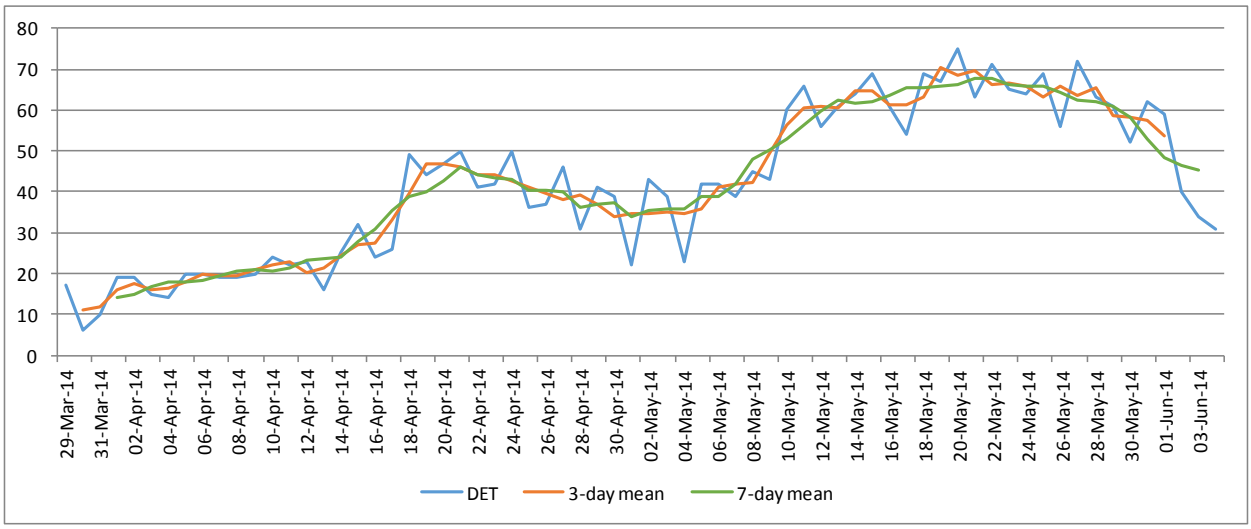

Figure 4-4. Number of species observed daily during the 2014 Spring Monitoring Program at MBO, including a 3-day and 7-day running mean.

The highest single day DET, 75 species, was recorded on May 20, matching the previous single-day record for MBO set on May 18, 2009. The 107 species observed over the course of week 8 (May 16-22) was the highest ever weekly total. Whereas in 2013 there were only 63 species observed on the peak day of spring migration, that total was exceeded on 10 days this spring, including three days above 70 (Figure 4-4). The lowest count of 6 species occurred on March 30, a day on which 15 cm of snow fell. There was considerable variation in daily estimated totals from day to day, again due to weather and observer effects. A clearer pattern is shown by the 7-day running average, which remained above 60 species for most of the second half of May, peaking at 68 on May 21 and 22.

This year 21 species were observed during all 10 weeks of the spring season: Canada Goose, Mallard, Great Blue Heron, Ring-billed Gull, Mourning Dove, Downy Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Pileated Woodpecker, Blue Jay, American Crow, Common Raven, Black-capped Chickadee, White-breasted Nuthatch, American Robin, European Starling, Cedar Waxwing, Song Sparrow, Northern Cardinal, Common Grackle, Red-winged Blackbird, and American Goldfinch. This list is similar to last year's, except for Turkey Vulture and Brown-headed Cowbird dropping off, and Great Blue Heron, Mourning Dove, Hairy Woodpecker, White-breasted Nuthatch, Cedar Waxwing, and Song Sparrow being added. This spring four species (American Robin, Cedar Waxwing, Song Sparrow, and American Goldfinch) were banded in all seven weeks of the banding period.

4.3.5 Coverage of priority species

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

All but one of the species on the MBO priority list were observed during SMMP 2014 (Gray-cheeked Thrush was missed), and 77% were banded (Table 4-5). Over 86% of individuals

banded were priority species. Of the top 10 species banded at MBO during SMMP 2013, all except American Goldfinch are designated as priority species, including 5 that are priority A or B (i.e., of particular importance for migration monitoring), indicating the program is effective at documenting these otherwise poorly monitored birds.

Table 4-5. Summary of priority species observed and banded during SMMP 2014. Detailed category definitions are provided in Gahbauer et al. (2014).

	Priority A	Priority B	Priority C	Priority D
Number of species in category	15	10	18	19
Number of species observed	14	10	18	19
Number of species banded	12	8	14	14
Number of individuals banded	342	238	155	437

4.3.6 Net productivity

The nets used for MBO's migration monitoring programs are clustered into three main groups. The C and D nets (six in total) are along the east and north edges of Stoneycroft Pond, four nets sample the shrubby areas east of Stoneycroft Pond (A and E), while H and B/N nets (six in total) are along the back ponds. Under normal conditions, all nets were operated for five hours daily, although on windy days, some nets were selectively closed earlier than usual, as warranted by conditions. The only more substantial exception was H1, which remained flooded until May 10 (and again on May 18). Table 4-6 summarizes the usage and productivity of all nets during the 2014 Spring Migration Monitoring Program.

Table 4-6. Net usage and capture rates during SMMP 2014

Net	Hours open	New Captures	Returns+ Repeats	Total captures	Birds / 100 net hours	
					New	Total
A1	193.75	68	23	91	35.1	47.0
A2	193.75	110	45	155	56.8	80.0
A - TOTAL	**387.50**	**178**	**68**	**246**	**45.9**	**63.5**
B2	192.00	78	20	98	40.6	51.0
N1	192.00	116	48	164	60.4	85.4
N3	192.00	86	23	109	44.8	56.8
B3	192.00	114	24	138	59.4	71.9
B/N - TOTAL	**768.00**	**394**	**115**	**509**	**51.3**	**66.3**
C1	194.75	99	26	125	50.8	64.2
C2	194.75	60	32	92	30.8	47.2
C - TOTAL	**389.50**	**159**	**58**	**217**	**40.8**	**55.7**
D1	194.25	65	27	92	33.5	47.4
D2	194.25	59	21	80	30.4	41.2
D3	194.25	51	22	73	26.3	37.6
D4	194.25	57	17	74	29.3	38.1
D - TOTAL	**777.00**	**232**	**87**	**319**	**29.9**	**41.1**
E1	194.50	106	24	130	54.5	66.8
E2	194.50	116	28	144	59.6	74.0
E - TOTAL	**389.00**	**222**	**52**	**274**	**57.1**	**70.4**
H1	99.00	87	19	106	87.9	107.1
H2	194.75	84	23	107	43.1	54.9
H - TOTAL	**293.75**	**171**	**42**	**213**	**58.2**	**72.5**
GRAND TOTAL	**3004.75**	**1356**	**422**	**1778**	**45.1**	**59.2**

The overall capture rate for SMMP 2014 was 45.1 new birds per 100 net hours, roughly 50% above the long-term spring mean. An additional 14.1 birds per 100 net hours were recaptured, also above average, but by a smaller margin. The relative effectiveness of nets varies from year to year, although typically the A and H nets along with E2 are the most productive in spring. This year was somewhat different, with the rate of capture highest at H1 (but biased by it only being open during the peak of migration), followed by N1, E2, and B3. The B/N nets are usually well

below average, but were elevated this year in large part due to the influx of Cedar Waxwings, 60% of which were banded in the B/N nets, and comprised 35% of the total there this spring. A2, C1, and both E nets were also above average this spring, but A1 fell short for the second year in a row, joined by H2 for the first time. The five nets with the lowest capture rates were C2 and all of the D group.

4.4 Summary and analysis

The banding effort of 3005 hours this spring was above average, but even so, the record of 1356 individuals banded was a substantial leap ahead from the previous high of 994 in 2012. The 69 species banded was a new record high for spring for the third year in a row. Like last year, winter lingered longer than usual and delayed the arrival of some early spring migrants. On the other hand, the peak of migration in May began somewhat earlier than usual and was both prolonged and intense, driving many of the season's records – although the unprecedented mass movement of Cedar Waxwings in late April also contributed significantly to the high season total of individuals banded. The number of species observed this spring was 143, average for the season. Warblers were similar in abundance to last spring overall, comprising 38% of birds banded, with a large proportion accounted for by the record numbers of Tennessee Warbler, Magnolia Warbler, and Northern Waterthrush. Overall, the number of repeats and returns recorded this spring were also both far above average. The number of returns in spring has been near or above 100 for five of the past six years, and likely reflects a good percentage of the local breeding population at MBO.

One of two Northern Rough-winged Swallow banded during spring 2014, only the third and fourth banded at MBO and the first since 2007. (Photo by Simon Duval)

5. Summer (MAPS) program

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

5.1 Effort

Seven MAPS visits were conducted between 6 June and 31 July; on each occasion there were six hours of banding. Incidental observations of all species were also recorded during each visit. There were no additional visits this summer to band nestlings at nest boxes.

5.2 Site conditions

Overall, it was a relatively cool summer, and the wettest since 2006. While temperatures were relatively consistent throughout the season, nearly half of the rain came during the first two weeks (Table 5-1), and weather did not interfere with the MAPS program.

Table 5-1. Weather conditions during the 2014 MAPS program, by week.

	1 *Jun 6-12*	2 *Jun 13-19*	3 *Jun 20-26*	4 *Jun 27-Jul 3*	5 *Jul 4-10*	6 *Jul 11-17*	7 *Jul 18-24*	8 *Jul 25-31*	SEASON
Mean daily high (°C)	24.7	23.7	23.8	29.3	25.6	24.4	27.2	23.2	25.1
Mean daily low (°C)	14.5	14.5	14.5	19.3	17.1	16.4	17.5	14.7	16.0
Mean daily temp (°C)	19.6	19.1	19.2	24.3	21.4	20.4	22.3	19.0	20.6
Highest temp (°C)	28	27	27	33	31	27	30	26	33
Lowest temp (°C)	13	11	10	15	14	13	14	12	10
# days with rainfall	3	4	2	1	3	3	1	5	22
Total rain (mm)	37	68	40	1	20	14	11	34	226

5.3 Results

5.3.1 Birds banded

The 143 birds banded was similar to last year's 137, but the number of species banded was 33, an increase over the previous record of 31 in 2012.

Table 5-2. Top 10 species banded at MBO during MAPS 2014, with comparison to the numbers banded in previous years (rank in other years in parentheses). Note that effort in 2005-2008 was limited and did not follow the MAPS protocol. Dashes represent species not banded during a particular MAPS season.

		2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
1.	American Robin	20	11 (3)	18 (3)	14 (2)	13 (3)	13 (1)	--	--	--	--
2.	Gray Catbird	18	14 (2)	3 (11)	7 (7)	3 (13)	5 (8)	--	--	--	2 (6)
3.	American Goldfinch	13	2 (15)	2 (12)	1 (18)	--	1 (18)	--	--	--	2 (6)
4.	Red-eyed Vireo	8	4 (9)	6 (7)	12 (3)	9 (5)	4 (11)	--	--	--	--
4.	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	8	1 (22)	1 (19)	--	5 (10)	5 (8)	--	--	3 (3)	4 (2)
6.	Song Sparrow	7	29 (1)	26 (2)	18 (1)	20 (1)	10 (3)	--	3 (1)	10 (1)	6 (1)
7.	Common Grackle	6	1 (22)	1 (19)	1 (18)	--	2 (13)	--	--	--	1 (9)
7.	Wood Thrush	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9.	Traill's Flycatcher	5	3 (12)	1 (19)	--	1 (18)	1 (18)	--	--	--	--
9.	Ovenbird	5	1 (22)	1 (19)	2 (13)	--	1 (18)	--	--	1 (5)	--

Until this year, three species had been in the top ten in all five years of the MAPS program (American Robin, Yellow Warbler, and Song Sparrow), but this year only 4 Yellow Warblers were banded (compared to a previous low of 8 for MAPS); similarly Black-capped Chickadee was among the top ten species over the first four years of the program, but was less common both last year and this year. On the other hand, a surprising 6 Wood Thrushes were banded this summer (compared to none in any previous year), Gray Catbird set a new record high for the second summer in a row, and American Goldfinch, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Common Grackle, Traill's Flycatcher, and Ovenbird were also all banded in record numbers.

Aside from Wood Thrush, the only other species banded in MAPS for the first time this year was Black-billed Cuckoo, bringing the total count of species banded at MBO in summer to 47. Indigo Bunting was missed for the third year in a row, and for the first time since 2007, no Cedar Waxwings were banded.

5.3.2 Birds recaptured

There were 44 repeats of 13 species and 13 returns of 9 species during MAPS (Table 5-3). The most noteworthy return was a female Warbling Vireo banded in May 2011 and assumed to be a migrant passing through, but which may have in fact been a relatively local resident, given its recapture this summer. There was also one report this summer of a bird banded at MBO and recovered elsewhere, a Magnolia Warbler banded a hatch-year male in September 2012 and recaptured on its presumed breeding grounds at the Vanier College field station, 50 km northwest of MBO, in mid-June.

Table 5-3. List of returns captured during MAPS 2014, sorted by time elapsed.

Band number	Species	Age/sex in 2014	Age/sex at banding	Banding date	Previous capture	2014 return	Time elapsed		
2650-43101	WAVI	ASY-F	SY-U	22 May 2011	22 May 2011	14 Jul	3 years	1 month	22 days
2541-63835	SOSP	AHY-M	AHY-U	18 Apr 2012	26 Sep 2012	6 Jun	1 year	8 months	11 days
2541-73902	DOWO	ATY-F	SY-F	23 Feb 2012	22 Mar 2013	6 Jun	1 year	2 months	15 days
2531-23641	BAOR	ASY-F	SY-F	12 May 2013	12 May 2013	22 Jun	1 year	1 month	10 days
2571-23128	SOSP	AHY-F	HY-U	9 Aug 2012	18 May 2013	15 Jun	1 year		28 days
2541-63851	SOSP	AHY-F	AHY-F	11 May 2012	6 Jun 2013	6 Jun	1 year		
2021-84173	REVI	AHY-F	HY-U	5 Aug 2013	5 Aug 2013	20 Jul		11 months	15 days
2431-74663	SOSP	AHY-M	AHY-M	22 May 2011	23 Jun 2013	6 Jun		11 months	14 days
2011-90240	SWSP	ASY-M	SY-M	8 May 2013	23 Jun 2013	6 Jun		11 months	14 days
1891-91669	NOCA	AHY-F	HY-U	6 Jul 2013	6 Jul 2013	15 Jun		11 months	9 days
2351-48551	SWSP	ASY-F	SY-F	15 Jun 2013	18 Jul 2013	6 Jun		10 months	19 days
2730-80130	AMGO	SY-M	HY-U	18 Aug 2013	18 Aug 2013	6 Jun		9 months	19 days
2600-16140	BCCH	ASY-F	HY-U	21 Jul 2011	3 Dec 2013	22 Jun		6 months	19 days

5.3.3 Daily estimated totals (DET)

The number of species observed daily ranged from a low of 31 on June 15 to a high of 39 on June 6 and July 20. Over the course of the season, 59 species were observed, three more than last year, and well above the average of 53 during the first five seasons of MAPS. A sighting of a Spotted Sandpiper was the first ever in summer, increasing the cumulative count for the season to 101 species.

6. Fall Migration Monitoring Program (FMMP)

The Fall Migration Monitoring Program has been operated at MBO annually since 2004, with standardized operations since 2005. It covers the 13-week period from 1 August through 30 October, with census, observations, and a five-hour banding period daily (weather permitting).

6.1 Effort

Census was conducted on all 91 days of the season, and banding occurred on 88 days (97%), with only three days entirely lost to rain (August 13, August 15, and October 4). On 23 additional days, rain and/or strong winds resulted in reduced net hours (less than 75 out of a normal 80), leaving only 65 days (71%) of full banding effort according to the site protocol. However, most of those days only involved a partial reduction in effort, and as such the total of 6387 net hours this fall was above average, although somewhat lower than for the previous three years.

Because of the exceptionally mild temperatures through to the end of the season, and correspondingly later-lingering migrants, a decision was made to maintain the FMMP protocol for an additional 14th week for the first time ever. The results from this week are discussed separately in this report to maintain the focus on the standardized 13-week period; they will officially be included as part of the winter 2014-15 season in the 2015 annual report, but are discussed briefly at the end of this section to provide comparison with the results from this fall.

All captures this fall were through the standard set of 16 mist nets used for migration monitoring, arranged as in previous years (net locations A1, A2, B2, N1, N3, B3, C1, C2, D1, D2, D3, D4, E1, E2, H1, and H2; see Gahbauer et al. 2014 for a map). All nets were from Manomet, 12 m long with 30 mm mesh, and were lightly used (from spring 2014) at the beginning of the season.

6.2 Site conditions

Weather can have an influence on fall migration. Temperatures for the first half of the season were generally close to normal, but from late September through to the end of October were much higher than usual, leading to a number of species lingering at MBO later than usual. For the second year in a row, it was an unusually dry fall, with the total of 222 mm of rain just barely below the previous record of 223 mm set in 2013. It was the driest fall on record for MBO, and notably 40% of the rain fell on just three days (August 13, October 4, October 8).

In the supplemental 14th week, temperatures remained above normal, with a mean daily temperature of 5 ºC and lows that consistently remained above freezing; there was light rainfall on three days (see Table 7-1).

Table 6-1. Weather conditions during the 2013 Fall Migration Monitoring Program, by week.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	SEASON
Mean daily high (ºC)	26.2	25.8	22.1	26.1	26.1	24.8	14.9	18.8	21.1	16.8	18.0	11.2	12.1	20.3
Mean daily low (ºC)	16.3	15.8	13.5	16.2	17.0	13.1	6.0	8.0	10.9	8.6	8.4	6.2	5.9	11.2
Mean daily temp (ºC)	21.3	20.8	17.8	21.2	21.6	19.0	10.5	13.4	16.0	12.7	13.2	8.7	9.0	15.8
Highest temp (ºC)	28	30	27	29	29	31	19	23	25	23	25	18	14	31
Lowest temp (ºC)	15	12	11	14	11	10	3	1	9	5	2	2	3	1
# days with rainfall	3	2	2	1	4	3	5	3	0	5	2	5	6	41
Total rain (mm)	8	47	18	1	16	15	22	8	0	49	14	12	13	222

6.3 Results

6.3.1 Birds banded

The total of 3818 individuals banded during FMMP 2014 was just below the long-term average of 3895 for the season, but well above the average of 3306 when excluding the two years with totals inflated by exceptional counts of Yellow-rumped Warblers. The 77 species banded this fall was within the range of 74 to 78 from most previous years, aside from the peak of 86 in 2012. The busiest day of the season was September 29, with 120 birds banded (Figure 6-1); there were only three other days with over 100 birds banded, between September 12 and October 11. This year there was a modest peak of banding activity in late September, which tapered off only gradually over the remainder of the season. For FMMP 2014 the mean count of birds banded per day was 41.9 (43.3 for the 88 days with banding effort). In the supplemental 14th week, an additional 245 birds of 19 species were banded, increasing the fall total to 4069 birds of 78 species (European Starling was the only species banded in week 14, but not during the previous 13 weeks).

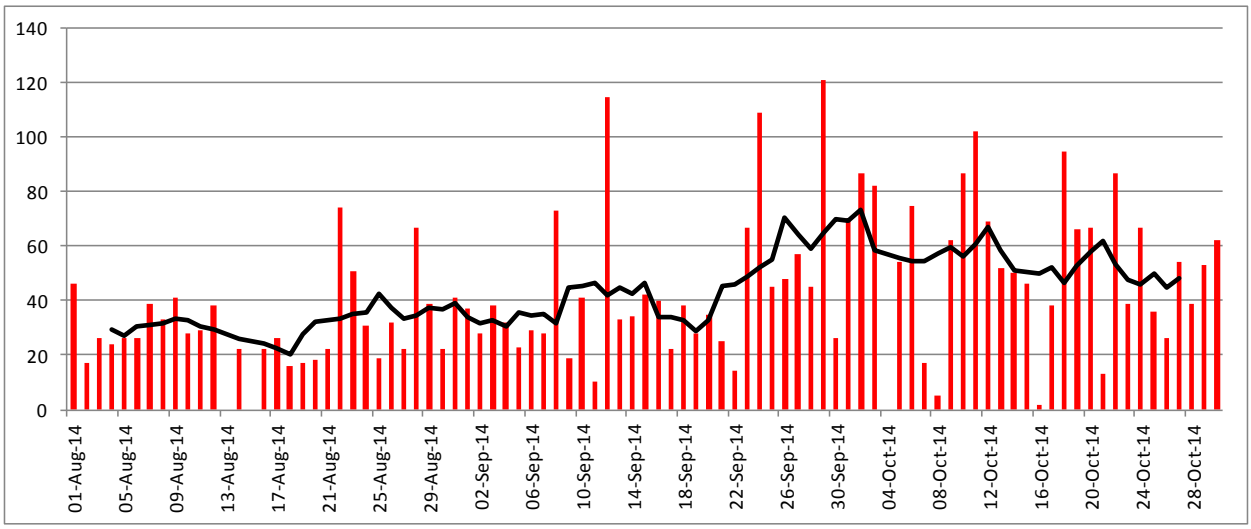

Figure 6-1. Number of individuals banded per day during the 2014 Fall Migration Monitoring Program, with a running 7-day average in black.

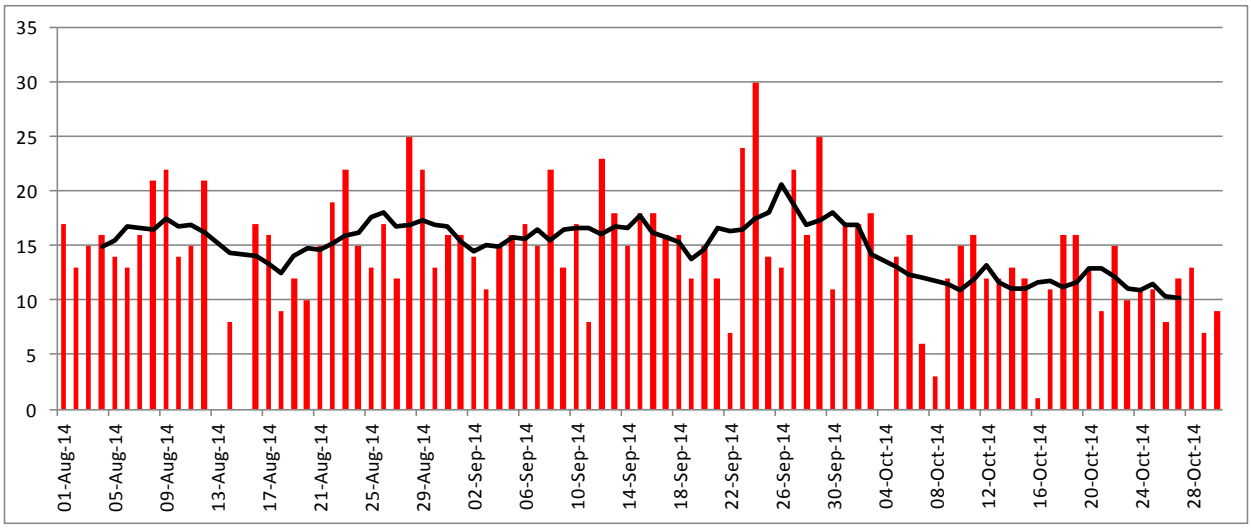

Figure 6-2. Number of species banded per day during the 2014 Fall Migration Monitoring Program, with a running 7-day average in black.

Species richness among banded birds was relatively steady over the first two months of the season, peaking slightly in late September before declining over the course of October (Figure 6-2). The greatest variety banded in a single day was 30 species on September 24, tying the record high for MBO previously reached on September 7, 2008 and September 13, 2013. The mean number of species banded per day was 14.5; taking into account the supplemental 14th week of banding, the mean number of species banded per day dropped slightly to 14.0.

A Broad-winged Hawk banded on September 6 was a first for MBO, and became the 116th species banded on site. Three species/forms were detected only through banding this fall: Gray-cheeked Thrush, Yellow Palm Warbler, and Savannah Sparrow. Six species/forms were banded just once this fall: Broad-winged Hawk, Cooper's Hawk, Northern Shrike, Pine Warbler, Yellow Palm Warbler, and Savannah Sparrow.

