2008 Annual Report

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2008 Executive Summary

The Lesser Slave Lake Bird Observatory (LSLBO) completed its 15th year of migration monitoring in 2008. Spring migration monitoring began on April 26th and ended on June 10th for 45 days of migration coverage. Migration counts, including census, visual migration counts, and incidental observations, were conducted daily. Weather conditions allowed for excellent mist-net coverage, the nets were set for 90.2% of the total possible time. 731 birds from 47 different species and forms were banded, which was below the average spring banding total of 991. The capture rate was 24.6 birds per 100 net hours.

Fall migration monitoring began on July 12th and ran until October 2nd. The migration station operated for 76 days. Standard migration counts were conducted daily and weather conditions allowed the mist-nets to be set for 90.1% of the total possible time. 1361 birds from 57 different species and forms were banded throughout the fall, which was well below the fall banding average of 2061 and represented the third lowest fall banding total in the LSLBO's records. The capture rate was 26.5 birds per 100 net hours.

Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship (MAPS) program continued for the 15th year at the LSLBO. All four MAPS stations operated during the period between June 11th and August 4th. 289 birds were banded from 30 different species. The 2008 breeding status was determined for the 60 species encountered during visits to each MAPS station.

368 recaptured birds were recorded during spring and fall migration monitoring and MAPS banding. All recaptured birds were originally banded by the LSLBO; there were no foreign recoveries. The majority of the records consisted of birds originally banded in 2008 and recaptured later in the summer. Of the remaining records, 32 individuals were originally banded in 2007 and 36 were banded previous to 2007. The two oldest birds recaptured were a Swainson's thrush and an American redstart that were banded in 2003 as after-second year birds. Both birds were aged at least seven years old. Only one bird banded by the LSLBO was reported recovered this year. A hatch-year Swainson's thrush banded in September 2003 was found dead this May outside of Louisville, Kentucky.

Northern saw-whet owl monitoring was conducted from August 22nd through to October 15th. Owl banding occurred on 40 nights during the period and the mist-nets were set for 606 net hours. 67 northern saw-whet owls were banded, which was the lowest banding total since the project started in 2004.

The Canada Warbler Project continued during the summer months with the focus on nest searching and monitoring. Seven nests were located, which included three nests found during the construction phase. Nests were video taped daily. Three nests were confirmed successful and fledged 14 young. One nest was confirmed failed. The outcome of the last three nests was unknown.

137 species were observed during spring and fall migration monitoring. Three new species were added to the LSLBO's sight records in 2008. These included a lark sparrow spotted at the banding lab on May 26th. A pair of Brant were spotted on September 7th and a glaucous gull was observed on September 24th. These species brought the LSLBO's sight record list to 246 species.

Highlights of the banding season included the banding the LSLBO's first three-toed woodpecker. The second-year male was banded on July 22 at the FEGU MAPS site. This woodpecker represents the 99th species to be banded by the LSLBO.

On September 29th the LSLBO reached a banding benchmark. The LSLBO banded its 50,000th bird. The hatch-year female downy woodpecker was captured late in the banding day. This bird not only represented all the years of dedication and hard work over the years by everyone involved with the LSLBO, but was a nice way to close out the 15th year of migration monitoring.

Table of Contents

Spring Migration Monitoring Summary

Spring migration monitoring at the LSLBO began on April 26th and ended on June 10th. The migration station operated for 45 days during that period. Monitoring techniques used to obtain daily estimated totals for all species active at the banding station included mist-netting, census, visual migration counts, and incidental observations.

All of the monitoring techniques were conducted every day that the station operated except for mist-netting, where two full days were missed due to very poor weather conditions. The LSLBO station protocol dictates that the nets are not to be set if the temperature is below 2°C, during periods of precipitation, or during periods of strong winds (above 3 on the Beaufort Scale). Cool morning temperatures during the early part of the season delayed the opening time and occasionally changing weather patterns throughout the day forced the nets to close before the seven hour monitoring period finished. However, the weather generally cooperated throughout the spring and the nets were set for a total of 3410.8 out of a possible 3780 net hours, or 90.2% of the total possible net hours. Through mist-netting effort, a total of 731 birds were banded, which is below than the average spring banding total of 991 birds. An additional 105 birds were recaptured and 4 were released or escaped unbanded, for a total of 840 captures. The capture rate was 24.6 birds per 100 net hours.

Forty-seven different species and forms were represented by birds captured in the nets (Appendix I). The top five species banded through the spring were: white-throated sparrow (99), Swainson's thrush (82), yellow-rumped warbler (60), Tennessee warbler (53), and American redstart (42). These five species represented 46% of all the birds banded during the spring.

The peak banding day occurred on May 23rd with 58 birds banded, followed by May 24th with 55. Only two other days saw banding totals in the 40's. Banding peaks occurred late in April and during the third week of May. (Appendix II). The late April peak coincided with a heavy passage of dark-eyed juncos and American tree sparrows. Late April also saw the peak passage of American robins, northern flickers, and northern harriers. May 18th was the peak spring migration day with seasonal high numbers of yellow-rumped warblers, chipping sparrows, tree swallows and blackbirds migrating through the area. The migratory passage of songbirds the following week consisted of fewer birds, but high species diversity and consistent daily banding totals. Overall migration activity and banding totals diminished throughout late May and June with the end of spring migration. Sight records for species arrivals are noted in Appendix III.

There were no rare or unusual birds banded through the spring. However, a sighting of a western meadowlark at the banding lab was made on May 22nd. This species is uncommon at the lab. The first lark sparrow observed at the banding lab was made on May 26th. The bird landed on the path right in front of the banding lab. A second sighting was made on the 31st, this time further down the path from the banding lab. The addition of the lark sparrow brought the total number of species sighted at the LSLBO to 244.

Spring Migration Monthly Summary

April

The LSLBO began the 2008 spring migration monitoring season on April 26th. A late spring snowstorm delayed the intended starting date by a few days. Heavy snowfall limited access to the banding lab and a large amount of snow needed to be removed from the netlanes before any banding could occur. The opening day was spent setting the mist-nets and preparing the banding lab for the migration season. The lengthy setup time did not allow for any banding to take place, but the standard migration counts were conducted. There was very little bird activity at the banding station. A small number of winter residents were present: black-capped chickadee, red-breasted nuthatch, pine siskin, downy woodpecker, and raven. Two small flocks of dark-eyed juncos and a single ruby-crowned kinglet were the only migratory birds observed.

Early morning temperatures during the last few days of April were cool, but did not drop below the freezing point. Migratory activity quickly picked up during this period with several days of strong migratory passage and an influx of new species. Dark-eyed juncos began moving through the area in large flocks with 221 counted on the 27th and reaching their spring peak of 320 on the 29th. Large flocks of American robins were observed migrating through with over 100 counted on several days and reached a spring high of 285 on the 28th. Blackbirds had a strong passage on the 30th with 607 counted as did yellow-rumped warblers with 119 counted. Yellow-bellied sapsuckers began migrating through on the 30th, but their passage was overshadowed by northern flickers. Flicker passage through late April was strong and their numbers reached a season high of 64 on the 30th. Overall songbird species diversity in the area dramatically increased with first sightings of eastern phoebe, Say's phoebe, tree swallow, winter wren, hermit thrush, orange-crowned warbler, American tree sparrow, fox sparrow, song sparrow, and white-throated sparrow. However, these species were all observed in relatively low numbers. 83 birds were banded through the last few days of April. Species diversity in the nets was low with as the majority of the birds captured were dark-eyed juncos and American tree sparrows. However, a LSLBO spring banding record was broken with five fox sparrows banding on the 30th.

Lesser Slave Lake was still covered in solid ice except for a band of open water along the shore. The shoreline became a hub of activity. A small number of mallard, northern shoveler, American wigeon, common goldeneye, and common merganser took advantage of the open water. Franklin's gulls, belted kingfisher, and a lone solitary sandpiper were also observed flying along the shoreline. Further over the frozen part of the lake, small flocks of greater white-fronted geese, snow geese, Canada geese, and tundra swans began to pass through. One of the only sightings of Sandhill cranes was made as a small flock of 17 birds flew past. Raptors also began to move through with sightings of rough-legged hawk, red-tailed hawk, merlin, and sharp-shinned hawk. Northern harriers had the strongest migratory presence with numbers peaking at 17 on the 30th.

May

The first week of May began with a day of rain showers. Morning temperatures dipped below the freezing point throughout the rest of the week. The pace of songbird passage slowed down considerably with only a few individuals migrating. Even though fewer birds were observed actively migrating, a host of new species arrived during the week including osprey, killdeer, common snipe, mourning dove, Swainson's thrush, American pipit, black-and-white warbler, western tanager, chipping sparrow, vesper sparrow, savannah sparrow, LeConte's sparrow, Lincoln's sparrow, and white-crowned sparrow. The number of birds singing in the forest increased daily and the chorus became more diverse with the arrival of new species. Banding remained fairly slow with daily totals ranging from 5 to 24 birds for a total of 82 birds banded during the week. Although the totals were not very high, the diversity of species captured also increased daily. The ice on the lake was still solid, although the small amounts of open water along the shore were quickly filling up as blue-winged teal and red-breasted mergansers joined the increasing number of waterfowl. The first common loon was observed flying over on the 2nd, however with the amount of ice on the lake, it would be some time before any calls would be heard. Small flocks of tundra swans passed through on most days of the week. Their numbers peaked on the 5th as several flocks totaling 171 birds passed over. The most intensive migration during the week came from geese. Small flocks of greater white-fronted geese were seen flying north almost every day. On the 7th, a massive migration occurred as large flocks moved throughout the course of the entire morning. Almost 11,000 greater white-fronted geese were counted during the monitoring period.

