
Atlantic Flyway Review: Region 1

Fall 2018 Report

Appledore Island Migration Station
Appledore Island, York County, Maine

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<https://appledorebanding.org/>

Banders: *Peg Ackerson, Lindsay Herlihy, David Holmes, Andy Thiede*

Despite unusually high numbers of two irruptive species (Red-breasted Nuthatch and Purple Finch), the Fall 2018 season was tied with Fall 2016 for the worst fall season on record with 745 birds banded. This number is well below our average of 1506 ± 603 birds/season. The number of species was also the lowest on record, 50 species, well below the average of 68.5 ± 10.3. Finally, the number of birds per hundred net-hours was 22.2, which was also well below the fall average of 35.8 ± 10.5 birds/100 net-hours. Weather may have had some effect on captures this season. While we didn't lose any whole days of banding, there were rain closures of up to several hours on 8 days out of 30. The early fall shutdown of the Shoals Marine Lab continues to have the biggest impact on our fall statistics.

With more than 30 years of banding and with recent shorter seasons, most species have highly variable numbers of captures across years, so most of our captures were within normal ranges. Exceptions included higher than normal numbers of Red-breasted Nuthatch (2018: 134; average 40.7 ± 45.9) and Purple Finch (2018: 45; average 7.7 ± 12.2), and a lower than normal number of Northern Waterthrush (2018: 50; average 159.4 ± 52.0). Though within normal ranges, there were a large number of species captured in numbers less than half of their averages, including: Yellow-bellied Flycatcher (2018: 9; average: 29.8 ± 13.4), Eastern Phoebe (2018: 4; average: 13.6 ± 12.9), Philadelphia Vireo (2018: 4; average: 18.6 ± 11.1), Red-eyed Vireo (2018: 26; average: 152.1 ± 103.4), Ovenbird (2018: 7; average: 24.6 ± 13.5), Black-and-white Warbler (2018: 13; average: 50.6 ± 21.9),

Nashville Warbler (2018: 3; average: 19.2 ± 14.6), Mourning Warbler (2018: 5; average: 13.7 ± 6.2), Common Yellowthroat (2018: 37; average: 110.6 ± 44.8), American Redstart (2018: 21; average: 99.7 ± 50.1), Magnolia Warbler (2018: 2; average: 28.0 ± 15.8), Chestnut-sided Warbler (2018: 4; average: 10.7 ± 5.0), Blackpoll Warbler (2018: 2; average: 37.8 ± 29.1), Black-throated Blue Warbler (2018: 1; average: 22.1 ± 22.9), Black-throated Green Warbler (2018: 2; average: 9.0 ± 6.3), Wilson's Warbler (2018: 6; average: 29.0 ± 14.5), and Baltimore Oriole (2018: 3; average: 32.0 ± 18.1). In addition, a couple of species were not captured that have generally been reliable in the fall: Veery (average: 8.6 ± 6.4) and Blue-winged Warbler (average: 7.2 ± 6.2. Our most exciting captures of the season were a Cerulean Warbler (our third fall record and the first since 1997) and a Prothonotary Warbler (our tenth fall record and the first since 2005). We also banded 4 Carolina Wren; these were the first fall banding records since Fall 2014 which suggests that the population may be starting to recover after the severe 2014-15 winter.

We had a number of groups visit the station including Shoals Marine Lab students, a group of students from China, an Audubon Society of New Hampshire tour group, two groups from the University of New Hampshire, and other visitors to Appledore Island. We are extremely grateful to the staff of the Shoals Marine Lab, who are very generous with their support of the banding station – hosting the banding staff and the station itself, handling logistics such as boat schedules, accommodating the station staff's sometimes unpredictable meal schedules, and helping out with a myriad of unforeseen needs, major and minor.

The lab also provides financial support to the station. We could not run without the generosity of our many volunteers, who donate their time each year to keeping this project going. Finally, we receive financial support from a number of individuals, from the Canisius College Department of Biology and a very generous anonymous donor.

Birdcraft Banding Station

Fairfield, Fairfield County, Connecticut

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Connecticut Audubon Society

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No written report. See Tables.

Kingston Wildlife Research Station

Kingston, Washington County, Rhode Island

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Coastal Institute

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No written report, See Tables.

Manomet Bird Observatory

Manomet, Plymouth County, Massachusetts

Evan Dalton, Trevor Lloyd-Evans

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Manomet

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<https://www.manomet.org/project/banding-lab/>

Banders: Jillian Slater, Brittany Panos, Megan Gray, Nick Smith

On November 15th we wrapped up our 53rd fall banding season at Manomet. Over those autumns we have banded 172,824 landbirds. Starting on August 15th, we again erected 50 mist nests in the same locations as previous years, giving an unparalleled comparison of range expansions and contractions, yearly variation of migrations, survival and long-term population change. Recently, Manomet data have documented an earlier arrival of some spring migrants, which correlates with warming temperatures. In the fall, some migrants are passing through later, and others (mostly single-brooded, short-distance migrants) earlier, in warmer years.

We held formal education programs (focusing on migration banding, local ecology and conservation) for over 250 visitors this fall, highlighting our Jan. - Jun. 2022

programs to students, scientists, scouts, birders and photographers from the local community and far beyond!

Banding highlights included 2 fall Bay-breasted Warblers, which follows a scattering of Cape May, Tennessee and Bay-breasted warblers during the last two years. These species seem to have regular population increases tied to years of abundant spruce budworm in the boreal forest breeding areas. Red-breasted Nuthatches (19 banded this fall) and winter finches were above average numbers, perhaps due to a widespread failure of cone crops in conifers to our north. Another surprise was an immature female European Starling on 7th Nov., the first banded in fall since 1992. The prize for biggest bird from the mist netting would have to be for an immature Red-shouldered Hawk on 4th Sept. weighing in at 234.1 grams.

New Bandings 1,469

Repeat Captures 917

TOTAL HANDLED 2,386 birds of 71 species

Spring 2018 was cold and late, after a long, snowy winter. This was followed by an unusually wet and warm autumn, with many rain delays in our mist netting effort. Gypsy moths were essentially absent and the fruit and berry supply for fall migrants was particularly abundant. Net hours were below average, as were overall bird numbers, but birds per net hour were about normal for the past decade. The days with over 80 total captures were all in October with 97 on the 9th, 103 on the 4th, 107 on the 6th and the maximum of 110 on the 15th.