At the other extreme, Table 6-2 lists the 10 most frequently banded species, which account for 57.8% of all birds banded during FMMP 2014. Five of these (Ruby-crowned Kinglet, American Robin, Magnolia Warbler, Song Sparrow, and White-throated Sparrow) have been in the top 10 for fall annually since 2005. All of this year's top ten have ranked among the top ten in at least one previous year, although in the case of Red-eyed Vireo that was just once, back in 2005. Three warblers were among the top ten species this year, and 23 were banded overall, as in each of the past three years; overall they comprised just 32% of individuals banded, similar to 30% in 2012, but lower than 49% in 2011 and 38% in 2013. Ten sparrow species accounted for another 29% of the birds banded this fall, a considerable increase from 20% in 2013.

Table 6-2. Top 10 species banded at MBO during FMMP 2014, with comparison to the numbers banded in previous years (rank in other years in parentheses).

		2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
1.	White-throated Sparrow	484	263 (4)	506 (1)	216 (2)	351 (5)	428 (1)	317 (4)	318 (2)	187 (5)	354 (1)
2.	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	327	347 (1)	353 (2)	180 (4)	271 (6)	257 (4)	319 (3)	376 (1)	444 (2)	245 (2)
3.	Magnolia Warbler	279	284 (2)	203 (5)	252 (1)	260 (7)	103 (9)	264 (5)	74 (10)	157 (6)	192 (5)
4.	Slate-coloured Junco	242	60 (14)	198 (6)	58 (13)	509 (2)	361 (2)	236 (6)	127 (6)	33 (23)	191 (6)
5.	Tennessee Warbler	168	249 (5)	75 (14)	208 (3)	114 (11)	23 (31)	86 (11)	18 (31)	57 (11)	46 (18)
6.	Yellow-rumped (Myrtle) Warbler	164	108 (8)	292 (3)	108 (8)	2359 (1)	106 (7)	1732 (1)	68 (11)	522 (1)	157 (8)
7.	American Robin	144	236 (6)	130 (10)	79 (10)	394 (4)	200 (5)	346 (2)	318 (2)	302 (3)	122 (9)
8.	American Redstart	138	146 (7)	139 (9)	150 (6)	149 (10)	104 (8)	99 (9)	77 (9)	48 (13)	66 (13)
9.	Song Sparrow	136	267 (3)	217 (4)	170 (5)	219 (8)	322 (3)	199 (7)	198 (4)	302 (3)	216 (4)
10.	Red-eyed Vireo	126	78 (12)	75 (14)	41 (20)	96 (13)	56 (16)	70 (12)	62 (12)	42 (18)	117 (10)

White-throated Sparrow was the most frequently banded species this fall, for the second time in the past three years, and the fourth time overall. In second place was Ruby-crowned Kinglet, which has been banded in very similar numbers for the past three fall seasons. Similarly, except for a slight dip in 2012, the number of Magnolia Warblers banded in fall has now been consistent for five years in a row, a pattern largely shared with American Redstart. Slate-colored Junco numbers rebounded this fall after three years of somewhat lower counts. Tennessee Warbler rounded out the top five for the second year in a row, although numbers were somewhat down from 2013. The pattern of Yellow-rumped Warblers being abundant in "even" years appears to have largely faded away. Although large flocks of American Robins were observed in October, most of them were just flying over or staying high, rather than coming down to net level as they more commonly do when the temperature begins to drop. The number of Song Sparrows banded was by far the lowest ever during FMMP, consistent with the record low number banded during MAPS, but presumably also reflecting fewer migrants than usual from more northern populations.

The 126 Red-eyed Vireos banded this fall was a record high; other species outside the top ten that were banded in record numbers for fall were Sharp-shinned Hawk, Least Flycatcher*, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, Philadelphia Vireo, Blue Jay, Veery, Hermit Thrush*, Wood Thrush, Gray Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Northern Waterthrush, Bay-breasted Warbler*, Scarlet Tanager*, and American Tree Sparrow (* = tied previous high).

The supplemental 14th week of banding added to the totals of half of the species in the top ten, and resulted in a minor reshuffling of ranks, with the American Robin total nearly doubling to 287 for third place; the additional 18 White-throated Sparrows banded during this week pushed the season total just above 500.

6.3.2 Birds recaptured

There were 844 repeats (individuals caught within 3 months of banding at MBO) of 49 species during FMMP 2014, both a fair bit above the nine-year mean of 707 repeats of 43 species. Among the most frequently recaptured species (Table 6-3), only three have substantial local breeding populations (Black-capped Chickadee, Gray Catbird, and Song Sparrow), although some of the individuals banded and recaptured were also likely migrants from farther north. A number of birds were recaptured on multiple occasions, most notably a second-year Black-capped Chickadee recaptured 14 times over the course of nearly the entire season (86 days), a hatch-year Black-capped Chickadee captured 17 times over the same time span, and a hatch-year Hermit Thrush captured 9 times over a span of 16 days. In the supplemental 14th week, there were an additional 62 repeats of 9 species, increasing the fall total to 906 birds of 49 species.

Table 6-3. Top 10 species recaptured most often during FMMP 2014. These represent the same individuals caught repeatedly in some cases.

	Species	# repeats	# individuals
1.	Black-capped Chickadee	147	38
2.	White-throated Sparrow	89	75
3.	Gray Catbird	71	45
4.	Magnolia Warbler	56	39
4.	Hermit Thrush	56	30
6.	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	44	30
7.	Song Sparrow	41	29
8.	Tennessee Warbler	34	24
9.	Red-eyed Vireo	26	18
10.	Yellow-rumped (Myrtle) Warbler	24	17

Aside from birds likely to be local breeders, or their offspring, 24 individuals of 8 species stopped over for at least two weeks (Philadelphia Vireo, Hermit Thrush, Tennessee Warbler, Nashville Warbler, Black-and-white Warbler, Bay-breasted Warbler, Magnolia Warbler, and Yellow-rumped Warbler). All of the warblers except Yellow-rumped included at least some molt migrants; the longest stopovers (>4 weeks) were by a four Nashville Warblers (32, 36, 40, 46 days), four Tennessee Warblers (28, 28, 39, 42 days), and a Magnolia Warbler (33 days)

There were 59 returns of 20 species during FMMP 2014 (Table 6-4). The number of individuals and species are both slightly higher than for fall 2013, and above the long-term means for fall. Among the noteworthy returns this fall were six individuals last documented in fall 2012, and another 19 were last captured more than a year ago. The oldest bird recaptured this fall was the male Common Yellowthroat banded in May 2006 and also recaptured in SMMP 2014, now over 10 years old. In the supplemental 14th week, there were an additional 5 returns of 4 species, increasing the fall total to 64 birds of 20 species.

No foreign-banded birds were captured at MBO during FMMP 2014. However, an American Goldfinch banded on September 10 was recovered only 22 days later in Potsdam NY, 120 km southwest of MBO.

Table 6-4. List of returns captured during FMMP 2014, sorted by time elapsed.

Band number	Species	Age/sex in 2014	Age/sex at banding	Banding date	Previous capture	2014 return	Time elapsed		
2600-16802	COYE	AHY-F	HY-U	31 Aug 2010	7 Sep 2012	5 Sep	1 year	11 months	29 days
2571-20796	DOWO	ASY-M	SY-M	4 Oct 2012	4 Oct 2012	1 Oct	1 year	11 months	27 days
2571-23015	DOWO	ASY-M	HY-M	5 Aug 2012	7 Sep 2012	1 Sep	1 year	11 months	25 days
2650-41239	AMGO	AHY-F	HY-U	19 Aug 2012	19 Aug 2012	10 Aug	1 year	11 months	22 days
2650-41257	AMGO	ASY-F	HY-U	10 Sep 2012	10 Sep 2012	17 Aug	1 year	11 months	7 days
2600-15714	SCJU	AHY-M	HY-M	29 Nov 2009	24 Nov 2012	30 Oct	1 year	11 months	6 days
2011-90222	SWSP	AHY-M	SY-U	26 Apr 2013	26 Apr 2013	1 Aug	1 year	3 months	6 days
2531-23655	GRCA	AHY-F	ASY-U	18 May 2013	23 May 2013	18 Aug	1 year	2 months	26 days
2421-93996	NOCA	AHY-M	HY-M	26 Sep 2012	18 May 2013	7 Aug	1 year	2 months	20 days
2401-74497	REVI	AHY-U	HY-U	14 Aug 2011	15 Jun 2013	30 Aug	1 year	2 months	15 days
2650-41147	WAVI	AHY-U	SY-U	9 May 2012	14 Jul 2013	21 Sep	1 year	2 months	7 days
2581-69871	SOSP	AHY-U	HY-U	17 Aug 2013	17 Aug 2013	18 Oct	1 year	2 months	1 day
2021-84186	REVI	AHY-U	SY-U	8 Aug 2013	8 Aug 2013	21 Sep	1 year	1 month	13 days
1891-91668	NOCA	U-F	HY-U	6 Jul 2013	6 Aug 2013	14 Sep	1 year	1 month	8 days
2650-45608	WAVI	AHY-F	SY-F	14 Jul 2013	12 Aug 2013	6 Sep	1 year		25 days
2351-48555	REVI	AHY-U	ASY-U	21 Jul 2013	21 Jul 2013	14 Aug	1 year		24 days
2021-84157	REVI	AHY-U	AHY-U	1 Aug 2013	1 Aug 2013	22 Aug	1 year		21 days
2501-10246	RBGR	AHY-F	HY-F	3 Aug 2013	3 Aug 2013	21 Aug	1 year		18 days
2550-81126	NAWA	AHY-U	AHY-U	4 Aug 2011	29 Aug 2013	13 Sep	1 year		15 days
2021-84188	REVI	AHY-U	AHY-U	9 Aug 2013	9 Aug 2013	23 Aug	1 year		14 days
1713-34568	BLJA	AHY-U	HY-U	15 Oct 2013	15 Oct 2013	28 Oct	1 year		13 days
2581-69910	SOSP	AHY-U	AHY-U	15 Sep 2013	16 Sep 2013	28 Sep	1 year		12 days
2431-87108	SOSP	AHY-F	HY-U	14 Aug 2011	1 Aug 2013	6 Aug	1 year		5 days
2581-69272	SOSP	AHY-F	HY-U	3 Aug 2013	3 Aug 2013	6 Aug	1 year		3 days
2650-41223	AMGO	AHY-F	SY-F	21 May 2012	2 Aug 2013	5 Aug	1 year		3 days
2581-69829	SOSP	AHY-U	HY-U	8 Aug 2013	20 Sep 2013	18 Sep		11 months	29 days
2591-98337	REVI	AHY-U	HY-U	22 Aug 2013	22 Aug 2013	17 Aug		11 months	26 days
1342-36645	AMRO	AHY-F	HY-U	21 Oct 2013	21 Oct 2013	11 Oct		11 months	20 days
2581-69701	DOWO	SY-F	HY-F	4 Aug 2013	31 Aug 2013	16 Aug		11 months	16 days
2591-98359	REVI	AHY-U	HY-U	26 Aug 2013	26 Aug 2013	1 Aug		11 months	6 days
2581-69225	SOSP	AHY-U	AHY-M	31 May 2013	17 Oct 2013	21 Sep		11 months	4 days
1342-36337	BRTH	AHY-U	HY-U	10 Aug 2012	30 Aug 2013	1 Aug		11 months	2 days
2561-09249	GRCA	AHY-F	HY-U	1 Sep 2013	8 Sep 2013	2 Aug		10 months	25 days
2650-43009	BCCH	AHY-U	HY-U	1 Aug 2011	3 Dec 2013	15 Oct		10 months	12 days
2650-43085	BCCH	AHY-U	HY-U	16 Aug 2012	21 Nov 2013	2 Oct		10 months	11 days
2650-43068	BCCH	AHY-U	HY-U	1 Aug 2012	9 Nov 2013	20 Sep		10 months	11 days
2650-43017	BCCH	AHY-U	HY-U	16 Aug 2011	3 Dec 2013	7 Oct		10 months	4 days
2581-69211	SOSP	AHY-F	AHY-U	22 Apr 2013	9 Oct 2013	2 Aug		9 months	24 days
2600-15941	BCCH	AHY-U	HY-U	20 Aug 2010	3 Dec 2013	16 Sep		9 months	13 days
2600-15727	ATSP	AHY-U	SY-U	21 Jan 2010	27 Apr 2014	30 Oct		6 months	3 days
2600-15947	BCCH	AHY-U	AHY-U	1 Sep 2010	8 May 2014	23 Oct		5 months	15 days
2690-79681	BCCH	AHY-U	HY-U	1 Aug 2013	30 Apr 2014	9 Oct		5 months	9 days
2650-45736	BCCH	AHY-U	SY-U	21 Apr 2014	21 Apr 2014	25 Sep		5 months	4 days
2500-65165	BCCH	AHY-U	HY-U	2 Aug 2008	6 Jun 2014	22 Oct		4 months	16 days
2650-45737	BCCH	AHY-U	SY-U	21 Apr 2014	8 May 2014	16 Sep		4 months	8 days
2650-43226	COYE	AHY-F	SY-F	30 May 2011	23 May 2014	29 Sep		4 months	6 days
2460-40364	COYE	AHY-M	ASY-M	25 May 2006	24 May 2014	29 Sep		4 months	5 days
2581-69209	SOSP	AHY-U	SY-U	19 Apr 2013	29 May 2014	18 Sep		3 months	20 days
2581-69292	SOSP	AHY-M	HY-U	5 Aug 2013	18 Apr 2014	1 Aug		3 months	14 days
2691-45586	DOWO	SY-F	SY-F	9 May 2014	12 May 2014	23 Aug		3 months	11 days
1272-07818	BLJA	AHY-U	HY-U	5 Sep 2008	18 May 2014	29 Aug		3 months	11 days
2760-32492	AMRE	AHY-M	SY-M	16 May 2014	16 May 2014	27 Aug		3 months	11 days
2650-45733	BCCH	AHY-U	SY-U	18 Apr 2014	13 May 2014	21 Aug		3 months	8 days
2401-97286	PUFI	AHY-M	SY-M	24 Apr 2012	16 May 2014	23 Aug		3 months	7 days

Band number	Species	Age/sex in 2014	Age/sex at banding	Banding date	Previous capture	2014 return	Time elapsed	
2650-44001	AMGO	AHY-F	SY-F	20 May 2014	20 May 2014	26 Aug	3 months	6 days
2690-79693	BCCH	AHY-U	HY-U	9 Aug 2013	29 Apr 2014	4 Aug	3 months	6 days
2650-42400	AMGO	SY-F	SY-F	19 May 2014	19 May 2014	22 Aug	3 months	3 days
2571-20513	SOSP	AHY-M	SY-M	6 Jun 2013	3 May 2014	5 Aug	3 months	2 days
2691-45313	WTSP	AHY-U	SY-F	2 May 2014	2 May 2014	3 Aug	3 months	1 day
2650-43397	COYE	AHY-F	AHY-F	18 Aug 2011	25 May 2014	26 Aug	3 months	1 day
2650-42372	AMGO	AHY-M	ASY-M	12 May 2014	12 May 2014	11 Aug	2 months	30 days

6.3.3 Census

One or more experienced observers walked the standardized census route daily during FMMP, often recording species not otherwise documented during the course of the morning and greatly contributing to the documentation of migration through MBO. Three species this fall were observed only through census: Northern Pintail, Virginia Rail, and Connecticut Warbler.

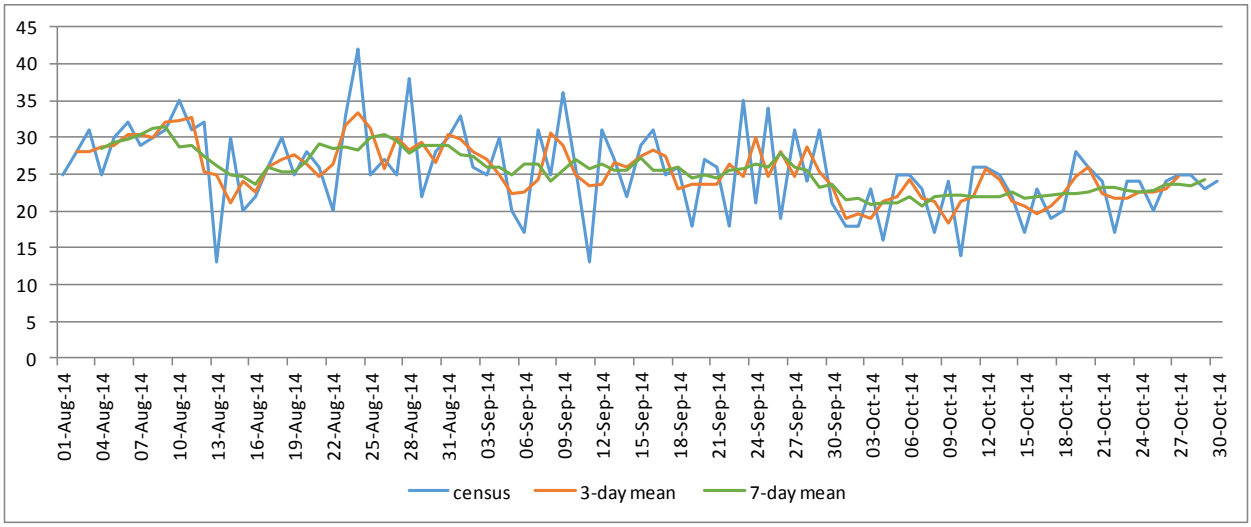

Figure 6-3. Number of species recorded on the daily census during the 2014 Fall Monitoring Program at MBO, including a 3-day and 7-day running mean.

As shown in Figure 6-3, there was considerable daily variation in the number of species observed during the census, ranging from a low of 13 on August 13 and September 11 to a high of 42 on August 24. This reflects not only actual changes in the bird population from day to day, but also variation due to weather and among observers. To account for this, 3-day and 7-day running means were calculated and plotted. Census numbers had two modest peaks in August, and then declined very gradually through most of the rest of the season. In the supplemental 14th week, the number of species observed on census daily ranged from 18 to 22 species.

6.3.4 Daily estimated totals (DET)

The DET reflects not only banding and census data, but also all supplemental observations made by participants throughout each morning. It is particularly important for waterfowl and raptors, which are not targeted by the banding program, and are only marginally sampled by the census, since many are more active later in the morning. However, the DET is also valuable for passerines, both to monitor infrequently captured species, and as a means to evaluate the percentage of individuals of each species that are caught and banded. This fall, an unusually high 36 species were observed only as incidental observations, highlighting their importance for the DET: Snow Goose, Cackling Goose, American Black Duck, Common Merganser, Common

Loon, Pied-billed Grebe, Double-crested Cormorant, Black-crowned Night Heron, Osprey, Bald Eagle, Northern Harrier, Northern Goshawk, Rough-legged Hawk, Golden Eagle, American Kestrel, Peregrine Falcon, Killdeer, American Woodcock, Greater Yellowlegs, Wilson's Snipe, Great Black-backed Gull, Common Tern, Black-billed Cuckoo, Chimney Swift, Common Nighthawk, Great Horned Owl, Eastern Screech-Owl, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Alder Flycatcher, Horned Lark, Purple Martin, Northern Rough-winged Swallow, Northern Mockingbird, Bobolink, White-winged Crossbill, and Common Redpoll.

During FMMP 2014, 150 species were recorded, just short of the record of 151 set in 2005. There were 23 species seen on just a single day, highlighting the importance of full daily coverage throughout the season. On a record high 42 days the daily estimated total was at least 50 species, including four days with 60 or more. No new species were observed during the standard fall season, but in the supplemental 14th week, Wild Turkey became the 210th species observed at MBO, and the first addition since Greater White-fronted Goose on September 21, 2013.

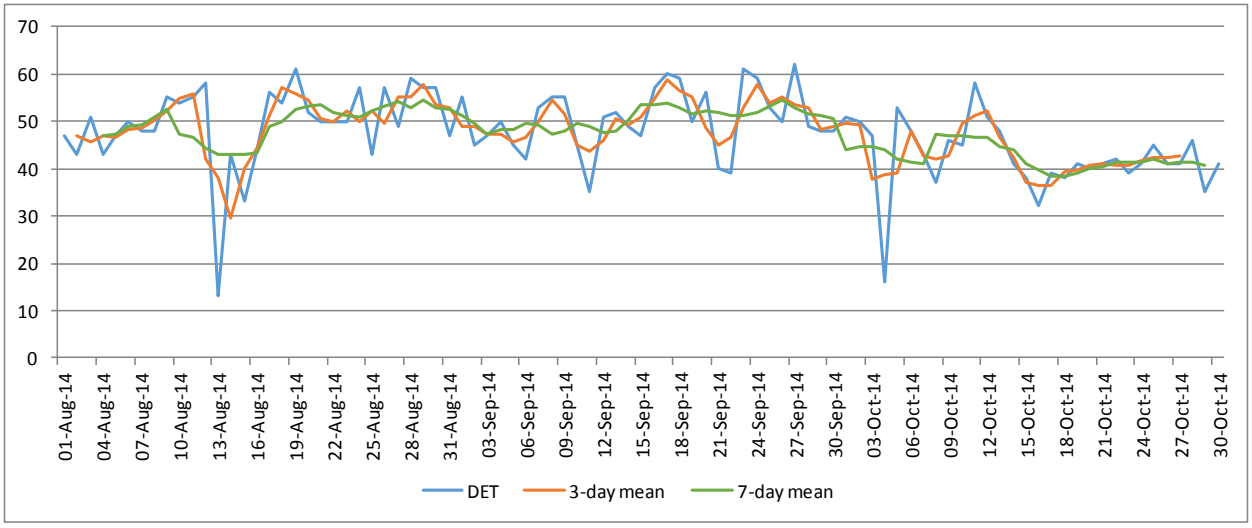

Figure 6-4. Number of species observed daily during the 2014 Fall Monitoring Program at MBO, including a 3-day and 7-day running mean.

The highest single day total, 62 species, occurred on September 27, for the second fall in a row quite a bit later than in previous years (Figure 6-4). The lowest count of 13 species was on August 13, the wettest day of the season, with 44 mm of rain that day. There was considerable variation in daily estimated totals from day to day, again due to weather and observer effects. A clearer pattern is shown by the 7-day running average, which stayed above 50 species for much of late August and late September, with a bit of a dip in between, then tapered off to just over 40 in the second half of October, considerably higher than usual for that time of year. In the supplemental 14th week, the number of species observed daily ranged from 25 to 39, but was at least 32 on all except one day.

This year 25 species were observed during all 13 weeks of the fall season: Wood Duck, Red-tailed Hawk, Ring-billed Gull, Mourning Dove, Downy Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Yellow-shafted Flicker, Pileated Woodpecker, Blue Jay, American Crow, Common Raven, Black-capped Chickadee, White-breasted Nuthatch, American Robin, European Starling, Cedar Waxwing, Yellow-rumped Warbler, Song Sparrow, Swamp Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow, Northern Cardinal, Common Grackle, Red-winged Blackbird, House Finch, and American Goldfinch. The list is similar to last year's, except for Canada Goose, Mallard, and Gray Catbird dropping off, and

Wood Duck, Red-tailed Hawk, Yellow-rumped Warbler, and House Finch being added. Only Song Sparrow and White-throated Sparrow were banded in all 13 weeks, although there were Black-capped Chickadee recaptures during the one week when no individuals were banded; Song Sparrow has been banded in every week of fall since 2005, and for Black-capped Chickadee the streak extends back through fall 2009. Of the species observed weekly through the first 13 weeks of the season, all except Wood Duck, Yellow-rumped Warbler, and Swamp Sparrow were also observed in the supplementary 14th week.

6.3.5 Coverage of priority species

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

Table 6-5. Summary of priority species observed and banded during FMMP 2014. Detailed category definitions are provided in Gahbauer et al. (2014).

	Priority A	Priority B	Priority C	Priority D
Number of species in category	15	10	18	19
Number of species observed	15	10	18	19
Number of species banded	14	9	14	15
Number of individuals banded	666	1443	508	616

All of the species on the MBO priority list were observed during FMMP 2014, and 84% were banded (Table 6-5). Nearly 85% of individuals banded were priority species, which is near the low end of the range of 83% to 91% in previous years. Of the top 10 species banded at MBO during FMMP 2014, all are designated as priority species, including 6 that are priority A or B, indicating the program is effective at documenting these otherwise poorly monitored birds.