Early morning temperatures through the second week of May remained around the freezing point, but the afternoon temperatures were becoming warm and pleasant. The week started off slow in terms of migratory activity, most of the observations were single individuals passing through. Activity picked up later in the week as yellow-rumped warblers and chipping sparrows began moving through in increasing numbers and frequency. Groups of white-throated sparrows were observed moving through the forest. New songbird species observed during the week included least flycatcher, blue-headed vireo, common grackle, brown creeper, yellow warbler, black-throated green warbler, palm warbler, ovenbird, northern waterthrush, clay-coloured sparrow, and rose-breasted grosbeak. Arrival of many of these species did not occur until later in the week. The last sighting of both dark-eyed junco and American tree sparrow were also made. Ideal banding weather persisted for the entire week, but only 88 birds were banded with daily banding totals ranging from 8 to 17 birds. The amount of open water along the shore began to vary as the thinner ice began to shift with the wind and waves, but the ice was still packed solid further out. Adding to the ever growing number of waterfowl included the first sightings of northern pintail, ring-necked duck, and bufflehead.

The third week of May saw much warmer temperatures and the end of below freezing mornings. The week started slowly with very few birds observed on visual observations. However, birds were slipping through the forest with the first observation of a spring blackpoll warbler on the 15th. Activity picked up again on the 18th with one of the busiest songbird migration passages of the spring. Chipping sparrows and yellow-rumped

warblers and blackbirds all reached their spring peaks this day with 579, 709, and 660 counted respectively. The 18th had a large diversity of birds migrating through with included the first sightings of eastern kingbird, American redstart, and Lapland longspur. Warmer daytime temperatures were causing the ice to retreat further from the shore. The open water further out on the lake attracted the first flocks of long-tailed ducks, surf scoters, and white-winged scoters, which all arrived on the 18th. This passage was a one day event and the remainder of the week saw slower migration and lower banding totals. The drop overall activity was caused by the arrival of a weather system which brought several days of windier conditions and periods of rain. 102 birds were banded through the week; daily banding totals varied from 5 to 42 birds. Even with quieter migration during the latter part of the week, the first gray-cheeked thrush of the spring was banded and a pair of gray jays came very close to being captured in the nets.

The fourth week of May began with an increase of wood-warblers in the area. American redstarts moved through the area in large numbers and the second blackpoll warbler of the spring was observed. The early portion of the week saw the first arrivals of Tennessee warbler, magnolia warbler, mourning warbler, common yellowthroat, Wilson's warbler, and Canada warbler. The new species arrivals to the banding station was not limited to warblers, the first swamp sparrow, western wood-pewee, barn swallow, alder flycatcher, Philadelphia vireo, common nighthawk, and American white pelican were also spotted. A western meadowlark was sighted on the 22nd; an uncommon species in the area. The LSLBO's first recorded sighting of a lark sparrow occurred on the 26th. The lark sparrow landed on the main path a couple meters away from the observers. Although there were no large passages of birds observed, banding throughout week was excellent. 252 birds were banded, with daily totals ranging from 6 to 58. May 23rd was the busiest banding day of the spring with 58 birds banded from 18 different species. Swainson's thrush was the top banded species with 15. American redstart, white-throated sparrow, and ovenbird were also banded in good numbers. The 23rd had the highest diversity of species observed of the spring, 73, but most of the birds were seen in low numbers. The last orange-crowned warbler of the spring was spotted on the 22nd and the last white-crowned sparrow was observed on the 24th.

The last few days of May brought unsettled weather. The rainy weather reduced most migratory activity and most observations consisted of birds singing in their territories. Small flocks of cedar waxwings began to pass through the area on the 29th. A Connecticut warbler was heard singing near the lab on the 30th, a second sighting of a lark sparrow occurred on the 31st, and several American goldfinch were sighted. The remaining days of May saw 29 birds banded, which included 9 birds for the 14th Annual Songbird Festival held on the 31st. Most of the captures occurred early in the morning giving visitors on tours very few opportunities to watch banding demonstrations.

June

The first evidence of the approaching breeding season occurred early in June A pair of eastern phoebes that had built a nest on the banding lab laid their first egg and a yellow warbler was busy constructing a nest in a willow next to the banding lab. The week opened with a few birds moving through, mainly warbler species, and most activity occurred early in the morning as late-morning temperatures were becoming quite warm. The first red-eyed vireos were heard singing and we banded our first yellow-bellied flycatcher. As the week progressed, migratory passage became non-existent except for an increasing number of cedar waxwings. The waxwings passage was steady, but light. Their peak day occurred on the 6th with 43 observed. 94 birds were banded throughout June and daily totals ranged from 2 to 21 birds. The lowest banding totals occurred during the last days of spring monitoring. Even the lake was very quiet as most of the waterfowl dispersed to their breeding areas. Feeding groups of common mergansers begin to move along the shoreline in groups totaling 100 individuals. Spring migration ended on June 10th as the LSLBO prepared to switch focus onto the breeding season banding programs.

Fall Migration Summary

Fall migration monitoring began on July 12th and ended on October 2nd. Monitoring activities took place on 76 days within that time. Seven days were missed during the season due to very poor weather and staff availability. Fall migration monitoring follows the same protocols as spring monitoring with daily census, hourly visual migration counts, incidental observations, and mist-netting used to derive daily estimated totals. Mist-netting occurred during periods with ideal weather conditions.

Weather conditions during the first half of the fall migration period were excellent and most days received full net coverage. The second half of the fall also received good net coverage, but frequent unsettled weather systems in September forced more partial banding days. Mist-nets were set for a total of 5751.31 net hours out of a possible 6384 net hours, or 90.1% of the total possible net hours. The station missed two days of banding due to heavy rain or wind and all other days received either full or partial net coverage. A total of 1361 birds were banded through the fall, with an additional 155 recaptures and 11 birds released or escaped unbanded. The 2008 banding total was below the fall average of 2061, and represented the third lowest fall total on record. The capture rate for the fall was 26.5 birds per 100 net hours.

The diversity of species banded remained high despite the low banding total. 57 different species and forms were represented by birds captured in the nets (Appendix I). The top species banded through the fall were: American redstart (188), Swainson's thrush (175), ovenbird (150), yellow-rumped warbler (103), and yellow warbler (101). These five species comprised of 52.7% of all birds banded during the fall. Three highlight species that were banded included the first fall banding record of a vesper sparrow and pileated woodpecker and the third fall banding record of a Harris's Sparrow. The LSLBO recorded its 50,000 banded bird late in the season. The hatch-year downy woodpecker was banded on September 29th.Banding during the first half of the fall was busier then the second half (Appendix II). There were no exceptionally hectic banding days as daily banding totals remained low. The highest busiest day occurred on August 6th with 58 birds banded. 56 birds were banded on July 20th and August 11th. Five dates saw banding totals in the 40's. The slower second half the season had five dates where the banding total surpassed 20 birds.

Songbird movement was steady throughout the first half of fall migration. Migrants passed through almost everyday and species diversity remained high. However, some of the days with the heaviest observed songbird passage occurred later in the fall with movement of both yellow-rumped warblers and pine siskins. Yellow-rumped warbler migration was steady throughout August with high volumes passing through during the middle portion of the month. A later push saw a peak day of 966 on September 10th. Pine siskins began flocking in large numbers during late August reaching a peak of 612 on August 22nd. Two new species for the LSLBO were observed during the fall; a pair of Brant flew past the lab on September 7th and a lone glaucous gull was observed at the lab on Sept 24th. These species brought the LSLBO sightings total to 246. Species sighting records and departure dates are noted in Appendix III.

Fall Migration Monthly Summary

July

Fall migration monitoring began on July 12th, the usual start-up for fall monitoring at the LSLBO. Overall bird activity was low during the opening day with few songbird observations. The migration rate was low with only individual yellow-rumped warblers and yellow warblers actively migrating. Most of the encounters occurred through mist-netting with 26 birds banded. Many of the hatch-year birds captured were into their preformative moults indicating that some of the young birds were well on their way to beginning migration and the busy banding season would start shortly. 15 different species were banded during the day, which included the only northern flicker and yellow-bellied flycatcher to be banding during the fall.

Temperatures through the opening week of fall migration week were warm but not overly hot. Much of the bird activity occurred during the early morning and declined mid-morning once the sun rose above the trees and the temperatures began to rise. This trend was seen throughout July and August. The most noticeable migration of the week occurred on the 13th with a large movement of Franklin's gulls. Over 1300 were seen soaring over the banding lab early in the morning. Migration activity slowly built up as an increasing number of yellow-rumped warblers, yellow warblers, Tennessee warblers, chipping sparrows, and blackbirds were observed on visual counts. Most species were moving in small numbers with only a few individuals observed. Despite a diverse number of species encountered daily, no instances of strong migration passage occurred over the week and daily totals for the majority of the species encountered were less than 30. Many of the observations consisted of family groups around the banding lab, including yellow warbler, black-throated green warbler, black-and-white warbler, American redstart, Philadelphia vireo, and yellow-bellied sapsucker. Banding remained steady, but not very busy. 194 birds were banded through the week with daily totals ranging from 12 to 42 birds. Yellow warbler, American redstart, ovenbird, Tennessee warbler and Swainson's thrush were the dominate species captured in the nets.