Fall catbird numbers were the lowest ever recorded, while Blackpoll Warblers were almost as high as 2016; this led to the almost unthinkable Manomet situation of banding more blackpolls than catbirds.

Ruby-crowned Kinglets and Brown Creepers were both decade highs, with again the almost unthinkable tied numbers of 54 chickadees with 54 Ruby-crowns. An adult female Ruby-crowned Kinglet banded near St. Joachim, Quebec on 14th Oct 2018 was recovered and released at Manomet on 26th October 2018, 12 days later and 350 miles south.

The 49 recaptures this fall from previous seasons included a 5-year-old Northern Cardinal and Black-capped Chickadee. We also recaptured a 4-year-old Tufted Titmouse and Yellow-shafted flicker. The seven 3-year-old recaptures included a most unusual Blackpoll Warbler; a species that breeds in the northern boreal forest and winters in South America. This bird was banded as an adult female on 6th Oct. 2016 and recaptured on 2nd Oct. 2018, so perhaps more than the minimum of 3 years old. When compared with the previous ten falls, 10 species met or exceeded the highest totals, including 19 Red-breasted Nuthatches, 6 Field Sparrows and some of the species mentioned above. There were 14 record low totals in the same decade comparison, with some traditional September Neotropical migrants in particularly low numbers: 17 Red-eyed Vireos, 3 Black-throated Blue Warblers, 1 Black-throated Green Warbler 12 American Redstarts, 16 Common Yellowthroats and only 2 Wilson's Warblers. An especially low proportion of HY birds this fall (82%) is probably reflective of the low numbers of reliably aged catbirds, Red-eyed Vireos and redstarts in combination with abnormally high numbers of Blackpoll Warblers; adult blackpolls use the property to stage before non-stop flights to the wintering grounds.

Many thanks to all the volunteers who helped make the fall 2018 migration banding and education season such a success. We are also greatly indebted for recent financial support from Manomet donors and members. Jillian Slater and Brittany Panos were the indefatigable staff banders and teachers this fall, with timely banding and education assistance from Megan Gray and Nick Smith.

St. Andrews Bird Banding Station

St. Andrews, Charlotte County, New Brunswick

Tracey Dean

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Banders: Rosalind Ford, Audrey Maynard

The 2018 fall migration monitoring season started on 27 August and there was almost daily coverage until the middle of September when the banding assistant had to leave on short notice. Daily coverage resumed 29 September with a second assistant and continued until 30 October. The two banding assistants did not overlap which meant that only one set of nets was usually open per day; mainly HMB. The summer was warm and dry. September started with showers and variable skies, before sunny days prevailed. The first part of October was also clear; then the weather changed to wind and rain. The nets were open on 44 days.

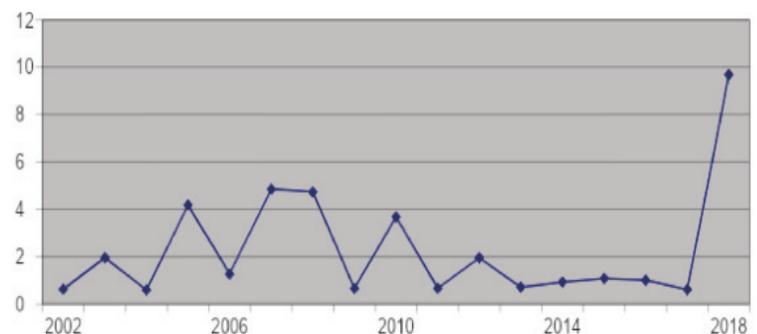
The number of birds banded (544) and the number of birds per 100 net hours (46 nhrs) finally increased after many years of decline. The 1178 net hours is lower than usual; mainly because HMA was not opened daily. The HMB nets were opened daily and the vegetation here is good for netting with a low canopy and semi-open weedy areas.

Black-capped Chickadees were on the move in 2018, which seems to follow the 'every second year' pattern. The 9.68 nhrs is the highest since fall monitoring started (see table below). This chickadee movement was also recorded at Observatories in Ontario.

Some other highlights from 2018.

- A Bohemian Waxwing on 27 October was the first since 2007
- Two White-crowned Sparrows were the first since 2010
- Four Least Flycatchers was a highest in 14 years
- Thirteen Purple Finch were banded; highest number since 2010
- Seventeen species of wood warbler were captured; most of the regular
- A Sharp-shinned Hawk is always a surprise catch

Black-capped Chickadee per 100nhrs / Year



Thank you to the **New Brunswick Wildlife Trust Fund** and the **New Brunswick Wildlife Council** for providing financial support for the daily operation of the Station. Thank you to volunteers Rosalind Ford and Audrey Maynard for their dedication to the birds and the banding process; and thank you to the **Huntsman Marine Science Centre** for all the in-kind support.

Wing Island Bird Banding Station

Brewster, Barnstable County, Massachusetts

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<https://www.ccmnh.org/Wing-Island-Bird-Banding-Station>

Our season began on the later side this year due to the very hot and humid weather. We opened on 11 Aug and continued through 18 Nov. A total of 2,065 birds were banded of 70 species and 91% of those were HY birds. I was fortunate again this fall to have a dedicated volunteer intern so didn't have to cancel days due to a lack of volunteers.

Net hours totaled 6,057 for a capture rate of 71b/100nh (netted birds). Our largest daily catch was on 26 Oct with a total of 201 birds. The best species diversity of 26 species was on 19 Oct. We banded no vagrant hummingbirds this fall. We had an exceptionally large number of kinglets with Ruby-crowned beating out Golden-crowned almost 3 to 1. We banded 230 Ruby-crowned Kinglets with our average being 33 ± 102 (2x standard deviation) and 85 Golden-crowned Kinglets with an average of 28.1 ± 48.7 . Other birds with higher numbers this fall included Purple Finch (31) -average 3 ± 14.6 ; Brown Creeper (28) average 5.4 ± 14.1 ; Cape May Warbler (9) average 0.9 ± 4.4 , Prairie Warbler (21) - average 9.1 ± 10.5 ; and Wilson's Warbler (6) - average 2.5 ± 3.2 . We captured lower numbers of Myrtle Warblers, usually competing with Gray Catbirds for the highest number captured during the season, banding only 230 with an average of 516 ± 593 . They showed up later in the season too. We had lower numbers of Black-capped Chickadee (38) average 90.9 ± 119.4 ; Northern Cardinals (29) average 50 ± 43 ; and Red-eyed Vireo (18) average 34.8 ± 37 .