6.3.6 Net productivity

The nets used for MBO's migration monitoring programs are clustered into three main groups. The C and D nets (six in total) are along the east and north edges of Stoneycroft Pond, four nets sample the shrubby areas east of Stoneycroft Pond (A and E), while H and B/N nets (six in total) are along the back ponds. Under normal weather and personnel conditions, all nets were operated for five hours daily. Occasionally some nets were closed early due to wind; this affected the B/N nets most frequently, especially in October when falling leaves were an issue, but also others sometimes depending on wind direction. Table 6-6 summarizes the usage and productivity of all nets during the 2014 Fall Migration Monitoring Program.

The overall capture rate for FMMP 2014 was 59.8, below the nine-year mean of 70.0; the additional 14.2 birds recaptured per 100 net hours was somewhat above average. The relative effectiveness of nets varies from year to year, although typically the A and H nets along with C2 and E2 are the most productive in fall. That was largely the case this year, except for A1, which was unusually far below average, and E1, which for the second straight year was well above average and among the top five nets for the season. In addition to A1, the bottom five nets this fall were rounded out by B2, D1, D2, and D4; D2 had the lowest capture rate for the fifth time in the past six years.

Table 6-7. Net usage and capture rates during FMMP 2014

Net	Hours open	New Captures	Returns+ Repeats	Total captures	Birds / 100 net hours	
					New	Total
A1	409.25	167	49	216	40.8	52.8
A2	406.75	307	79	386	75.5	94.9
A – TOTAL	**816.00**	**474**	**128**	**602**	**58.1**	**73.8**
B2	388.75	139	50	189	35.8	48.6
N1	387.75	259	76	335	66.8	86.4
N3	388.75	208	53	261	53.5	67.1
B3	388.75	217	47	264	55.8	67.9
B/N - TOTAL	**1554.00**	**823**	**226**	**1049**	**53.0**	**67.5**
C1	401.00	263	67	330	65.6	82.3
C2	401.00	277	62	339	69.1	84.5
C - TOTAL	**802.00**	**540**	**129**	**669**	**67.3**	**83.4**
D1	397.00	158	42	200	39.8	50.4
D2	405.00	95	39	134	23.5	33.1
D3	405.00	175	38	213	43.2	52.6
D4	394.50	155	26	181	39.3	45.9
D - TOTAL	**1601.50**	**583**	**145**	**728**	**36.4**	**45.5**
E1	411.00	279	40	319	69.6	77.6
E2	410.75	487	113	600	118.6	146.1
E - TOTAL	**821.75**	**766**	**153**	**919**	**93.2**	**111.8**
H1	413.75	305	78	383	73.7	92.6
H2	413.75	327	50	377	79.0	91.1
H - TOTAL	**827.50**	**632**	**128**	**760**	**76.4**	**91.8**
GRAND TOTAL	**6422.75**	**3818**	**909**	**4727**	**59.4**	**73.6**

Although efforts have been made annually to maintain habitat consistency, especially near the nets, it is impossible to keep conditions identical from year to year, especially given annual variability in growing conditions for species like goldenrod, and growth/senescence of shrubs. This year's annual habitat review took place in August, as always involving visual inspection of all net lanes and surrounding areas and comparison with photos from each previous year dating back to 2005. Maintenance this year was concentrated mostly around the nets, cutting and thinning shrubs in an attempt to reflect the original state. All nets received some level of attention, although effort was greatest along A2, D3, and D4. Further habitat management in 2015 will continue to focus on selective clearing of shrubs near the nets, concentrating mostly on the H nets and the D nets. As in 2013, further thinning of buckthorn and other shrubs along the census trail was also part of the 2014 habitat management work, and will need to continue again in 2015.

6.4 Results of supplementary week

For the first time, the standardized Fall Migration Monitoring Program was extended by a full week, to November 6. During this 14th week, which fell within the traditional winter period, 53 species were observed, which is more than during the past two entire winter seasons, and above the ten-year winter average of 48 species. Among the species observed, one was new for the site (Wild Turkey), and three others not previously observed in winter (Common Loon, Northern Saw-whet Owl, and Wood Thrush). In addition, in just this one week, new winter high counts were established for 12 species: Cooper's Hawk (9), Northern Goshawk (4), Red-tailed Hawk (27), Rough-legged Hawk (5), Great Horned Owl (7), Golden-crowned Kinglet (16), Hermit Thrush (8), American Robin (3287), Eastern Bluebird (8), Fox Sparrow (37), White-throated Sparrow (104), and Rusty Blackbird (15). Except for the Great Horned Owl sightings, which likely involved the local pair, all of the others were late migrants, reflecting the delayed movement of many species this fall, likely in response to the consistently above-average temperatures that persisted through the end of October and most of this supplementary week.

The daily estimated total ranged from 32 to 39 species on six out of seven days, dipping to 25 on November 5 despite that being the mildest day of the week. This compares to a typical range of 15 to 25 for the first week of November in past years, and a previous high of 30.

Another 245 birds of 19 species were banded during week 14, with 143 (58%) of them being American Robins, followed by 25 (10%) Slate-colored Juncos, 24 (10%) American Tree Sparrows, and 18 (7%) White-throated Sparrows. Four of the species were banded for the first time ever in winter: Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Hermit Thrush, and Wood Thrush; another three matched or set new records for number banded in a winter (American Robin, 143 vs. 5 in 2009-10; White-throated Sparrow, 18 vs. 12 in 2010-11, and Fox Sparrow 7, a tie with 2009-10). On four of the first five days of the week, at least 45 birds were banded, which is above average even for week 13. However, on the final two days of the season, the number banded dropped to 3 and 12, respectively, suggesting that migration was finally tapering off, although the daily estimated total remained fairly consistent throughout the week.

6.5 Summary and analysis

Banding effort was above average this fall, although slightly lower than the past three years due to some weather limitations. The 3818 individuals banded was well above the long-term mean of 3324, if excluding the two years with exceptional numbers of Yellow-rumped Warblers, and the 77 species banded was within the range of 74-78 that has been the case every year except 2012, when the count spiked to 86. The peak day of the season was September 29, a few days earlier than the past couple of years, but with 120 individuals was lower than the biggest day in most previous fall seasons.

Throughout the first half of the season, the numbers of species observed and banded weekly tended to be somewhat above average. While the late September / early October peak of migration was less pronounced than in most years, numbers over the remainder of October remained unusually elevated, presumably in response to the persistence of unseasonally mild temperatures. Diversity was impressively high for much of the season, with 50 or more species observed on nearly half the days (42 out of 91), and 60 or more on four occasions. By the end of the season, 150 species had been observed, the highest fall total since the first season in 2005.

Warblers were again the dominant group this fall, although somewhat less than last year, comprising 32% of individuals banded this year, compared to 38% in 2013. Fifteen species matched or exceeded previous fall records for number banded, with Sharp-shinned Hawk (18 vs. 13 in 2010), Yellow-bellied Flycatcher (30 vs. 24 in 2011), Red-eyed Vireo (126, vs. 117 in 2005), Philadelphia Vireo (18 vs. 11 in three previous years), Gray Catbird (94 vs. 64 in 2012), and American Tree Sparrow (103 vs. 62 in 2009) showing the most notable increases. The continuing above-average numbers for Tennessee, Cape May, and Bay-breasted Warblers reflect the ongoing spruce budworm outbreaks farther northeast in Quebec, and again hint at the origin of some of the migrants passing through MBO in fall.

Both returns and repeats were above average again this fall, though below the record highs of 2012. The top five species banded this fall accounted for only 26% of all repeats, roughly the same as the two local species that were among the top three repeats, Black-capped Chickadee and Gray Catbird. As usual, individuals of several species stopped over as molt migrants; this year there was no evidence of Hermit or Swainson's Thrushes doing so, but Tennessee and Nashville Warblers dominated the list of molt migrants as in most years, this time joined by smaller numbers of Black-and-white, Bay-breasted, and Magnolia Warblers. Among the most noteworthy returns were a Slate-colored Junco and an American Tree Sparrow showing site fidelity, and a female Nashville Warbler coming back as a molt migrant for the fourth year in a row.

Full standardized coverage of a supplementary 14th week of fall migration (October 31 to November 6) was undertaken for the first time this year. Largely it was in response to the unusually mild temperatures persisting through the second half of October, and the observation that a number of late season migrants were lingering in substantial numbers later than usual. Additionally, a few of MBO's priority species tend to peak in the last week or two of the regular fall season (e.g., American Tree and Fox Sparrows), and given that effective trend analysis requires consistent coverage of the bulk of each species' migration period, there was already a bit of curiosity about the movements of these species in early November, which has only been investigated partially in previous years.

The results of this year's trial extension showed a considerable level of migration continuing through much of week 14, and appeared to be especially valuable for capturing the pattern of occurrence of American Tree and Fox Sparrows, as well as American Robin and Slate-coloured Junco; small numbers of late-lingering migrants of other species provided new record late dates (e.g., Ruby-crowned Kinglet and Hermit Thrush) but did not substantially add to season totals. While the volume of migrants observed during week 14 was likely higher than would be the case in years with more typical weather, the success of this extra effort warrants further exploration. As part of the review of MBO's first ten years of data, currently underway, the pattern of occurrence of late season migrants (especially those that are priority species) will be evaluated in greater detail to determine whether the fall season should be extended to 14 weeks on a permanent basis.

The Broad-winged Hawk banded on 5 September, one of three species banded at MBO for the first time in 2014. (Photo by Simon Duval)

7. Northern Saw-whet Owl Migration Monitoring Program

Nocturnal banding of Northern Saw-whet Owls has been undertaken at MBO during fall migration annually since 2004, except in 2006 and 2008. For the first four years, surveying was sporadic, primarily limited by availability of banders. Since 2010, effort has been largely standardized, with nightly coverage (weather permitting) over six weeks from 26 September to 6 November, plus supplemental effort in some years until roughly mid-November on nights with suitable conditions. Owl banding since 2010 has used a roughly elliptical array of seven nets surrounding a FoxPro broadcaster playing a standard Northern Saw-whet Owl audiolure. In 2014 this traditional setup was used every other night, and on alternating nights banding took place at a new location within the adjacent Morgan Arboretum, where four new nets were installed between a few deciduous trees and a cedar hedge, adjacent to a field. At both locations, the standard banding period was 4 hours, beginning 30 minutes after sunset, but when conditions were promising, non-standard banding continued later into the night, as late as within three hours of sunrise.

7.1 Effort

Banding was possible on 32 (76%) of 42 nights during the standard season, with rain or strong winds preventing efforts on the remaining occasions. This year there was no banding during the supplementary period of Nov 7-20, as numbers tapered off sharply toward the end of the standard season, and like last year, no Boreal Owls were expected this fall.

7.2 Site conditions

Temperatures were above average throughout the season, with the deviation from the norm greatest in late October. Rainfall was relatively light and infrequent for much of the season, except for week 10.

Table 7-1. Weather conditions during the 2013 Northern Saw-whet Owl Monitoring Program, by week.

	9 *Sep 26-Oct 2*	10 *Oct 3-9*	11 *Oct 10-16*	12 *Oct 17-23*	13 *Oct 24-30*	14 *Oct 31-Nov 6*	STANDARD	15 *Nov 7-13*	16 *Nov 14-20*	SEASON
Mean daily high (°C)	21.1	16.8	18.0	11.2	12.1	8.6	14.6	6.9	1.1	12.0
Mean daily low (°C)	10.9	8.6	8.4	6.2	5.9	2.1	7.0	0.8	-3.9	4.9
Mean daily temp (°C)	16.0	12.7	13.2	8.7	9.0	5.4	10.8	3.9	-1.4	8.5
Highest temp (°C)	25	23	25	18	14	12	25	12	3	25
Lowest temp (°C)	9	5	2	2	3	-1	-1	-1	-8	-8
# days with rainfall	0	5	2	5	6	3	21	3	0	24
Total rain (mm)	0	49	14	12	13	7	94	6	0	100

7.3 Results

The 157 Northern Saw-whet Owls banded during the standard season (weeks 9-14) was slighty below the count from 2013, but still above average, and the overall capture rate of 11.5 owls per 100 net hours was actually the highest of any year (partly due to not continuing past week 14, when capture rates would surely have declined). A single Eastern Screech-Owl was the only other species banded this fall. Barred Owls were heard occasionally during the banding season, and the local pair of Great Horned Owls was detected regularly. In 17 nights of banding at the traditional location, 106 owls were banded (11.6 per 100 net hours), compared to 52 owls banded in 15 nights at the alternate Morgan Arboretum site (11.1 per 100 net hours). Although the total banded at the alternate site was much lower, this was in part due to using only four nets there, compared to seven at the traditional site.

Table 7-2. Summary results of the 2014 Northern Saw-whet Owl Monitoring Program, by week.

		9	10	11	12	13	14	STANDARD	15	16	TOTAL
# owls banded	MBO	20	6	32 [a]	24	8	16	106	-	-	106
	Arbo	8	1	9	12	22	0	52	-	-	52
	Total	28	7	41	36	30	16	158	-	-	158
# owls repeat	MBO	1	1	2	4	2	5	15	-	-	15
	Arbo	-	3	2	7	1	2	15	-	-	15
	Total	1	4	4	11	3	7	30	-	-	30
# owls return	MBO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Arbo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
# owls foreign	MBO	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Arbo	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	3
	Total	-	-	1	1	2	-	4	-	-	4
# net hours	MBO	165.6	77.0	168.8	149.9	117.5	231.6	910.4	-	-	910.4
	Arbo	124.0	57.3	65.7	87.7	99.0	35.0	468.7	-	-	468.7
	Total	289.6	134.3	234.5	237.6	216.5	266.6	1379.1	-	-	1379.1
# banded per 100 hrs	MBO	12.1	7.8	19.0	16.0	6.8	6.9	11.6	-	-	11.6
	Arbo	6.5	1.7	13.7	13.7	22.2	0.0	11.1	-	-	11.1
	Total	9.7	5.2	17.5	15.2	13.9	6.0	11.5	-	-	11.5

[a] – incl. 1 Eastern Screech-Owl

7.3.1 Birds banded

The season started off strongly, with at least one owl banded on each of the first 8 nights, for the first time ever (although the number banded during this span was a bit lower than during the record year of 2012, despite two nights in the opening week that year yielding no owls). The peak of the season was October 10-12, with 36 owls banded over three nights, following two nights of rain. There was a second lower and less concentrated peak from October 18-27, during which an average of 6 owls per night were banded. The biggest single night of the year was October 11, with 14 Northern Saw-whet Owls and an Eastern Screech-Owl banded, plus a foreign return, although the night before was the peak in terms of Northern Saw-whet Owls banded, with 15. On just two of the 32 nights of banding effort, no owls were banded (although there were repeats); both of these were at the alternate site.

This year was dominated by hatch-year birds, which accounted for 123 of 157 (78%) saw-whets banded; only 7 (4%) were second-year, compared to 57% last year. As usual, females dominated (73%); males were somewhat more common than usual (10%, and 17% were intermediates that could not be sexed.

7.3.2 Birds recaptured

There were no owl returns this fall, but a record high 30 repeats involving 22 individuals; six owls lingered at least one week based on recapture data, with the longest documented stopovers being 16 and 27 nights. Unlike last year when a record 17 foreign owls were recaptured at MBO during the course of the season, there were only 4 such encounters this year (Table 7-3). All were third-year or older females, banded in 2012 or 2013; one was originally captured northwest of MBO in northern Ontario, and the other three to the south, in Pennsylvania, New York, and Vermont.

Table 7-3. List of foreign Northern Saw-whet Owls captured at MBO in 2014, sorted by time elapsed.

Band number	Age/sex in 2014	Age/sex at banding	Banding date	2014 capture	Time elapsed	Banding location	Distance (km)
1014-36196	ATY-F	SY-F	26 Sep 12	27 Oct	2 yr 1 mon 1 day	Hilliardton Marsh ON	525
1014-50425	TY-F	HY-U	17 Oct 12	11 Oct	1 yr 11 mon 25 days	Berlinsville PA	540
1014-51372	TY-F	HY-F	5 Nov 12	27 Oct	1 yr 11 mon 9 days	New Paltz NY	410
1014-80043	TY-F	SY-F	28 Oct 13	22 Oct	11 mon 25 days	Shelburne VT	130

In addition,4 Northern Saw-whet Owls banded at MBO were recaptured by other owl researchers this fall (Table 7-4), including one at New Paltz (the "source" of one of the owls in Table 7-3) less than two weeks after being banded here.

Table 7-4. List of MBO Northern Saw-whet Owls captured elsewhere in 2014, sorted by time elapsed.

Band number	Age/sex in 2014	Age/sex at banding	Banding date	2014 capture	Time elapsed	Recapture location	Distance (km)
1014-90247	ATY-F	ASY-F	12 Oct 13	6 Nov	1 yr 25 days	Ned Smith Centre PA	600
1014-94209	HY-U	HY-U	13 Oct 14	15 Nov	1 mon 2 days	North White Plains NY	485
1014-90355	HY-F	HY-F	1 Oct 14	29 Oct	28 days	Lincoln MA	400
1014-90379	HY-M	HY-M	11 Oct 14	24 Oct	13 days	New Paltz NY	410

7.3.3 Net productivity

The nets used for owl banding since 2010 are five 60-mm nets (O1-O4, O6) exclusive to the owl program, and two 30-mm nets (E1-E2) that are shared with the Fall Migration Monitoring Program. O1-O4, and E1 are all within 10-15 m of an audiolure broadcasting a Northern Saw-whet Owl call, while E2 is nearly 30 m away. O4 is entirely within a conifer grove, while O1-O3, and E1 are along its periphery, and E2 is within a cluster of hawthorns. O6 is perpendicular to and on the far side of O4, within the conifer stand, and has been in use since 2013, replacing net O5 on the northern edge of the conifers. Additionally this fall, 4 60-mm nets (Z1-Z4) were used at the Morgan Arboretum on alternating nights, between a few mature deciduous trees and a cedar hedge, adjacent to a field.

As usual, O4 was the most productive net at the traditional site, accounting for 36% of owls banded. O6 (18%) and O1 (14%) were the next most productive. At the alternate site, Z2 and Z3 each yielded 37% of the owls banded, while Z1 and Z4 were significantly less productive.

Table 7-5. Net usage and capture rates during the standard 2014 owl monitoring season

Net	Hours open	New Captures	Returns+ Repeats	Total captures	Birds / 100 net hours	
					New	Total
E1	130	13	1	14	10.0	10.8
E2	130	4	3	7	3.1	5.4
E – TOTAL	**260**	**17**	**4**	**21**	**6.5**	**8.1**
O1	130	17 [a]	3	20	13.1	15.4
O2	130	10	1	11	7.7	8.5
O3	130	6	1	7	4.6	5.4
O4	130	37	3	40	28.5	30.8
O6	130	19	3	22	14.6	16.9
O – TOTAL	**650**	**89**	**11**	**100**	**13.7**	**15.4**
SUB-TOTAL	**910**	**106**	**15**	**121**	**11.6**	**13.3**
Z1	117.2	9	4	13	7.7	11.1
Z2	117.2	19	4	23	16.2	19.6
Z3	117.2	19	8	25	16.2	21.3
Z4	117.2	5	1	5	4.3	4.3
Z – TOTAL	**468.8**	**52**	**17**	**69**	**11.1**	**14.7**
GRAND TOTAL	**1378.8**	**158**	**32**	**190**	**11.5**	**13.8**

[a] – incl. 1 Eastern Screech-Owl

7.4 Summary and analysis

Although not expected to be a peak saw-whet year based on population cycles, the banding total was above average, driven overwhelmingly by juveniles. While capture rates at the new alternate location in the Morgan Arboretum were comparable to those at the traditional site within MBO, the location is somewhat more limiting in terms of net placement, and competing site uses would preclude it being available for nightly use. As such, efforts are recommended to revert to the traditional site, although with the recognition that occasional use of the Arboretum (e.g., to facilitate educational programs) would be unlikely to affect results significantly.

8. Other MBO programs

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

8.1 Education and training

MBO provides ongoing training in avian research techniques to McGill University students and other interested individuals. This is implemented through an annual spring internship (and for the first time this year, also a full fall internship), and training of other volunteers throughout the spring and fall programs in all aspects of migration monitoring from field identification skills and data recording to practice in extraction and banding. To keep learning opportunities accessible, we generally limit the number of volunteers per day to one bander-in-training, two experienced extractors and up to three additional assistants, who could get one-on-one training from either the extractors or the bander-in-charge. Experienced extractors able to work independently are a limiting factor for banding operations, and thus helping volunteers improve their skills at extraction is a priority at MBO. However, observers with good identification skills are also critical to effective migration monitoring, and good progress was made again in 2014 in attracting experienced birders as volunteers, as well as training newer volunteers to actively observe and note birds throughout their time on site.

There is also an ongoing effort to share results with the local, national, and international communities, to illustrate how migration monitoring data can contribute to understanding and conservation of boreal birds. This year we again welcomed several groups for tours of MBO, including members of Bird Protection Quebec, Société d'ornithologie de Lanaudière and Environmental Law McGill Club, as well as McGill classes. As usual, over 30 research updates were posted to the MBO website throughout the year, in addition to a number of existing resources being augmented.

8.2 Photo documentation

MBO continues to photo document all rarities captured, as well as any individuals showing abnormalities, such as aberrant pigmentation or moult, deformities, or healed injuries. From 2005 through 2014, representative photos of regularly banded species were also posted (with associated descriptive text) in MBO's online Photo ID Library. As of early 2015, this resource has been migrated to the *Piranga* module of Environment Canada's *NatureInstruct* website (www.natureinstruct.org), which is designed to be a dynamic and interactive resource for identification of North American birds. Over the course of 2014, Marcel Gahbauer and Simon Duval spent many hours reviewing and updating 60 species accounts (including over 1400 photos) to ensure that the most representative images are being featured, and consistent text is being used to describe features. The design of *Piranga* not only makes the resources easier to view on mobile devices (a key consideration for banders working at field sites without internet access), but also allows for easy side-by-side comparison of photos of different ages, sexes, or even species. Moreover, all content is now fully bilingual. We look forward to continuing to develop this resource further as a complement to the information presented by Pyle (1997).

8.3 Research projects

A variety of supplemental research projects have been undertaken at MBO over the years; this year such efforts were primarily limited to the conclusion of the winter finch study, and consolidation of data in advance of our retrospective analysis of our first ten years of data. Additional research priorities for future years will be identified through that review, to be published in 2015. Brief summaries of past projects and a list of current research is maintained at http://www.migrationresearch.org/mbo/researchtopics.html.

9. Acknowledgments

The operation of MBO is possible only through the support of many dedicated people volunteering their time throughout the year. More than 4700 hours of service on site were contributed by over 90 participants in our migration monitoring, MAPS, and winter monitoring programs. While many volunteers fulfilled multiple roles, they are listed below only under the first heading that applies to them.