The weather through the third week of July was relatively calm and warm. Migratory passage remained similar to the previous week, with a small number of birds migrating but the volume of migrants slowly increased as the week progressed. July 26th saw the first day of strong migratory passage which primarily consisted of yellow-rumped warblers; 279 were counted. The yellow-rumped warblers were joined by diverse number of species including bank swallow, barn swallow, American redstart, Wilson's warbler, western tanager, chipping sparrow, rose-breasted grosbeak, common grackle, and American kestrel. Banding was steady through the week with 250 birds banded and daily totals ranging from 22 to 56 birds. A wide diversity of species were captured; 10 to 15 different species were banded each day. American redstarts were the top captured species, but there was good representation of other warbler species such as mourning warbler, yellow warbler, black-and-white warbler, Canada warbler, ovenbird, and also Swainson's thrush. Yellow-rumped warblers were consistently observed migrating in the highest numbers throughout the week, but only accounted for 6 of the birds banded.

The last week of July started slowly with limited migration and very few observations. Franklin's gulls resumed moving past the banding lab in large numbers with 397 counted on the 27th and 827 on the 28th. A barred owl was spotted near the banding station upon arrival early in the morning on the 28th. Banding through the first days of the week consisted of mostly American redstarts. A pair of juvenile gray jays came very close to being captured on the 27th, but managed to avoid the nets. Migratory activity picked up intensity on the 29th with a steady passage of yellow-rumped warbler, American redstart, magnolia warbler, palm warbler, and bank swallow. Banding on the 29th was very productive with 42 birds captured from 18 different species. American redstarts were the top banded species for the day. The first Cape May warbler of the year was banded along with one of the few swamp sparrows and hairy woodpeckers of the fall. The period of good migration passage and banding only lasted one day, a weather system moved in which brought strong winds and heavy rain. The banding lab remained closed for those last two stormy days of July.

August

The unsettled weather system continued into the first week of August which brought periods of rain and steady wind. Monitoring was conducted when possible over the first days of the week, but the weather reduced the ability to detect birds and limited banding efforts. Banding was productive when the nets were set. Ovenbird, Swainson's thrush, and black-and-white warbler were all banded in good numbers. A second Cape May warbler was banded on the 1st and the first bay-breasted warbler of the year was banded on the 3rd. Although very few birds were visibly active, the first ruby-throated hummingbird of the year was spotted on the 1st. The weather improved for the second half of the week and conditions became very hot. Most bird activity occurred early in the morning and slowed down drastically with the heat of the sun. Yellow-rumped warblers began another migratory push late in the week with daily totals reaching 201 on the 6th and 293 on the 7th. A small number of black-and-white warblers, American redstarts, yellow warblers, flycatchers, and trees swallows were also observed. Flocks of pine siskins began to pass the lab with increasing frequency with totals reaching 193 on the 6th. Daily banding totals remained consistent through the week ranging from 23 to 58 birds for a total of 217 banded. The 58 birds banded on the 6th was the highest daily banding total of the fall, which is very low compared to previous falls when daily banding totals have surpassed 100 birds on multiple days. The top species of the day included a flock of American redstarts which flew into a single net early in the morning and accounted for 19 of the banded birds and 17 ovenbirds that were captured steadily throughout the morning. 11 other species accounted for the rest of the birds banded.

Weather conditions through the second week of August remained sunny and warm. There was some migratory passage early in the week, but by weeks end there was very little songbird activity at the banding station. The exception was the flocks of pine siskins that continued to move past the banding lab. Daily banding began to slow down with 135 birds banded over the week. Fewer than 20 birds were banded each day except for the 11th which had 56 birds banded. American redstart, yellow warbler, and ovenbird were

the top banded species on that day. The first dark-eyed junco of the fall was banded on the 13th. Sharp-shinned hawk migration had begun with more frequent sightings and encounters in the nets late in the week.

The third week of August began with one the strongest migratory passages of the fall. Yellow-rumped warblers were moving throughout most of the day on the 15th and 595 were counted. Large flocks of pine siskins were also passing over with over 500 counted. The diversity of species observed on the 15th was high including the first golden-crowned kinglet, but all other species were observed in very low numbers. 24 birds were banded on the 15th, but only one bird was a yellow-rumped warbler. Overall bird activity slowed down for a day as a handful of yellow-rumped warblers were migrating and only 6 birds were banded. The 17th started with another heavy migration of yellow-rumped warblers. The passage only lasted a few hours, but in that time 621 were counted. After the yellow-rumped warbler passage slowed down mid-morning, the pine siskins began to move through and 440 were counted. Very few other songbirds were active that day resulting in low diversity and only 7 banded birds. This pattern continued on the 18th with another early morning passage of 709 yellow-rumped warblers. Other species observed migrating that day included tree swallow, palm warbler, magnolia warbler, American redstart, black-and-white warbler, blackbirds, and several flocks of American pipit which were flying along the shoreline. The 10 birds banded was surprisingly low considering the volume of birds in the area. The remainder of the week was very quiet for all counts and banding. Only 64 birds were banded during the week, with daily totals ranging from 5 to 24 birds. The last fall sightings of black-throated green warbler, western tanager, song sparrow, and rose-breasted grosbeak occurred during the week.

The last week of August was very uneventful as both migration and banding were slow. Several windy days hampered monitoring activities and one day was completely rained out. Banding was slow through to the end of August with only 66 birds banded. Daily banding totals ranged from 1 to16 birds and fewer than five species were captured on most banding days. Swainson's thrush made up the majority of the birds captured through the week. The occurrence of wood-warblers in the nets was quite low. The only western wood-pewee of the fall was banded on the 24th. While the last Canada warbler, red-eyed vireo, eastern kingbird, and tree swallow of the fall were observed over the week, the orange-crowned warblers returned with the first fall sighing on the 31st. Sharp-shinned hawk migration remained steady over the last week with individuals passing through every day and daily totals surpassed 10 on several dates.

September

After a slow period of bird activity late in August, activity picked up again over the first week of September. Yellow-rumped warblers had steady passage throughout most of the week with their numbers peaking at 631 on the 6th. The diversity of species encountered was high for most of the week and included the sighting of boreal chickadees on the 1st, white-crowned sparrows on the 4th, Say's phoebe on the 5th, and blackpoll warblers on both the 5th and 6th. The 6th also had one of the top days of sharp-shinned hawk passage; 19 were observed throughout the morning. Banding totals varied greatly through the

week, with daily totals ranging from 1 to 41 for a total of 129 birds banded. Yellow-rumped warbler, orange-crowned warbler, and Swainson's thrush represented the top banded species. A large number of species made their last fall appearance over the week which included least flycatcher, eastern phoebe, Philadelphia vireo, yellow warbler, black-and-white warbler, American redstart, ovenbird, mourning warbler, common yellowthroat, and clay-colored sparrow. Activity on the lake had been very quiet throughout the fall with only a few observations of American white pelicans, common goldeneye, mallard, common merganser, red-necked grebe, and common tern. This changed on the 2nd with the first flock of greater white-fronted geese passing through and a congregation of 20 common loons. A pair of Brant flew past the banding lab on the 7th. This was the first sighting of Brant not only for the LSLBO, but for the bander-in charge.

The second week of September began with unsettled weather which brought periods of rain. When the weather cleared on the 10th, it brought the heaviest passage of yellow-rumped warblers of the fall with 966 counted. A large number of birds were active that day including several flocks of greater white-fronted geese that totaled 530 birds. Banding on the 10th was good with 33 birds and included the first gray-cheeked thrush of the season and the very first vesper sparrow to be banded during fall migration at the LSLBO. The remainder of the week was quiet with the exception of an increasing number of dark-eyed juncos in the area. The last alder flycatcher, winter wren, magnolia warbler, chipping sparrow, and savannah sparrows were observed during the week. A large grouping of 38 common loons was spotted far out on the lake on the 11th. Flocks of snow geese and Sandhill cranes were flying through on the 14th.

The last half of September resembled typical late September migration monitoring. The weather became cooler with increasing instances of strong wind and rain. Migration rates became very low and most observations occurred through banding. Dark-eyed juncos began to move through in large numbers, peaking on the 19th with 113 counted. They also made up the majority of the 137 birds that were banded throughout the last half of September. Daily banding totals were low, ranging from 4 to 22 birds. The diversity of birds captured was also low with fewer than five species captured on most days. One of the highlight species captured during this period was the Harris's sparrow banded on the 26th. American tree sparrows, which are considered one of the last migratory species to move through the area arrived on the 16th. A few straggler species were also observed such as a Tennessee warbler banded on the 18th. Near the end of the month the number of dark-eyed juncos began to decrease and black-capped chickadees became the top banded species. The area was very quiet over the final days of migration monitoring even though the weather was perfect for the fall. The only migrants passing over were rough-legged hawks on the 30th and a few captures of ruby-crowned kinglets, white-throated sparrows, and downy woodpeckers. The 2008 season ended on a high note. Late in the morning on the 29th a hatch-year downy woodpecker was banded. It was the 50,000 bird to be banded at the LSLBO. The LSLBO Board of Directors, staff, and organization members took the opportunity to celebrate this accomplishment. October 2nd became the last day of migration monitoring at the LSLBO. With the stretch of great fall weather coming to an end and with very little bird activity in the area, it was time to close for the season.

