

publication. That trial period ended in early 2022, so the committee members have agreed to continue the on-line access. The current intent is to publish a PDF copy of NABB on the association websites, and well as to highlight relevant articles on social media to spark interest. The PDF copy of the journal should be posted to the website shortly after the hard copy is mailed to the members.

SORA – this organization (Searchable Ornithological Research Archive), which is maintained by the University of New Mexico has informed us that they will no longer continue to

update their database with our NABB articles. New administrators determined that *SORA* was not serving the UNM community and have discontinued supporting it. In the meantime, EBSCO has reached out to us indicating they'd like to include NABB in their research platform which is used in libraries. The team continues to think of ways where we can get more exposure for our articles.

If you have any items to be brought up to the committee for discussion, or would like a seat on this committee, please reach out to Bob Pantle.

Atlantic Flway Review: Northeast Region (Spring Migration) 2019

Appledore Island Migration Station (AIMS)

Appledore Island, York County, Maine

Sara Morris

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appledorebanding.org

Banders: *Peg Ackerson, Liz Burton, Anthony Hill, David Holmes, Adrienne Leppard, Sara Morris, Rebecca Suomala, Andy Thiede, Mary Wright*

Spring 2019 was a fairly “normal” season. We captured 1980 birds, although a bit lower than average, the number of captured birds was within one standard deviation of our 10-year average (2320 ± 447), and the 69 species captured was right at our 10-year average of 69 ± 6 . Similarly, our effort of 3375 net hours was very close to our 10-year average of 3257 ± 392 . Weather is likely to have contributed to slightly below average numbers because we lost one full day to weather and part of 11 additional days, although most were not in the early morning. Additionally, the 58.7 birds captured/100-net-hours was a bit lower than our 10-year average of 71.5 ± 12.6 .

Several species were captured in numbers outside their normal 10-year ranges. The species we captured in numbers higher than typical included: Bay-breasted Warbler (2019: 13, average: 6 ± 2.5), Cape May Warbler (2019: 10, average: 2 ± 0.5), Least Flycatcher (2019: 36, average: 18 ± 6), Red-winged Blackbird (an island breeding species;

2019: 8, average: 4 ± 2), Yellow-bellied Flycatcher (2019: 86, average: 24 ± 12), and Yellow Warbler (an island breeding species; 2019: 66, average: 43 ± 10). The species we captured in numbers lower than typical included: Blackburnian Warbler (2019: 6, average: 11 ± 2.5), Nashville Warbler (2019: 4, average: 15 ± 5), Northern Waterthrush (2019: 18, average: 45 ± 12), Ovenbird (2019: 31, average: 68 ± 20), and Wilson's Warbler (2019: 6, average: 16 ± 5). While not outside the range of normal capture numbers, Common Yellowthroats were lower than average (2019: 348, average: 512 ± 127), contributing to the slightly lower than average total number of captures. We did not capture any new species for the station, although the Hairy Woodpecker was an unusual capture. We also caught a male Common Yellowthroat that had been banded in October 2018 at Kiawah Island, SC.

We had several birds that returned to the island, all of which were species that breed on the island. Our returns were primarily banded in 2018: 2 Carolina Wrens (both HY); 2 Common Yellowthroats (both HY); 15 Gray Catbirds (most HY, but several SY from spring 2018); and 1 Northern Cardinal, 1 Red-winged Blackbird, 1 Tree Swallow, and 5 Yellow Warblers (all from spring 2018). We also captured 5 Gray Catbirds banded in 2017 and 1 from 2016, 2 Yellow Warblers banded in 2017, and 2 Common Yellowthroats banded in 2017 and 2 banded in 2016. The most exciting return was

a male Yellow Warbler, originally banded exactly seven years earlier in spring 2012.

The Canisius research team was able to collect data on their flight calling project. The Maine Medical Center team also joined us for some surveillance work. The station contributed educational opportunities for the Field Ornithology class at the Shoals Marine Lab. We also gave demonstrations to other class groups, a group of alumni from the University of New Hampshire, a group of marine docents from the University of New Hampshire, and others visiting the island. The station is generously supported by an amazing group of volunteers and donors. We are also very grateful to the Shoals Marine Lab for extensive logistical support.