Twenty-six birds originally banded in the fall returned to us from previous years. Oldest birds included: A7Y Song Sparrow; 7Y Gray Catbird; 6Y- 3 Gray Catbirds, 1 Black-capped Chickadee, 1 Eastern Towhee, 1 Common Yellowthroat; 5Y- 1 Black-capped Chickadee, 3 Gray Catbirds, 3 Song Sparrows, 1 Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1 American Goldfinch; A4Y- 1 American Goldfinch; 4Y- 2 Black-capped Chickadees, 2 Song Sparrows, 1 Eastern Phoebe, 1 Common Yellowthroat, 1 American Goldfinch; ATY- 1 Song Sparrow and 1 Black-capped Chickadee. All other birds were aged TY or younger.

A Gray Catbird we banded as a HY in Oct 2015 was killed by a cat in 2019 in Virginia. Another Gray Catbird banded in the fall of 2018 was killed by flying into an object in Tennessee and yet a third catbird we banded in the fall of 2018 was found dead a month later in Maryland. We recaptured two birds from other banding stations nearby, a Gray Catbird first banded at Austin Banding Station on 1 Sep and recaptured at our station on 13 Oct and a Myrtle Warbler originally banded at Monomoy Bird Observatory on 1 Sep and recaptured in our nets on 17 Oct.

Pox was noted on four birds this fall, all HY birds; 2 Common Yellowthroats (on the feet or legs and in one case it had healed) and 1 Song Sparrow that was missing the end of the upper mandible. A Gray Catbird had a deformed lower mandible.

As always a big thank you to all the dedicated banders and assistants mentioned above whom graciously volunteer their time, as well as Gerry and Karen Beetham who maintain the net lanes. We appreciate the monetary support from the French Foundation, the Cape Cod Museum of Natural History for allowing us to house our banding lab at their facility and the Town of Brewster for banding on their land.



REGION II

Braddock Bay Bird Observatory

Kaiser-Manitou Beach Banding Station
Robert G. McKinney Banding Lab
Monroe County

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The 33rd consecutive year of fall migration monitoring at the Kaiser-Manitou Beach banding station was carried out for 70 days beginning 15 Aug and ending on 30 Oct 2018. Eight days were entirely lost due to weather or lack of a bander-in-charge.

3184 birds of 84 species were banded, falling short of Fall 2017's total by 418 birds; however, note that this year's totals do not include our late July banding during the Yellow Warbler migration. Louisiana Waterthrush was a new species for the fall; the fall cumulative total now stands at 127 species, with two additional hybrid forms and one intergrade form.

We recaptured 910 individual birds a total of 1491 times; 695 of these were captured after their initial banding day. Of these recaptures, 45 returned from a previous season, including one Blackpoll Warbler originally banded in Fall 2016. Rarely do our pass-through migrants return; of those that have, almost all have been Blackpoll Warblers.

37.7% of the returning birds had originally been banded as hatch year birds. The oldest of the returning birds were a Red-eyed Vireo in its 6th year, a Gray Catbird and a Northern Cardinal each in their 5th year, and an additional six birds in their 4th year.

Constant effort-mist netting was carried out using from 32 to 38 nets. Included in the total were six double-high assemblies. A total of 11,327.5 net hours of banding resulted in a capture rate of 28.1 birds per 100 net hours, compared with 26.9 birds per 100 net hours in Fall 2017 and 36.5 birds per 100 net hours in Fall 2016.

The busiest day was 5 Oct when 200 birds of 21 species were banded in 192 net hours (104.2

b/100nh). On that day, 28.5% of the birds banded were White-throated Sparrows and 24.5% were Ruby-crowned Kinglets. The second busiest day was 3 Oct when 160 birds of 22 species were banded. The predominant species on that day was Ruby-crowned Kinglet at 35 bands, representing 21.9% of the birds banded; Blackpoll Warbler was second at 17.5%. There were a total of 6 days on which 100+ birds were banded. The greatest species diversity occurred on 27 Sep when 23 species were banded. 94.9% of the newly banded birds were able to be aged; of those, 83.6% were hatch-year birds. We saw record-high numbers of Orange-crowned and Cape May warblers, and it was a great year for Purple Finches. There were no major misses.

Many thanks to our fantastic crew of volunteers and to our partners - the Genesee Land Trust and the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

McGill Bird Observatory

Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, Quebec, Canada

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McGill Bird Observatory (MBO) in Montreal is a full member of the Canadian Migration Monitoring Network, and the only station in Quebec to conduct standardized spring and fall migration banding programs. MBO is operated by the Migration Research Foundation (MRF), a non-profit organization dedicated to the study of wildlife movements, especially as they relate to population monitoring and conservation.

In 2018, MBO operated its fourteenth full Fall Migration Monitoring Program, covering the 14-week period from 1 August through 6 November. A one-hour census trail was walked daily, and nets were open for five hours beginning at sunrise except when limited by inclement weather; only 9 days were lost entirely but 20 days of banding were partly shortened due to rain and/or high winds. This resulted in a banding effort of 6508

net hours, above the average of 5977. Typically, all 16 nets were operated daily this fall. All nets are 12 m Avinet passerine nets, on standard 3 m poles. This fall, bander-in-charge duties were primarily handled by Simon Duval and Gay Gruner.

The total of 3542 individuals banded during FMMP 2017 was below the long-term average of 3699 for the season despite being the best total since 2014. The 83 species banded is well above the mean of 78 while the 149 species observed is the lowest total since 2013 but above the thirteen-year fall mean of 146.