Migration Monitoring Coverage

Migration monitoring at the LSLBO follows the protocols set in the 2003 revised Lesser Slave Lake Bird Observatory Station Manual. The standardized protocol allows multiple years of data to be compared for analysis purposes. The monitoring period for both spring and fall lasts for a maximum of seven hours each day. During that time, visual migration counts are conducted once every hour, a 30 minute census is conducted, and incidental observation are recorded. Mist-nets are set for the entire seven hours unless unfavorable weather conditions occur; the nets remain closed during periods of heavy winds, precipitation, or cold temperatures. Overall, both spring and fall migration received excellent coverage during the 2008 banding season.

Spring migration begins within the third week of April. At this time only a few early migrants have arrived allowing monitoring of the entire migratory period for most species. In 2008, the migration period lasted from April 26th to June 10th. The station was operated for all but one day during that time, giving 45 days of migration coverage. Mist-netting occurred on all but two days that the station operated. Net hours were reduced on some days due to cold early morning temperatures in April and early May or changing weather conditions throughout the monitoring period. The maximum net hours per day is 84. The census was conducted everyday the station was operated and the observers aimed to conduct 6 to 8 visual migration counts each day. The spring migration coverage was comparable to previous years (Table 1).

Table 1. Summary of effort during spring migration monitoring at LSLBO, 2000-2008.

Spring	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Coverage									
First Day	18-Apr	16-Apr	19-Apr	21-Apr	19-Apr	25-Apr	24-Apr	24-Apr	26-Apr
Last Day	13-Jun	11-Jun	11-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun
Number of Days	57	57	54	50	50	43	47	48	45
Person Days	126	130	125	124	120	121	127	92	105
Banding									
First Day	20-Apr	16-Apr	20-Apr	21-Apr	20-Apr	25-Apr	24-Apr	24-Apr	27-Apr
Last Day	13-Jun	11-Jun	11-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun
Number of Days	52	54	45	39	45	43	44	47	43
Av. Daily Net Hrs	62	72.9	63	48.9	60.5	71.2	70.3	73.6	75.8
Census									
First Day	18-Apr	16-Apr	19-Apr	21-Apr	20-Apr	25-Apr	24-Apr	24-Apr	26-Apr
Last Day	13-Jun	11-Jun	11-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun
Number of Days	55	57	54	50	49	43	47	48	45
Vis-Mig									
First Day	18-Apr	16-Apr	19-Apr	21-Apr	20-Apr	25-Apr	24-Apr	24-Apr	26-Apr
Last Day	13-Jun	11-Jun	11-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun
Number of Days	57	57	54	50	49	43	47	48	45
Av Daily Vis-Migs	8.2	7.8	8.4	8	8.2	8	7.7	7.9	7.8

Fall migration monitoring typically begins on July 12th and runs until the end of September. Like spring migration, the time period encompasses the duration of the migration period for most species. July 12th was chosen as the start date for fall migration monitoring because even though nesting some birds have completed nesting and fledged young, very few of the young birds are prepared to start fall migration. By the end of September there is very little migratory activity and most of the observations are of winter residents. The 2008 fall migration season ran from July 12th to October 2nd. During this time, the banding station was operated for 76 days. Seven days were missed due to extremely poor weather conditions and staff availability. Monitoring protocols are identical to that of the spring with the same standard mist-netting guidelines, daily census, hourly visual migration counts, and recording incidental observations. Banding occurred for most days that the station was operating. Two days were missed because of poor weather conditions. Partial banding days occurred throughout the season, but became more common during the last half of September. Daily census was conducted on all but the very last day of monitoring, and visual migration counts were conducted as often as possible. Fall migration coverage was comparable to previous years (Table 2).

Table 2. Summary of effort during fall migration monitoring at LSLBO, 2000-2008.

Fall	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Coverage									
First Day	07-Jul	14-Jul	13-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul
Last Day	06-Oct	22-Sep	04-Oct	30-Sep	30-Sep	29-Sep	29-Sep	30-Sep	2-Oct
Number of Days	91	69	84	77	78	75	77	73	76
Person-days	207	192	173	158	164	170	149	114	131
Banding									
First Day	07-Jul	14-Jul	14-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul
Last Day	06-Oct	22-Sep	04-Oct	30-Sep	30-Sep	29-Sep	29-Sep	30-Sep	2-Oct
Number of Days	89	69	78	69	73	71	73	68	74
Av. Daily Net Hrs.	74	74.6	62.9	73.8	69.8	76	73.9	71.9	75.7
Census									
First Day	07-Jul	14-Jul	13-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul
Last Day	06-Oct	22-Sep	04-Oct	30-Sep	30-Sep	29-Sep	29-Sep	30-Sep	1-Oct
Number of Days	90	69	84	77	78	75	77	73	75
Vis-Migs									
First Day	07-Jul	14-Jul	13-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul
Last Day	06-Oct	22-Sep	04-Oct	30-Sep	30-Sep	29-Sep	29-Sep	30-Sep	2-Oct
Number of Days	91	69	84	77	78	75	77	73	76
Av Daily Vis-migs	7.7	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.5

Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship (MAPS)

The Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship Program (MAPS) is a long-term population monitoring program spearheaded by the Institute for Bird Populations. The MAPS program focuses on the long-term monitoring of bird populations on the breeding grounds. The LSLBO has been participating in the MAPS program since 1994 and it remains one of the observatory's core monitoring programs. 2008 marks the 15th year that the LSLBO has been contributing to the program.

The LSLBO currently operates four MAPS stations: Far and Away (FAWA), Fern Gully (FEGU), Roadside (ROAD), and Residence (RESI). FAWA, FEGU, and ROAD are in the forest bordering the migration station. RESI is located in the forest near the Boreal Centre for Bird Conservation. FAWA and ROAD have both operated for the entire 15 years. FEGU operated from 1994 to 2000, but reopened in 2003 for its current 6th consecutive year. Monitoring at the RESI site began in 2000, and has completed its 8th consecutive year. MAPS separates the breeding season into 10 day periods. The four stations are visited once each period. The LSLBO operates through 6 of the periods. The dates that each station operated in 2008 were:

	FAWA	FEGU	ROAD	RESI
Period 5 (Jun 10 – 19)	June 11	June 13	June 13	June 12
Period 6 (Jun 20 – 29)	June 21	June 23	June 23	June 20
Period 7 (Jun 30 – Jul 9)	July 1	July 2	July 3	June 30
Period 8 (Jul 10 - Jul 19)	July 12	July 11	July 11	July 10
Period 9 (Jul 20 - 29)	July 21	July 22	July 23	July 20
Period 10 (Jul 30 – Aug 8)	August 1	August 3	August 4	July 29

MAPS Banding

During the course of MAPS banding, each station can receive at total of 360 possible net hours. Both FAWA and RESI stations received full net coverage. ROAD and FEGU received 350 net hours; rain forced the nets to close an hour early during banding in Period 5.

A total of 289 birds were banded during the 2008 MAPS program, which is the 4th highest total for the LSLBO for MAPS banding. An additional 108 birds were recaptured. 30 different species were represented in the nets during banding. FAWA had the fewest number of birds captured of the stations with 63 banded and 18 recaptures from 18 different species (Table 3). It received its first banding record of a hairy woodpecker. ROAD had the second lowest capture total with 46 new bandings and 48 recaptures with representation of 14 different species (Table 4). FEGU had the second highest capture total with 76 banded and 25 recaptures (Table 5). 19 different species were captured at the FEGU station including the first banding records of sharp-shinned hawk, brown creeper, blue jay, Wilson's warbler, rose-breasted grosbeak, and three-toed woodpecker. RESI typically has both the highest capture total and highest species diversity of the stations. This year 105 birds were banded with 17 recaptures from 23 different species, including the stations first banding record of a downy woodpecker (Table 6).

Table 3. Captures at the Far Away (FAWA) MAPS station.

Species	2008		Previous Years' Total Captures					
	Banded	Recap	94-‘02	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	2	1			1		1	1
Downy Woodpecker			1					
Hairy Woodpecker	1							
Least Flycatcher	1		14	1				2
Winter Wren								1
Swainson's Thrush	2		8			2		
Hermit Thrush	2			2				1
American Robin	1		10		1			1
Cedar Waxwing			1					
Philadelphia Vireo			1					1
Red-eyed Vireo	1		5	1		1		1
Tennessee Warbler	4	1	7	2		8	1	4
Yellow-warbler	1		5					
Chestnut-sided Warbler			1					
Magnolia Warbler			1					
Yellow-rumped Warbler	4		20	7	2	6	1	3
Black-and-white Warbler	1	1	1	1			1	
American Redstart	6	4	53	7	2	2	6	3
Ovenbird	5	1	23	1	6	9	8	8
Connecticut Warbler			1					
Mourning Warbler	8	1	56	5	3	2	3	4
Common Yellowthroat			2					
Canada Warbler	9	3	79	13	10	11	4	10
Western Tanager			2					
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	1		1					
Lincoln’s Sparrow	3						1	
White-throated Sparrow	10	6	110	14	10	20	18	17
Slate-coloured Junco								1
Total	62	18	410	55	35	61	44	58

Table 4. Captures at the Roadside (ROAD) MAPS station.

