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## General call for abstracts for annual meeting of Inland Bird Banding Association

Papers on any aspect of bird banding are invited. All presenters are encouraged to submit an abstract for the meeting program and for publication in **North American Bird Bander**. Abstracts pertaining to posters will also be considered. Note that oral presentations to be delivered at the November meeting should aim to be 20 minutes in length, including questions. Abstract submission deadline is 1 November. Please submit abstracts electronically as a MS Word document to [scott.rush@msstate.edu](mailto:scott.rush@msstate.edu) or a paper copy may be submitted to:

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## *Inland Flyway Review – Fall 2018 Report*

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This report, the fourth for an Inland Flyway Review (IFR) fall season, includes information from eleven banding stations/observatories: three from Michigan, four from Ohio, two from Illinois and two from Tennessee. Reports from the new sites are definitely appreciated (and future reports from other sites are welcomed). Many of these eleven “sites” have long histories and it is interesting to read about the current season compared to past seasons, station highlights including new species captured, potential causes for new high or low numbers, issues that caused problems and how (or if) they were resolved, support from volunteers and programs for visitors.

**Table 1** provides a summary of the basic information for each of the eleven stations; five were in operation for 55 or more days and eight utilized 2300 or more net hours. Most reporters indicated that there were weather-related problems this year that affected their banding operations; however, the total number of birds banded was higher this year than last year for seven of the eleven reporting stations.

**Table 2** identifies the Top Ten most commonly banded species. The Swainson’s Thrush was in the top ten for 8 of the 11 sites; the Ruby-crowned Kinglet and White-throated Sparrow were listed for 7 sites; they were followed by the American Goldfinch, Hermit Thrush and Myrtle Warbler at 6 sites. For the record, there were 3 species listed at 5 sites, 2 at 4 sites, 5 at 3 sites, 8 at 2 sites, and 17 at a single site. The top ten species accounted for 52% or more of each station’s total birds banded (with a high of 77%) and for 65% of all birds banded (the exact percentage as last year).

Lake St. Clair Metropark (MI) continues to experience a higher diversity of species captured since moving to its new location and an increased number of hummingbirds. It also enjoyed an excellent flycatcher, vireo, thrush and warbler migration. Although the Kalamazoo Nature Center (MI) lost 25 banding days due to weather or lack of available banders, it was pleasantly surprised with an excellent warbler migration and a large number of visitors. The Pitsfield (MI) station is approaching its 30th anniversary and recorded its 200th banded species (a Clay-colored Sparrow). The Black Swamp Bird Observatory (Navarre Banding Station) (OH), is also approaching its 30th anniversary; it was noted that banding conditions were only fair this fall (with ten days closed due to weather) although they did band 89 species and averaged 65 birds per 100 net-hours with most