



ATLANTIC FLYWAY REVIEW

Region - I

Edited by Bruce Adams

Editor's Note: As you will recall, we were unable to present the Region I report in our February 1972 issue. It was formerly done by Mr. Petersen of Manomet Bird Observatory. This year, he was unable to get the report to us because the deadline for this report occurs simultaneously with the Bird Banding Laboratory's deadline for Banding Schedules. As you know, Manomet Bird Observatory is a year-around station and a great many birds are handled there each year. Further, they receive visitors from all over the country in between all these activities. When I found out that the report was not completed, I offered to do it myself; however, as things go with EBBA News, I did not get around to it either. Finally, Bruce Adams offered to help me out with it this year.

If there is any bander or non-bander, who is familiar with the region in question, who would like to take a crack at this job, please contact me as soon as possible, so that I can make arrangements to have the reports sent to him/her by the end of the year. Thanks.

At this time, I thank Mr. Wayne Petersen for his help to get the reports to me; and, I thank Bruce Adams for helping me out. Since Bruce is not familiar with the region at all, he was unable to do any meaningful station to station comparisons. When we find a new coordinator for this region, we will again be able to offer the coverage this fine region and its banders deserve.

F.S. Schaeffer, Editor

MOUNT DESERT, Maine (Mrs. R. Patterson)

Period of coverage extended from August 21 through September 16, September 27, 28 and October 6, 1971.

The Mount Desert Station is located about one-half mile south of Somesville, Hancock County, Maine (442-0682). In the 22 days of operation, 533 new birds were banded of 47 species in 496 net hours with 4 nets. These four nets were placed in the same location as in the past eleven years, and banding was generally done between 0800 and 1400 hours.

The best days were September 5 (58 birds of 16 species in 24 net/hrs)

and September 7 (60 birds of 20 species in 36 net/hrs).

Most numerous species were: Parula Warbler (45), Blackpoll Warbler (45), Red-eyed Vireo (36), Magnolia Warbler (35) and Cape May Warbler (30). There were no rarities. The Cape May Warblers have gradually increased from one in 1961 to 30 this year, although they were done last year to 4 from a previous high of 27.

The Swainson's Thrush was scarce - 6 compared with 31 in 1970. Since the big Swainson's and Hermit Thrush years (1964, 1965), the numbers of both have been down.

Of the 533 birds netted, the percentage of Warblers were at an all time high in 1971 of approximately 70%. William Townsend, now a licensed bander, was an able assistant. The station cooperated with the AMFO program as well.

EAST CHOP, Martha's Vineyard Island, Mass. (Miss Grace C. Meleney)

The Martha's Vineyard station was in-operation for 30 days from September 8 to October 13. 164 birds of 30 species were banded in 576 net-hours, although both traps and nets were used. Most numerous were 42 Black-capped Chickadees and 30 Blackpoll Warblers. The best day was October 8 with 20 birds in 45 net hours. Special studies on weight and wing length were conducted on the Chickadees and Blackpoll Warblers.

NANTUCKET, Mass. (Mrs. Edith Andrews)

The station was operated for 45 days: 5 in August, 14 in September, 22 in October, none in November and 4 in December. Three of the 45 days were too windy to use mist nets so automatic traps were used.

When nets were used, 1 to 6 nets were in operation for a total amount of 645 net-hours. A total of 1917 birds were netted, of 66 species. One additional species, was captured in an automatic trap: Dickcissel.

As in the past, banding operations were carried on in three different locations on the island:

1. A small woods of Japanese Black Pine near a barrier beach which has lanes for 6 nets.

2. At the west end of the island 4 nets can be used, 2 along the edge of a bushy swamp and 2 near Scotch and Japanese Black Pines. Bayberry is the dominant shrub.

3. The third area has lanes for 6 nets: 2 nets on a Causeway between a freshwater pond and a salt marsh, 2 along the edge of a swamp and 2 in the swamp where the bushes provide a canopy overhead.

The greatest variety occurs at location one, while the greatest number is banded at location two due entirely to the abundance of Myrtle Warblers that are attracted to this particular location. Trapping, as well as mist netting is carried on at location three, which is the home station at Quaise.

1971 was the first time that the Nantucket station has had a RETURN of a MIGRANT Warbler. An AHY-Female Blackpoll Warbler wearing band number 121-01327 was caught at Quaise, October 15, 1971. It had been banded here as an HY-Female on October 7, 1969.

Thrushes were scarce this year. No Veerys at all, only 5 Swainson's and 3 Gray-Cheeked. Last year (1970) there were 22 Swainson's Thrushes banded.

Please note that not all the nets were open simultaneously. The wind velocity prevents us from operating all lanes, when it is high.

Mrs. Edith Andrews does the banding at this station, and was assisted by Simon Perkins.

BLOCK ISLAND, Rhode Island (Mrs. Elise Lapham)

The banding station at Block Island was operated during 49 days in the time period August 1 to November 15. A total of 1174 birds of 78 species were banded in 1535.5 net hours. The most banded species was Myrtle Warbler (599). Other high totals were scored with Catbirds (183), Song Sparrow (107), Golden-crowned Kinglet (65) and Red-eyed Vireo (51). The highest daily totals occurred during a three day period from October 7 thru 9 with 91, 93 and 97 birds respectively. Mrs. Lapham has written that the most noteworthy increases over 1970 were:

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Hermit Thrush	29	17
White-eyed Vireo	6	2
Black-poll Warbler	42	32
Purple Finch	10	6

Rarities included a Golden-winged Warbler and a BLUE GROSBEAK on September 29 and a Louisiana Waterthrush on August 7.

KINGSTON, Rhode Island (Douglas L. Kraus)

The Kingston station was in operation for 49 days from August 10 to November 11 (the November 11 date was the only day of banding in No-

vember). 867 birds of 69 species were banded in 394 net hours. Most numerous species were Redstart (158), Yellowthroat (86), Catbird (64), Blue-winged Warbler (50), and Myrtle Warbler (46). The highest daily totals were 38 birds on September 3 and September 9.

Not knowing any more than I do about the Kingston station, I wonder whether "incredible" should be the right word to describe the total of 50 Blue-winged Warblers. The only place where I have ever encountered remotely near this number being netted is at the Stony-brook Watershed in Hopewell, N.J., and then only in the spring. Exactly 4/5 of the Blue-wings at Kingston were banded during August and it would be interesting to determine if they were primarily migrants or residents. It is also interesting to note that there seemed to be no heavy "flights" of birds on any days at Kingston but rather a very steady day-to-day flow throughout the season.

(Although the Kingston station is a newcomer to "Atlantic Flyway Review", it is by no means a newcomer to fall migration banding. It was one of the original stations when "Operation Recovery" began. In our next Region I coverage we hope to read more about this interesting location. Glad to have you aboard, Mr. Kraus.

F.S.S., Editor)

Bruce Adams, R.D. 1, Cranbury Road, Cranbury, New Jersey 08512

* * *

Region FOUR coverage has been delayed to the August 1972 issue of EBBA News. We feel it should be covered at the same time as the Maryland and Virginia stations, besides, this issue is already well filled: it is the largest issue of EBBA News to date! Ed.