Species	2008		Previous Years Captures					
	Banded	Recap	94-'02	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker		1	6	1	1	1		
Downy Woodpecker				1				
Hairy Woodpecker				1	1			1
Pileated Woodpecker			1					
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher			1					
Alder Flycatcher			6					
Least Flycatcher			9		1	1		
Black-capped Chickadee			4	4	2	1		
Red-breasted Nuthatch			1					
Brown Creeper			1					2
Winter Wren	2		2	2		3		5
Ruby-crowned Kinglet				2	1	1		
Swainson's Thrush	7	6	61	16	6	10	7	8
Hermit Thrush						1	1	
American Robin			4			1	2	1
Cedar Waxwing			3					
Warbling Vireo			1					
Red-eyed Vireo			3	1	1		1	2
Tennessee Warbler	2	7	50	8		49	5	3
Orange-crowned Warbler			1					
Yellow Warbler			8		1			
Chestnut-sided Warbler			4			1		
Magnolia Warbler		1	99	9	2	2	2	3
Cape May Warbler			2	1				
Yellow-rumped Warbler	3	6	54	17	3	5	1	4
Black-throated Green Warbler			6	1				
Palm Warbler			1					
Blackpoll Warbler			2					
Black-and-white Warbler	3		18	7	1	2		6
American Redstart	6	8	171	18	7	22	13	13
Ovenbird	12	6	75	22	10	12	13	9
Northern Waterthrush			1	1			1	
Mourning Warbler	2		15		1	1	1	1
Common Yellowthroat			2					
Canada Warbler	7	8	139	20	22	24	13	8
Western Tanager		1	3					
Rose-breasted Grosbeak			4					1
Chipping Sparrow			12	4				3
Song Sparrow			2					
Lincoln's Sparrow		1	1	1	1			
Swamp Sparrow								1
White-throated Sparrow	2	3	99	9	5	10	6	6
Purple Finch			1					
Pine Siskin			1					
Total	46	48	876	146	66	146	67	77

Table 5. Captures at the Fern Gulley (FEGU) MAPS station.

Species	2008		Previous Years' Total Captures				
	Banded	Recap	94-03	2004	2005	2006	2007
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1						
Northern Saw-whet Owl			1				
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker		1		1			
Three-toed Woodpecker	1						
Alder Flycatcher	2		6		2		1
Least Flycatcher			5	3			
Blue-headed Vireo			3				
Red-eyed Vireo			6		1		1
Blue Jay	1						
Black-capped Chickadee			7	2		1	
Red-breasted Nuthatch			4				
Brown Creeper	3						
Winter Wren			3		1	1	1
Swainson's Thrush	5		58	7	10	4	4
Hermit Thrush	1		1			2	
American Robin			5				
Cedar Waxwing			1		1		
Tennessee Warbler	3		50	5	20	4	3
Orange-crowned Warbler			1				
Yellow Warbler			16		2	2	3
Chestnut-sided Warbler			2				
Magnolia Warbler			22	1			
Yellow-rumped Warbler	3	2	28	1	6	1	
Black-throated Green Warbler	1		1				
Bay-breasted Warbler						1	
Black-and-white Warbler	1		15	1	3	1	
American Redstart	16	7	288	23	31	30	12
Ovenbird	13	4	50	7	24	10	8
Northern Waterthrush			2				
Mourning Warbler	1		55	6	7	3	3
Common Yellowthroat						1	1
Wilson’s Warbler	1						
Canada Warbler	11	6	148	11	30	13	18
Western Tanager			3		1		
Chipping Sparrow			2			1	
Song Sparrow			5				
Swamp Sparrow			2				
White-throated Sparrow	11	5	119	9	14	19	13
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	1						
Pine Siskin			2				
Total	76	25	911	77	153	94	68

Table 6. Captures at the Residence (RESI) MAPS station.

Species	2008		Previous Years' Total Captures					
	Banded	Recap	'00-02	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Sharp-shinned Hawk			1				1	
Ruby-throated Hummingbird			2					
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	2		11	4		2		2
Downy Woodpecker	1							
Northern Flicker				1				
Western Wood-Pewee			1					
Alder Flycatcher			1					
Least Flycatcher	4		33	6	5			1
Black-capped Chickadee			7	5	3		8	2
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1		1	2				
Brown Creeper	1			2				
Winter Wren	5	3	3	1			1	
Ruby-crowned Kinglet				2	1	1		
Swainson's Thrush	8	5	22	11	7	8	10	4
Hermit Thrush			7	2	2	7	6	3
American Robin	2		2	1	2		1	
Red-eyed Vireo	5		2		6			4
Philadelphia Vireo	1		1		1			
Warbling Vireo			1	1				
Blue-headed Vireo			1		2			
Tennessee Warbler	12		64	42	40	5	5	12
Orange-crowned Warbler					1			
Yellow Warbler	3		11	4				4
Magnolia Warbler	3		17	8	2	3		4
Cape May Warbler								1
Yellow-rumped Warbler	6		34	71	11	5		9
Black-throated Green Warbler			3		2			
Bay-breasted Warbler			5		1			
Blackpoll Warbler			1		1			
Black-and-white Warbler	6		7		2			3
American Redstart	6	1	44	13	15	5	7	15
Ovenbird	9	2	20	3	3	23	14	13
Northern Waterthrush				1				
Mourning Warbler	4		5	3	1	1	1	2
Common Yellowthroat	1		1		1		1	
Canada Warbler	10	1	14	6	5	2	2	12
Western Tanager			2		1			
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	1		5		2			
Chipping Sparrow			7	4			1	2
Clay-colored Sparrow					1			
Lincoln's Sparrow	1		1	2		1	3	9
White-throated Sparrow	13	5	47	23	14	11	7	13
Purple Finch			1					
Pine Siskin			1					
Total	105	17	389	218	132	74	76	115

Breeding Status

The breeding status was determined for the 60 species encountered through banding and observations at each MAPS station (Table 7). The breeder status is given to species observed engaged in a direct breeding activity or strong evidence that they were breeding within a station. Likely breeders were frequently observed at a station, but lacked strong evidence of breeding activity. Transient species are observed at a station, but was very unlikely that they were breeding within the stations boundaries. Observations were restricted to MAPS banding site visits only.

Table 7. Breeding Status of MAPS birds in 2007.

Species	RESI	ROAD	FEGU	FAWA	Species	RESI	ROAD	FEGU	FAWA
Common Loon	T			T	Swainson's Thrush	B	B	B	B
Canada Goose				T	Hermit Thrush	B	T	B	B
Common Goldeneye				T	American Robin	B	L	B	B
Osprey		T	T		Cedar Waxwing	T	T	T	T
Bald Eagle		T	T	T	Tennessee Warbler	B	B	B	B
Sharp-shinned Hawk	T	T	T		Yellow Warbler	B	B	B	B
Ruffed Grouse	B	B	B	T	Magnolia Warbler	B	T		
Common Snipe	T				Yellow-rump'd Warb.	B	B	B	B
Franklin's Gull		T		T	Black-thrt'd Grn Warb.	B	T	B	
Ring-billed Gull			T		Black-and-white Warb.	B	B	B	B
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	L	T	L	L	American Redstart	B	B	B	B
Downy Woodpecker	L		T	L	Ovenbird	B	B	B	B
Hairy Woodpecker	L			T	Mourning Warbler	B	L	B	B
Three-toed Woodpecker			T	T	Common Yellowthroat	B		L	L
Northern Flicker	T			T	Wilson's Warbler			T	
Pileated Woodpecker	T	T			Canada Warbler	B	B	B	B
Alder Flycatcher			L		Western Tanager		L		L
Least Flycatcher	B	T		L	Chipping Sparrow	B	B	L	B
Eastern Phoebe	T	B	B		Clay-colored Sparrow		B	L	L
Blue-headed Vireo	B				Song Sparrow		B	B	B
Warbling Vireo	T			T	Lincoln's Sparrow	L	L	B	L
Philadelphia Vireo	T				White-thrt'd Sparrow	B	B	B	B
Red-eyed Vireo	B	B	B	B	Rose-breast'd Grosbeak	B	B	B	L
Blue Jay	T			T	Baltimore Oriole		T		
American Magpie		T	T		Brown-headed Cowbird	T			
American Crow	T	T	T	T	Pine Siskin	T	T		T
Common Raven	T			T	Evening Grosbeak	T			T
Black-capped Chickadee	B	B	B	L					
Red-breasted Nuthatch	B	B							
White-breasted Nuthatch	T								
Brown Creeper	B		T						
Winter Wren	B	B	B	L					
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	L	L							

	RESI	ROAD	FEGU	FAWA
Total sp. Breeder (B)	25	19	21	15
Total sp. Likely (L)	5	5	5	10
Total sp Transient (T)	16	15	11	16
Total sp.	46	39	37	41

Recaptures

The LSLBO recorded 368 recapture records during the 2008 banding season: 105 during spring migration, 108 during MAPS banding, and 155 during fall migration banding. All birds recaptured were originally banded by the LSLBO; there were no foreign recoveries during the season. 259 (70.3%) of the recapture records were birds that were banded during the 2008 season and recaptured later in the season. These records only represent 149 different birds because many of these birds were captured multiple times throughout the season. The remaining recapture records represented 32 birds that were originally banded during the 2007 season and 36 birds banded previous to the 2007, which are some of the older known age birds encountered during the 2008 banding season (Table 8).