White-throated Sparrow took the number one spot this fall with 385 individuals banded, while Ruby-crowned Kinglet came in second with 309 individuals banded. White-throated Sparrow has been the most banded species in 4 of the last 6 years. In third place this year we had American Redstart with a new fall record of 291 individuals. No new species were banded this fall and thus the site total still stands at 123 species. A cumulative list of all species banded at MBO is updated after every season at <http://www.oommbo.org/results/banding-totals/>

As usual, our peak period extended roughly from mid-September to mid-October, and our ninth week (Sep 26 - Oct 2) was the busiest, with 460 individuals banded including 134 White-throated Sparrows, 75 Ruby-crowned Kinglets and 67 Swainson's Thrush. Overall, we observed and counted over 70 900 birds. Once again, diversity was on the menu; on 38 days the daily estimated total was at least 50 species, including 6 days with more than 60, one day with over 70 species. We added two new species to the site list this fall; two Red Crossbill flew over the site on August 15 while a Semipalmated Sandpiper was feeding on the edge of our pond on August 26. The site total now stands at 217 species.

Although not included in our Fall Migration Monitoring Program totals, we also operated our Northern Saw-whet Owl program, during which we banded 219 Northern Saw-whet Owls, two Eastern Screech-Owls and one Long-eared Owl. We also caught one foreign saw-whet owl from New York. Nicolas Bernier was the bander-in-charge for this program once again.

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As always, other research activities and education programs were integrated with the banding program. We provided ongoing training to more than 60 volunteers this fall and collected more photos to augment the ever-growing Piranga online photo library (<http://www.natureinstruct.org/piranga/>).

REGION III

Allegheny Front Migration Observatory

Davis, Grant County, West Virginia

Joan Bell Pattison, Todd Schnopp

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<https://www.brooksbirdclub.org/afmo.html>

Banders: Charles Ziegenfus, Fred & Carol McCullough, Bob Dean, LeJay Graffious, Jeff and Sheila Berry, Dawn Fox.

Allegheny Front Migration Observatory (AFMO) is located at Dolly Sods, Grant County, West Virginia. AFMO is 10 miles southeast of Davis, WV, high on top of the Allegheny Front in the Monongahela National Forest. This Fall, AFMO opened on August 19 and closed on October 6, 2018. AFMO is the oldest, continuous Bird Banding Station in North America. This was our 61st consecutive year of Bird Banding at AFMO. A total of 3259 birds were banded (3,506 in 2017) of 74 species (71 in 2017) with a Station effort of 77 birds per 100 net hours. A total of 273,524 birds have been banded since Ralph K. Bell founded AFMO and banded his first bird on September 18, 1958. The total species banded at AFMO since 1958 is 125.

The overall percentage of hatch year birds banded this year (using known age birds only) was 70.5% compared with 79.9% in 2017 and 69.8% in 2016. There were 6 days this fall when over 100 birds were banded, 1 day 239 were banded, 1 day 438 were banded and 1 day 656 were banded. The station was open for 37 days and closed for 12 days due to rain. Of note, 2 Yellow-billed Cuckoos were banded. Only 14 Yellow-billed Cuckoos have been banded in the previous 60 years at AFMO.

Black-throated Blue Warbler was the most numerous species this year with 892 birds banded (20.14% under the 10-year average from 2008-

2017) Black-throated Green Warbler was 2nd with 348 birds banded (42.37% under 10-year avg.) Blackpoll Warbler was 3rd with 259 birds banded (61.78% under 10-year avg.) Blackburnian Warbler was 4th with 245 birds banded (18.59% OVER 10-year avg.) Cape May Warbler was 5th with 225 birds banded (10.18% under 10-year avg.) The total number of these top 5 species is 1969, which is 60% of the birds banded. The next highest numbers of birds banded this season were Tennessee Warbler (213), Swainson's Thrush (150), Magnolia Warbler (125), Common Yellowthroat (116), Chestnut-sided Warbler (78), and Ovenbird (76).

This fall, 612 people signed our AFMO Visitor's book. The visitors came from 11 states and Washington DC. AFMO also had visitors from Cologne, Germany; Kiryat Ono, Israel; and Paris, France. Groups that visited learned about birds and nature from our experienced volunteers. Some of the groups that visited were the Ralph K. Bell Bird Club, Waynesburg, PA; Virginia Teen Bird Club, Oakton, VA; Highland Adventist School, Elkins, VA. Thanks to the USDA Forest Service and the personnel of the Monongahela National Forest for helping to make this research possible in so many ways. Some of their names are as follows:

Forest Supervisor, Clyde Thompson Realty Specialist/Special Use Manager, Todd Hess District Manager, M. Troy Waskey Forest Technician, John Waggy Develop Recreation Manager, Zach Adkins, and all others that gave their cooperation and help. Thanks to the West Virginia DNR for the use of their building for storage of the Bird Banding Shed.

Thanks to the Ralph K. Bell Bird Club and other groups, visitors and volunteers for their financial support, which is our only means of replacing the 30 mist nets we use at AFMO.

The Bird Banders this fall were Todd Schnopp (AFMO Co-Leader), Charles Ziegenfus, Fred & Carol McCullough, Bob Dean, LeJay Graffious, Jeff and Sheila Berry (AFMO Resident Managers) and Dawn Fox. Campground Hosts this year were Jeff & Sheila Berry, Tom and Dawn Fox, and Bob Dean. The scheduled volunteers who tended nets,

kept records, and helped in many ways were Tom & Dawn Fox, Jose Martins, Tom & Debbie Long, Bill Beatty, Jan Runyan, Maggi Perl, Jackie Burns, and Grace Shultz. Thanks to Tom Fox and his crew for the big job of clearing the net lanes so we could begin banding; LeJay Graffious, Todd Schnopp and their helpers for erecting the banding shed in August and taking it down in October; and Luke Pattison for contributing his computer expertise to his grandfather's AFMO Research Project. Thanks to all of the dedicated volunteers who gave their time and expertise to help continue the research Ralph K. Bell envisioned for AFMO.

The Arboretum at Penn State

State College, Centre County, Pennsylvania

Nick T. Kerlin

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Penn State

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Banders: Margaret Brittingham

The banding program is part of the Avian Education Program of The Arboretum at Penn State (main campus at University Park). Banding was first conducted on a trial basis at this location in the fall of 2010. Weather conditions were generally poor for banding due to an abnormally rainy season. One day was canceled and another shortened due to rain. Six days were affected by rain with later opening, early closure or intermittent open/closure. Scheduled banding days fell too soon or too late to be affected by northerly winds and weather fronts, resulting in lower capture rates. Many days presented southerly winds which curtailed migration. Very humid days, with accompanying major increase in mosquitoes, made banding uncomfortable for volunteers.

