

1,300 individuals were observed. Similar species-specific patterns, involving fewer individuals, were observed on SI. However, there were a few exceptions. White-crowned Sparrows were very numerous on 17 Oct, with approximately 120 individuals detected. This species was scarcely detected on BP. Ruby-crowned Kinglets were detected in higher numbers on SI. Approximately 120 individuals were observed, whereas on BP only 40 individuals were detected.

**Appledore Island Migration Station 425-0703**

Appledore Island, York County, ME

**Coordinator: Sara Morris**

**Banders: David Holmes, Becky Suomala, Mary Wright**

Assistants: Peg Ackerson, Marygrace Barber, Peggy Buckley, Liz Burton, Carol Cushing, Miyako Fujiwara, PK Martini, Karen Mitchell, Charlotte Ott, Jeffrey Ott, Gwen Shipley, Martha Stauffer, Andy Thiede

The fall 2007 season was our slowest since 1993. During 2007, we banded only 1,315 birds, which is well below our average since 1990 ( $1,841 \pm 509$  birds). Similarly, our number of species captured was low this year, 67, compared to our average of  $75 \pm 6$ . Weather was not a major influence this year, as we did not lose any full days to bad weather and, although we were closed for part of six days, most of the time closed was in the afternoon and evening. Consequently, our number of net-hours (4,412 nh) was very close to our average ( $4,392 \pm 1,006$ ). Our number of birds per net-hour (29.8 birds/nh) was the lowest since we began the expanded fall season in 1990 (average  $42.1 \pm 7.2$ ). As in 2006, we closed at the end of the third week in September and missed many of the short-distance migrants.

We did not capture any new species during the fall, nor did we capture any species with few total captures at the station. The most unusual bird was a partially albino Magnolia Warbler captured in August. Many of our typical fall migrants were not as common as normal: Red-eyed Vireo (2007: 97; average:  $201 \pm 96$ ), American Redstart (2007: 67; average:  $126 \pm 41$ ), Ovenbird (2007: 14; average:  $31 \pm 12$ ), and Common Yellowthroat (2007: 59; average:  $134 \pm 30$ ). Three species were much more numerous than normal: Red-breasted Nuthatch (2007: 124; average:  $47 \pm 49$ ), Baltimore Oriole (2007: 90; average  $34 \pm 12$ , previous high 48),

Purple Finch (2007: 44; average:  $14 \pm 12$ ). The Baltimore Oriole numbers were particularly impressive because they almost doubled our previous high of 48. Our nets also caught a red bat one evening.

Our banding data were used in a study of the incidence and effects of ticks on migrating birds during stopover that we published in *Northeastern Naturalist*. The Appledore data were also the focus of an invited paper, Monitoring Migration: Lessons learned from Appledore Island, Maine, for the "Lessons from Long-term Monitoring Studies" symposium at the Association of Field Ornithologists meeting in Orono, ME. We are also continuing to collect ticks for our collaboration with the Maine Medical Center on the study of birds and Lyme disease.

The banding station continues to be a popular attraction for students in credit and non-credit classes at the Shoals Marine Lab and for many visitors to the Isles of Shoals. We are pleased to have the opportunity to share our interest in birds with so many visitors to the island. We are extremely grateful to the Shoals Marine Lab for the continued financial and logistic support of the banding station. We also appreciate the continued funding by Canisius College and the many contributions our volunteers, who are extremely generous with their time and financial support.

**Manomet Bird Observatory 415-0703**

Manomet Center for Conservation Sciences  
Manomet, MA

**Banders: Trevor Lloyd-Evans (compiler), Maura Orrell-Charles, Meghan Powell**

Assistants: Kyle Kaminski, Sarah Thomsen, Ian Davies, and many volunteers

Manomet Bird Observatory, located on the western side of Cape Cod Bay, Plymouth Co., MA ( $41^{\circ}50'N$ ,  $70^{\circ}30'W$ ), is characterized by brushy, second-growth deciduous woodland, bordered on the east and south by a steep, eroding coastal bluff and on the west and north by brushy wetlands. Dominant tree species on the 7-ha plot include black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), shadbush (*Amelanchier* sp.), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), and pitch pine (*Pinus rigida*). Common catbrier (*Smilax rotundifolia*), bayberry (*Myrica pensyl-*