Table 8. Age of recaptured birds originally banded at the LSLBO before 2007.

Species	Band Number	Original Banding			Recapture		Age
		Date	Location	Age	Date	Location	
Yellow Warbler	2350-49528	Jul 20, 06	Mig	HY	Jul 17, 08	Mig	2 years
Yellow Warbler	2350-48510	Jul 16, 05	Mig	HY	Jun 3, 08	Mig	3 years
Yellow Warbler	2350-48837	Aug 4, 05	Mig	HY	Jun 9, 08	Mig	3 years
Eastern Phoebe	2350-49247	May 4, 06	Mig	SY	May 3, 08	Mig	3 years
Swainson's Thrush	1871-65895	May 22, 06	Mig	SY	May 28, 08	Mig	3 years
Swainson's Thrush	1871-65930	May 27, 06	Mig	SY	Jul 11, 08	ROAD	3 years
Myrtle Warbler	2350-49265	May 15, 06	Mig	SY	Jun 23, 08	ROAD	3 years
Myrtle Warbler	2350-49287	May 22, 06	Mig	SY	Jul 11, 08	ROAD	3 years
Black-and-white Warbler	2350-49274	May 17, 06	Mig	SY	May 23, 08	Mig	3 years
Black-and-white Warbler	2350-49301	May 26, 06	Mig	SY	Jul 19, 08	Mig	3 years
American Redstart	2330-37446	Jun 14, 06	ROAD	SY	Jul 2, 08	FEGU	3 years
Ovenbird	2181-79129	Jun 14, 06	ROAD	SY	May 29, 08	Mig	3 years
Ovenbird	2181-79148	Jul 3, 06	ROAD	SY	Jul 3, 08	ROAD	3 years
Western Tanager	1871-65943	July 15, 06	Mig	SY	Jun 23, 08	ROAD	3 years
Magnolia Warbler	2330-39212	Jul 12, 06	Mig	AHY	Jun 5, 08	Mig	3+ years
American Redstart	2330-39209	Jul 12, 06	Mig	AHY	Aug 4, 08	ROAD	3+ years
Ovenbird	1691-91683	Jul 17, 06	Mig	AHY	May 27, 08	Mig	3+ years
Lincoln's Sparrow	1691-91627	May 24, 06	Mig	AHY	May 14, 08	Mig	3+ years
Myrtle Warbler	2350-48210	May 14, 05	Mig	SY	May 20, 08	Mig	4 years
Myrtle Warbler	2350-48485	Jun 10, 05	Mig	SY	Jul 11, 08	FEGU	4 years
American Restart	2330-37129	Jun 29, 05	FEGU	SY	Jun 13, 08	FEGU	4 years
American Redstart	2330-37878	Aug 1, 04	Mig	HY	Jun 4, 08	Mig	4 years
American Redstart	2330-37457	Jun 23, 06	ROAD	ASY	Jun 13, 08	FEGU	4+ years
Red-eyed Vireo	1691-91344	Jun 4, 05	Mig	AHY	Jul 14, 08	Mig	4+ years
Canada Warbler	2160-63366	Jul 12, 05	FEGU	AHY	Jun 23, 08	FEGU	4+ years
White-throated Sparrow	1871-65029	Jul 11, 05	FAWA	AHY	Jun 21, 08	FAWA	4+ years
American Redstart	2150-92922	Aug 2, 03	Mig	HY	Jun 23, 08	ROAD	5 years
American Redstart	2150-92952	Aug 8, 03	Mig	HY	Jun 2, 08	Mig	5 years
Myrtle Warbler	2350-47274	May 26, 04	Mig	SY	Jul 13, 08	ROAD	5 years
Yellow Warbler	2350-47509	Jun 6, 04	Mig	SY	May 24, 08	Mig	5 years
White-throated Sparrow	1871-65001	Jul 11, 04	FEGU	AHY	May 23, 08	Mig	5+ years
American Redstart	2330-37122	Jun 17, 05	FEGU	ASY	Jun 9, 08	Mig	5+ years
American Redstart	2330-37144	Jul 2, 05	FEGU	ASY	Jun 4, 08	Mig	5+ years
American Redstart	2330-38558	Jul 25, 05	Mig	ASY	Jul 13, 08	ROAD	5+ years
American Redstart	2150-92299	Jun 7, 03	Mig	ASY	Jun 13, 08	ROAD	7+ years
Swainson's Thrush	1761-21037	Jul 1, 03	ROAD	ASY	Jul 21, 08	Mig	7+ years

One recovery of an LSLBO banded bird was reported this year. A Swainson's thrush banded as a hatch-year on September 2, 2003 during fall migration was recovered in May of 2008. The bird was found dead near Louisville, Kentucky. The Swainson's thrush was only encountered once at the LSLBO, during the time of original banding.

Canada Warbler Project

The Canada Warbler Project, which was implemented in 2003, was designed to study the breeding ecology of Canada warblers nesting at the LSLBO. The objectives of the project are to determine the abundance of breeding pairs in the study site, estimate the size of breeding territories, locate nests, measure growth rates of the young, and document nesting behaviour through passive nest filming. The study site incorporates three of the MAPS stations: FAWA, FEGU, and ROAD.

The amount of time available for staff to work on the Project in 2008 was limited by the requirements needed to run migration monitoring and MAPS banding. This year, most of the effort was focused on nest searching and nest monitoring. Nest searching is one of the most time consuming activities of the project. In previous years, all searches were conducted during the incubation stage of nesting. Information on nest building and complete incubation durations were missing. Canada warblers typically arrive on the breeding grounds the third week of May and the assumption was that nest building began late May to early June. Migration monitoring was being conducted during this period of time so it was very difficult to allocate time to nest searching. The first round of MAPS began on June 11th and ran for four days, so the first date that staff were able to search for nests was June 15th.

Since the last week of migration was extremely slow in 2008, staff were able to scout out the study area to locate possible breeding pairs and were successful. Three nests were located during the building phase. The first nest was found on June 4th and two more were found on June 5th. The first nest was completed on June 6th and the first egg was laid on the 8th. This nest had four eggs in total and the last egg was laid on the 11th. The first egg hatched on June 21st, an incubation length of 10 days. The second nest located had similar durations. Unfortunately, the third nest failed after two eggs were laid. Seven nests were located in total. The remaining four were located with young already hatched. Evidence showed that one of the nests was constructed before June 4th because the young were at a later developed stage. Of the nests located, one was confirmed failed and three were successful. The outcomes of the remaining three were uncertain because the nests were found empty before the young were approximately five to six days old. This means that the nests were either depredated or the young fledged the nest at an earlier age than anticipated. Nestlings from three nests were banded, for a total of 14 birds. Nest filming focused primarily on two nests. The first nest received approximately 50 hours of film time and the second nest received approximately 40 hours of filming.

Although the information gathered from the Canada Warbler Project was not fully analyzed and ready to be included in this report, the raw data collected and presented provides new insight on timeframes on when to approach the Project and staff requirements for future years.

The first peer-reviewed article on Canada Warblers from data collected at the LSLBO was published in the Wilson Journal of Ornithology in December 2007. The title of the paper is: "Migration timing of Canada Warblers near the northern edge of their breeding range". The author of the article is Tyler Flockhart.

Northern Saw-whet Owl Monitoring

Northern saw-whet owl fall migration monitoring was initiated in the fall of 2004 at the LSLBO. 2008 marks the 5th consecutive year that owl monitoring has occurred. Owl monitoring began on August 22nd and continued until October 15th. Weather conditions and staff availability allowed for monitoring to occur for 40 nights. The mist-nets were set for a total of 606 net hours. 67 northern saw-whet owls were banded, the lowest banding total of the five years. Even with a lower number of owls banded, the proportion of both age and sex classes of owls banded remained consistent with previous years. A higher number of hatch-year birds were banded compared with older birds, second-year and after second-year (Table 9). The majority of owls banded were sexed as female (Table 10). There were no owls banded confirmed as males.

The first owl was banded on August 30th. Owls were banded sporadically without consistent nightly captures occurring until September 7th. The peak banding night occurred on the 24th with 13 saw-whets banded. The second highest night occurred on the 20th with 8 saw-whets.

Table 9. Number of Northern Saw-whet Owls banded based on age class with yearly proportions.

Year	HY	AHY	SY	ASY	Total
2004	65 (71.4%)	0	14 (15.4%)	12 (13.2%)	91
2005	87 (64.9%)	1 (0.7%)	33 (24.6%)	13 (9.7%)	134
2006	158 (79%)	1 (0.5%)	31 (15.5%)	10 (5%)	200
2007	82 (75.9%)	0	17 (15.8%)	9 (8.3%)	108
2008	45 (67.2%)	2 (3%)	14 (20.9%)	6 (8.9%)	67
Total	437 (72.8%)	4 (0.7%)	109 (18.2%)	50 (8.3%)	**600**

Table 10. Number of Northern Saw-whet Owls banded based on sex class with yearly proportions.