The "five best birds" (based upon past presence and volunteers' preference) were Wood Pewee (second time in nine year), Warbling Vireo (second time in nine years), Veery, Connecticut Warbler, Indigo Bunting. There were no foreign (outside of the local area) recaptures. Thirty-nine birds were recaptured one or more days after being banded at the Arboretum. The only local recaptures of note was a Gray Catbird banded 9/29/2012 as an AHY bird and recaptured on 9/20/2018.

The banding program continued participation in the Genoscape Project of the Center for Tropical Research of the University of California Los Angeles by collecting feather samples from another 100 birds (spring and fall combined) via the project protocol.

The banding site was open for public visitation during all hours of operation with organized group programs through prior arrangement. A total of 64 people visited during the period. Six off-site banding programs were presented to a total of 280 people. Daily banding summaries were posted on the local State College Bird Club listserv.

Five community volunteers and 23 Penn State students (most from the Wildlife and Fisheries major) contributed 438 hours of time to banding operations and public outreach activities during the season. The annual “Bander-in-Training” program had 15 participants, however only five were present for the requested three days of additional time for hands-on training and assistance to the banding operations. Special thanks to Dr. Margaret Brittingham (Avian Education Program coordinator, Professor of Wildlife Resources), Shari Edelson (Director of Horticulture/Curator of The Arboretum at Penn State) and Penn State Operation and Physical Plant employees (trail maintenance/support).

Long Point Bird Observatory

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LPBO’s 58th fall migration monitoring season ran at Old Cut from August 15 to November 15 (92 days), at Breakwater from August 23 to September 19 (28 days), and at the Tip from August 17 to November 8 (84 days). As with every year, Breakwater closed early due to land use restrictions associated with waterfowl hunting. The 26 volunteers who helped run operations during the fall season came from Canada, France, Mexico, and the United Kingdom.

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Staff and volunteers logged 7,838 person-hours collecting migration data on over 271 species and forms. About 20 volunteer Friends of LPBO helped to welcome 1,318 visitors to Old Cut. In total, 9,760 birds of 121 species and forms were banded. LPBO had 204 station-days of coverage, yielding 19,191 net-hours and 2,310 trap-hours with a low catch rate of 45 birds/100 hours (85% of captures were by nets).

Long Point is recognized as one of three International Monarch Butterfly Reserves in Canada due to its large concentrations of butterflies during fall migration. In 2018, daily afternoon Monarch censuses were conducted at Breakwater from August 5 to September 11, and at the Tip from August 15 to November 5. The total count of Monarchs was 4,571, with 2113 at Breakwater and 2458 at the Tip. The largest single-day count at Breakwater as 400 on both September 9 and 11, while the largest single-day count at the Tip was 226 on September 2.

Mt. Nebo WMA Banding Station

Oakland, Garrett County, Maryland

Connie Skipper, Fran Pope

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This was the eighteenth season of banding at Mt. Nebo WMA. The station was open 39 days from August 24 through November 1. A total of 1,085 birds were banded of 73 species. The station effort was 2605 net hours with a capture rate of 42 birds/100 NH. No new species were added to the station list this year.

The top-ten list had no surprises, with the exception of American Redstarts being one of three contenders for the number ten spot. The top three species banded were Gray Catbirds (14% of the total), Common Yellowthroat (9%), and Song Sparrow (6%). The remaining top ten species in descending order were Purple Finch, White-throated Sparrow, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Magnolia Warbler, American Robin, Swainson’s Thrush. Three species vied for tenth place with 32 individuals banded of each species: Ovenbird, American Redstart, and Cedar Waxwing.

Warblers were 29% of the total bandings, 318 individuals. Last year 29% of the new bandings

were warblers, 193 individuals. Sparrows banded were 18% of the total, 192 individuals.

The largest daily catch occurred on September 28 with 71 birds of 24 species. Magnolia Warblers were 17% of the total catch that day. The next best day was September 12, 54 birds of 16 species.

One notable banding this year was a hatch year male Blue-winged Warbler. He was not quite right for a Blue-wing having broad, yellow wing bars, although all other plumage was pure Blue-wing. I took several photos. Danny Bystrak from the banding lab reviewed the photos and changed its species to a Golden, Blue-winged Hybrid.

The station had 180 recaptures of 134 individuals of 30 species. Thirty-two birds banded in prior years were recaptured in 2018. Gray Catbird #8001-36854 had been recaptured ten times since it was banded on August 30, 2012, captured each year except for 2015.

The station had 13 visitors.

Thanks to Beau Emerson and the Mt. Nebo WMA staff that helped clear the net lanes. We appreciate Rick Latshaw and Beau Emerson for granting us the privilege of banding at Mt. Nebo WMA.

Powdermill Avian Research Center

Rector, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania

Luke DeGroot, Mary Shidel

degrootel@carnegiemnh.org

Powdermill Nature Reserve

1795 St. Rt. 381, rector, PA 15677

<https://powdermillarc.org/>

Banders: Kevin Chumpitaz Trujillo,

Laura Gomez, Lauren Granger, Mallory Sarver

Fall totals for 2018 were on par with our recent 10-year totals. New birds (6,595) and total number of birds (9,316) were both in the fifth-place slot of the 10-year lineup. Recaptured birds (2,721) were just slightly higher, at #4.

Consistent capture rates were a little bit of a surprise this season since we did experience many banding days impacted by weather; almost two-thirds (64.7%) of our 68 days of operation were affected by some kind of weather. High temperatures ($\geq 78^\circ$) forced us to close nets early on 23 days (19 days in September and another four

between October 6-10). Wind was also a factor on 15 banding days—on eight of these days we had to close early, and the other seven were noted as breezy throughout, with protocol modifications as needed (shortened net checks and closing exposed nets). On six days we closed early due to rain.

