

October. The best day, by far, was October 22 when 218 birds were captured in 116 net-hours (1.88 birds per net-hour). Myrtle Warblers (63), Purple Finches (44), Slate-colored Juncos (29) and White-throated Sparrows (27) predominated. Other notable days were October 20 (85 birds) and October 27 (93 birds).

Although last year we banded only from September 23 to October 28-29 birds seemed more numerous in 1971 than in 1972. In 1971 we banded 509 birds in 694 net-hours (0.73 bird per net-hour); during the same period in 1972, we banded only 218 birds in 937 net-hours (0.23 bird per net-hour)--a 68.3 percent decrease. Even more striking are those species that were more common in the three weeks of 1971 than they were in all of fall 1972: Northern Waterthrush, 7 vs. 6; Indigo Bunting, 45 vs. 38; American Goldfinch, 96 vs. 40; and Swamp Sparrow, 44 vs. 23. Those species that were almost as abundant during both periods were: Catbird, 24 (1971) vs. 33 (1972); Swainson's Thrush, 6 vs. 10; Yellowthroat, 11 vs. 16; and Cardinal, 32 vs. 38.

A possible decrease in the local breeding species may have occurred due to "Agnes" flooding on June 22 that covered the banding area to a depth of 8 feet, undoubtedly destroying many nests and affecting the food supply for an unknown period of time. Age ratios (fewer hatching year birds than normal) of resident species support this theory.

Piscataway National Park, Maryland - M. Kathleen Klimkiewicz

The fall of 1972 was a disappointing one, reflecting in many ways the havoc wrecked by Hurricane Agnes along the eastern seaboard in June. The week-long heavy rains and high winds as well as flooding disrupted nesting at the crucial stages. Many birds attempted re-nesting, but most were unsuccessful because of loss of habitat and/or inadequate food supply. Adults with brood patches and cloacal protuberances, and juveniles of both permanent and summer residents were captured well into the month of September (Cardinal, Carolina Wren, Acadian Flycatcher, White-eyed and Red-eyed Vireos, Rufous-sided Towhee, and Field Sparrow).

Decreases in total individuals, especially immature (HY) birds, of many species are attributed to effects of the hurricane: Yellow-billed Cuckoo (69% decrease), Downy Woodpecker (62%), Acadian Flycatcher (51%), Tufted Titmouse (67%), Brown Creeper (80%), White-eyed Vireo (56%), Prothonotary Warbler (80%), Ovenbird (52%), No. Waterthrush (36%) Yellowthroat (54%), Yellow-breasted Chat (63%), Cardinal (25%), Am. Goldfinch (80%), Rubous-sided Towhee (60%), and Swamp Sparrow (60%). Several additional species decreased possibly as a result of the hurricane, but undoubtedly as a result of additional unknown factors: Blackpoll Warbler (97%), Myrtle Warbler (72%), Am. Redstart (77%), Scarlet Tanager (65%), White-throated Sparrow (29%), and Savannah Sparrow (69%). Field observations in the park also substantiate these decreases and indicate that numbers were low throughout the area.

Although the flooding affected the Eastern Phoebe (second nestings), this species was captured in increased numbers (64%)--almost entirely adult (AHY) birds. Two other species exhibited marked increases: Slate-colored Junco (75%), which was a result of early arrivals of large winter flocks, and Swainson's Thrush (53%).

Ten new species were banded this year, which brings the park list of banded species to 113 for fall. However, only 88 species were banded in 1972 as compared to 103 in 1971. Noteworthy additions included Am. Woodcock, Philadelphia Vireo, Tennessee Warbler, Summer Tanager, and Blue Grosbeak (3 species new to the entire park bird list). Species expected but not banded this fall included Parula Warbler (17 in 1971), Magnolia Warbler (18 in 1971), Cape May Warbler (21 in 1971), Kentucky Warbler (7 in 1971), and Tree Sparrow (9 in 1971); 946 fewer birds were banded in 1972 and birds per 100 net-hours were reduced by 5.