Wing Island Banding Station

Brewster, Barnstable County, Massachusetts

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Wing Island Banding Station,

Cape Cod Museum of Natural History

Facebook : Wing Island Bird Banding Station

Instagram: wing_banders

Banders: *Sue Finnegan, Gretchen Putonen*

The Wing Island Bird Banding station is affiliated with the Cape Cod Museum of Natural History in Brewster, MA. It is located on a tidal island located behind the museum. Wing Island consists of 122 acres with 12 acres of Cape Cod Bay beach, 32.5 acres of upland (mainly shrubs, pitch pine and oak trees and a 10-acre meadow), and 78 acres of tidal saltwater marshland. The banding station was opened in 2000 by Master Bander Sue Finnegan.

Our 19th spring season began on 14 Apr and ended on 14 Jun. We operated nets for 20 days, a bit less than average, but springtime on Cape Cod is rather wet, cold and windy. April was very rainy this year. A range of 16-33 nets were used culminating in a total of 2382 net hours for a capture rate of 24 birds/100net-hours (netted birds). We banded 320 new birds, recaptured 206 birds and had 93 returns of the following species: 10Y- Song Sparrow (1), Common Yellowthroat (1); A9Y- Song Sparrow

(1); 9Y-Common Yellowthroat (1); A8Y- Red-winged Blackbird (1); 8Y- Common Yellowthroat (2), Black-capped Chickadee (1); 7Y- Gray Catbird (2), Common Yellowthroat (1), Song Sparrow (1), Black-capped Chickadee (1); A6Y- Common Yellowthroat (4), Gray Catbird (2); 6Y- Common Yellowthroat (5), Gray Catbird (4), Black-capped Chickadee (1); A5Y- Common Yellowthroat (7); Gray Catbird (1), Ovenbird (1), Yellow Warbler (1), Eastern Towhee (1); 5Y- Common Yellowthroat (5), Gray Catbird (5), Eastern Towhee (2), Black-capped Chickadee (1) Prairie Warbler (1), Common Yellowthroat (1); A4Y- Gray Catbird (3), Northern Cardinal (1), Eastern Towhee (1), Ovenbird (1); 4Y- Black-capped Chickadee (4), Gray Catbird (3), American Goldfinch (1), Common Yellowthroat (1), Prairie Warbler (1), Song Sparrow (1), Downy Woodpecker (1), ATY- Common Yellowthroat (2), Prairie Warbler (1). The rest of the birds were three years or younger.

No new species were captured this season. Our best day was 31 May with 71 birds of 15 species netted. Highlights for the season included numerous flycatchers, a 5th spring capture of a Canada Warbler, and 3rd spring capture for Brown Creeper, Golden-crowned Kinglet, and Least Flycatcher. We captured a Nashville Warbler for the first time in six years and a House Finch for the first time in five years. We had a higher than average number of Blue Jay (9: ave 3.79 ± 5.06), Golden-crowned Kinglet (4: ave 0.37 ± 2.02), Northern Mockingbird (3 ave 0.47 ± 1.68), Traill's Flycatcher (7 ave 1.42 ± 3.91), Yellow-bellied Flycatcher (6 ave 0.42 ± 2.77) and Yellow Warbler (33: ave 12.42 ± 17.98). We had no species with a lower than average number, however we captured only half of our average for American Goldfinch, Black-capped Chickadee, and Song Sparrow.

We recaptured one foreign bird on 19 May, a Gray Catbird banded by Bob Yunick in Ocean County, NJ just ten days before on 9 May.

Three Gray Catbirds presented with cloacal flukes and a Yellow Warbler was found with Scaly Leg, but no other evidence of disease was observed in the rest of the birds handled.

Many thanks to the French Foundation and the Cape Cod Bird Club for monetary support. A big thank-you to the many volunteers who helped out for this spring season, especially Judith Bruce, Luke McCartin, and Mike Babcock, a ringer from the U.K.

Mid-Atlantic Region Spring 2019 marked

Foreman's Branch Bird Observatory

Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland

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

<https://www.facebook.com/ForemansBranch>

<https://www.instagram.com/foremansbranch/>

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Banders: *Jim Gruber, Maren Gimpel,*

Kim Geissler

Spring 2019 marked FBBO's 22nd season. The station has nets in a mix of habitats including fallow fields, second growth forests, mature woodlands and over a lake.

The season was average for total birds banded and about average for number of species banded, despite having our lowest ever number of birds per 100 net hours. We had high spring counts for Mourning Dove, Northern Waterthrush, Mourning Warbler, Yellow-breasted Chat and Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. We had a record low number of Ruby-throated Hummingbirds

Noteworthy captures include a Northern Shrike on 3/24/19 (our 4th ever). Black-billed Cuckoos on 5/3 and 5/18 were only the 3rd and 4th ever in spring for our station.