Diversity was our strong point this season. With 111 species banded, this Fall was in a three-way tie (with 1987 and 2001) for our third-best season ever! Without a doubt, the highlight of the season was our second-ever Merlin on September 22; our last and only other was banded on 10/7/1995. Other especially “good” captures for us: our second Gambel’s White-crowned Sparrow on October 21st; our 13th Cooper’s Hawk on October 23rd; our 16th Northern Mockingbird on October 10th; our 13th Lawrence’s Warbler on September 18th; and on October 5th we banded FOUR Pine Warblers, bringing our 67-year total for that species to 28 (the foursome of Pine warblers was quite a nice surprise, as our last of this species was banded on October 4, 2011!). Other species above 2 s.d. were: Eastern Wood-pewee (n=79), Northern Flicker (n=9), Northern Parula (n=12), Rose-breasted Grosbeak (n=174), Red-eyed Vireo (n=270), Swainson’s Thrush (n=561) and Wood Thrush (n=88).

Over the Fall, we were informed by the National Banding Lab that three of our banded birds had been recovered elsewhere: 1) a Ruby-throated Hummingbird banded on 9/14/17 was found on 7/7/18 in East Concord, NY (175 miles NNE from the Powdermill Avian Research Center; 2) a Common Yellowthroat banded on July 19, 2018 was encountered on its southbound migration on October 2nd in Verona, Virginia (136 SSE from PARC). Unfortunately, both birds were found dead after “striking a stationary object.” We hope our third recovery fared better-- 3) a Magnolia Warbler banded this Spring (5/11/18) was recovered and released by another bird bander on September 28th in Quebec, Canada, a distance of 643 mile NE from PARC—quite a feat for this after-second-year, 7.3 gram female!

We hosted 123 visitors at the Banding Lab this Fall, including classes from four nearby universities,

44 students from a nearby middle school, several collaborators and many local families. Additionally, from September 14-16, eight people participated in a National American Banding Council certification session; our Extraction Workshop (9/19-23) drew seven people; and at the beginning of October, we had 21 people participate in our 3-day Motus Wildlife Tracking workshop. Many thanks to our seasonal techs and our super-reliable volunteers—we couldn't do it without you!

REGION IV

Eden Mill

Pylesville, Hartford County, Maryland

Mark S. Johnson

Mark.S.Johnson.civ@mail.mil

Weather (mostly rain) kept us from keeping our original schedule for many days and numbers were generally down compared with previous years, though the number of birds captured per net hour and number banded was fairly consistent.

After nearly twenty years of banding birds at Eden Mill, we have noticed considerable variability in molt limit in greater and medial coverts and changes in eye color of GRCAs. It seems some early 1st brood GRCAs can molt primary and secondary greater coverts and have clear eyes yet possess incomplete skull pneumatization. At the same time, we find GRCAs in various stages of molt where some HYs do not molt primary coverts; therefore, unless we have convincing corroborative evidence of multiple HY characteristics, we rely on skulling and other morphological characteristics (e.g., tail shape) before assigning age status.

The vegetation in the immediate area of banding activities has grown considerably and has affected the presence and abundance of some species to include YBCH, PRAW, and BWWA. Some sparrow species once commonly encountered are no longer. Mixed warbler flocks are commonly observed, yet many forage over the nets and not consistently captured. As the area is on the edge of a freshwater delta that is heavily vegetated by exotics, there are tentative plans for some habitat management of some plant species.

We continue to leverage this opportunity to conduct field research with training new field biologists.

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Nick Spigler has joined in as another committed student interested in learning more about field wildlife techniques and has been consistently joining us. We continue to host a Wildlife Methods course tour from the University of Maryland in the spring and fall and engage those interested in conservation when we can.

This year we have combined the volunteer teams from Eden Mill with the team from Harford Glen and hope to combine data sets to enable us to take on more of a regional approach to investigating abundance data.

As always, many thanks go out to our regular volunteers: Suzanne Procell, Amanda Subolefsky, Mike White, Dr.'s Bob Werrlein and Dennis Kirkwood and the staff at Eden Mill Nature Center. We also thank the Harford Glen team who also participate.

Kiawah Island Banding Station (KIBS)

Captain Sams Site

Kiawah Island, Charleston County, SC

Aaron Given

agiven@kiawahisland.org

Town of Kiawah Island

**4475 Betsy Kerrison Pkwy, Kiawah Island, SC
29455**

www.kiawahislandbanding.blogspot.com

Banders: *Michael Gamble, Kristen Attinger, Meredith Heather, Danae Mouton, Joel Throckmorton, and Joanne Hamilton*

This was the 4th season of banding at the Little Bear site. Little Bear is located on the far eastern end of Kiawah Island and is located about 8 miles from the Captain Sams site. Nets were opened for a total of 73 days from 22 August - 14 November. We had 12 days canceled due to weather including a 7 day stretch from 11-17 September for Hurricane Florence. Wind also caused Little Bear to shut down for a few days scattered throughout the season. After three years in a row of tropical storms and hurricanes, the Little Bear site has suffered from saltwater intrusion which has killed many of the wax myrtles, marsh elders, and Baccharis around the site.

We banded 2,711 new birds of 78 different species. The most commonly banded species were Gray Catbirds (783), Common Yellowthroats (536), and Palm Warblers (183). Those three species combined made up 55% of all the birds banded this season. In 2015 and 2016, Yellow-rumped Warblers were in the top three species banded. In fact, they were the most commonly banded bird in 2016 with 659. This year only 113 Yellow-rumped Warbler were banded and 273 in 2017. Their numbers have decreased by 69% over the last 4 years and 59% from last year. This decrease can be attributed to saltwater intrusion in 2015 and 2016 that killed many of the mature wax myrtles. Yellow-rumped Warblers feed on the berries of wax myrtles and without that resource available a decrease was evident.

We logged 5,148.6 net-hours out at Little Bear this fall - a dramatic decrease from the 7,037.5 net-hours in 2017. Excessive heat in September and October caused the station to close earlier each day reducing net hours. We banded 886 fewer birds this year compared to last year and 319 birds fewer than the average for the previous 4 years. Little Bear had a very good capture rate at 63.0 birds/100 net-hours. Despite banding substantially fewer birds compared to last fall, the capture rate increased by 2.9 birds/100 net-hours. This increase was due to a combination of factors: (1) a majority of the birds are normally captured early in the morning, (2) the nets were closed early many days due to heat. Overall, the capture rate decreased by 9% from the 4-year average this year.