Special thanks to:

- David Davey, for further improvements to the reliability and functionality of our revised data management program, including automation of many of the key summary outputs that form the basis of this report
- Barbara Frei, Alison Hackney, and Francine Marcoux for important leadership on our fundraising efforts
- The leadership team (directors, coordinator, banders-in-charge), who collectively contributed many additional hours off-site to coordinate volunteers, manage data, generate website updates, and advance MBO's research programs
- All our dedicated volunteers who put in extra time fundraising, planning, and assisting with site maintenance

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

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

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

Banders-in-charge: *Sub-permit holder, responsible for directing the activities of volunteers, ensuring adherence to protocols, prioritizing the safety of birds at all times, banding birds, and directly supervising other trainees who are banding birds.*
Nicolas Bernier, Gay Gruner, Lisa Keelty, Lance Laviolette

Banders-in-training: *Experienced volunteers trained specifically in extraction, capable of safely removing birds from nets with minimal or no supervision. These volunteers are also seasoned observers able to conduct the census and are being trained as banders.*
Christine Barrie, Cindy Bouchard, Luke Currin, Alison Hackney, Ana Morales, Greg Rand, Rodger Titman

Extractors: *Experienced volunteers trained specifically in extraction, capable of safely removing birds from nets with minimal or no supervision.*
David Davey, Leah den Besten, Andrée Dubois-Laviolette, Steve Dumont, James Junda, Ted Murphy-Kelly, Marilou Skelling

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

Sue Bishop, Marc Boisvert, Jean Demers, Frédéric Hareau, Barbara and Don MacDuff, Betsy McFarlane, Ahmad Shah, Clémence Soulard, Elise Titman, Jay VanderGaast

Assistants: *Volunteers and visitors of all levels, responsible for recording data, transporting birds, providing direct assistance to extractors and banders as requested, learning to become extractors, banders, or censusers, and helping with any other observation/monitoring/maintenance tasks that arise.*
Angelika Aleksieva, Veronica Aponte, Richard Beauchamp, Johannie Bernard, Yvan Bernier, Marc-Henri Bouchard, Marie-France Boudreault, Manon Bourdon, Carl Bromwich, Iain Caldwell, Claude Cloutier, Gabrielle Cottam, Mark Currin, Mégane Déziel, Marianna Dimauro, Geneviève Dubois, Lauriane Dubuc, Liette Fortier, Jo-Annie Gagnon, Nathalie Gendron, Thierry Grandmont, Pedro Grillo, Mathilde Guglielmi, Nicole Guido, Jessica Head, Helen Kohler, Line Lamontagne, Agathe Lebeau, Marcel Lebeau, Catherine Legault, Valentin Lucet, Asya Malinova, Francine Marcoux, Raymond Michaud, Raymonde Palardy, Benoît Piquette, Lisa Rosenberger, Catherine Russell, Shawna Sevigny, Jillian Slater, Carollynne Smith, Patricia Stotland, Sophie Tessier, Jessica Turgeon, Christiane Tremblay, Michel Vorasane, Yifu Wang, Allan Wongkee, Linda Wongkee

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

In addition, we extend our sincere thanks to all who donated materials or funds to MBO in 2014, especially:

This year's four Baillie Birdathon Teams, and one independent participant (Marie-Pier Laplante) who together raised nearly $10,000 in support of MBO's operations in 2014:

MBO Green Team (on foot in and around MBO)**:** Barbara Frei, Richard Gregson, Barbara MacDuff, Francine Marcoux, George Mony

Red-eyed Wearios (in southern Quebec and eastern Ontario)**:** Sue Bishop, Averill Craig, Gay Gruner, Betsy McFarlane, and Ahmad Shah

Team Passerina (southern to central Quebec)**:** Nicolas Bernier, Simon Duval, Marcel Gahbauer

The Specialty Species Spotters (West Island of Montreal)**:** Michel Beaupré, Alison Hackney, Catherine Russell

Bird Protection Quebec, for financial support of the Fall Migration Monitoring Program, seed for the winter feeders, ongoing publicity, and continuing to encourage members to become MBO volunteers
Canada Steamship Lines, for a donation in support of MBO
TD Friends of the Environment Foundation, for a grant to buy mist nets and support training
Environment Canada, for a donation in support of MBO

All of the individual donors, for their generous support of MBO

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Appendix A. Seasonal occurrence of species

The charts below summarize the pattern of occurrence of each of the 167 species observed during the 2014 Spring and/or Fall Migration Monitoring Programs, which had daily coverage for 10 and 13 weeks, respectively. Where applicable, these are supplemented by observations from winter 2013-14, and summer 2014. This year only one additional species was observed outside of the migration monitoring programs; a brief text-only summary is provided. Species are listed according to the latest taxonomic revisions by the American Ornithologists' Union (AOU 2014). The # processed includes: individuals banded, returns, and repeats, in that order (or banded only, if no returns or repeats occurred). Summary notes accompany each species overview, describing patterns of occurrence throughout the period covered in this report (31 October 2013 to 30 October 2014), and often comparing them to data presented in *MBO Five-year Report #1: 2005-2009* (Gahbauer 2010), as well as the spring (Gahbauer and Hudson 2010) and fall (Gahbauer and Gruner 2011) 2010 reports and the 2011-2013 annual reports (Gahbauer 2011, 2012, 2013).

GWFG: Greater White-fronted Goose / Oie rieuse (*Anser albifrons*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.14							**0.01**
# DAYS OBSERVED				1							**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 24			LAST OBSERVED: April 24			PEAK DATE: April 24			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1	

Notes: A single individual observed flying over MBO on April 24; only the second record, following the first in September 2013.

GSGO: Greater Snow Goose / Oie des neiges (*Anser caerulescens atlanticus*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	2.86		14.29	23.57	21.43						**6.21**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1		1	2	1						**5**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 2			LAST OBSERVED: April 25			PEAK DATE: April 25			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 150	

	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												15.71	35.71	**3.96**
# DAYS OBSERVED												2	1	**3**
	FIRST OBSERVED: October 21				LAST OBSERVED: October 28			PEAK DATE: October 28			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 250			

Notes: A count of 89 on November 3 was the highest ever during winter. Spring numbers were relatively low for the third year in a row, but the peak of migration was in late April as usual. Fall arrival was later than in any previous year, but numbers were the highest ever for the season. Despite the peak in week 13, none were observed in the supplementary week 14.

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											0.43		0.29	**0.05**
# DAYS OBSERVED											1		1	**2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: October 11				LAST OBSERVED: October 28			PEAK DATE: October 11			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3			

Notes: For the second year in a row, the only Cackling Goose observations were in fall, and as usual they were limited to small numbers late in the season.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	22.00	90.29	246.43	372.29	101.43	187.86	95.86	4.43	6.57	3.57	**113.07**
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	4	**61**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 2			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: Apr 15, Apr 20			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 900	

	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	2.43	11.29	15.71	137.14	601.43	518.43	439.29	285.00	328.00	565.14	**223.43**
# DAYS OBSERVED		1	2	3	4	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	**65**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 11				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: September 19			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1998			

Notes: Daily counts in November averaged 300, but there were few sightings over the remainder of winter. Spring numbers were slightly below average, although similar to the past couple of years. As is often the case, there were two peaks of migration, this year with one in mid-April and the second in early May. Observed on just one of seven MAPS sessions in summer. As in spring, the mean count for fall was a bit below normal. Again, similar to most years, there was an initial peak of migration in late September, and then after tapering off a bit, numbers rose again toward the end of the season and were even higher (mean daily count of 1008) in the supplementary week 14.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.43	6.00	8.71	7.86	5.29	4.57	4.43	5.43	3.43	**4.61**
# DAYS OBSERVED		2	7	7	7	7	7	6	7	5	**55**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 9			LAST OBSERVED: June 3			PEAK DATE: April 18			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 15	

	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	3.00	5.00	4.71	3.71	2.86	0.57	0.43	1.86	1.43	3.57	0.14	0.57	**2.34**
# DAYS OBSERVED	6	5	7	7	6	6	3	2	5	4	4	1	1	**57**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 24			PEAK DATE: October 11				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 18		

Notes: For the third time in the past four years, Wood Ducks did not arrive until the second week of spring, but were then observed weekly through the rest of the season. However, it was the lowest seasonal mean since 2008. Observed only twice in summer. For the fifth time in ten years, Wood Ducks were observed weekly throughout fall. Overall numbers in fall were close to average, but the peak was in mid-August, whereas last year it was in mid-September and in most previous years it was in October.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.71	1.29	0.71	**0.27**
# DAYS OBSERVED								2	5	4	**11**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 20			LAST OBSERVED: June 2			PEAK DATE: May 22			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3	

Notes: For the second year in a row there were repeated sightings of Gadwall in the late part of spring, although this year the observations were concentrated over a span of 13 days, unlike last year when they extended over a full month.

AMWI: American Wigeon / Canard d'Amérique (*Anas americana*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.43			**0.04**
# DAYS OBSERVED								2			**2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 18			LAST OBSERVED: May 20			PEAK DATE: May 20			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2	

Notes: Observed in spring for the sixth time in ten years; all observations were within a three-day span in mid-May, later than any sightings in previous years.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.29		0.29					**0.06**
# DAYS OBSERVED				1		1					**2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 22			LAST OBSERVED: May 7			PEAK DATE: Apr 22, May 7			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2	

	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**
	FIRST OBSERVED: October 12				LAST OBSERVED: October 28			PEAK DATE: October 28				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

Notes: Limited observations in both spring and fall, as has been the trend for the past several years, with sightings on just two days in mid-spring and late fall.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14	1.00	4.43	7.14	3.86	4.86	2.57	4.00	4.86	3.57	**3.64**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	2	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	5	**57**
	FIRST OBSERVED: March 30			LAST OBSERVED: June 3			PEAK DATE: May 25			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 14	

	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	2.29			0.71	0.14	0.14	1.29	1.00	3.29	2.29	6.57	6.43	14.43	**2.97**
# DAYS OBSERVED	5			3	1	1	6	6	3	3	5	6	7	**46**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: October 24				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 42		

Notes: Observed during all November visits, but then absent for the rest of winter. Mallards were seen in each week of spring as in all previous years except 2008, but the mean daily count for the season was lower than ever before, with only a week peak in migration at the usual time in mid-late April. Observed on four occasions in summer. Numbers were also below average in fall, although not as low as in 2005 or 2008. Numbers peaked in the final week of fall for the eighth year in a row, but dropped off somewhat (to a mean daily count of 10.86) in the supplementary week 14.

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													0.86	**0.07**
# DAYS OBSERVED													1	**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: October 29				LAST OBSERVED: October 29				PEAK DATE: October 29				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 6	

Notes: Five individuals observed in late November marked a new winter high. Other observations this year were limited to a single flock of 6 individuals on the second last day of fall; this nonetheless represents the first fall record since 2011.

AGWT: American Green-winged Teal / Sarcelle à ailes vertes (*Anas crecca carolinensis*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.43	1.71		2.57	0.14				**0.49**
# DAYS OBSERVED			1	1		2	1				**5**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 16			LAST OBSERVED: May 9		PEAK DATE: May 2				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 15		

Notes: For the third year in a row, there were repeated observations of American Green-winged Teal on the ponds spanning several weeks in spring, although the number of sightings was down considerably from 2012 and 2013.

GRSC: Greater Scaup / Fuligule milouinan (*Aythya marila*)

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								2.14			**0.21**
# DAYS OBSERVED								1			**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 21			LAST OBSERVED: May 21		PEAK DATE: May 21				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 15		

Notes: A flock of 15 Greater Scaup flying over MBO on May 21 was only the second record, the other almost exactly 7 years earlier on May 22, 2007.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.71	0.14						**0.09**
# DAYS OBSERVED				1	1						**2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 22			LAST OBSERVED: April 30		PEAK DATE: April 22				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5		

Notes: Hooded Mergansers were observed in spring for the eighth time in ten years; as usual numbers were small and their visit was brief.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.29							0.57		**0.09**
# DAYS OBSERVED		1							2		**3**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 6			LAST OBSERVED: May 28		PEAK DATE: May 23				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3		

	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	**0.05**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1												1	**2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 3				LAST OBSERVED: October 25				PEAK DATE: August 3				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4	

Notes: Like Hooded Merganser, Common Mergansers were observed in spring for the eighth time in ten years; the sightings were widely scattered, and continue the pattern of sightings throughout the season, varying from year to year. After being missed in fall for the first four years, Common Merganser has now been observed during FMMP for six years in a row, but always in small numbers like this year, and again occurring at unpredictable times.

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

	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	**0.03**
# DAYS OBSERVED											1	1	1	**3**
	FIRST OBSERVED: October 13				LAST OBSERVED: October 26				PEAK DATE: Oct 13, Oct 22, Oct 26				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1	

Notes: A single individual observed in each of the final three weeks of the season marked the first observations since March 2011; there was again one more sighting in the supplemental week 14.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.57	0.14	0.71	0.86	0.71	0.71		**0.37**
# DAYS OBSERVED				4	1	4	4	3	4		**20**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 18			LAST OBSERVED: May 29			PEAK DATE: 6 dates			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2	

	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						0.14	**0.07**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1				1		3						1	**6**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 4				LAST OBSERVED: October 25			PEAK DATE: 6 dates				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Notes: Regular sightings of Common Loons flying over MBO were recorded from week 4 through week 9 of spring, which is typical; as usual there was only a modest peak in numbers around mid-May. The lower number of sightings in fall is also consistent with previous years, although the observations tended to come earlier in the season than usual.

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**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: August 1			PEAK DATE: August 1				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Notes: The Pied-billed Grebe sighting on the first day of August was only the second ever at MBO in fall, and the first in any season since May 2012.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.14		0.14	1.00	2.71	0.86	1.86	1.00	0.71	**0.84**
# DAYS OBSERVED		1		1	3	2	3	5	1	1	**17**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 6			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE: May 2			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 18	

	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		0.14					0.29		0.14		**0.11**
# DAYS OBSERVED			2		1					1		1		**5**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 17				LAST OBSERVED: October 22			PEAK DATE: Aug 17, Aug 19				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3		

Notes: Double-crested Cormorant observations in spring were more numerous than in any previous year, although more due to an increase in frequency of sightings than large numbers, aside from a modest flock of 18 on May 2. Fall observations were scattered and infrequent, as usual.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.14				**0.01**
# DAYS OBSERVED							1				**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 15			LAST OBSERVED: May 15			PEAK DATE: May 15			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1	

Notes: A lone sighting on May 15 kept alive the streak of at least one American Bittern observation each spring; the species was missed in fall for the third year in a row.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14	0.14	0.29	0.86	0.43	0.29	0.14	0.86	0.86	0.43	**0.44**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1	2	4	2	2	1	5	3	2	**23**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 2			LAST OBSERVED: June 1			PEAK DATE: 8 dates			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2	

	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	0.57	1.14	1.29	1.00	1.29	1.00	0.29	0.14	0.43	0.14		0.14	**0.68**
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	3	6	5	6	4	5	2	1	3	1		1	**40**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 25			PEAK DATE: August 1				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5		

Notes: Great Blue Heron was observed in every week of spring for the third time in four years, compared to just once over the first six years of MBO. However, numbers were lower than in any previous spring, with observations on only one-third of days, and more than one individual on just 8 days. Typically rare in summer, with lone individuals observed during two MAPS sessions. Conversely, fall sightings were higher than ever, with observations particularly regular from mid-August through mid-September.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY									0.14		**0.01**
# DAYS OBSERVED									1		**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 23			LAST OBSERVED: May 23			PEAK DATE: May 23			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1	

Notes: Although still rare in the region, Great Egret was observed for a fifth consecutive year, with a single individual flying over MBO on May 23.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							1.29	2.00	1.86	0.29	**0.54**
# DAYS OBSERVED							5	7	7	2	**21**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 10			LAST OBSERVED: May 31			PEAK DATE: 5 dates			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3	

	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	1.00	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14		0.14						**0.29**
# DAYS OBSERVED	5	6	1	1	1	1		1						**16**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: September 24			PEAK DATE: Aug 3, Aug 5				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5		

Notes: After a few years with below-average numbers in spring, Green Heron rebounded this year to a record high, thanks to repeated sightings of a trio of individuals in mid- to late May. Lone individuals observed on the first and last days of the MAPS program. Fall numbers were closer to average, and as usual dropped off considerably after mid-August, although scattered sightings continued until late September.

BCNH: Black-crowned Night-Heron / Bihoreau gris (*Nycticorax nycticorax*)

	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**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: August 1			PEAK DATE: August 1				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Notes: For the third year in a row, there was just a single Black-crowned Night Heron observation for the year, in the first half of August (August 3 last year and August 11 in 2012).

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				2.57	2.43	1.57	3.14	1.14	1.14	0.14	**1.21**
# DAYS OBSERVED				6	6	6	7	5	5	1	**36**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 18			LAST OBSERVED: June 1			PEAK DATE: Apr 20, May 12			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 6	

	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	0.29	0.29	0.14	1.00	0.14	0.43	0.29	1.00	0.29		**0.40**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1		**18**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 4				LAST OBSERVED: October 22			PEAK DATE: September 18				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 7		

Notes: Spring numbers were relatively high for the fifth consecutive year, with nearly daily sightings from mid-April to past mid-May, most involving a resident pair that again attempted to nest in the old bat house; at minimum one egg was laid, but was predated. Summer observations limited to two individuals on June 22. As is often the case, fall sightings were somewhat more scattered, with numbers small except for a modest group of 7 individuals observed on September 18.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY					0.43	0.14	0.57	0.29			**0.14**
# DAYS OBSERVED					1	1	3	2			**7**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 27			LAST OBSERVED: May 22			PEAK DATE: April 27			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3	

	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	0.43						**0.12**
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	2	2						**5**
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 7				LAST OBSERVED: September 24			PEAK DATE: September 18				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5		

Notes: Although still relatively few, the number of sightings this spring was a record for the season, including a high count of 3 individuals on April 27 and another two days near mid-May with two individuals each. Fall sightings were also slightly more numerous than usual, and concentrated around mid-September like in 2011 (vs. more scattered observations in other years).

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

	MARCH	APRIL			MAY						JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.14			0.29				**0.04**
# DAYS OBSERVED				1			1				**2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 18			LAST OBSERVED: May 15			PEAK DATE: May 15			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2	

	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		0.43		0.29			**0.12**
# DAYS OBSERVED			1			1	1		1		2			**6**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 19				LAST OBSERVED: October 15			PEAK DATE: Sep 7, Sep 27				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3		

Notes: Bald Eagles were observed in spring for the fifth time in ten years; May 15 was the first time ever that two were observed in a single day. The number of sightings in fall was a record high, and the observation on August 19 tied the earliest for the season, matching 2012. The increase in frequency and seasonal range of observations reflects the growing regional population.

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

	MARCH	APRIL			MAY						JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.86		0.71	0.14	0.14			**0.19**
# DAYS OBSERVED				4		3	1	1			**9**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 18			LAST OBSERVED: May 18			PEAK DATE: 4 dates			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2	

	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	1.00		0.57	0.14	0.57	**0.22**
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	1	1	4		3	1	4	**15**
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 6				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: 5 dates				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

Notes: A late migrant on November 17 was the first winter record in six years. Spring observations spanned a full month, with numbers somewhat higher around the traditional peak of mid-April to early May, despite no sightings in week 5. Overall spring abundance was the highest since 2009, and well above average. Fall numbers were closer to normal, and observations were widely scattered through September and October without any distinct peak.

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

	MARCH	APRIL			MAY						JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.14		0.71	0.14	0.29		0.14		0.14	**0.16**
# DAYS OBSERVED		1		4	1	1		1		1	**9**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 6			LAST OBSERVED: June 2			PEAK DATE: Apr 20, May 6			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2	

	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	0.71	0.57	1.14	1.00	6.71	2.57	5.00	2.00	3.86	1.86	0.29	**1.99**
# DAYS OBSERVED		1	4	2	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	2	**55**
# PROCESSED						1	5	2	7	1	1	1		**18**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 14				LAST OBSERVED: October 26			PEAK DATE: September 18				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 31		

Notes: One early winter sighting, on November 9. Typically uncommon in spring, but the fall count was just shy of the record set in 2012, despite observations on 8 fewer days than that year. Numbers were high enough to note three distinct peaks in weeks 7, 9, and 11, with the first two more consistent with past years, and the third one matching a late peak observed in 2009. The 18 individuals banded in fall was a new season record, a considerable jump from the previous high of 13 in 2010.

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

	MARCH	APRIL			MAY						JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				1.14	0.29	0.14		0.43	0.57		**0.26**
# DAYS OBSERVED				5	2	1		3	2		**13**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 18			LAST OBSERVED: May 26			PEAK DATE: May 24			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3	

	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		0.71	0.86	1.57	1.29	1.71	2.00	2.00	1.14	1.29	0.71	1.29	**1.13**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1		4	4	4	6	7	7	5	5	3	4	4	**54**
# PROCESSED				1										**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 7				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: Aug 29, Sep 27, Oct 30				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5		

Notes: Except for a slight dip in 2011, spring numbers of Cooper's Hawk have been quite consistent over the years, and 2014 was no exception; as has been the case most years, the majority of sightings came in the second half of April. Fall numbers were higher than in any previous year, although only slightly more than in 2012. As usual there was no distinct peak in migration, although numbers were somewhat higher in September. The one banded in late August was only the fourth in MBO's history.

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							**0.02**
# DAYS OBSERVED					1		1							**2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 30				LAST OBSERVED: September 13			PEAK DATE: Aug 30, Sep 13					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1	

Notes: Only two sightings during fall, the lowest count since 2008, though there were another three in supplementary week 14.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14			1.71		0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.43	**0.29**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1			5		1	1	1	1	2	**12**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 2			LAST OBSERVED: May 31			PEAK DATE: April 20			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5	

	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	1.71	1.57	0.43	0.29	0.86	0.43	0.71	0.43	0.29	0.71	0.57	**0.66**
# DAYS OBSERVED		3	4	3	2	2	4	3	2	3	2	3	2	**33**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 9				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: Aug 18, Aug 24					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 7	

Notes: Except an unusually early and intense peak to spring migration in week 4, sightings for the season were much scarcer than usual. Also uncommon in summer, with a single observation on July 5. However, the fall numbers were the highest since 2006 despite the lack of a traditional peak in migration between mid-September and early October, but aided by more sightings than usual in the second half of August and also in late October.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.14							**0.01**
# DAYS OBSERVED				1							**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 21			LAST OBSERVED: April 21			PEAK DATE: April 21			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1	

	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			11.14	1.14	2.71	2.14	50.14	0.29	1.00	0.29			0.57	**5.34**
# DAYS OBSERVED			4	3	4	3	5	2	2	2			1	**26**
# PROCESSED						1								**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 17				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: September 18					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 327	

Notes: Only one observed in spring, a record low, although last year's results were also substantially below average. Conversely, the fall numbers set a record high, thanks largely to a new single-day peak of 327 on September 18 (surpassing the 300 observed on September 11, 2011), but also due to an unprecedented large movement in the third week of August.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14	0.14		1.29	0.71	0.43	1.00	1.29	1.86	0.71	**0.76**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1		6	3	3	5	6	7	3	**35**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 2			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: May 31			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3	

	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	0.86	2.14	1.43	1.57	0.86	3.86	1.43	5.00	2.43	1.71	3.71	4.57	**2.33**
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	3	4	6	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	6	**59**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 2				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: October 30					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 19	

Notes: Observed once or twice per month throughout winter. The mean daily count of Red-tailed Hawks for spring was almost double the previous high, thanks to much more frequent sightings than in previous years. Unusually common in summer, with sightings on four of seven MAPS dates. Similarly, fall numbers set a new record high, although by a smaller margin. For only the second time (also in 2012), the species was seen in each week of fall. In addition to the traditional late October peak in migration (which carried over to supplementary week 14), there was another earlier push of migrants near the end of September.

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													0.29	**0.02**
# DAYS OBSERVED													2	**2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: October 26				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: Oct 26, Oct 30					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1	

Notes: The prolonged mild weather this fall may have delayed migration of Rough-legged Hawks, but two individuals were observed in the final week of the season; another five were added during supplementary week 14.

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													0.14	**0.01**
# DAYS OBSERVED													1	**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: October 26				LAST OBSERVED: October 26				PEAK DATE: October 26				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1	

Notes: A lone Golden Eagle on October 26 was the first observed at MBO since October 28, 2012.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.43	0.71	0.29	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14		**0.20**
# DAYS OBSERVED			3	4	2	1	1	1	1		**13**
# PROCESSED					1						**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 12			LAST OBSERVED: May 28			PEAK DATE: April 20			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2	

	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		0.14					**0.05**
# DAYS OBSERVED			1		1		2		1					**5**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 20				LAST OBSERVED: September 26				PEAK DATE: 5 dates				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1	

Notes: Although still uncommon, American Kestrel numbers this spring were twice as high as in the best previous year (2013), highlighted by the first banding record of the species for MBO in late April. However, fall sightings were typically scarce and scattered between mid-August and late September, roughly the usual window of sightings for the season.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.14						0.14	**0.03**
# DAYS OBSERVED				1						1	**2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 21			LAST OBSERVED: May 31			PEAK DATE: Apr 21, May 31			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1	

	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	0.14	0.29	0.43	0.29	0.57	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.43	0.86	0.29	0.14	**0.52**
# DAYS OBSERVED	5	1	2	3	2	3	3	4	4	3	2	2	1	**35**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 11				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5	

Notes: Merlins were typically scarce this spring; it was the eighth time out of ten years that two or fewer individuals were seen. However, fall numbers were record high, with sightings every week of the season for the first time ever. Aside from a record high of 5 individuals on October 11, most sightings were of lone individuals, suggesting the potential presence of a local resident.