Early arrivals included Blue-winged Warbler (August 10), Yellow-bellied Flycatcher (August 20), Connecticut Warbler (August 29, 31), No. Waterthrush (August 5), Traill's Flycatcher (August 7), and Least Flycatcher (August 23). Late departures included Nashville Warbler and Northern Waterthrush on October 29.

The following table compares each month of banding for the fall of 1972:

Month	No. of days	New birds	Re-turns	Re-peats	Spe-cies	Net-hours	Birds/100 net-hrs.		
							New	Returns	Repeats
Aug.	30	469	46	113	55	11,603	4	0.4	1
Sept.	12	328	11	75	55	4,817	7	0.2	2
Oct.	14	818	44	143	55	5,188	16	0.8	3
Nov.	8	269	45	68	31	1,240	27	3.6	5
Total	64	1,884	146	399	88	22,848	8	0.6	2

The high number of returns in October-November consisted mostly of Song and White-throated Sparrows. During August-September returns were mostly residents.

Appreciation is extended to all who assisted with the operation of the station, especially Phil Campbell, Keith Langdon, Dave Holmes, Marge Koester, Helen Meleney and Bill Oberman.

Baltimore City, Md. (301 Oakdale Road) - Janet Ganter

Fall migration banding at 301 Oakdale Road began on August 19 and continued until October 26, 1972, for a total of 40 banding days. This is a one-woman-back-yard station, now in its second year, and located approximately 5 miles from the center of downtown Baltimore. The nets are strung along the boundaries of tall mulberries and maples and an 8 to 20-foot hedge.

Weather on netting days was generally fair with mild temperatures and little wind. The netting locations were much the same as 1971, except that one of the 4 nets used was placed as an "L" using a 3rd pole in the corner of the rear yard. This net produced the Sharp-shinned Hawk at 8:00 A.M. on October 15; the temperature had dropped into the low 40's during the night and the morning was clear and quite windy. I did not own a wind gauge at the time.

There were 166 new birds of 31 different species banded in 834 net-hours. This was very much the same result and the same effort as in 1971. There were more Pokeberries available and drip baths were located 8 to 10 feet from each net; but still

averaged out to 19 birds per 100 net-hours, the same as last year. The interesting increases were: Hermit Thrush up from 7 in 1971 to 23 in 1972, and White-throated Sparrow up from 9 to 25. Ruby-crowned Kinglets decreased this year to 7 whereas a high of 51 were banded in 1971. Too many holes in my nets?

Towson, Md. (913 Ellendale Dr.) - Marion Glass

From September 1 through October 31, banding was carried on for the first time at this location in Baltimore County. The 5½-acre property is located on the Loch Raven watershed and contains 1 cleared acre with two dwellings; the balance of the property is deciduous woods (Tulip Poplar, Oak, and Beech) with a recently dug spring-fed pond, resultant stream which flows toward Loch Raven, and a small clearing containing a barn and paddock area. The property is wedge shaped with the front being the narrow end and typically suburban. The back fans out and adjoins the city-owned Loch Raven Reservoir property, so that we are adjacent to varied habitats found from this higher elevation down to the pine woods and fields at the edge of the lake.

During September, 3 nets were experimentally placed in different areas of the back yard, which contains several fruit trees, a cultivated evergreen border down one side, a large forsythia hedge down the other, and the woods across the back. Through September 30 there were 51 birds representing 23 species in 316 net-hours (16 per 100 net-hours). During October we eliminated the back yard nets and used only a new net lane cut through a weed patch (predominantly Pokeweed and Giant Ragweed) at the edge of the woods, plus occasionally one parallel to it at the edge of the same patch. From October 1 through 31, 307 birds representing 41 species were banded in 279 net-hours (110 per 100 net-hours). The total species for both months was 51. White-throated Sparrows (76) and Ruby-crowned Kinglets (71) were by far the most frequently netted species, with Slate-colored Juncos (26) and Cardinals (24) next. The warblers banded were Black-and-white, Tennessee, Orange-crowned, Nashville, Parula, Magnolia, Black-throated Blue, Bay-breasted, Ovenbird, Yellow-throat, Wilson's, Canada, and American Redstart.