One return of note was Field Sparrow 2590-41395 recaptured on 5/22/19. At that time, it was ten years and 11 months old and set a new North American longevity record. We had two foreign recaptures this season. The first was a female Red-winged Blackbird banded on 5/6/18 in Elgin, ON that we recaptured on 3/3/19 (369 miles north). The second was an American Goldfinch banded 50 miles away in southern MD. Notable recoveries include a Purple Finch banded at FBBO on 10/28/2018 found dead in Charlotte NC on 3/7/19 (388 miles south), Song Sparrow banded at FBBO 3/15/2015

found dead 5/1/19 in Sherbrooke, Quebec (475 miles north) and lastly an American Goldfinch we banded 11/25/18 was captured at Rushton Woods banding station on 5/1/19 (58 miles north).

Collaboration with outside researchers included placing autonomous recording units called "Audiomoths" around the station for Lauren Schricker of University of Pittsburgh who was using bioacoustics to study bird phenology. We also joined the Motus network! We deployed radio tags on behalf of Luke DeGroot of Powdermill Avian Research Center who is studying effects of glass collisions on birds.

We are most grateful to our volunteers who donated 434 hours of time during the spring season, especially our two Washington College interns Julia Portmann and Carlee Berkenkemper. We also extend our thanks to Dr. Henry F. Sears for his years of support.

Potomac River NWR Complex,

Occoquan Bay (OCCO)

Woodbridge, Prince William County, Virginia

Suzanne Miller

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Banders: *William Teetz, Joanna Taylor, Mary Thompson, Kevin Hewes*

Prior to becoming a National Wildlife Refuge in 1998, these 586 acres were the US Army's Harry Diamond Laboratory. The refuge is one of the last large undeveloped grassland areas in Northern Virginia, located 20 miles south of Washington, DC, at the confluence of the Potomac and Occoquan Rivers. The bird banding station was established by Dr. Joseph Witt, refuge wildlife biologist, on April 8, 2001, on 13.5 acres of narrow, wet and steep wooded tract on the southern shore, along Marumsc Creek. 2019 is the 19th consecutive year of spring migration bird banding.

From March 24, 2019 to May 26, 37 banding days were scheduled on Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Due to rain, unavailability of crew, and a refuge burn the station was open 26 days.

427 birds representing 53 species were banded. This included our 10,000th bird: Common Yellowthroat. We recaptured 46 birds (30 unique)

throughout the season. There were 35 birds (25 unique) returned from previous years. Of note are a RBWO banded in April 2013; a TUTI banded March 2013; an INBU banded May 2012; a WTSP banded March 2012.

No new species were banded, so the station count remains at 102. Birds not commonly caught included a Sharp-shinned Hawk, Pileated Woodpecker, Great-crested Flycatcher, White-breasted Nuthatch, European Starling, Hooded Warbler, Scarlet Tanager and a White-crowned Sparrow. Birds banded in above-average numbers were the Gray Catbird and White-throated Sparrow. 2019 was the worst season for warblers: 79 (and 50 of them were COYE); 2 Yellow-rumps (average 48); 2 Northern Waterthrushes (average 22); the 50 COYE were off their average of 76.

The capture rate 19.9 birds/100 net-hours (average: 24.7 b/100nh).

We had 280 visitors including scouts, bird clubs, Sierra Club and a day school; we gave a total of 71 presentations. When 2 WTSP were recaptured in the same nets as from 2018, a visitor exclaimed “WHAT are the odds of that!” Actually, pretty good: of 9 unique WTSP returned from previous years most were within the same 2-week period of banding, and most were in their previous southern or northern set of nets (the banding pavilion is roughly in the middle).

Thanks to all 20 volunteers who put in 1,145 hours in the field. To follow-up 2018, I reported Common Yellowthroat #2460-33552 who was banded as an SY on 18-May-2007, not in the nets for 10 years, then recaptured on 29-April-2018. He would be the oldest COYE at 11 years and 10 months.

Powdermill Avian Research Center

Rector, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania

website: <https://powdermillarc.org/>

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Annie Lindsay

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Banders: Annie Lindsay, Mary Shidel, Luke DeGroote, Kevin Chumpitaz Trujillo, Joel Throckmorton

Powdermill’s banding station opened in 1961 and has been running continuously year-round since then. The spring season begins on April first and continues through May 31. Powdermill Avian Research Center (PARC) is a long-term bird monitoring station operated and supported by the Carnegie Museum of Natural History.