Year	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
2004	5 (5.5%)	67 (73.6%)	19 (20.8%)	91
2005	5 (3.7%)	89 (66.4%)	40 (29.9%)	134
2006	8 (4%)	157 (78.5%)	35 (17.5%)	200
2007	3 (2.8%)	70 (64.8%)	35 (32.4 %)	108
2008	0	48 (71.6%)	19 (28.4%)	67
Total	21 (3.5%)	431 (71.8%)	148 (24.7%)	**600**

Staff and Volunteers

The LSLBO operated with two full time banders during the 2008 season. The bander-in-charge has been working at the LSLBO since 2004. It was the first year that the assistant bander has worked at a migration monitoring station. The banding staff was responsible for all the research and monitoring projects and put in 222 field days for both migration monitoring and MAPS operations (Table 11).

The banding staff received little volunteer support throughout the 2008 field season. Most help came from Boreal Centre for Bird Conservation staff members. 8 volunteers accumulated 20 field days throughout the entire banding season. Long-term volunteer support was absent as most volunteers were only out for a few days. Spring migration received the most volunteer support (Table 11). Training over the 2008 season consisted of teaching LSLBO's assistant bander and members of the Boreal Centre staff to band birds. The assistant bander from Beaverhill Bird Observatory (BBO) came to the station in late July to gain some experience with fall migrants before the BBO began their fall migration monitoring.

Table 11. Number of staff and volunteers days spent on monitoring projects in 2008.

	Spring	**MAPS**	**Fall**	**Total**
LSLBO Staff				
Richard Krikun	45	15	76	136
Aurore Perot	37	13	36	86
Nicole Linfoot	8	5	14	27
Ian Watson	1			1
Total Staff Days	**91**	**33**	**126**	**250**
Volunteers				
Dallas Johnson	4			4
Jul Wojnowski	1		2	3
Kathy Cullen	3			3
Dave Cullen	3			3
Robin Pimm		1	1	2
Tyler Flockhart	2			2
Angella Powell	1		1	2
Denise Potvin			1	1
Total Volunteer Days	**14**	**1**	**5**	**20**

Visitors and Education

Education remains one of the primary focuses of the LSLBO's mandate. Programs through the Boreal Centre for Bird Conservation, Alberta Parks, and the Lesser Slave Forest Education Society provided visits to banding lab for banding demonstrations and hands on activities that taught aspects of bird migration, the importance of monitoring, and general bird biology. The banding lab was opened to visitors throughout the spring and fall migration seasons. A total of 758 people visited the banding lab during the 2008 season (Table 12).

During spring migration, the banding lab hosted tours to several school groups from surrounding communities. These school groups ranged from grade school to junior high classes and environmental education courses. A total of 15 school groups came to the lab and took part in activities including mock banding, the migration game, and banding demonstrations.

The 14th Annual Songbird Festival was held on May 31st. The majority of the activities were held at the Boreal Centre for Bird Conservation. Guided birding hikes were led from the Boreal Centre and ended at the banding station for banding demonstrations. 47 people took part in the hikes and, even through banding was slow that day, all but the very last group were able to watch a bird be banded.

Visitation was lower during the fall migration period. Advertised banding lab tours were held weekly for the local campers. Nine banding lab tours were held and 87 visitors took part. Late in September a NAIT Biological Sciences class came to the area as part of a field course and spent three days assisting with the migration and owl monitoring activities.

To celebrate a successful year of operations for both the Boreal Centre and LSLBO, the first annual Saw-whet Social was held on October 4th. Members of the Boreal Centre were invited for a potluck dinner and the chance to see some owls banding. The turnout was amazing, 44 people joined in the dinner. However, the northern saw-whet owls did not cooperate and to everyone's disappointment, none were captured.

Table 12. Number of visitors to the banding lab in 2008.

Season	Adults	Children	Total Visitors
Spring Migration	193	314	507
Fall Migration	185	66	251
Total	378	380	758

Recommendations

The banding operations ran smoothly during the 2008 season. The core monitoring projects (spring and fall migration monitoring and MAPS) received excellent coverage. Although the banding was slower than in previous years, it was still a successful and fun season. A few recommendations are suggested to improved areas of the banding operation for future years.

Concerns about the vegetation around the banding lab were addressed over the past season. The vegetation at the banding station has outgrown the height of the existing net-lanes may be reducing the capture rate as many birds are flying right over the nets. It may also be changing the composition of species being captured. Extensive vegetation control is not an option due to the habitat mandates of the Lesser Slave Lake Provincial Park. A meeting was held with Alberta Parks staff to discuss options on the vegetation concerns. Several suggestions, including adding new net-lanes in areas with lower vegetation and erecting aerial nets, resulted from the meeting. Issues of where to place new net-lanes and how many net-lanes to add will be discussed over the winter. Habitat monitoring will also occur on a yearly basis to account for any migratory changes due to habitat change.

Volunteer support at the banding lab was very low during the 2008 season. There are two options for increasing volunteer support for future years. First is to explore options on finding long-term volunteers. The second option is to find a pool of interested and reliable volunteers from the local community. The local volunteers can come and help at the banding lab for shorter periods of time, but come more frequently throughout the season.

Not all areas of the Canada Warbler Project were fully conducted this year. Since the beginning of the project, staff contributions to the Project have always been limited due to overlap with the core monitoring projects. Opportunities may be available to acquire funds to hire on another assistant to work solely on the Canada Warbler Project. These opportunities should be fully explored.

Security at the banding lab may become an issue for future years. An instance of vandalism occurred at the banding lab in September. Although it appeared to be an isolated incident, strategies for efficient and effective security measures to reduce the damage and any potential harm to birds should be considered in case it happens again.

Acknowledgements

The 2008 banding season at the LSLBO was successful because the contributions of the LSLBO and BCBC staff and volunteers and many other organizations and agencies.

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CANADIAN MIGRATION MONITORING NETWORK

FOREST RESOURCE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION OF ALBERTA (FRIAA)

CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE · SERVICE CANADIEN DE LA FAUNE ·

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF LESSER SLAVE RIVER M.D. No. 124

Alberta

Manning Forestry Research Fund

Vanderwell Contractors (1971) Ltd.