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**
	FIRST OBSERVED: October 3				LAST OBSERVED: October 11				PEAK DATE: Oct 3, Oct 11				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1	

Notes: The two individuals observed this fall was the lowest count since 2009; the timing of their occurrence in the first half of October suggests they were likely northern migrants passing through, as did their behavior (both were flying high and passed over MBO along a direct line of flight).

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.86	1.43	0.86	0.14	**0.33**
# DAYS OBSERVED							5	7	6	1	**19**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 10			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: May 19			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3	

	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**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 3				LAST OBSERVED: August 3				PEAK DATE: August 3				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1	

Notes: Regular spring sightings as in most years since 2009, although with a much later than usual arrival. A single individual was observed on the first two dates of the MAPS season; the sighting on August 3 suggests that perhaps at least one individual remained through the summer, and represented the first fall sighting since 2009.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								1.14	1.14		**0.23**
# DAYS OBSERVED								6	7		**13**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 17			LAST OBSERVED: May 29			PEAK DATE: May 17, May 22, May 29 NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2				

Notes: Daily sightings over a span of 13 days in the second half of May marked the first time since a successful nesting in 2010 that there were any repeated observations.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.14	0.86	1.86	1.57	0.57	0.43	0.14		0.29	**0.59**
# DAYS OBSERVED		1	5	7	5	3	3	1		2	**27**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 7			LAST OBSERVED: June 2			PEAK DATE: April 25			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4	

	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**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 17				LAST OBSERVED: August 17			PEAK DATE: August 17					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1	

Notes: Killdeer sightings spanned most of spring and in typical numbers, with somewhat of a peak in the second half of April as usual. Similarly, the fall observations were limited as per past years, in this case a single observation on August 17.

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

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

	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	0.71											**0.11**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	4	2											**7**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: August 18			PEAK DATE: August 18					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4	

Notes: A lone observation on May 13 was the first spring record since 2012. A sighting on July 14 was the first ever for summer. All fall observations were concentrated in the first three weeks, as has been the case in most previous years; the 4 individuals observed on the final day (August 18) was a record high, and the total count for the season was also a new high.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.29	1.86	1.57	0.14		**0.39**
# DAYS OBSERVED						2	6	7	1		**16**
# PROCESSED							1				**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 5			LAST OBSERVED: May 23			PEAK DATE: May 21			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4	

	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	1.71	1.43	1.71	0.43	0.43	0.14						**0.48**
# DAYS OBSERVED		2	7	7	7	3	3	1						**30**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 11				LAST OBSERVED: September 21			PEAK DATE: Aug 16, Aug 30					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3	

Notes: Spring numbers were close to average, and as usual showed a distinct peak in mid-May. The individual banded was only third in MBO's history. Fall numbers were higher than in any previous year, probably reflecting the prolonged stopover at the back ponds of at least two individuals observed most days from mid-August into early September.

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

	MARCH	APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.14				**0.01**
# DAYS OBSERVED							1				**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 15			LAST OBSERVED: May 15			PEAK DATE: May 15			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1	

	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**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 10				LAST OBSERVED: September 7			PEAK DATE: August 10				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

Notes: Observed in spring for the third year in a row (and sixth overall), a single individual on May 15. Observed in fall for the fifth consecutive year (and eighth overall), in small numbers as usual.

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					0.14				**0.02**
# DAYS OBSERVED					1					1				**2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 31				LAST OBSERVED: October 9				PEAK DATE: Aug 31, Oct 9			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Notes: Rare in fall as usual, with just two widely scattered observations. Missed in spring for the seventh time in ten years.

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

	MARCH	APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.14		0.43	0.57	0.14			0.29	0.14	**0.17**
# DAYS OBSERVED		1		1	3	1			1	1	**8**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 10			LAST OBSERVED: May 31			PEAK DATE: April 21			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3	

	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**
	FIRST OBSERVED: October 11				LAST OBSERVED: October 11			PEAK DATE: October 11				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Notes: More spring sightings than in any previous year, and spanning most of the season, suggesting a potential local territory. Only one fall observation, within one week of the record late date for the species at MBO.

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

	MARCH	APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	2.29	5.43	13.29	39.00	21.86	20.00	84.29	54.71	129.14	33.71	**40.37**
# DAYS OBSERVED	5	6	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	**64**
	FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: May 13			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 320	

	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	1.14	1.14	2.29	0.14	62.71	12.43	21.29	3.29	3.86	3.57	10.14	**9.43**
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	1	1	4	3	1	6	7	6	4	4	5	5	**49**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: September 13				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 302		

Notes: Only 4 individuals observed on two days in November, the lowest ever winter total. As in most previous years, observed weekly throughout both spring and fall. Spring counts were the highest since 2006, and in sharp contrast to the past few below average years; the result was influenced a fair bit by the unusually high numbers in week 9, which included a single day record of 320 individuals. Small numbers observed on the first five of seven MAPS sessions in summer. Fall numbers were also well above average, although well below the record set in 2012; the peak from mid-September to early October was earlier than usual.

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

	MARCH	APRIL			MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.86	0.14			0.43			**0.14**
# DAYS OBSERVED				2	1			3			**6**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 20			LAST OBSERVED: May 20			PEAK DATE: Apr 20, Apr 21			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3	

	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	0.14	0.14	**0.11**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1				1		1		1	1	1	1	1	**8**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 4				LAST OBSERVED: October 27			PEAK DATE: Oct 2, Oct 11				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

Notes: Typically uncommon and scattered observations in both spring and fall.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.57			0.43							**0.10**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1			3							**4**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 1			LAST OBSERVED: April 24			PEAK DATE: April 1			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4	

	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	**0.03**
# DAYS OBSERVED											1	1	1	**3**
	FIRST OBSERVED: October 12				LAST OBSERVED: October 27			PEAK DATE: Oct 12, Oct 18, Oct 27			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1			

Notes: One individual spotted flying overhead on the final winter visit. Observations typically rare in both spring and fall, with all sightings this year concentrated in April and October.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY										0.29	**0.03**
# DAYS OBSERVED										1	**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 31			LAST OBSERVED: May 31			PEAK DATE: May 31			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2	

	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									**0.05**
# DAYS OBSERVED			1		1									**2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 16				LAST OBSERVED: August 29			PEAK DATE: August 16			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4			

Notes: Observed in spring for only the second time, two individuals flying overhead on May 31. Also spotted on two days in the second half of August, consistent with the few other previous fall sightings in the first half of the season.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.14		1.14		1.29	1.29	0.86	**0.47**
# DAYS OBSERVED				1		2		2	3	2	**10**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 21			LAST OBSERVED: May 31			PEAK DATE: May 19			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 7	

	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		0.29	1.00	1.14	1.86	1.71	0.43	1.00	0.14	2.29	**0.98**
# DAYS OBSERVED			3		1	2	4	3	2	2	1	1	4	**23**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 19				LAST OBSERVED: October 28			PEAK DATE: August 20			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 12			

Notes: Missed in winter for the first time ever. As usual, Rock Pigeons were observed uncommonly in spring, with somewhat more sightings in May than earlier in the season. Missed in summer for the sixth time in the last seven years. Fall numbers were the lowest since 2009, in part due to largely being absent in August except for a burst of sightings in week 3.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	1.43	0.86	0.29	1.14	0.57	0.71	0.57	0.71	1.14	0.14	**0.76**
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	3	1	5	3	3	3	4	4	1	**30**
	FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: June 1			PEAK DATE: Mar 29, May 23			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4	

	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	0.14	0.29	1.14	1.86	0.86	0.14	0.43	0.29	1.29	2.86	5.57	**1.33**
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	3	1	2	5	4	4	1	3	2	5	5	7	**46**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 3				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: October 30			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 12			

Notes: Observed almost daily in winter, although numbers were slightly below normal; only one banded, for the second winter in a row. Observed weekly in both spring and fall, as in most previous years, although in distinctly below average numbers in both seasons. As in the past few years, the spring counts were relatively even throughout the season. Typically rare in summer, with sightings limited to two individuals on July 5. Fall numbers were also quite flat for most of the season, but increased as usual over the second half of October.

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

MARCH	APRIL				MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY									0.29		**0.03**
# DAYS OBSERVED									2		**2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 24			LAST OBSERVED: May 25			PEAK DATE: May 24, May 25			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1	

	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**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 18				LAST OBSERVED: August 18			PEAK DATE: August 18					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1	

Notes: Observed twice on consecutive days in late May, in the middle of the traditional week 8 to week 10 period. Two individuals on July 20 marked the first summer sightings since 2008, and one of them was banded, a first for the MAPS program; the bird banded was a recently fledged juvenile, suggesting breeding at or very near MBO (following an observation of one banded in May 2011 with a brood patch). Just one fall observation this year, in mid-August.

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

	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**
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 29				LAST OBSERVED: September 29			PEAK DATE: September 29					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1	

Notes: Observed as part of the Fall Migration Monitoring Program for the third year out of ten, a single sighting on September 29. A single bird was banded during the owling program, on October 11, one of the busiest nights of the season.

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

MARCH	APRIL				MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.57	0.57	0.14		0.14			**0.14**
# DAYS OBSERVED				4	3	1		1			**9**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 20			LAST OBSERVED: May 19			PEAK DATE: April 27			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2	

	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	1.43	0.71	0.57	1.00	1.00	0.57	0.14	0.29	0.71	**0.57**
# DAYS OBSERVED				6	6	5	3	5	5	4	1	2	4	**41**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 22				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: August 31					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3	

Notes: The lone winter observation was on the final visit of the season. Spring observations more numerous than in any previous year, especially in the last third of April. Fall observations even more numerous than last year's record season, with early morning records (one or two individuals hooting during net opening) on most days from late August to early October. Also heard on numerous occasions during the owl banding season.

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

Heard on several occasions during the owl banding program only.

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

	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**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 21				LAST OBSERVED: October 22			PEAK DATE: Aug 21, Oct 20, Oct 22					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1	

Notes: Observed as part of the Fall Migration Monitoring Program for the fourth year in a row. The sightings in late October corresponded with one of the peaks of saw-whet migration, but the one heard calling on census in August was a surprise and suggested a local breeding pair. During the owl banding season, 157 were banded, plus 30 repeats and 4 foreign recoveries; the peak was around mid-October.

CONI: Common Nighthawk / Engoulevent d'Amérique (*Chordeiles 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		2.14	0.43								**0.21**
# DAYS OBSERVED			1		2	1								**4**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 21				LAST OBSERVED: September 6			PEAK DATE: September 2					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 14	

Notes: Observed in fall for the fifth year in a row, with all sightings within the usual period of late August to mid-September. However, the count of 14 individuals flocking over the Arboretum on September 2 was remarkable, given the previous record of just 3 in 2012.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.29		0.14	**0.04**
# DAYS OBSERVED								2		1	**3**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 16			LAST OBSERVED: June 1			PEAK DATE: May 16, May 19, Jun 1		NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

	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											**0.05**
# DAYS OBSERVED			1											**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 19				LAST OBSERVED: August 19			PEAK DATE: August 19				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5		

Notes: Spring sightings were again limited in spring, the sixth year in a row with three individuals or fewer. For a second straight year, fall observations set a record low, reflecting the ongoing decline of this species, Threatened under the Species at Risk Act.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.14	1.14	2.14	0.43	**0.39**
# DAYS OBSERVED							1	5	6	3	**15**
# PROCESSED											
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 15			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: May 24			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 6	

	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	4.29	3.43	5.71	3.43	3.71	1.43	0.29						**1.85**
# DAYS OBSERVED	6	6	7	7	7	7	4	2						**46**
# PROCESSED														
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 2				LAST OBSERVED: September 23			PEAK DATE: August 26				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 10		

Notes: Both spring and fall numbers were close to average, peaking in week 9 of spring as usual, but week 4 in fall, rather than the usual week 3. The last observation on September 23 matched the previous late record from 2011. As in past years, hummingbirds were not banded, but age and sex were noted for all individuals extracted from nets. There were 10 in spring (6 after-hatch-year males, 4 after-hatch year females) and 55 in fall, compared to 65 last year (3 after-hatch-year females, 6 hatch-year males, 40 hatch-year unknowns, and 6 unknowns). As always, some individuals were likely captured more than once, but this could be not tracked as they were not banded. Ruby-throated Hummingbirds were also observed on all seven MAPS visits, in higher numbers than any previous year (daily mean of 2.00).

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.14	0.57	0.43	0.29					**0.14**
# DAYS OBSERVED			1	4	2	2					**9**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 17			LAST OBSERVED: May 7			PEAK DATE: April 27			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2	

	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	0.86	0.57		0.14	0.29	0.29	0.29						**0.20**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	6	4		1	2	2	2						**18**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 7				LAST OBSERVED: September 25			PEAK DATE: 18 dates				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Notes: Spring numbers were the highest since 2011, but concentrated within a span of just 21 days near the middle of the season. Fall numbers doubled the previous high for the season, largely due to nearly daily sightings during the middle of August.

RBWO: Red-bellied Woodpecker / Pic à ventre roux (*Melanerpes 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									**0.01**
# DAYS OBSERVED					1									**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 30				LAST OBSERVED: August 30			PEAK DATE: August 30				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Notes: First observed in 2013; only one more sighting this year, on August 30, even though reports have continued to be relatively regular in the neighbouring Morgan Arboretum.

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

MARCH	APRIL			MAY						JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				1.14	0.57	1.00	1.71	0.43	0.14	0.14	**0.51**
# DAYS OBSERVED				5	3	5	6	2	1	1	**23**
# PROCESSED				1			1	0-0-1			**2-0-1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 19			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: Apr 24, May 11, May 12		NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3		

	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	0.29	0.14		0.14	0.29			0.14			0.14	**0.12**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1	1	1		1	1			1			1	**8**
# PROCESSED	1	1												**2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 26			PEAK DATE: Aug 9, Aug 21, Sep 13				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

Notes: Spring numbers were only marginally above the record low of 2012, although the count of two individuals banded was slightly above average. There was only a slight peak in migration in the first half of May. Fall numbers observed and banded were also on the low side, though similar to the past five years; observations were somewhat more common in August than later.

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

MARCH	APRIL			MAY						JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	1.29	1.43	2.00	2.29	2.29	2.00	2.29	2.14	1.14	0.86	**1.77**
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	5	6	7	6	6	7	7	6	4	**57**
# PROCESSED				0-2-1	1	1-1-1	2-0-1	1			**5-3-3**
	FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: June 3			PEAK DATE: 6 dates			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4	

	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	1.86	1.86	2.29	2.71	2.00	1.86	1.86	2.57	1.29	2.00	2.71	3.00	**2.22**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	6	7	5	6	7	7	**86**
# PROCESSED	3-0-2	2	2-1-0	0-1-3	0-1-3	0-0-1			0-1-0	2		2-0-1	0-0-2	**11-4-12**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: October 27				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 6		

Notes: Winter observations matched the record high of the previous year; 2 banded, plus a return and 6 repeats. Observed and banded in somewhat above average numbers in spring, with a slight peak as usual broadly spanning the middle of the season. Recorded daily during MAPS, including 3 banded. Below average in fall with relatively little variation over the season.

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

MARCH	APRIL			MAY						JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.29	0.14	0.57	2.14	1.00	1.43	1.14	0.43	0.43	0.29	**0.79**
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	1	4	7	5	6	6	3	3	2	**39**
# PROCESSED					1-0-1		0-1-0		0-0-1		**1-1-2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 1			LAST OBSERVED: June 1			PEAK DATE: April 21			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4	

	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	1.43	1.14	2.14	1.71	1.29	1.29	1.71	1.43	1.57	2.14	1.57	2.57	**1.65**
# DAYS OBSERVED	5	6	6	7	7	6	6	7	7	5	7	6	7	**82**
# PROCESSED	2	2		0-0-2						0-0-1	1-0-1			**5-0-4**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: 5 dates				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4		

Notes: Unusually scarce in winter; none processed. Observed weekly throughout spring and fall, and slightly above average numbers in both seasons. Despite being a largely resident species, counts were slightly higher in late April / early May and October, as has often been the case in previous years. Summer observations matched the high of 2011, but none processed.

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

MARCH	APRIL			MAY						JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.71	3.71	2.57	2.57	1.71	1.00	1.00	0.71	**1.40**
# DAYS OBSERVED			4	7	6	7	6	4	4	3	**41**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 14			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: May 3			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 7	

	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	2.57	3.29	1.29	3.57	4.43	5.14	3.14	2.71	1.71	1.43	1.00	1.86	**2.68**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	5	5	4	7	**81**
# PROCESSED	1					2								**3**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: September 18				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 10		

Notes: Spring results were fairly typical, except that arrival was delayed until week 3, and migration peaked in week 4, one week earlier than usual. Observed on all but the first day of MAPS, in typical numbers for summer. Fall numbers were also close to average, peaking in mid-September as usual.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.57	0.71	0.14	1.43	1.00	1.71	0.86	1.14	0.86	0.29	**0.87**
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	4	1	6	6	7	5	6	4	2	**44**
# PROCESSED						0-1-0					**0-1-0**
	FIRST OBSERVED: March 31			LAST OBSERVED: May 31		PEAK DATE: Apr 21, May 4			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3		

	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	1.14	0.86	1.29	1.14	0.86	1.29	1.00	1.71	1.29	1.43	1.57	2.00	**1.30**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	4	6	6	5	7	5	7	6	7	6	7	**79**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: 5 dates				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3		

Notes: Fewest winter observations since 2005-2006, all within the first five weeks of the season. Observed in all weeks of spring and fall for the eighth time in ten years; numbers in both seasons were close to average. As usual there was a small spring peak of activity in early May, but otherwise no patterns were evident. Also observed on four of seven MAPS sessions.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY									0.14		**0.01**
# DAYS OBSERVED									1		**1**
# PROCESSED									1		**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 28			LAST OBSERVED: May 28		PEAK DATE: May 28			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Notes: For the fifth year in a row, only one Olive-sided Flycatcher was observed, but this year's encounter was special as it was the first ever spring observation, and also the first Olive-sided Flycatcher banded at MBO. The species was missed in fall for the first time since 2007.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY									1.14	0.57	**0.17**
# DAYS OBSERVED									6	4	**10**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 24			LAST OBSERVED: June 4		PEAK DATE: May 24, May 27			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

	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	1.86	1.00	0.29	0.14	0.14	0.29							**0.40**
# DAYS OBSERVED	6	6	4	1	1	1	2							**21**
# PROCESSED		1	1											**2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: September 16			PEAK DATE: August 10				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4		

Notes: Unusually regular this spring, with sightings on 10 of 12 days after arriving on May 24. An individual heard on June 6 was likely a late spring migrant. Fall numbers were the highest since 2005, and like in that year, weekly sightings continued through mid-September, although scarcer after mid-August. This was the first time since 2009 that two pewees were banded in a year.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.14	0.14		**0.03**
# DAYS OBSERVED								1	1		**2**
# PROCESSED									1		**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 21			LAST OBSERVED: May 26		PEAK DATE: May 21, May 26			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

	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	0.57	2.43	1.00	0.14	0.29							**0.36**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1	1	5	6	1	2							**17**
# PROCESSED	1	1	3	15	7	1	2							**30**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 4				LAST OBSERVED: September 14			PEAK DATE: August 22				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 9		

Notes: Typically scarce in spring, and concentrated in late May as usual. Fall sightings spanned seven consecutive weeks, as has been the case annually since 2010 (extended to 8 weeks in 2013); observations were above average, and the 30 individuals banded topped the previous record of 24 set in 2011. The 9 individuals observed on August 22 was more than double the previous single-day high of 4 on August 30, 2011.

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

MARCH	APRIL				MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.43	3.57	1.00	**0.50**
# DAYS OBSERVED								3	5	3	**11**
# PROCESSED								2	25	7	**34**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 18			LAST OBSERVED: June 1			PEAK DATE: May 28			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 11	

	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	0.29	2.00	0.14									**0.27**
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	3	2	5	1									**13**
# PROCESSED	1	5	1	7	1									**15**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 3				LAST OBSERVED: August 30			PEAK DATE: August 22				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5		

Notes: While some Alder and Willow Flycatchers were identifiable to species by their vocalizations (see below), the majority were treated as Traill's Flycatchers. Spring numbers were above average for a fourth year in a row, as always driven by a sharp peak in week 9; this year it was particularly intense, with more individuals banded in that week than in any entire previous spring. Three individuals on the first MAPS date were probably late migrants; 5 banded during MAPS overall. Fall results were more typical, except for the peak in migration which came near the end of August, rather than the first half of the month as in all previous years.

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

MARCH	APRIL				MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.14		1.00	1.14	**0.23**
# DAYS OBSERVED							1		4	4	**9**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 11			LAST OBSERVED: June 3			PEAK DATE: June 1			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4	

	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**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 3				LAST OBSERVED: August 3			PEAK DATE: August 3				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Notes: The first Alder Flycatcher of the year was a full week earlier than the next Traill's Flycatcher to arrive, and close to the record early arrival of May 9, 2006. Two records during MAPS, suggesting at least one summer territory. Only one Traill's Flycatcher was still calling and recognizable as an Alder in early August.

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

MARCH	APRIL				MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.14	0.29		**0.04**
# DAYS OBSERVED								1	2		**3**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 20			LAST OBSERVED: May 29			PEAK DATE: May 20, May 27, May 29 NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1				

Notes: As usual, there were fewer confirmed Willow Flycatchers than Alder Flycatchers, all occurring in May.

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

MARCH	APRIL				MAY					JUNE	
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							3.86	0.86	1.29	0.29	**0.63**
# DAYS OBSERVED							7	5	5	2	**19**
# PROCESSED							14-0-1	2	5		**21-0-1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 9			LAST OBSERVED: May 31			PEAK DATE: May 13			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 11	

	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	0.71	3.14	0.43	0.29								**0.41**
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	1	4	6	2	2								**19**
# PROCESSED	1		1	10	1	1								**14**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: September 11			PEAK DATE: August 23				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 14		

Notes: Spring observations of Least Flycatcher were well above average for the third time in the past four years, although sightings this year were limited to the final four weeks of the season as in most previous years, but contrasting with last year when the first arrivals came in week 5. The peak of migration was in week 7, as in 2012, but earlier than most other years. The 21 individuals banded this spring nearly doubled last year's record of 12. The only observation during MAPS was a single individual on July 30, likely an early fall migrant. Fall numbers were record high, almost double the long-term average, largely due to an unusually intense peak of migration in week 4, including a single-day record of 14 individuals (a count never even previously reached for a full week in fall). The 14 individuals banded in fall tied the record set in 2007.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.14	0.14	1.86	1.71	1.29	1.00	0.43	0.29	0.57	**0.74**
# DAYS OBSERVED		1	1	7	7	6	6	3	2	3	**36**
# PROCESSED				3-0-1				1			**4-0-1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 10			LAST OBSERVED: June 1			PEAK DATE: April 19			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4	

	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	1.14	0.71	1.57	1.00	1.29	0.29	0.71	1.29	0.57	0.71			**0.84**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	5	5	5	7	2	4	6	3	5			**55**
# PROCESSED	1	1		2	2				1					**7**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 16			PEAK DATE: 4 dates				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3		

Notes: Eastern Phoebe numbers in spring were down compared to the record high of 2013, but close to the long-term average for the season; there was somewhat more of a peak in numbers from late April to early May than in some other years. Missed in summer for the third time in the past five years. Conversely, the number observed this fall was higher than in any previous year, although there were no distinct peaks to migration; the 7 individuals banded in fall was just short of the season record of 8.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							1.00	3.86	3.29	3.29	**1.14**
# DAYS OBSERVED							4	7	7	6	**24**
# PROCESSED									1		**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 10			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: May 31			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 8	

	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	2.29	1.57	0.86	0.71	0.71			0.14					**0.69**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	4	4	4			1					**33**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: September 28			PEAK DATE: August 2				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5		

Notes: After a record-high 10 individuals were banded over three seasons in 2013, results were at the opposite end of the spectrum in 2014, with just 3 Great Crested Flycatchers banded, including 2 during MAPS. As in 2005-2008 and 2010-2012, spring sightings were limited to the final four weeks of the season; numbers observed were above average, but well below the record highs of 2011 and 2012. Observations during MAPS were above average for summer. Similarly, fall numbers were unusually high, but short of the 2008 record; the sighting on September 28 was an unusually late record.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.29	2.00	2.71	2.43	1.43	**0.89**
# DAYS OBSERVED						2	7	7	7	4	**27**
# PROCESSED							1	2			**3**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 5			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: May 24			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5	

	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	1.14	0.57	0.14	0.29									**0.36**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	4	3	1	2									**17**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: August 30			PEAK DATE: August 1				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4		

Notes: Spring counts were lower than for the past four years, but still close to the long-term average for the season; as usual, numbers peaked around mid-May and tapered off toward the end of the season. Observed on five of seven MAPS sessions; one banded. Fall numbers remained below average for the fourth time in the past five years; no Eastern Kingbirds have been banded in fall since 2009.