Powdermill operates 61 nets during the spring migration season. The nets are grouped together into various net lanes, and they’re spread across a 10-hectare banding area. The habitat is mostly early successional or transitional and is quite shrubby. There are four ponds in the net lane area one usually dries during late summer and into fall, and two are relatively shallow, but the biggest one remains full and is roughly 15 feet deep. The banding area is surrounded forest and sits at the foot of the Laurel Ridge, bordering Forbes State Forest.

We collaborated with several outside researchers to collect ectoparasites from birds and to gather extra wing measurements for a wing loading project. We partnered with the American Bird Conservancy to continue testing avian perception of glass.

We thank our banding crew and the staff of Powdermill Nature Reserve. Our many dedicated volunteers are invaluable, and we could not do the work we do at Powdermill without their help.

Powdermill’s bird banding operation is funded through the generosity of the Colcom Foundation, the Laurel Foundation, and numerous private donors who have supported Powdermill Avian Research Center since its inception.

Rushton Woods Banding Station

Newtown Square, Delaware County, Pennsylvania

Station website or social media accounts

<https://wctrust.org/bird-banding/>

Alison Fetterman

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Banders: Lisa Kiziuk, Blake Goll, Todd Alleger, Doris McGovern

This was the 10th consecutive year of spring migration banding at Rushton Woods Banding Station (RWBS). We operated 16 nets, three days a week from April 16 through May 16, 2019.

RWBS is located on an 86-acre preserve that is a matrix of mature deciduous forest, meadows, early to late successional shrub-scrub hedge rows, and six acres of organic agriculture owned and managed by Willistown Conservation Trust. Songbird migration and NSWO banding takes place in the hedge rows, while a MAPS station is operated in the mature forest.

There were no major weather influences on our banding efforts, allowing us to open 16 days, only closing early once due to high winds.

We banded 483 birds of 51 species, a capture rate of 37.8 birds/100nh, with an additional 75 repeats, 49 returns and one foreign recap. Two new species for spring but not the station include Blue-headed Vireo and Yellow-breasted Chat, bringing the cumulative spring total to 77 species.

The largest daily catch was 93 birds on May 1. Notable high counts included 60 American Goldfinch (average: 5) and 33 Black-and-white Warbler (average: 7).

A return of note was an adult male Common Yellowthroat recaptured on April 23, 2019 that was originally banded May 8, 2012 as an after-second year, making him at least nine years old this season. He has been recaptured at RWBS each spring except for 2016.

We had one foreign recapture on May 1, 2019, tucked within a large flock of American Goldfinch. This second year (SY) male American Goldfinch had been banded originally at Foreman's Branch Bird Observatory (FBBO) on 11/25/2018. He may have hatched in Maryland and dispersed the 58 miles the following spring.

Overall, this was our best spring with the most birds captured, but also the most net hours with two additional nets added, yielding our fourth highest capture rate. We hosted more than 100 visitors to the station this spring including classes from three universities, students from local elementary and high schools, and many members of the public. We continue to collaborate with Drexel University as a study site and the University of Pennsylvania graduate research projects.

Thanks to all the dedicated volunteers who gave their time, in some cases for many years, to contribute to the long-term data collection at Rushton Woods Banding Station.

Southeast Region Spring 2019

No reports received.

Canadian Region Spring 2019

No reports received.

Atlantic Flyway Review: Northeast Region (Fall Migration) 2019

Braddock Bay Bird Observatory

Kaiser-Manitou Beach Banding Station
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Braddock Bay Bird Observatory is situated on the south shore of Lake Ontario midway between the eastern and western ends of the lake. The early successional site is dominated by fruiting woody plants – primarily dogwood, viburnum, and honeysuckle – along with a mixed wet forest until recently dominated by ash, and a field of grasses and goldenrod. The 34th consecutive year of

fall migration monitoring at the Kaiser-Manitou Beach banding station was carried out for 66 days beginning 15 Aug and ending on 31 Oct 2019. Two days were entirely lost to weather and another ten days to professional development, ornithology meetings, and NABC certifications.

2553 birds of 80 species were banded, falling short of Fall 2018's total by 631 birds; however, note that these numbers do not include our late July banding during the Yellow Warbler migration. There were no new species this season; our fall cumulative total stands at 127 species, with two additional hybrid forms and one intergrade form.