Little Bear experienced a large decrease in the number of recaptures this year compared to last year (633 in 2017 and 529 in 2018). This is the 2nd year in a row where we have seen a substantial decrease in the number of recaptures. As I stated last year, the only thing I can think of to explain this is that the decrease in cover caused by the wax myrtles dying reduced the quality of the habitat enough to negatively affect the bird's stopover time.

There were only 5 days when over 100 birds compared to 10-day last fall. The best day of the season was on 13 October when we banded 400 birds and had 4 recaptures. This was a record-breaking day for Little Bear with the next busiest day coming back on 23 October 2016 when 207 birds were banded.

We captured five species never banded at Little Bear during the fall: Kirtland's Warbler, Red-breasted Nuthatch (2), Dark-eyed Junco, and Rose-breasted Grosbeak. This was the first Kirtland's Warbler banded (and recorded) on Kiawah Island!

Some other rare and notable species banded include: Saltmarsh Sparrow (1 previous banding record), Lincoln's Sparrow (1 previous), Mourning Warbler (1 previous), Black-throated Green Warbler (5 previous), and Chestnut-sided Warbler (6 previous). Species notably absent: Common Ground-Dove, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.

We would like to thank all those that made this season such a great success: a stellar team of banding assistants (listed above); the Town of Kiawah Island for proving funding for equipment and banding assistant stipends; the Kiawah Island Conservancy for providing funding for the housing of the banding assistants; Kiawah Partners and the Bear Island Holding Trust for allowing access to their property; and finally to all the volunteers that donated their time to help or just to observe.

Foreman's Branch Bird Observatory
Kingstown, Queen Anne's County, Maryland

J.G. Gruber, M. E. Gimpel

mgimpel2@washcoll.edu

Washington College

300 Washington Ave, Chestertown, MD 21620

<https://www.washcoll.edu/learn-by-doing/ces/fbbo.php>

Banders: Katie Temple, Melissa Simon, Nancy Raginski, Michael Gamble

Foreman's Branch Bird Observatory has been a part of the Center for Environment and Society at Washington College since 2011. 2018 was FBBO's 21st fall banding season. Numbers of new birds banded and days of operation were both up from 2017 and overall production was back to a more normal number at 27.5 birds per hundred net hours. The overall percentage of HY birds was significantly lower this fall. We had unusually higher numbers of adult birds in 3 or our top 10 species, White Throated Sparrow (58%), Purple Finch (55%), and American Goldfinch (44%). All three species normally run in the 75-90% range for HY. Even Ruby Crowned Kinglet (75%) was on the low end. They typically run 85-90% HY here. Following the trends of the past 10+ years cold fronts are fewer and weaker and not coming as early as they used to do.

Typical fall weather fronts are now originating more often from the west and sometimes southwest than from the north northwest. We tend not to be as

busy with birds in the early season, September, as in years past, but October through mid-November is busier. We collaborated with two studies this fall. We collected ticks for Dr. Holly Graff at Old Dominion University and fecal samples from Blackpoll Warblers for Dr. Trevelline at the University of Pittsburgh.

Notable catches for the season were 2 Eastern Whip Poor Wills, one each on September 26th and October 7th, a Golden Winged Warbler on August 15th, and 10 Bicknell's Thrushes starting September 19th through October 20th. We also had one new species for the station, a Little Blue Heron, on August 5th. With that addition the station species total stands at 174. We broke two fall records this season, Purple Finch at 706 (previous fall high 245) and Northern Saw-whet Owl at 256, including one night's catch of 137.

We had almost 1000 hours of volunteer help. We would like to thank the following people for their support and aid to FBBO: Dr. Harry Sears, Dr. John Seidel, Michael Hardesty, Patricia Gruber, Greg Cole, Hanson Robbins, Jeannine Fleegle, Dr. Jennie Carr, Janet Christensen, Anne and Brennan O'Connor, Daniel and Jonathan Irons, Mike Hudson, Danielle and Nathan Simmons, Erin Betancourt, Nina Black, Tyler Winter, Rachel Grimsley, Lauren Michael and Kai Clark. We would like to extend special thanks to our Washington College fall intern Kayla Lauer who returned for her second year of fall banding.

Harford Glen

Bel Air, Martland

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The multitude of rainy days during the Fall 2018 banding season limited our time at the station and caused massive damage to our work area and net lanes. Overall, this damage caused a decrease in net hours, birds caught and the number of nets we could open.

On September 9th, 2018 our banding station received two inches of rain in approximately 45 minutes. This caused flooding that shifted the net lane boardwalk, bent net poles and restricted

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access to many of the nets that are nearby Plumtree Run. After several weeks of waiting for the area to dry and attempting to use the pieces of the boardwalk that remained in location, we closed the whole section of nets for the safety of the volunteer team. This caused us to lose the use of five nets that historically were the highest producing nets at our station.

In 2007, thirty-five acres of pine trees were harvested in an effort to curb the spread of the Ips engraver beetles. Over the past 12 years, the replanted hardwood forest has moved from barren or damaged ground with tree tubes to a thick underbrush of multiflora rose with trees just beginning to out-compete the invasive species with the help of the Harford Glen staff removing the invasive species by hand.

In 2007 and the years immediately following the tree harvest we observed an increase in birds that like open areas and barren grounds such as the YBCH. In more recent years, the frequency of which we catch YBCH has dropped because the shift in habitat back to short trees with thick underbrush.

Interesting birds include two PIWOs on 10-9-18, a PHVI on the same date and ten PUFIs for the season. This was only the third time PUFIs were banded since 1980.

The Harford Glen banding station would not be as efficient and well run without the dedicated team of volunteers that gave more than 800+ hours of their time in 2018. Many thanks to the Eden Mill team for taking us 'under their wing' and helping to get us off the ground again and back on our feet. Special Kudos to Dr. Mark Johnson for making the team merge possible.

Jekyll Island Banding Station

Jekyll Island, Glynn County, Georgia

Evan Pittman

No written report. See Table sections.