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												0.14	0.14	**0.02**
# DAYS OBSERVED												1	1	**2**
# PROCESSED												1		**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: October 19				LAST OBSERVED: October 28			PEAK DATE: Oct 19, Oct 28				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Notes: Observed on six occasions in winter, spanning the entire season. Two individuals banded, on November 3 and 17, a new winter record. Missed in spring for the third time in the past four years, but observed as usual toward the end of the Fall Migration Monitoring Program.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.14			0.14	0.29	0.29		**0.09**
# DAYS OBSERVED				1			1	2	2		**6**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 22			LAST OBSERVED: May 28			PEAK DATE: 6 dates			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1	

	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	3.00	2.57	0.57	0.57	0.29		**0.66**
# DAYS OBSERVED							6	6	5	3	3	2		**25**
# PROCESSED							6-0-2	8-0-4	5-0-1	1	1	1		**22-0-7**
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 13				LAST OBSERVED: October 21			PEAK DATE: October 1					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 8	

Notes: Quite scarce in spring for the third year in a row; the first time since 2005 that none were banded. Fall numbers were closer to average, but for the second year in a row the peak of migration was earlier than the usual week 9-10 period.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.14	3.14	3.71	3.43	2.57	**1.30**
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	7	7	7	6	**28**
# PROCESSED							3	0-2-1	0-1-2		**3-3-3**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 8			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: May 16, May 24			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 6	

	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	0.71	0.43	1.43	1.86	2.57	0.29	0.14						**0.60**
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	4	2	6	6	7	2	1						**30**
# PROCESSED						2-1-0		0-1-0						**2-2-0**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 3				LAST OBSERVED: September 21			PEAK DATE: September 9					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 7	

Notes: Spring numbers were very similar to last year, including the peak in week 8, although this year they tapered off more toward the end of the season. Observed on five of seven MAPS sessions; 3 banded. Fall observations much more numerous than usual, although below last year's record high. Nearly 45% of Warbling Vireos in past years were banded in the first two weeks of August (and most others by the end of the month), but this year none were banded until the second week of September.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.14		0.29		**0.04**
# DAYS OBSERVED							1		1		**2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 15			LAST OBSERVED: May 27			PEAK DATE: May 27			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2	

	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	1.00	0.57	2.00	0.86	0.14					**0.40**
# DAYS OBSERVED		1		2	4	3	5	4	1					**20**
# PROCESSED		1		2	4-0-1	2	6-0-4	3						**18-0-5**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 8				LAST OBSERVED: September 26			PEAK DATE: September 15					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5	

Notes: Typically rare in spring, but record abundance in fall, matched by a new high in number banded, far above the previous record of 11 set in 2005 and matched in 2010 and 2011. Migration peaked in week 7 for the fifth year in a row.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.43	1.86	3.29	3.71	**0.93**
# DAYS OBSERVED							2	7	7	6	**22**
# PROCESSED							1		4	2	**7**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 13			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: May 27, Jun 3			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 7	

	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	7.71	7.14	9.43	9.57	9.00	7.00	5.29	1.57					**5.00**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	5					**60**
# PROCESSED	16-1-0	6-1-0	6-1-0	11-2-1	23-1-1	26-0-9	23-0-12	10-1-2	5-0-1					**126-7-26**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 1			PEAK DATE: August 9					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 18	

Notes: Numbers observed in spring above average, and a record high number banded. Observed before week 8 for only the third time in ten years, every other year since 2010. Near record numbers in summer, just short of 2011 for numbers observed and banded. Fall counts were double the long-term average, and more than 50% higher than in any previous year; a record number of individuals were banded too. The mean daily count was at record levels for the first six weeks of the season.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	5.86	4.00	6.43	11.29	6.86	6.71	8.14	4.00	3.14	1.29	**5.77**
# DAYS OBSERVED	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	4	**65**
# PROCESSED				0-1-0	1	0-2-0		1-1-0	0-0-1		**2-4-1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: June 2			PEAK DATE: May 14			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 32	

	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	11.71	10.86	11.29	12.43	20.14	14.14	29.00	40.00	28.43	21.14	17.00	16.14	13.43	**18.90**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	**90**
# PROCESSED	3-0-1	1		2	1-1-0	2-0-1	7	17-0-1	23-0-1	9-0-1	1	4-0-1	2-1-2	**72-2-8**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: September 19				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 83		

Notes: Observed on all but one of the winter visits in typical numbers overall; only one banded. Spring numbers were relatively typical, with a peak in week 4 and a bit of an echo three weeks later. Observed on five of seven MAPS visits, with 2 banded on July 30. Fall observations were above average, although lower than in 2010 and 2012; the peak was in mid-late September as usual. However, the number banded was a record, far above the previous high of 49 set in 2012.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	8.29	7.57	2.71	8.86	14.00	9.14	8.71	10.71	28.71	8.43	**10.71**
# DAYS OBSERVED	5	7	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	**64**
	FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: May 29			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 60	

	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	10.71	6.86	16.71	21.71	42.86	24.00	75.29	39.00	47.86	42.57	33.14	94.14	79.57	**41.11**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	**91**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: October 21				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 185		

Notes: Far scarcer than ever in winter; missed entirely on 8 of 29 visits, and average counts roughly 10% of historical norms. Spring numbers were also the lowest ever, more than 25% short of the previous low in 2005; for the third year in a row the peak was in May (compared to April in all previous years), and this year the latest yet. Observed daily during MAPS, but in small numbers. Similarly, fall numbers were at a record low, although only slightly lower than 2012 and 2013, which were substantially below all previous years. After shifting earlier last year, the fall peak returned to the second half of October, but dropped off significantly again (to 28.57 per day) in supplementary week 14.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.43	0.43	0.14	1.86	2.00	1.00	1.43	0.86	0.57	0.71	**0.94**
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	3	1	7	4	5	6	5	4	3	**41**
	FIRST OBSERVED: March 30			LAST OBSERVED: June 1			PEAK DATE: April 27			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5	

	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	1.00	1.00	0.71	0.71	1.29	1.71	1.43	1.71	1.43	3.43	2.14	**1.32**
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	1	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	4	6	6	7	**60**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 3				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: October 22				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 12		

Notes: A lone individual was observed on 6 of 29 winter visits. For the second year in a row, Common Raven was observed in each week of spring and fall, reflecting the increasing presence of this species in the region. As usual, most sightings likely involved a local pair and their offspring, although peak counts of 5 in spring and 12 in fall indicate that there are clearly at least some individuals moving through as well. The mean daily count set a new record high for the fourth year in a row in both spring and fall; the number of days observed was also at record high levels in both seasons. Also observed on three of seven MAPS visits, scattered across June and July.

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

	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**
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 27				LAST OBSERVED: October 28			PEAK DATE: September 27				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

Notes: Three individuals flying over MBO on November 17 were the first observation in nearly two years. Also recorded for just the second time in fall; the sighting on September 27 was three weeks before the previous earliest sighting in October 2008.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.14			**0.01**
# DAYS OBSERVED								1			**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 19			LAST OBSERVED: May 19			PEAK DATE: May 19			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1	

	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		1.00	0.14										**0.11**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1		2	1										**4**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 6				LAST OBSERVED: August 24			PEAK DATE: August 21				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 6		

Notes: A single individual was observed in week 8 of spring for the second year in a row, after being missed entirely in spring the previous years. Fall numbers were well below the counts observed from 2005-2008, but close to the average over the previous three years.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.86	7.00	7.00	11.43	9.57	8.43	7.86	4.71	**5.69**
# DAYS OBSERVED			2	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	**50**
# PROCESSED						1	5	2-0-1	1	1	**10-0-1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 12			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: May 6			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 23	

	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	0.71	16.71	0.71	0.43	0.43								**1.57**
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	4	4	2	2	2								**18**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: September 9			PEAK DATE: August 15				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 70		

Notes: After three consecutive years of sharp decline, spring numbers rebounded slightly this year, although still far below the long-term average. As in 2011 and 2012, the peak of migration was earlier than usual, in the first week of May. The number banded this spring also increased from the low of 2013, but remained below average. Summer numbers low, as for the past couple of years; none banded. Overall, fall numbers were the highest ever, but this was largely due to an unusually sharp peak in migration in week 3 (similar to 2007), highlighted by a record-high count of 70 individuals on August 15.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.57	0.29	0.14	**0.10**
# DAYS OBSERVED								2	1	1	**4**
# PROCESSED								2			**2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 16			LAST OBSERVED: May 31			PEAK DATE: May 16, May 22, May 23 NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2				

	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**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 8				LAST OBSERVED: August 8			PEAK DATE: August 8				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Notes: Slightly less common than average in spring, but the two individuals banded were a pleasant surprise, adding to only two previous records, lone birds banded in spring 2005 and 2007. Observed on a single day in August, as in two of the past three years.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						6.00	10.71	8.71	9.86	8.29	**4.36**
# DAYS OBSERVED						4	7	6	7	5	**29**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 3			LAST OBSERVED: June 3			PEAK DATE: May 25			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 22	

	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	0.14										**0.09**
# DAYS OBSERVED		1	1	1										**3**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 10				LAST OBSERVED: August 27			PEAK DATE: August 16				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5		

Notes: Spring numbers were well below the long-term average, but relatively similar to the past three years. There was a modest peak in week 7, similar to most previous years, but counts varied less over the course of the season than usual. No summer records, for the third year in a row, although the nearby colony at the McGill radar station was again active. Observed in fall for only the second year since 2008, and on three dates, but as usual limited to August, and in small numbers.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.57	0.29	1.71	0.43	0.71	**0.37**
# DAYS OBSERVED						2	1	6	3	2	**14**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 2			LAST OBSERVED: June 1			PEAK DATE: May 19			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5	

	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	1.14	1.14										**0.21**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1	1	3										**6**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 7				LAST OBSERVED: August 27			PEAK DATE: August 19				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 8		

Notes: Spring numbers relatively average, but peaking a bit later than in recent years. Fall counts also quite typical, and peaking in the second half of August as in most previous seasons.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	7.86	10.43	7.57	13.43	13.00	13.00	10.86	8.86	6.71	4.86	**9.66**
# DAYS OBSERVED	6	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	5	**66**
# PROCESSED				5-10-3	1-5-7	0-0-3	0-0-1	0-0-2	2-0-1		**8-15-17**
	FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: May 2			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 26	

	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	20.14	14.29	12.57	18.57	19.14	18.43	16.86	16.43	21.29	17.71	14.43	14.43	19.57	**17.22**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	**91**
# PROCESSED	11-1-5	6-0-8	0-1-2	3-0-11	2-0-3	7-0-14	1-2-11	3-2-11	5-1-20	6-2-11	8-1-16	14-2-21	7-0-14	**73-12-147**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: October 28				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 40		

Notes: As usual, observed on all winter visits; the mean daily count of 18.59 was the highest ever for the season. Despite a limited winter banding season, there were 6 banded, 10 returns, and 47 repeats (mostly from fall 2013). Summer numbers were down somewhat after three above-average years; only 3 were banded. Spring counts were close to the long-term average, although the lowest since 2009, but the number banded was slightly above average. For the fifth year in a row, fall counts declined slightly, but for a year without a clear migration, the number banded was higher than usual.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14	0.14									**0.03**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1									**2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: April 10			PEAK DATE: Mar 29, Apr 10			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1	

Notes: Observed for the second year in a row, a lone individual seen on 11 dates in winter between February 1 and March 23, and lingering into the first two weeks of spring. No fall sightings, although an individual (perhaps the same one) showed up on the final day of supplementary week 14.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.14		0.29			**0.04**
# DAYS OBSERVED						1		2			**3**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 2			LAST OBSERVED: May 21			PEAK DATE: May 2, May 20, May 21			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1	

	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	0.14	0.14	0.14		0.43	0.14	0.14	0.29	0.14			**0.20**
# DAYS OBSERVED		4	1	1	1		2	1	1	2	1			**14**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 10				LAST OBSERVED: October 10			PEAK DATE: August 10				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3		

Notes: Winter observations limited to two individuals on January 4. Typically rare in spring, but fall numbers were well below average; for the second year in a row none were banded.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	1.14	0.57	0.14	1.14	0.14	0.57	0.71	0.14	0.57	0.57	**0.57**
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	2	1	4	1	3	4	1	4	4	**28**
# PROCESSED								0-1-0	0-1-1	0-0-1	**0-2-2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: Mar 29, Apr 1, Apr 24			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3	

	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	3.43	2.00	1.00	2.43	1.71	1.29	1.43	0.71	0.57	1.14	0.71	1.71	**1.52**
# DAYS OBSERVED	6	5	7	5	6	6	5	6	4	4	6	3	5	**68**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: August 10					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 9	

Notes: More numerous than ever before in winter, and banded for the first time during the season (3 individuals). Observed in every week of spring for the fourth time in ten years; overall numbers close to average. An above-average four individuals were recaptured, but for the seventh time in ten years, none were banded during spring. Also more numerous than usual in summer, with observations on five of seven MAPS visits. Fall counts were somewhat above average, but below the highs of the past two years; none were banded in fall for the first time since 2010.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.29	1.00	1.00	0.86			0.14			**0.33**
# DAYS OBSERVED		2	4	3	5			1			**15**
# PROCESSED				1	3						**4**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 7			LAST OBSERVED: May 22			PEAK DATE: Apr 14, Apr 19, Apr 24			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3	

	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	0.29	0.57	0.14	**0.18**
# DAYS OBSERVED								2	2	3	2	3	1	**13**
# PROCESSED								2	2	1	1	2	1	**9**
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 20				LAST OBSERVED: October 28			PEAK DATE: Sep 23, Oct 7, Oct 18					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2	

Notes: Missed in winter for the first time ever. Although numbers remained modest, the spring count of Brown Creepers was the highest ever, largely due to being observed on far more days than in any previous year; the peak was in the second half of April as usual. Fall numbers observed and banded were close to average, but were remarkably steady from week 8 through the end of the season.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.14		0.86	3.43	2.86	3.29	4.43	**1.50**
# DAYS OBSERVED				1		2	7	7	7	6	**30**
# PROCESSED							1-0-1	1	1	1-1-0	**4-1-1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 21			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: June 4			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 10	

	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	4.00	4.14	4.43	3.43	2.43	2.14	2.29	1.57	0.57	0.43			**2.21**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	7	7	3	2			**66**
# PROCESSED	1-0-3	0-0-2		5	2-0-3	3-0-1	0-0-1	1	2					**14-0-10**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 11			PEAK DATE: August 10					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 8	

Notes: Spring counts were close to the long-term average, although the lowest since 2007; similarly the number banded was fairly typical, but the lowest since 2010. Observed on all seven MAPS sessions, in average numbers. Fall observations were more numerous than ever, largely due to the typical early season peak extending into September for the first time. The number banded was the highest since 2009, but far below the record of 36 in 2007.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.14	0.71	1.14	0.29	0.14					**0.24**
# DAYS OBSERVED		1	3	6	1	1					**12**
# PROCESSED				1		1					**2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 10			LAST OBSERVED: May 8			PEAK DATE: April 18			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3	

	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	0.71	0.29	0.57	1.43	4.00	1.71	**0.69**
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	1	2	2	2	6	6	4	**24**
# PROCESSED							1				4	9-0-1	1-0-1	**15-0-2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 7				LAST OBSERVED: October 28			PEAK DATE: October 20					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 12	

Notes: Observed on 50% more days than the previous best spring, leading to a record high number of observations for the season; the two individuals banded were the first ever in spring. Fall numbers observed and banded were also both record highs, thanks to an unusually intense peak in week 12, somewhat later than in most previous years.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14		5.57	10.43	0.14	0.14					**1.64**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1		6	6	1	1					**15**
# PROCESSED				13							**13**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 2			LAST OBSERVED: May 2			PEAK DATE: April 18			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 26	

	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				5.29	9.71	4.71	5.57	7.29	4.43	**2.86**
# DAYS OBSERVED				1				4	6	7	6	6	6	**36**
# PROCESSED								14	32	6	10	12	8	**82**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 24				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: September 24					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 22	

Notes: Numbers observed and banded in spring were both record highs by large margins, primarily due to a strong peak of migration in week 4; it is possible this was somewhat facilitated by the delayed onset of spring weather this year. Fall numbers observed and banded were close to the long-term average, although below the highs of the past two years. For the fourth time in ten years there was at least one observation in August, well before the onset of migration, suggesting potential breeding in the neighbouring Morgan Arboretum or elsewhere nearby. The peak of migration was earlier than ever, in week 9, but like in 2011 there was a secondary peak in week 12. Unusually, none of the 82 individuals banded were recaptured on subsequent days. Migration continued on into supplementary week 14, with observations on five days and a mean daily count of 2.29; one was banded, the first ever during the winter season.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			1.29	12.29	11.57	11.00	8.29	0.14			**4.46**
# DAYS OBSERVED			2	7	7	7	7	1			**31**
# PROCESSED				28-0-6	5-0-8	14-0-2	24-0-2				**71-0-18**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 14			LAST OBSERVED: May 18			PEAK DATE: April 22			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 24	

	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	1.14	11.86	16.29	31.43	32.29	17.29	6.29	**9.01**
# DAYS OBSERVED				1	1	1	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	**49**
# PROCESSED					1		2	21	45-0-6	81-0-18	95-0-14	65-0-3	17-0-3	**327-0-44**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 24				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: October 10					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 79	

Notes: Numbers observed and banded in spring were well above average, although below the record levels of 2008. Whereas the peak of Ruby-crowned Kinglet migration is typically three weeks later than that of Golden-crowned Kinglets, this year both peaked in week 4, which is one to two weeks earlier than usual for Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Although the number of migrants was tapering off by week 7 this year, a higher proportion of individuals was banded that week. Numbers observed in fall were slightly below average, but the count of individuals banded was a bit higher than usual. Whereas in most years there has been a strong peak in migration in week 10, this year it was somewhat less pronounced but spanned weeks 10 and 11 equally. Despite solid numbers through the last day of the season, migration ended abruptly, with only a single individual observed (and banded) during supplementary week 14.

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

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

	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		3.86	6.43	8.00	**1.46**
# DAYS OBSERVED									1		5	6	6	**18**
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 30				LAST OBSERVED: October 29				PEAK DATE: October 24				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 20	

Notes: A single individual observed in spring, matching the low from 2010 (when the lone sighting was just one day later, on May 13). Conversely, fall numbers were almost triple the previous high, highlighted by a record count of 20 individuals on October 24, and a sustained peak spanning the second half of October; migration carried over into supplementary week 14 to a minor extent (mean daily count of 1.14). As usual, none were banded.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.57	1.29	2.57	0.57	**0.50**
# DAYS OBSERVED							3	4	7	4	**18**
# PROCESSED								3	2-0-1		**5-0-1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 10			LAST OBSERVED: June 2			PEAK DATE: May 24			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5	

	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	0.57	1.57	0.86	0.14							**0.48**
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	5	5	3	5	3	1							**25**
# PROCESSED	1	5-0-1	4-0-1	4	7	3	1							**25-0-2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 3				LAST OBSERVED: September 18				PEAK DATE: August 16				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4	

Notes: Spring numbers rebounded after three far below average years, and the 5 individuals banded was a record high for the season; the peak of migration was slightly earlier than usual. Observed on six of seven MAPS sessions in above average numbers; 4 banded. The number banded in fall was also a record high, although observations were close to average; the fall peak was in early September, later than in any previous year.

GCTH: Gray-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							0.29		0.29					**0.04**
# DAYS OBSERVED							1		2					**3**
# PROCESSED							2		2					**4**
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 16				LAST OBSERVED: September 29				PEAK DATE: September 16				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2	

Notes: Missed in spring for the fourth time in ten years. Only four individuals observed in fall, all of them banded; similar to 2011 and 2012 but somewhat below average overall.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.86	0.29		0.14	**0.13**
# DAYS OBSERVED							3	1		1	**5**
# PROCESSED							2	1		1	**4**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 11			LAST OBSERVED: June 1			PEAK DATE: May 14			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3	

	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	0.71	1.43	3.29	1.71	0.43	0.43	0.14		**0.69**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1	1	2	1	4	4	6	7	2	3	1		**33**
# PROCESSED	1		1	2	1	5	6-0-1	16-0-3	9-0-2	2-0-1	2	1		**46-0-7**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 2				LAST OBSERVED: October 22				PEAK DATE: September 24				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 11	

Notes: Despite only 9 sightings in spring, this was a record high, nearly doubling the count of 2008, and triple the long-term average; the 4 individuals banded doubled the previous spring record from 2007. The peak in week 7 was a surprise, given that over the previous 9 years of the Spring Migration Monitoring Program, only one Swainson's Thrush has been recorded before week 8. The number of observations in fall was right on the long-term average, although below the highs of the past two years; the number banded was slightly more than usual. There was a distinct peak in week 8, one week later than the past two years, but consistent with the pattern from earlier.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.71	0.71	0.43	0.14		0.86	0.29		**0.31**
# DAYS OBSERVED			2	4	2	1		1	1		**11**
# PROCESSED					1						**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 16			LAST OBSERVED: May 24			PEAK DATE: May 20			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 6	

	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		0.43	2.00	1.57	8.29	6.71	5.57	**1.92**
# DAYS OBSERVED		1		1		1		2	7	5	7	7	7	**38**
# PROCESSED				1		1		2	10-0-1	5-0-4	38-0-17	25-0-14	12-0-20	**94-0-56**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 14				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: October 11				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 19		

Notes: Observed in near-record numbers in spring, with sightings spread over an unusually long period; banded in spring for only the third year out of ten. Fall numbers were well above average, as in 2010 and 2012, setting a new record by a small margin; the number banded tied the record from 2012; the peak of migration was in week 11 as in every previous year except 2011 and 2013. For the fifth time in ten years, molt migrants were observed at MBO in August. Migration carried over into supplementary week 14, but at lower levels, with observations on five days and a mean daily count of 1.14.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.29	1.29	1.57		**0.31**
# DAYS OBSERVED							1	4	5		**10**
# PROCESSED								1	1		**2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 10			LAST OBSERVED: May 28			PEAK DATE: May 20			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 6	

	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					0.57	0.14						**0.14**
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	2					1	1						**7**
# PROCESSED	1-0-1	1												**2-0-1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: September 20			PEAK DATE: September 13				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4		

Notes: The number of spring observations was more than triple the previous record, highlighted by an impressive count of 6 individuals on May 20; the two individuals banded during the season doubled raised the total across all ten spring seasons to only 4. Observed during all seven MAPS visits, compared to just two sightings in total over the previous nine summer seasons combined; also banded for the first time in summer, with 6 individuals over the final three sessions in July; this marked the first year with evidence of Wood Thrush breeding at MBO. Fall numbers were also a record high, including both presumed holdovers from the local breeding population in early August, and presumed migrants in mid-September. One individual banded during supplementary week 14, much later than any previous fall observation.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	4.29	8.57	25.29	43.00	24.14	17.57	7.29	5.29	7.57	5.71	**14.87**
# DAYS OBSERVED	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	7	6	**67**
# PROCESSED				21-0-1	8-0-1	6	3-0-2	4-0-1	1	1	**44-0-5**
	FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: April 17			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 77	

	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	26.71	22.29	28.14	30.43	46.14	27.43	25.14	29.71	36.71	62.00	78.29	184.71	776.00	**105.67**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	**91**
# PROCESSED	8-0-1	8	7	7	1	2	2		1	2	3-1-0	32	71-0-1	**144-1-2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: October 30				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3033		

Notes: Observed during all November visits, then irregularly for the rest of winter in slightly below average numbers; banded for the third winter in a row, a single bird on November 17. Numbers observed and banded in spring were both at record high levels, consistent with the results for most other thrushes; the peak of migration was in week 4 for the fourth year in a row. The mean daily count of 10.00 during MAPS was a record high for summer, as was the total of 20 banded. The fall count fell short of the record high in 2010, but was still well above average, and the 3033 individuals observed on the final day of the season was a new single day record by a wide margin. However, the vast majority of robins were counted during flights over MBO in the first half-hour to hour of daylight each morning, with only smaller numbers remaining around the site. This in part contributed to the number banded in fall actually being below average, although the late shift to the peak of migration probably was a factor as well. Migration remained strong in supplementary week 14, with a mean daily count of 496.57, and another 143 individuals banded.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.14	2.43	3.43	4.00	1.86	**1.19**
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	6	6	7	4	**24**
# PROCESSED							5-0-2	6-0-2	8-1-3	0-0-2	**19-1-9**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 8			LAST OBSERVED: June 2			PEAK DATE: May 25			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 9	

	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	6.57	7.14	5.57	6.14	7.71	7.57	8.29	8.43	4.00	2.14	0.86			**4.96**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	6	4			**71**
# PROCESSED	18-1-8	15-0-5	7-1-10	3-0-13	7-0-8	11-0-6	13-0-10	9-0-5	10-0-5	1	0-0-1			**94-2-71**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 13			PEAK DATE: Sep 16, Sep 24				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 15		

Notes: Spring numbers observed and banded were fairly typical, peaking in mid-late May as usual. Summer numbers higher than ever before, especially over the final three MAPS visits; a record 18 banded. Fall migration showed a modest peak in mid-September as usual, and observations were fairly average, but the number banded exceeded the previous high by nearly 50%.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.43	0.29	0.29	0.43	0.57	0.14	1.14		**0.33**
# DAYS OBSERVED			2	2	2	3	2	1	5		**17**
# PROCESSED				1		1			1		**3**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 15			LAST OBSERVED: May 28			PEAK DATE: 6 dates			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2	

	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	0.57	0.57	0.57	1.43	1.57	2.14	1.57	0.43				**0.82**
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	5	3	4	4	5	5	7	7	2				**46**
# PROCESSED	1-1-2	1	1	1		1-0-2	1-0-1	3-0-1	1-0-1					**10-1-7**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 8			PEAK DATE: September 26				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4		

Notes: Numbers observed and banded in spring relatively average, with a modest peak in week 9 as in many previous years. A higher rate of observation in summer than in past years, and a record-tying two banded during MAPS. Fall observations and number banded were both record highs, with an unusually sustained September peak in migration similar to only 2012.

