on 19 Oct 2004. Meret S. Wilson is the primary bander and runs the station. Richard Poole, who runs Wekiva Basin Bird Banding Station in Wekiwa State Park, Orlando, FL, is the Master Bander. Banding is continuous from late August through the end of May, with weather determining banding frequency during January and February. Due to the heat, banding is not conducted during the summer months.

The banding station is located on a spoil island surrounded by water on three sides. The area is a mixture of live oak, red cedar, wax myrtle, and mangroves with some grassy areas and a few slash pines. The entire park lost a tremendous number of trees throughout in the wake of hurricanes Charlie and Frances. Slowly the understory is returning from the damage caused by the fallen trees. The park itself is about 2,000 ac (1809 ha) in the heart of rapidly growing urban sprawl, containing hiking trails, a boat ramp, and campgrounds. The park is an oasis for birds and a restful gem for humans.

The banding station uses three sections of the island as the seasons change. Fall migration favors the grassier area with large numbers of wax myrtle present. Spring migration is heavier in the oaks and slash pines. A midsection between the two areas is especially active during the deep winter months.

During the 2004-2005 season, 360 birds were banded and 43 birds were recaptured, mostly local residents, with Northern Cardinals being the highest number. In 2005-2006, the number of newly banded birds increased to 496, with 56 recaptures. The 2006-2007 season showed a tremendous jump in numbers, with 758 new birds banded and 79 recaptures, including both resident and migrant birds from previous seasons. The rarest species of the fall 2006 season was a Bell's Vireo. A total of 61 different species have been banded to date. Eleven migrants have returned to the park from previous seasons: six Gray Catbirds, two Ovenbirds, three Myrtle Warblers, and one foreign recaptured male Black-throated Blue Warbler, origin of band yet to be determined. These recaptured birds showed amazing site fidelity.

The most exciting recaptures occurred in the early winter of 2007 when two Myrtle Warblers were recaptured a week apart in the very same net they were both caught in on the same day at the same time in the spring of 2005. What makes this so remarkable is that the species with the largest number of birds banded this season was the Myrtle Warbler. There were literally thousands over-wintering in Tomoka State Park.

TBBS will enter its fourth season in the fall of 2007. A huge thank-you to Charley DuToit, park biologist; Joe Isaac, resident ranger; the tremendously supportive staff of the park; and volunteer Bert Charest for the success thus far of this banding station.

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This was the fifth year of mistnetting at BBCFSP during fall migration. Sixteen nets were placed in a restored hardwood hammock that is part of a multi-million dollar project to return native vegetation to the park. The goal of this banding project is to determine whether the restored habitats are suitable for fall migrant landbirds, and also to describe migration in south Florida.

We were able to start in time this year to catch the early migration, and nets were opened for the first time on 9 Aug. Eleven of 16 net locations were completely changed due to forest damage from 2005's Hurricane Wilma. The new locations proved to be successful and we captured a record number of birds in 2006. Most of the trees that had fallen over last year were still alive and producing fruit while understory vegetation had thickened with the loss of most of the canopy.

The weather for the 2006 field season was remarkably benign. The only hurricane threat was Tropical Storm Ernesto in late August, but he never lived up to his potential. The site was open every day from 14 Aug until 27 Oct, with no down time due to rain or excessively slow periods, and we ended the field season on 6 Nov. This was a front-

driven migration, with significant movements nearly every week between 27 Aug and 3 Nov. We finally captured over 100 birds in one day on four separate days: 104 on 28 Sep, 101 on 9 Oct, 109 on 14 Oct, and 132 on 22 Oct. This last day was the highest total ever banded in one day in the five-year history of the site, and featured 97 Black-throated Blue Warblers. These are small numbers when compared to many other sites, but we are not swamped by shorter-distance migrants this far south.

Seven species were banded for the first time: Yellow-bellied and Least flycatchers, Yellow-throated Vireo, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Northern Mockingbird, Cerulean Warbler, and Wilson's Warbler. We captured 2561 birds of 60 species, at an overall rate of 50 b/100nh. This is much greater than our previous high of 1445 birds captured in 2004 at a rate of 41 b/100nh. Overall diversity was nearly the same as in 2005; we caught no vagrants but did band some rare but regular migrants. *Empidonax* flycatchers were well represented this year, with 19 Traill's banded along with our first ever Yellow-bellied and Least flycatchers. The number of Traill's banded this fall is nearly four times our previous high of five banded in 2005. Veery numbers were up significantly in 2006, while Gray-cheeked Thrushes were down, and Swainson's Thrushes were banded in moderate numbers. This is probably due to weather patterns; radar observations showed many birds bypassing deep south Florida by cutting across the Gulf from the central west coast during a time when many Gray-cheeks and Swainson's were on the move.

The big news of the 2006 fall season was the large number of our regular migrant species banded. Previous banding highs were shattered for the following species: Red-eyed Vireo, 169 (72/2005); White-eyed Vireo, 40 (13/2004); Northern Parula, 105 (37/2004); Prairie Warbler, 50 (36/2003); American Redstart, 307 (185/2005); Ovenbird, 364 (247/2005); Northern Waterthrush, 99 (70/2005); Common Yellowthroat, 198 (95/2005); Painted Bunting, 35 (17 in 2002); and most impressively, Black-throated Blue Warbler, 558 (277/2004). These increases in numbers are partially due to the change in net locations and traffic patterns of birds through the site as a result of the canopy loss, but local birders also reported a steady strong movement of our regular, mainly Caribbean-bound migrants throughout the entire fall.

Adult migrants continue to make up a significant percentage of our captures, with only 59.3% of the overall total consisting of hatching-year (HY) birds. This percentage has remained fairly constant over the five years the site has been operating. The percent of HY birds within species has been less consistent, but generally still shows a greater proportion of adults to young than many other coastal banding stations report. Species such as American Redstart, Ovenbird, Black-throated Blue Warbler, Black-and-White Warbler, Worm-eating Warbler, and Northern Waterthrush continue to vary between 40 and 60% adults over the years of the study. Red-eyed Vireos, Common Yellow-throats, and Gray Catbirds have consistently had a lower percentage of adults but still range between 7 and 30% adult birds over the seasons.

Fourteen birds returned from previous years, all as winter residents except for the six resident Northern Cardinals recaptured. A Northern Water-thrush was the first return of that species we have recorded. Six Ovenbirds and one Gray Catbird rounded out the returns. The catbird was a first-time recapture of a bird banded in 2002. Two of the Ovenbirds were banded in 2002 and have returned every winter since, so the hurricane damage does not seem to have affected the suitability of the site for wintering. We captured one foreign recovery Ovenbird in 2006, and are still waiting to learn the origin.

Long-term volunteers Robin Diaz and Elizabeth Golden have graduated to full bander status. This project would not be possible without their efforts and the capable assistance of Amber Albores. Special thanks to Robert Yero, the Park manager, for continuing to support our research.

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Whereas banding activity at my Tallahassee site in the fall of 2005 had covered almost 12 weeks, the period covered in 2006 was only about half as long.