BANDING STATISTICS TABLE Regions 1 & 2 Fall 2018								
Summary Statistics	Appledore Island	Birdcraft	Kingston	Manomet	St. Andrews	Wing Island	Braddock Bay	McGill
# of Birds Banded	745	573	1,449	1,459	544	2,065	3,184	3,542
# of Species	50	46	70	71	46	71	84	83
Effort (net-hours + trap hours)	3,353.00	1,116.00	3,895.00	20,342.00	1,178.00	6,057.00	11,327.50	6,508.00
Capture Rate (birds/100 net-hours)	22.2	51.3	42.52	7.17	46	71	28.1	54.4
# of Nets	7-10	15-17	10	20-50	6-13	20-35	32	16
Dates of Operation	8/15-9/13	9/4-11/08	8/7-10/31	8/15-11/15	8/27-10/30	8/11-11/18	8/15-10/30	8/1-11/6
# of Days Operated	30	24	79	70	44	48	70	98

Top 10 Species Banded Table Regions 1 & 2 Fall 2018								
Rank	Appledore Island	Birdcraft	Kingston	Manomet	St. Andrews	Wing Island	Braddock Bay	McGill
1	GRCA (138)	RCKI (89)	MYWA (390)	BLPW (306)	BCCH (114)	GRCA (494)	WTSP (455)	WTSP (385)
2	RBNU (134)	MYWA (81)	GRCA (150)	GRCA (270)	AMGO (73)	MYWA (230)	BLPW (446)	RCKI (309)
3	CEDW (55)	WTSP (71)	PUFI (131)	WTSP (102)	WTSP (54)	RCKI (230)	RCKI (315)	AMRE (291)
4	NOWA (50)	BRCR (42)	WTSP (86)	TUTI (66)	SOSP (40)	AMGO (168)	MAWA (228)	AMRO (233)
5	PUFI (45)	HETH (41)	BLPW (50)	BRCR (61)	RCKI (35)	SOSP (166)	HETH (203)	SWTH (208)
6	COYE (37)	GRCA (40)	COYE (48)	MYWA (56)	BLPW (21)	GCKI (85)	GCKI (157)	MAWA (181)
7	YEWA (28)	AMRO (30)	RCKI (47)	RCKI (54)	AMRO (19)	BLPW (85)	GRCA (141)	SOSP (176)
8	REVI (26)	GCKI (18)	SWSP (38)	HETH (55)	COYE (15)	COYE (54)	SWTH (136)	REVI (132)
9	SOSP (26)	BHVI (18)	TUTI (35)	BCCH (53)	PUFI (13)	BCCH (45)	COYE (77)	AMGO (99)
10	CMWA (24)	EAPH (15)	NOCA (34)	NOCA (33)	REVI (12)	SWSP (38)	REVI (66)	TEWA (88)

BANDING STATISTICS TABLE Regions 3 & 4 Fall 2018

Summary Statistics	Allegheny Front	Long point Bird Observatory	Mt. Nebo	Penn State	Powder mill	Eden Mill	Foreman's Branch Bird Observatory	Harford Glen	Jekyll Island	Kiawah Island (Captain Sams)	Kiawah Island (Little Bear)	
# of Birds Banded	3,259	9,760	1,085	341	6,595	226	10,352	175	937	4,033	2,711	
# of Species	74	121	73	44	111	37	123	31	45	80	78	
Effort (net-hours + trap hours)	4,228.00	19,191.00	2,605.00	542	20,364.00	287	37,619.00	404	1,303.00	12,559.90	5148.6	
Capture Rate (birds/100 net-hours)	77	45	42	130	32.4	37.3	27.5	43	71.9	42.9	63	
# of Nets	8-30	14	10-16	1-12	9-67	14	10-92	9.5	17	28	20	
Dates of Operation	8/19-10/6	8/15-11/15	8/24-11/1	9/4-10/17	8/7-11/4		8/25-10/20	8/1-11/30	9/13-11/13	9/23-10/21	8/15-11-30	8/22-11-14
# of Days Operated	37	92	39	15	68	6	107	12	29	100	73	

Top 10 Species Banded Table Regions 3 & 4 Fall 2018

Rank	Allegheny Front	Long point Bird Obs	Mt. Nebo	Penn State	Pwdermill	Eden Mill	Foreman's Branch Bird Obs	Harford Glen	Jekyll Island	Kiawah Island (Captain Sams)	Kiawah Island (Little Bear)
1	BTBW (892)	AMGO (933)	GRCA (156)	GRCA (117)	SWTH (560)	GRCA (16)	WTSP (1408)	WTSP (27)	COYE (238)	GRCA (922)	GRCA (783)
2	BTNW (348)	RCKI (783)	COYE (103)	WTSP (38)	RCKI (520)	MYWA (14)	SOSP (1116)	NOCA (22)	WPWA (156)	COYE (826)	COYE (536)
3	BLPW (259)	BLPW (570)	SOSP (66)	OVEN (26)	MYWA (402)	NOCA (9)	PUFI (706)	GRCA (12)	GRCA (114)	MYWA (615)	WPWA (183)
4	BLBW (245)	GCKI (508)	PUFI (57)	MAWA (21)	AMGO (374)	WTSP (7)	RCKI (689)	PUFI (10)	BTBW (69)	PABU (175)	MYWA (113)
5	CMWA (225)	MYWA (446)	WTSP (50)	AMGO (19)	REVI (270)	TUTI (6)	COYE (538)	SOSP (8)	PABU (63)	AMRE (147)	PABU (108)
6	TEWA (213)	WTSP (395)	RCKI (49)	NOCA (17)	GRCA (268)	COYE (4)	GRCA (519)	COYE (6)	AMRE (49)	REVI (124)	AMRE (108)
7	SWTH (150)	RBNU (390)	MAWA (47)	HOFI (13)	MAWA (263)	CAWA (3)	AMGO (380)	HETH (5)	NOCA (42)	WPWA (108)	REVI (77)
8	MAWA (125)	NSWO (335)	AMRO (45)	WOTH (9)	RTHU (227)	BLJA (3)	INBU (329)	MAWA (5)	WEVI (34)	PRAW (76)	YEWA (64)
9	COYE (116)	HETH (330)	SWTH (34)	EATO (9)	SOSP (217)	SWSP (3)	SCJU (302)	BTBW (\$)	INBU (22)	BTBW (63)	PRAW (64)
10	CSWA (78)	MAWA (315)	OVEN/AMRE/CEDW (32)	BCCH (6)	HOWA (197)	SOSP (3)	NSWO (256)	CAWA (3)	NOWA/R EVI (18)	RCKI (60)	INBU (47)