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

	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**
	FIRST OBSERVED: October 12				LAST OBSERVED: October 12			PEAK DATE: October 12				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Notes: A single observation in mid-October was only the fifth in MBO's history, and the first ever in fall.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	5.43	3.43	0.57	2.57	1.86	4.00	3.43	1.57	3.00	0.57	**2.64**
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	4	1	5	5	6	3	3	3	2	**35**
	FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: June 1			PEAK DATE: March 30			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 30	

	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	2.29		0.86	4.00	1.29	174.57	124.29	73.71	58.43	45.29	72.00	89.57	**49.90**
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	1		1	3	4	6	4	7	6	6	7	7	**55**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 4				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: September 23				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 800		

Notes: Near record winter numbers thanks to flocks of 150 or more on five dates from late December to early February. As usual, present throughout spring in modest numbers, somewhat higher near the beginning of the season, although with a slight secondary peak in early May like in 2007 and 2010. Absent in summer. Above average numbers in fall for a third year in a row, although not quite as high as in 2012 or 2013; peaked in mid-September for the first time ever, unlike late October in other years.

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									4.71		4.14	0.14	1.29	**0.79**
# DAYS OBSERVED									4		5	1	3	**13**
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 27				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: October 1				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 22		

Notes: Typically uncommon over the later part of the fall season; as usual, all birds observed flying overhead.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	4.29	35.43	26.43	69.14	153.57	53.57	17.71	9.00	34.00	24.29	**42.74**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	6	6	7	7	7	6	6	7	6	**59**
# PROCESSED				33	147	12	3	2	24-1-0	11-0-3	**232-1-3**
	FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: June 4		PEAK DATE: April 25			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 400		

	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	11.00	16.43	15.14	21.14	23.14	16.14	17.14	10.57	4.86	1.57	0.86	4.14	3.14	**11.18**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	4	3	4	4	**76**
# PROCESSED	3-0-1	6-0-1	1-0-3	0-0-1	5	1							1	**17-0-6**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 29			PEAK DATE: August 11					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 50	

Notes: Observed on five occasions in November, February, and March. An exceptional spring, with the 232 birds banded not only shattering the previous season high for Cedar Waxwing of 77 in 2012, but also becoming the highest season total for any species in the ten-year history of the Spring Migration Monitoring Program. The mean daily count was also more than double the previous spring high for Cedar Waxwing, influenced strongly by the intense wave of migration in late April that included an estimated peak of 400 individuals on April 25, but also reflecting high numbers throughout most of the rest of the season except for a brief gap in mid-May. Observed daily during MAPS in close to average numbers, but none banded in summer for the first time since 2008. Unlike spring, fall numbers were below average, with the fewest observed since 2010, and the fewest banded since 2008. The peak in late August to early September was slightly later than the past few years, but still earlier than the mid-September peak which was the average from 2005 through 2009.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.71	0.29	1.86	0.86	**0.37**
# DAYS OBSERVED							3	2	5	3	**13**
# PROCESSED							1-1-0				**1-1-0**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 10			LAST OBSERVED: June 1		PEAK DATE: May 26, May 28, May 29 NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3					

	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	1.57	1.14	1.57	1.14	0.57	0.29						**0.56**
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	4	5	4	6	6	3	2						**32**
# PROCESSED	1	5	8-0-3	7-0-1	10-0-1	6-0-3	2-0-1	2						**41-0-9**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 5				LAST OBSERVED: September 24			PEAK DATE: August 16					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5	

Notes: Spring numbers were slightly below average and peaked later than usual, but the individual banded was the first for the season since 2011. Numbers observed during MAPS at record levels, and 5 banded also a new high for summer. Numbers observed and banded in fall were typical, and for the fourth time in the past five years, sightings extended through the first eight weeks of the season, with a modest peak extending from around mid-August to early September.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.43	5.00	5.57	4.00	0.57	**1.56**
# DAYS OBSERVED						3	7	7	7	2	**26**
# PROCESSED						2	16-0-7	15-0-11	13-0-7	2	**48-0-25**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 5			LAST OBSERVED: May 31		PEAK DATE: May 12, May 25				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 8	

	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	1.00	3.00	0.57	1.14	0.86	0.14	0.14					**0.71**
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	5	4	7	2	5	4	1	1					**33**
# PROCESSED	7-0-1	4-0-5	6-0-2	18-0-2	4	8	5	1	1					**54-0-10**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 1			PEAK DATE: August 23					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5	

Notes: For the second year in a row, Northern Waterthrush set new records for numbers observed and banded in spring. As for the past three years, migration peaked in week 8, but more broadly spanned the middle of May. Fall numbers observed and banded also set new records, although both only marginally higher than those of 2010. Unlike that year when migration did not peak until the second week of September, this year's numbers were distinctly highest in the week 4 of August, which is consistent with the long-term pattern.

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

MARCH	APRIL				MAY						JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							3.00	0.57	0.29	0.29	**0.41**
# DAYS OBSERVED							6	3	2	2	**13**
# PROCESSED							3		1		**4**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 10			LAST OBSERVED: June 3			PEAK DATE: May 11			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 6	

	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	0.29	1.00	1.14	0.57	0.71	0.43	1.29		0.43				**0.51**
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	2	3	7	4	4	2	5		2				**33**
# PROCESSED	3	0-0-1	1-0-1	2-0-3	1	1	2-0-1	4-0-2		1-0-1				**15-0-9**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 5			PEAK DATE: August 18				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4		

Notes: Spring numbers observed and banded close to average, but peaking in week 7 for only the second time in ten years. Fall numbers somewhat below normal, in part reflecting the lack of any distinct peak of migration.

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

MARCH	APRIL				MAY						JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.86	12.57	28.14	7.57	**4.91**
# DAYS OBSERVED							2	7	7	5	**21**
# PROCESSED							1	25-0-2	100-0-6	16-0-1	**142-0-9**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 14			LAST OBSERVED: June 3			PEAK DATE: May 23			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 72	

	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	2.29	3.14	14.00	10.43	5.00	3.71	2.29	0.57	1.00				**3.45**
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	2	4				**58**
# PROCESSED	7	6-0-2	9-0-3	56-0-9	47-0-6	12-0-6	14-0-6	9-0-2	3	5				**168-0-34**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 2				LAST OBSERVED: October 8			PEAK DATE: August 22				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 32		

Notes: The spring observation and banding records set in 2012 were shattered this year, highlighted by a greater number of individuals banded in week 9 than the previous full season high, and a record high single-day count (for any season) of 72 individuals on May 23. One individual observed and banded during MAPS, but in the middle of the season (July 5) unlike early fall migrants in other years; it was a second-year bird and may have been a failed breeder. Fall numbers were also above average, but below the extreme levels of 2011 and 2013; the peak of migration was unusually early, matching only 2010 and 2012.

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

MARCH	APRIL				MAY						JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.14	0.14			**0.03**
# DAYS OBSERVED							1	1			**2**
# PROCESSED							1				**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 11			LAST OBSERVED: May 20			PEAK DATE: May 11, May 20			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1	

	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	1.00	1.00			**0.19**
# DAYS OBSERVED							1	1	1	5	4			**12**
# PROCESSED										3	3-0-1			**6-0-1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 12				LAST OBSERVED: October 13			PEAK DATE: 5 dates				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

Notes: Typically rare in both spring and fall; banded in spring for only the fourth year out of ten.

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

MARCH	APRIL				MAY						JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							3.86	2.29	1.57		**0.77**
# DAYS OBSERVED							6	6	6		**18**
# PROCESSED							10				**10**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 10			LAST OBSERVED: May 29			PEAK DATE: May 13			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 8	

	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	1.29	1.43	3.14	1.57	1.57	5.71	3.57	2.29	2.00	1.00	0.57		**1.92**
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	5	5	5	5	6	7	7	7	6	5	2		**63**
# PROCESSED	3	5	5-0-1	13-0-3	4	4-0-1	26-1-9	15-0-1	12-0-2	11	5	3		**106-1-17**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 2				LAST OBSERVED: October 18			PEAK DATE: September 12				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 16		

Notes: Spring records quite typical, although the window of migration was unusually short, and it was odd that all birds banded were in week 7. A single individual observed and banded during MAPS, but in the middle of the season (July 5) unlike the timing of early fall migrants in other years. Fall numbers observed and banded were close to average, but the highest since 2011. There was a modest peak in migration in mid-September as usual, but also a less common smaller movement in late August.

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**
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 3				LAST OBSERVED: September 3				PEAK DATE: September 3				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1	

Notes: A single individual observed on September 3 was only the third record for MBO, after others in September 2005 and 2009.

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

MARCH	APRIL						MAY				JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.14	1.29	0.86	0.29	**0.26**
# DAYS OBSERVED							1	5	4	2	**12**
# PROCESSED								2	4		**6**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 13			LAST OBSERVED: June 3			PEAK DATE: May 19, May 28			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3	

	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	0.43	0.14	0.14								**0.10**
# DAYS OBSERVED		2	2	2	1	1								**8**
# PROCESSED		2	1	2	1	1								**7**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 10				LAST OBSERVED: September 8				PEAK DATE: August 23				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2	

Notes: Numbers observed and banded in spring eclipsed the previous records set in 2011, although this year's migration was spread over four weeks, compared to just two that year. Fall numbers were typically low, and as usual there was only a modest peak in the second half of August.

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

MARCH	APRIL						MAY				JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							6.14	11.86	10.00	6.29	**3.43**
# DAYS OBSERVED							6	7	7	6	**26**
# PROCESSED							16-5-0	12-3-6	10-4-5	2	**40-12-11**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 10			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: May 27			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 18	

	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	3.71	6.43	5.71	4.14	5.14	5.00	2.57	0.57	0.43			**3.27**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	5	3	2			**65**
# PROCESSED	2	6-0-1	6-0-1	16-1-0	12-0-3	6-1-4	10-0-1	7-0-2	6-2-0		0-0-1			**71-4-13**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 11				PEAK DATE: August 26				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 12	

Notes: Spring numbers for Common Yellowthroat have remained remarkably consistent over the previous nine years of the Spring Migration Monitoring Program, but the number observed and banded this year were both at least 25% higher than ever before. For the fifth time in the past six years, the peak of migration was in week 8, compared to week 9 in the first four years of the program (and 2010). Observed on all seven MAPS visits, in above average numbers, though fewer than usual were banded, only two. Fall results were somewhat below average, especially compared to the past couple of years, and numbers fluctuated over the first two months of the season without any clear peaks of migration.

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

MARCH	APRIL						MAY				JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							1.57	1.71	1.71	0.29	**0.53**
# DAYS OBSERVED							5	7	7	2	**21**
# PROCESSED							5-0-1	1	4		**10-0-1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 10			LAST OBSERVED: June 1			PEAK DATE: May 15, May 16			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4	

	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	8.43	9.86	3.43	4.29	3.00	3.00	3.14	0.86	0.14	0.43		0.43		**2.85**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	7	7	5	4	1	3		3		**57**
# PROCESSED	29	38-0-4	13-0-2	15-1-0	10-0-3	11-0-1	13-0-4	5	1	1		2		**138-1-14**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 19				PEAK DATE: August 9				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 19	

Notes: Spring observations were the lowest since 2009, although still close to the long-term average for the season; the 10 individuals banded was the third highest total for spring though. This was only the second time (along with 2011) that substantial numbers were seen as early as week 7. Observed on the final two MAPS visits, like last year; 2 banded. Fall numbers observed and banded were marginally lower than the average for 2010-2013, but still far above the results from 2005-2009. The peak of migration has steadily shifted earlier, from weeks 4-5 in 2005-2009 to weeks 3-4 in 2010-2011, weeks 2-3 in 2012-2013, and now this year weeks 1-2.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY				JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.14	0.57	1.14		**0.19**
# DAYS OBSERVED							1	2	4		**7**
# PROCESSED								1	1		**2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 14			LAST OBSERVED: May 27			PEAK DATE: May 25			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4	

	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	1.14	0.43	0.29	0.14	0.14		0.14	0.14	0.14				**0.26**
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	4	3	1	1	1		1	1	1				**16**
# PROCESSED	5	4-0-1	0-0-1					1						**10-0-2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 3				LAST OBSERVED: October 8			PEAK DATE: August 11					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4	

Notes: Spring numbers were well above average, similar to previous highs in 2009 and 2013, but peaking one week later than usual. Fall numbers followed regressed after record highs in 2013, mirroring the pattern of 2011 and 2012, but remained well above the long-term averages for the season; observed in week 10 for the first time ever.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY				JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.71	0.14	0.57		**0.14**
# DAYS OBSERVED							3	1	2		**6**
# PROCESSED									1		**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 10			LAST OBSERVED: May 25			PEAK DATE: May 13, May 25			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3	

	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	0.86	0.14						**0.12**
# DAYS OBSERVED				2	1	1	4	1						**9**
# PROCESSED				1		1	2	1						**5**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 23				LAST OBSERVED: September 20			PEAK DATE: Sep 13, Sep 16					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2	

Notes: Spring numbers observed and banded below average for the third consecutive year. Fall results quite typical.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY				JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							4.86	10.14	5.00	1.00	**2.10**
# DAYS OBSERVED							6	7	6	4	**23**
# PROCESSED							19-0-5	39-0-6	21-0-4	3-0-2	**82-0-17**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 10			LAST OBSERVED: June 3			PEAK DATE: May 16			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 20	

	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	1.14	2.14	8.86	10.86	7.57	20.29	10.57	3.57		0.14	0.14		**5.05**
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	4	6	7	7	7	7	7	5		1	1		**54**
# PROCESSED	2	4	9-0-2	40-0-5	40-0-8	27-0-8	94-0-25	42-0-5	20-0-3		1			**279-0-56**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 2				LAST OBSERVED: October 19			PEAK DATE: September 12					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 50	

Notes: Numbers observed and banded in spring both increased substantially from the previous records set just last year; the timing and intensity of the peak were identical to 2013, but this year many also arrived earlier, in week 7. Fall numbers were nearly identical to last year's record, with the number of observed marginally higher, and number banded slightly lower. The peak was in week 7 for the third year in a row, after ranging from week 4 to 6 in earlier years; the week 12 sighting was the latest ever.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY				JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.14	0.71		0.14	**0.10**
# DAYS OBSERVED							1	2		1	**4**
# PROCESSED								3		1	**4**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 10			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE: May 21			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4	

	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		0.86	0.43						**0.24**
# DAYS OBSERVED		4		3	4		4	2						**17**
# PROCESSED		1		1	3		3-0-1	2						**10-0-1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 8				LAST OBSERVED: September 23			PEAK DATE: 5 dates					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2	

Notes: Spring numbers observed slightly above average, and the number banded was a new record for the season; the individual banded on May 30 was unusually late. Fall numbers observed exceeded last year's record high, and the number banded tied the record from 2013, although encounters were scattered over a span of seven weeks with no distinct peak.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.43	0.57		0.14	**0.11**
# DAYS OBSERVED							1	3		1	**5**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 13			LAST OBSERVED: May 31			PEAK DATE: May 13			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3	

Notes: Although spring sightings remained rare, they matched the record high from 2012, but for the seventh time in ten years, none were banded during the season. Missed entirely in fall for the first time since 2005.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							10.86	14.71	12.71	8.71	**4.70**
# DAYS OBSERVED							7	7	7	6	**27**
# PROCESSED							15-7-3	16-3-6	4-3-10	1-0-5	**36-13-24**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 9			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: May 27			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 28	

	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	3.00	3.00	1.71	1.86	0.14		0.14							**0.76**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	6	6	1		1							**27**
# PROCESSED	7-0-1	3	0-0-1				1							**11-0-2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: September 12			PEAK DATE: August 9				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 6		

Notes: Numbers observed, banded, and returns all slightly below average in spring, perhaps in part because it was the first time since 2005 that the first arrivals were delayed until week 7. Scarcer in summer than any year except 2010, and a record low for MAPS of 4 banded. Fall numbers observed and banded by far the lowest ever, although a lone individual was banded in the middle week of September for the third year in a row.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							1.14	2.43	2.29	1.29	**0.71**
# DAYS OBSERVED							5	7	7	5	**24**
# PROCESSED							5		4		**9**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 10			LAST OBSERVED: June 3			PEAK DATE: 4 dates			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4	

	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	0.86	0.29	0.57	0.43	0.86		0.14					**0.30**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1	4	1	2	2	5		1					**17**
# PROCESSED	1	1-0-1	2		1	1	3		1					**10-0-1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 5				LAST OBSERVED: September 27			PEAK DATE: August 10				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3		

Notes: Spring numbers observed and banded record high, but by small margins; the peak spanned weeks 8 and 9 as in most previous years. Observed twice during MAPS, and one banded, only the second time in summer. Conversely, fewer were banded in fall than ever before, and the number observed matched the lows of 2006 and 2007. Unlike in most previous years, there was no clear peak in August.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.57	1.86	7.29	1.14	**1.09**
# DAYS OBSERVED							2	4	5	3	**14**
# PROCESSED							1	2	9	2	**14**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 14			LAST OBSERVED: June 2			PEAK DATE: May 27, May 29			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 18	

	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	1.43	0.43	1.14	0.29	0.14					**0.30**
# DAYS OBSERVED			1	2	4	2	5	2	1					**17**
# PROCESSED			1		8-0-2	2	7	2	0-0-1					**20-0-3**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 19				LAST OBSERVED: September 26			PEAK DATE: September 3				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 6		

Notes: Spring numbers observed and banded were both somewhat below normal, but well within the wide range of inter-annual variation by this species. Fewer individuals observed in fall than any year except 2007, and the number banded was also below average; the usual early-mid September peak was barely evident this fall.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							2.57	2.14	1.43	0.86	**0.70**
# DAYS OBSERVED							6	7	6	5	**24**
# PROCESSED							2	1			**3**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 10			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: 5 dates			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4	

	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	1.00	0.71	0.57	0.43	0.86	1.14	2.29	0.29	0.86	0.14	0.14		**0.73**
# DAYS OBSERVED	5	3	3	3	2	4	5	5	2	4	1	1		**38**
# PROCESSED	3-0-2	4-0-1	1-0-2	4	2	2-0-2	6	12	2	4-0-1	1	1		**42-0-8**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 18			PEAK DATE: September 23				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 9		

Notes: Record numbers this spring, with the number of observations exceeding the previous high dating back to 2006, and the three individuals banded matching the results from 2009. For the third time in the past four years, the peak of migration was in week 7, one week earlier than most previous years. Observed twice during MAPS for the fourth consecutive summer; one banded. Fall numbers observed and banded close to average; observed in week 12 for only the second time. The fall peak has varied over the years, and this time came in week 8.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.29		0.14			**0.04**
# DAYS OBSERVED						2		1			**3**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 3			LAST OBSERVED: May 20			PEAK DATE: May 3, May 7, May 20			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1	

	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	1.14	1.29	0.43	0.14	0.14		**0.27**
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	1	4	6	1	1	1		**15**
# PROCESSED								2	4	1				**7**
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 7				LAST OBSERVED: October 17			PEAK DATE: September 24				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4		

Notes: Typically rare in spring, with only three observations scattered over a period of 18 days. Fall observations and number banded below average for the third time in the past four years, with only a weak peak in late September, somewhat later than usual; observed in week 12 for the first time ever.

YPWA: Yellow Palm Warbler / Paruline à couronne rousse (forme de l'Est) (*Setophaga 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				**0.01**
# DAYS OBSERVED										1				**1**
# PROCESSED										1				**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: October 3				LAST OBSERVED: October 3			PEAK DATE: October 3				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Notes: Continuing the almost perfect ten-year trend of declining annually, down to a single observation this year on October 3.

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

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

	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					1									**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 29				LAST OBSERVED: September 1			PEAK DATE: Aug 29, Sep 1				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1		

Notes: Typically rare, with a single observation in spring (compared to six years with none at all), and two fall observations, including just the third individual banded at MBO.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY				JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							20.43	6.14	0.71		**2.73**
# DAYS OBSERVED							7	7	3		**17**
# PROCESSED							45-0-1	8	3-0-1		**56-0-2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 9			LAST OBSERVED: May 27			PEAK DATE: May 13			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 50	

	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	0.14	0.43	0.14	1.00	9.71	36.57	28.00	22.29	6.57	0.43	**8.16**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	7	7	7	7	6	3	**48**
# PROCESSED							1	12	84-0-7	34-0-9	29-0-7	4-0-1		**164-0-24**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 6				LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 1				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 63	

Notes: Spring numbers close to average, despite an unusually late arrival (no later than week 5 in any previous year). However, the banding total was the highest for spring outside of 2011. Observed in every week of fall for only the second time (after 2006), but somewhat below average numbers; the two-year cycle of elevated numbers in 2006, 2008, and 2010 was already weaker in 2012 and appears to have largely faded away by now. The fall peak was in week 9 for the fourth time in the past five years.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY				JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							1.43	0.71	0.43		**0.26**
# DAYS OBSERVED							5	4	3		**12**
# PROCESSED								1	1		**2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 10			LAST OBSERVED: May 27			PEAK DATE: May 15			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3	

	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	0.71		0.71	0.43		0.14	0.14		0.14	**0.23**
# DAYS OBSERVED				3	1		3	3		1	1		1	**13**
# PROCESSED				4				2					1	**7**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 22				LAST OBSERVED: October 27				PEAK DATE: September 4				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5	

Notes: Numbers observed in spring were close to average, and matched the long-term peak of week 7, but the modest total of 2 individuals banded marked a new record for the season. Fall results far below average, but slightly above the previous low of 2007; observed later than week 10 for the first time.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY				JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.14	0.29	1.00		**0.14**
# DAYS OBSERVED							1	2	3		**6**
# PROCESSED								1	6		**7**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 14			LAST OBSERVED: May 28			PEAK DATE: May 28			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4	

	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	1.14	1.14	0.71		0.57							**0.31**
# DAYS OBSERVED		2	4	4	3		2							**15**
# PROCESSED		2	5-0-1	7	5		4							**23-0-1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 9				LAST OBSERVED: September 14				PEAK DATE: 4 dates				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3	

Notes: Spring numbers observed and banded above average for a fourth consecutive year; fall results largely typical except for an unusual secondary pulse of migrants in week 7.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY				JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.57	2.57	5.86	0.43	**0.94**
# DAYS OBSERVED							2	4	7	3	**16**
# PROCESSED							1-0-1	7-0-4	24-0-7	3	**35-0-12**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 14			LAST OBSERVED: June 1			PEAK DATE: May 20, May 28			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 10	

	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	0.29	2.57	0.71	0.43	0.29				**0.42**
# DAYS OBSERVED			1	3	2	1	7	4	3	2				**23**
# PROCESSED				4	1	2	12-0-6	3	3	0-0-1				**25-0-7**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 20				LAST OBSERVED: October 7				PEAK DATE: Sep 14, Sep 15				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5	

Notes: Numbers observed and banded in spring substantially higher than in any previous year, with a particularly strong peak in week 9. Fall results almost identical to last year and slightly below average, but extending into October for just the second time.

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			**0.01**
# DAYS OBSERVED											1			**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: October 16				LAST OBSERVED: October 16			PEAK DATE: October 16					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1	

Notes: Only the sixth observation in MBO's history, and the first in fall since 2010; by far the latest sighting, with the other three fall records all within the first five weeks of the season.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	3.57	4.14	3.14	4.14	1.43	0.43					**1.69**
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	7	5	6	4	3					**28**
# PROCESSED				5-2-0	2-1-1	2					**9-3-1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: May 6			PEAK DATE: April 1			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 14	

	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	7.43	29.57	**2.86**
# DAYS OBSERVED											1	5	7	**13**
# PROCESSED												23-0-2	80-1-8	**103-1-10**
	FIRST OBSERVED: October 12				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: October 29					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 38	

Notes: Daily mean counts in winter the lowest since 2008-09; 4 banded and 2 returns. Numbers observed in spring well above average for the third time in the past four years, although shy of last year's record; observed as late as week 6 for the third time in ten years. Number banded in spring nearly double the long-term average, but well short of the record of 15. Numbers observed and banded in fall both record highs, thanks to a sharper than ever spike in migration in the final week of the season. Migration tapered off considerably in supplementary week 14, with a mean daily count of 9.86, and another 24 individuals banded.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				1.43	0.86	1.57	1.57	2.29	3.29	1.43	**1.24**
# DAYS OBSERVED				5	4	5	5	6	7	4	**36**
# PROCESSED						1-1-0	1	2	1-0-1		**5-1-1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 18			LAST OBSERVED: June 2			PEAK DATE: May 19, May 28			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5	

	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	0.71		0.29	0.29	0.43		0.43	2.71	3.71	4.14	2.86	1.43	**1.35**
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	3		2	1	1		2	6	6	7	6	4	**42**
# PROCESSED						1			3	5	2	2		**13**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 27			PEAK DATE: Oct 11, Oct 15					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 8	

Notes: Spring results well above average; the week 9 peak was later than all previous years except 2009. Observed on three MAPS visits. Number observed in fall well above average for the third time in the past four years, but slightly fewer than usual banded. Observed in week 13 for only the first time in 2005; the peak in week 11 was two weeks past the previous latest peak.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY								0.14			**0.01**
# DAYS OBSERVED								1			**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 17			LAST OBSERVED: May 17			PEAK DATE: May 17			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1	

Notes: Observed at MBO for only the seventh time; all previous records were in fall.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY				0.14							**0.01**
# DAYS OBSERVED				1							**1**
# PROCESSED				1							**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 19			LAST OBSERVED: April 19			PEAK DATE: April 19			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1	

Notes: The individual banded on April 19 was the first since spring 2006, and only the fifth at MBO overall. For the third time in the past four years, only one individual was recorded all year.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.14	0.29	0.14	0.29	0.14	**0.10**
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	2	1	1	1	**6**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 7			LAST OBSERVED: June 3			PEAK DATE: May 27			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2	

	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										1				**1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: October 3				LAST OBSERVED: October 3			PEAK DATE: October 3					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1	

Notes: Observed over a span of five weeks in spring and extending to week 10 for the first time since 2010, but only in low numbers as has been the case for several years. Observed in fall for just the second year since 2010; a lone individual banded.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			3.57	12.86	5.86	1.57					**2.39**
# DAYS OBSERVED			4	7	7	5					**23**
# PROCESSED				28-0-6	6-0-3	0-0-1					**34-0-10**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 14			LAST OBSERVED: May 6			PEAK DATE: April 17			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 21	

	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	4.57	4.57	14.29	**1.86**
# DAYS OBSERVED								1	1	3	7	7	7	**26**
# PROCESSED										1	9-0-3	15-0-3	19-0-2	**44-0-8**
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 23				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: October 29					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 34	

Notes: Missed in winter for the first time since 2008-09. Spring numbers observed and banded well above average for a second straight year, although short of the record 2013 levels; migration peaked in week 4 for the seventh time in 10 years. Fall migration began earlier than ever before and abundance set a new record high, including a single-day record on October 29; the number banded was also above average. Migration tapered off in week 14, with a mean daily count of 5.29, and another 7 banded.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.71	6.29	15.00	19.43	15.29	17.86	16.00	13.14	12.29	9.43	**12.54**
# DAYS OBSERVED	3	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	**64**
# PROCESSED				10-8-1	6-5-4	3-2-12	2-3-9	0-3-6	2-2-14	2-0-8	**25-23-54**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 1			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: April 24			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 36	

	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	15.71	9.86	7.29	6.29	6.29	6.57	5.86	8.57	9.71	10.14	9.57	6.29	3.14	**8.10**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	**90**
# PROCESSED	26-5-6	20-0-7	8-0-3	13-0-2	5-0-3	6-0-3	5-2-1	5-1-2	14-1-6	8-0-3	7-0-1	11-1-3	8-0-1	**136-10-41**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: October 11					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 21	

Notes: Missed in winter for the first time since 2005-06. Spring results slightly above average, reflected in a prolonged peak spanning weeks 4 through 7; the 23 returns was a new record. However, summer observations the lowest since 2010, and fewer banded (7) than in any previous year of MAPS. Similarly, numbers observed and banded in fall both fell short of the previous lows in 2010. There were few additional observations in week 14, with a mean daily count of 1.14, and one banded.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	TOTAL
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY						0.86	0.86	0.14	0.14		**0.20**
# DAYS OBSERVED						1	4	1	1		**7**
# PROCESSED							5	1	1		**7**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 5			LAST OBSERVED: May 24			PEAK DATE: May 5			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 6	

	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	1.29	0.29	0.71	0.86	0.14	0.14	**0.38**
# DAYS OBSERVED						2	5	5	1	3	3	1	1	**21**
# PROCESSED						1	2	3	2	1		1	1	**11**
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 8				LAST OBSERVED: October 27			PEAK DATE: 4 dates					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 3	

Notes: Spring numbers fairly typical, although the week 6 arrival was the earliest since 2009. Fall results also close to average, although observed in week 13 for the first time since 2005.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.43	4.14	3.43	5.57	5.86	3.29	2.14	1.71	**2.66**
# DAYS OBSERVED			2	7	6	7	7	7	7	6	**49**
# PROCESSED				1-1-0	2	2	10	1			**16-1-0**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 15			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: May 9, May 13			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 8	

	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	1.57	1.00	0.57	0.14	1.14	1.00	1.57	2.14	0.71	3.14	2.00	0.57	**1.36**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	5	4	3	1	5	5	5	6	3	7	5	3	**59**
# PROCESSED	4-1-1	3	2-0-1	0-0-1	1	0-0-2	2	5-0-1	5	1-0-2	12-0-3	5-0-1		**40-1-12**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 29			PEAK DATE: October 11				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 7		

Notes: Spring observations well above average, nearly matching the high set in 2005, although the number banded was average. There was a distinct peak in migration in the first half of May, as usual. In contrast to Song Sparrow, Swamp Sparrow numbers in summer set a new record high for a second year in a row; 3 individuals banded was close to average. Observed weekly in fall for the seventh time in ten years, in average numbers, but more than usual were banded. Like in recent years, three small peaks in abundance, with local birds in the first half of August, then pulses of migration around mid-September and mid-October.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			0.43	5.29	12.00	13.00	9.29	1.57	1.00	1.00	**4.36**
# DAYS OBSERVED			2	7	7	6	6	5	4	3	**40**
# PROCESSED				6	6	16	10	2			**40**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 14			LAST OBSERVED: June 3			PEAK DATE: May 9			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 50	

	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	0.71	1.14	2.00	6.14	15.86	57.29	62.00	80.57	94.43	53.00	22.71	**30.59**
# DAYS OBSERVED	5	5	4	4	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	**80**
# PROCESSED	2-1-1	6	1-0-1	3	2	10-0-2	13-0-1	66-0-5	88-0-16	79-0-10	127-0-30	62-0-13	25-0-10	**484-1-89**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 2				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: October 11				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 155		

Notes: Observed monthly throughout winter; three individuals on November 17 marked the high count for the season, but one or two individuals were spotted on another 11 days; 3 banded. Spring numbers the lowest since 2010, although not by much; the peak in late April and early May was typical. Uncommon again in summer, with only one banded on July 20 and another observation on June 6. Observed weekly in fall like in all previous years; numbers observed and banded only slightly behind the record 2012 season. The peak in week 11 matched last fall, but later than all previous years. Numbers declined only modestly in supplementary week 14, with the daily mean count at 14.86, and another 18 banded.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY					0.14	0.71	5.00	0.86	0.14	0.14	**0.70**
# DAYS OBSERVED					1	1	6	3	1	1	**13**
# PROCESSED							5	2	1		**8**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 27			LAST OBSERVED: May 30			PEAK DATE: May 11			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 10	

	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	1.14	2.71	7.00	2.86	1.29	**1.22**
# DAYS OBSERVED								2	5	5	7	6	5	**30**
# PROCESSED								4	5-0-1	6	8-0-3	8-0-3		**31-0-7**
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 24				LAST OBSERVED: October 29			PEAK DATE: October 11				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 15		

Notes: Spring numbers typical, peaking strongly in week 7 as usual. Fewer fall observations than ever before, although the number banded was only slightly below average; the peak in week 11 was the latest ever.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	4.57	6.29	9.29	4.14	2.14	0.43	0.43				**2.73**
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	7	7	7	5	3	3				**36**
# PROCESSED				3-3-2	0-0-2		1-0-1				**4-3-5**
	FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: May 12			PEAK DATE: April 14			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 18	

	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									7.86	9.86	18.14	53.43	43.29	**10.20**
# DAYS OBSERVED									6	7	7	7	7	**34**
# PROCESSED									23-0-2	14-0-1	37-0-1	97-0-8	71-1-6	**242-1-18**
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 26				LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: October 18				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 131	

Notes: Near record numbers in winter, with a mean daily count of 15.24; 28 banded and 3 returns from previous years. Spring numbers observed and banded somewhat below average, despite being observed as late as week 7 for just the fourth time in ten years. Fall numbers fluctuate substantially from year to year, but were somewhat above average this year, peaking as usual in the second half of October. Migration tapered off in week 14 to a mean daily count of 18.29, and another 25 banded.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY									0.14	0.14	**0.03**
# DAYS OBSERVED									1	1	**2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 25			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: May 25, Jun 4			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1	

	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	0.57	0.14	0.29							**0.14**
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	1		2	3	1	2							**11**
# PROCESSED	2			1		1	1							**5**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 3				LAST OBSERVED: September 18				PEAK DATE: Aug 12, Sep 2				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2	

Notes: Single observations in the final two weeks of spring matched last year's results. However, the 5 banded in fall tied the record high from 2006 and the number of observations was also above average, thanks to more September sightings than usual.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	3.86	4.71	6.00	6.00	5.71	5.00	5.00	6.29	3.86	2.43	**4.89**
# DAYS OBSERVED	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	**67**
# PROCESSED				0-1-0			2-1-0	1-1-1	1		**4-3-1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: April 15			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 11	

	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	4.86	3.71	2.43	4.00	4.71	3.43	5.14	5.57	2.71	4.00	5.14	3.43	5.14	**4.18**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	**89**
# PROCESSED	1-1-2	0-0-1	1-0-2	0-0-1	0-0-4	0-0-1	0-1-0	0-0-1		1	2	2	2-0-2	**9-2-14**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30				PEAK DATE: Oct 7, Oct 14				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 10	

Notes: The daily mean count for winter of 3.97 was marginally above the previous high for the season from 2009-10; the 9 banded was also well above average. Spring and fall results quite typical in all respects. Observed on all seven MAPS visits, with a mean daily count of 3.57 the highest for summer since 2006; only one banded.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							2.00	0.71	0.43	0.86	**0.40**
# DAYS OBSERVED							6	4	2	4	**16**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 9			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: May 11			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4	

	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	4.43	3.71	3.00	2.86	2.57	2.43	2.00	1.00	1.14					**1.78**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	6	7	5	7	5	3	4					**50**
# PROCESSED	7	6-0-3	2-1-1	7-0-2	5-0-1	3	4	1	1					**36-1-7**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: September 29				PEAK DATE: August 1				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 11	

Notes: Spring observations rebounded only slightly from last year's record low, and for the second consecutive year none were banded, compared to an average of 5 per spring previously. However, summer numbers were the highest ever, including a record 8 banded. Fall numbers observed and banded were close to average, and returned to the traditional pattern of peaking in early August and tapering off gradually until the end of September.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.14	2.29	3.71	1.57	**0.77**
# DAYS OBSERVED							1	4	6	6	**17**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 15			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: May 22			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 8	

	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	3.14	1.43	1.00	0.43	0.86	0.86	0.57	0.29	0.71					**0.71**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	5	5	2	5	4	4	2	4					**38**
# PROCESSED	1	1	4		1	1	2		4					**14**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 2			PEAK DATE: August 3				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 6		

Notes: Numbers observed in spring well above average, although none were banded. Single observations on the final three MAPS visits, but none banded for the third summer in a row. Fall observations were unusually scarce, like in 2007 and 2012, and the banding total was the lowest for fall since 2007.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							0.43	0.57	0.14		**0.11**
# DAYS OBSERVED							2	3	1		**6**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 14			LAST OBSERVED: May 29			PEAK DATE: May 15, May 20			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2	

	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**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 21				LAST OBSERVED: August 21			PEAK DATE: August 21				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2		

Notes: Spring observations rebounded only slightly from last year's record low; fall sightings typically scarce.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	14.00	40.57	55.71	61.71	51.14	53.71	51.00	43.57	34.29	24.86	**42.61**
# DAYS OBSERVED	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	**67**
# PROCESSED				4-3-1	4-1-1	19-2-1	17-8-5	8-2-4	11-2-1	0-1-2	**63-19-15**
	FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: April 20			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 100	

	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	9.00	7.43	14.43	5.43	2.43	1.43	30.86	43.57	68.00	121.71	167.29	134.71	246.00	**65.56**
# DAYS OBSERVED	6	7	5	5	5	3	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	**78**
# PROCESSED													3	**3**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 2				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: October 12				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 450		

Notes: Observed monthly throughout winter, but in smaller than usual numbers; none banded for the first time in the past five winters. Observations in spring close to average, but fewer banded than any year except 2009; observations tapered off more sharply than usual in week 10. Observed in good numbers over the first five MAPS visits, but then only one individual on the sixth, and none on the last; only 2 banded. Fall numbers similar to last year, but close to half the level of the previous three years. Abundance dropped only slightly in supplementary week 14, to a mean daily count of 202.29.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY			1.71	1.29	5.57	6.14	6.43				**2.11**
# DAYS OBSERVED			4	4	2	5	1				**16**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 13			LAST OBSERVED: May 9			PEAK DATE: May 9			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 45	

	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	5.29	7.57	4.43	3.43	8.14	3.57	**2.62**
# DAYS OBSERVED							2	5	6	5	5	7	7	**37**
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 17				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: September 23				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 24		

Notes: Winter observations limited to two late migrants on November 6. Spring observations nearly quadrupled the previous high set in 2012 and matched in 2013; the increasing trend is a welcome surprise for a species that has suffered severe declines and is listed as *special concern* under the Species at Risk Act. Peak numbers spanned three weeks, although observations were most frequent in early May. Fall numbers were close to average, but the peak in week 12 was later than ever before. Also observed daily during supplementary week 14, but with a lower mean daily count of 2.14.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.57	3.14	2.57	12.43	3.71	4.57	8.71	7.14	10.86	7.29	**6.10**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	5	3	7	6	6	7	7	7	5	**54**
# PROCESSED				2		1	5-1-0	2	9-1-0	10	**29-2-0**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 3			LAST OBSERVED: June 3			PEAK DATE: April 20			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 37	

	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	12.71	16.00	35.86	14.43	8.57	6.14	108.14	198.43	60.29	72.71	38.14	72.43	58.43	**54.02**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	5	6	6	7	**85**
# PROCESSED	4-0-1							5					1	**10-0-1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: September 18					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 612	

Notes: Missed in winter for the first time since 2007-08. Spring observations were lower than normal, and peaked unusually late, in week 9. However, the number banded was above average. Observed on all MAPS visits, in typical numbers, but the 6 banded was a record high for summer. Fall numbers were relatively average.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		1.00	0.57	4.29	4.43	2.57	2.43	3.29	2.00	1.57	**2.21**
# DAYS OBSERVED		4	2	7	6	7	7	7	6	4	**50**
# PROCESSED						1	1			0-1-0	**2-1-0**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 6			LAST OBSERVED: June 2			PEAK DATE: Apr 22, Apr 25, Apr 29			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 7	

	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				0.29	**0.05**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1								1				1	**3**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 5				LAST OBSERVED: October 25			PEAK DATE: Sep 29, Oct 25					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2	

Notes: Spring numbers rebounded slightly from last year's record low, but remained below average. Unusually rare in summer, with only a single observation on June 6. Fewer fall observations than in any previous year, though scattered through the season.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY							9.57	12.00	8.00	5.29	**3.49**
# DAYS OBSERVED							7	7	7	6	**27**
# PROCESSED							11-5-5	6-1-18	1-0-6	1	**19-6-29**
	FIRST OBSERVED: May 9			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: May 16			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 15	

	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	4.29	2.57	3.57	2.57	0.14	0.14							**1.18**
# DAYS OBSERVED	5	7	7	7	7	1	1							**35**
# PROCESSED	4-0-1	2-0-1		1										**7-0-2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: September 16			PEAK DATE: 6 dates					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 6	

Notes: Spring results above average for the fourth consecutive year, including a new record for number banded; migration peaked in week 8 for the fifth time in the past seven years. Numbers observed during MAPS also above average, although 4 banded was typical. Conversely, fall numbers observed and banded were both well below the previous record lows set in 2009; for the second year in a row, sightings in the first week of fall were unusually scarce.

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

MARCH	APRIL				MAY						JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	0.14	0.14									**0.03**
# DAYS OBSERVED	1	1									**2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: April 5			PEAK DATE: Mar 29, Apr 5			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1	

	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	3.14	2.71	1.71	2.00	0.29	0.43	2.00	2.14	0.86	3.86	3.57	3.71	**2.48**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	6	6	4	5	1	2	6	4	4	7	7	6	**65**
# PROCESSED	5													**5**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: October 17					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 15	

Notes: Observed on all but one winter visit, although in lower numbers than the past three winters; 32 banded. Fewer spring sightings than any previous year, limited to two observations of lone individuals along the census trail in the first two weeks of the season. Also absent in summer, for the sixth year in a row. Conversely, fall observations were far more numerous than in any previous year, and House Finch was observed weekly throughout the season for the first time ever. All five individuals banded were in the first week, which was also the peak for observations (earlier than ever before), particularly surprising given the absence of summer records. The number banded in fall was above average, but short of the record of 7 in 2010 and 2012. Numbers rose to a mean daily count of 7.86 in supplementary week 14, even though the feeders were not yet active.

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

MARCH	APRIL				MAY						JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY		0.14	0.57	0.86	1.00	0.14	0.86	2.00	1.29	0.14	**0.70**
# DAYS OBSERVED		1	3	3	5	1	3	7	7	1	**31**
# PROCESSED							2	4-1-1			**6-1-1**
	FIRST OBSERVED: April 7			LAST OBSERVED: June 1			PEAK DATE: Apr 19, May 16			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 4	

	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	0.57	0.57			0.14		0.43	0.14	1.00		0.86	**0.37**
# DAYS OBSERVED	2	3	1	3			1		2	1	2		2	**17**
# PROCESSED	3	1-0-1		2-1-1			1							**7-1-2**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 3				LAST OBSERVED: October 25			PEAK DATE: October 11					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 5	

Notes: Missed in winter for the first time since 2007-08. Number observed in spring was nearly 50% greater than the previous record set in 2012, in part due to an unusually prolonged period of observation spanning all but the first week of the season; the 6 individuals banded was well above average. There was a modest peak in migration in week 8, roughly two weeks later than usual. Observed in summer for only the third year out of ten, one sighting each in June and July. Fall observations were typically scattered, and close to average levels.

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

	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**
	FIRST OBSERVED: October 24				LAST OBSERVED: October 24			PEAK DATE: October 24					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 1	

Notes: A single individual observed flying over in the final week of fall marked only the fourth time in ten years that White-winged Crossbill was recorded during the Fall Migration Monitoring Program.

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

	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	**0.04**
# DAYS OBSERVED													3	**3**
	FIRST OBSERVED: October 26				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: October 30					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 2	

Notes: Missed in winter, continuing the boom-or-bust pattern than now extends back over the past six years. Fall observations limited to the final week of the season for the fourth consecutive year.

PISI: Pine Siskin / Tarin des pins (*Spinus 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								1.57	3.29	1.86	7.57	6.43	19.86	**3.12**
# DAYS OBSERVED								2	4	3	7	7	7	**30**
# PROCESSED													6	**6**
	FIRST OBSERVED: September 23				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: October 24					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 43	

Notes: Missed in winter for the first time since 2007-08, and in spring for the first time since 2010. On the contrary, fall records matched the pattern of unusually frequent observations previously observed only in 2012. This year abundance was higher still (nearly double the level of 2012), with an unprecedented streak of daily observations throughout the final three weeks of the season. Numbers dropped off sharply in supplementary week 14, to a mean daily count of 2.71. Banded in fall for only the third time in ten years.

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

MARCH	APRIL					MAY					JUNE
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	**TOTAL**
MEAN # BIRDS / DAY	2.57	3.29	3.29	6.43	7.00	6.43	13.86	11.43	11.14	7.29	**7.27**
# DAYS OBSERVED	4	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	**65**
# PROCESSED				2	2	1-0-2	26-1-3	15-1-2	7-3-1	7-1-0	**60-6-8**
	FIRST OBSERVED: March 29			LAST OBSERVED: June 4			PEAK DATE: May 13			NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 30	

	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	16.00	15.71	19.14	24.86	30.29	34.00	22.86	12.14	14.43	4.29	6.29	2.71	9.00	**16.29**
# DAYS OBSERVED	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	5	6	7	7	**88**
# PROCESSED	0-1-3	4-2-2	1-1-0	3-2-0	8	44-0-2	11-0-1	1	12					**84-6-8**
	FIRST OBSERVED: August 1				LAST OBSERVED: October 30			PEAK DATE: Sep 1, Sep 8, Sep 9					NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS: 50	

Notes: The mean daily count for winter of 5.38 was the lowest for the season since 2007-08, and sightings were recorded on only 12 of 29 visits; 70 were banded during the first five weeks of winter. Numbers observed in spring were slightly below average, yet the number banded was the second highest in ten years; as usual, migration peaked around mid-May. Numbers observed in summer were close to average, but the 13 banded shattered the old record of just two. Fall observations were above average, although down from last year's record high; the number banded was the most since 2010. For the second year in a row, numbers peaked roughly one week earlier than usual, in early September; no individuals were banded over the final four weeks of the season despite almost daily observations in good numbers.