West Fraser Timber Co. Ltd

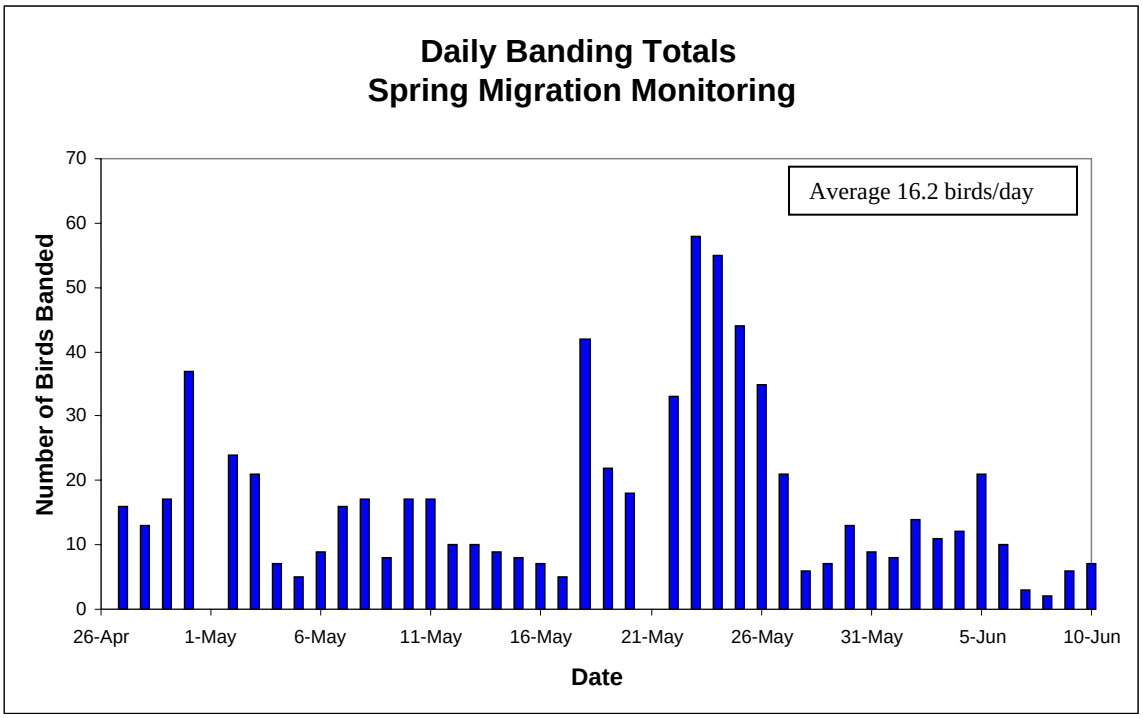
Appendix I: Annual Banding Totals

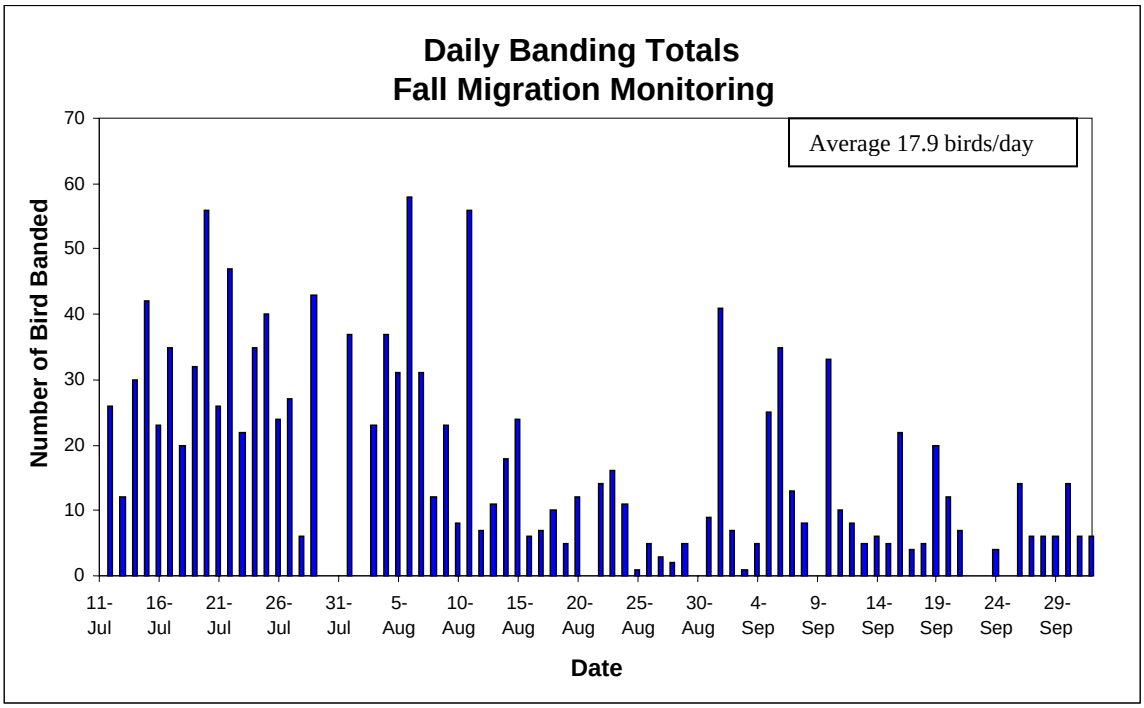
	1993-2006	2007	2008 Spring	2008	2008 Fall	2008	Grand
Species			**Migration**	**MAPS**	**Migration**	**Total**	**Total**
"Audubon's" Warbler	2						2
Alder Flycatcher	1484	60	4	2	25	31	1575
American Goldfinch	1						1
American Kestrel	1						1
American Magpie	1						1
American Pipit	18						18
American Redstart	5526	300	42	34	188	264	6090
American Robin	225	11	11	3	12	26	262
American Tree Sparrow	317	13	40		7	47	377
Baltimore Oriole	5						5
Bay-breasted Warbler	84	6			1	1	91
Barred Owl	0	1					1
Black-and-White Warbler	1024	117	20	11	59	90	1231
Blackburnian Warbler	1						1
Black-capped Chickadee	640	68	5		26	31	739
Blackpoll Warbler	279	4			3	3	286
Black-throated Green Warbler	99	2		1		1	102
Blue Jay	28	1	1	1	5	7	36
Blue-headed Vireo	64	3					67
Boreal Chickadee	24	1					25
Brown Creeper	18	3	1	4	3	8	29
Brown -headed Cowbird	4				1	1	5
Canada Warbler	1954	167	22	51	54	127	2248
Cape May Warbler	97	7			2	2	106
Cedar Waxwing	101	2			1	1	104
Chestnut-sided Warbler	21						21
Chipping Sparrow	1647	32	10		5	15	1694
Clay-colored Sparrow	698	35	11		8	19	752
Common Grackle	1	2					3
Common Yellowthroat	490	44	7	1	6	14	548
Connecticut Warbler	23						23
Cooper's Hawk	1						1
Downy Woodpecker	33	4	1	1	6	8	45
Eastern Phoebe	98	11	13			13	122
Evening Grosbeak	1						1
Fox Sparrow	33	4	9		1	10	47
Golden-crowned Kinglet	60	1			7	7	68
Gray Catbird	5						5
Gray Jay	2						2
Gray-cheeked Thrush	72	18	5		2	7	97

Species	1993-2006	2007	2008 Spring Migration	2008 MAPS	2008 Fall Migration	2008 Total	Grand Total
Hairy Woodpecker	12	2		1	3	4	18
Harris's Sparrow	5				1	1	6
Hermit Thrush	279	32	16	3	22	41	347
House Wren	20	3					23
Lapland Longspur	4						4
Lazuli Bunting	1						1
Le Conte's Sparrow	3	1					4
Least Flycatcher	1661	82	18	5	15	38	1871
Lincoln's Sparrow	543	62	23	3	26	52	657
Long-eared Owl	1						1
MacGillivray's Warbler	2						2
Magnolia Warbler	777	27	8	3	7	18	832
Marsh Wren	3						3
Mourning Warbler	708	61	7	15	30	52	821
Nashville Warbler	3						3
Northern Flicker	13	1	3		1		18
Northern Goshawk	1						1
Northern Mockingbird	1						1
Northern Pygmy-Owl	2						2
Northern Saw-whet Owl	430	108			67	67	605
Northern Shrike	1						1
Northern Waterthrush	452	51	22		25	47	550
Orange-crowned Warbler	843	32	12		22	34	909
Olive-sided Flycatcher	1						1
Ovenbird	1495	237	31	40	150	221	1953
Western Palm Warbler	184	8	3		1	4	196
Philadelphia Vireo	150	2	1		4	5	157
Pileated Woodpecker	1				1	1	2
Pine Siskin	149	4					153
Purple Finch	47	1	2		6	8	56
Red-breasted Nuthatch	96	10	4	1	2	7	113
Red-eyed Vireo	546	18	2	6	11	19	583
Red-winged Blackbird	5						5
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	208	25	1	3	13	17	250
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	296	4	6		4	10	310
Savannah Sparrow	114	7	2		7	9	130
Sharp-shinned Hawk	259	21	2	1	20	23	303
Slate-colored Junco	656	34	36		70	106	796
Song Sparrow	165	31	8		13	21	217
Swainson's Thrush	2673	332	82	22	175	279	3284
Swamp Sparrow	125	12	3		6	9	146
Tennessee Warbler	4056	129	53	21	28	102	4287
Three-toed Woodpecker	0			1			1
Varied Thrush	3						3
Veery	6						6
Vesper Sparrow	1				1	1	2

	1993-2006	2007	2008 Spring	2008	2008 Fall	2008	Grand
Species			**Migration**	**MAPS**	**Migration**	**Total**	**Total**
Warbling Vireo	52	3					55
Western Tanager	116	6			3	3	125
Western Wood-Pewee	19				1	1	20
White-breasted Nuthatch	5						5
Gambel's White-crowned Sparrow	301	14	7		10	17	332
White-throated Sparrow	1692	205	99	36	36	171	2048
White-winged Crossbill	1						1
Wilson's Warbler	431	24	3	1	12	16	471
Winter Wren	17	7	2	7	1	10	34
Yellow Warbler	2673	116	4	4	101	109	2898
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	67	1	2		1	3	71
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	83	9	7	4	8	19	111
Yellow-rumped Warbler	7098	222	60	16	103	179	7499
Total number of birds banded	**44723**	**2861**	**731**	**289**	**1361**	**2462**	**50046**
Total number of species banded	**98**	**64**	**47**	**30**	**58**	**63**	**99**

Appendix II. 2008 daily banding totals for spring and fall migration monitoring.





APPENDIX III. Species arrival and departure dates and maxima at LSLBO in 2008.

The following list includes the seasonal first and last dates, the maximum total, and the number of days that each of the 137 species was encountered in 2008. Seasonal first and last dates, maximum totals, and the number of days encounter during 2007 have been included as a comparison in dates between the two seasons. Unless otherwise stated, all sightings are from the migration monitoring station in Lesser Slave Lake Provincial Park.

Common Loon:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 2 - 1	Apr 28 - 1	Jul 15 - 6	Jul 12 - 2
Last Sighting	June 6 - 3	Jun 6 - 4	Oct 1 - 1	Sep 15 - 2
Peak Day	5 dates - **4**	May 30 - **20**	Sept 2 - **22**	Sep 11 - **38**
# of Days Sighted	28	31	49	44

Horned Grebe:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting			Sept 7 - **2**	
Last Sighting				
Peak Day				
# of Days Sighted	0	0	1	0

Red-necked Grebe:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 23 - **6**	May 4 - 1	Jul 14 - 3	Jul 12 - 2
Last Sighting	Jun 9 - 1	Jun 5 - 1	Oct 1 - 1	Sep 30 - 2
Peak Day		May 29 - **7**	Sept 10 - **7**	Aug 22 - **7**
# of Days Sighted	15	16	41	40

Eared Grebe:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting			Aug 19 - 1	Aug 10 - 1
Last Sighting				Sep 23 - 1
Peak Day				Aug 29 - **8**
# of Days Sighted	0	0	1	19

Western Grebe:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting			Aug 6 - **10**	Aug 9 - 1
Last Sighting			Sept 30 - 3	Sep 29 - 1
Peak Day				Aug 20 - **5**
# of Days Sighted	0	0	5	19

American White Pelican:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 23 - 4	May 17 - 2	Jul 12 - 3	Jul 12 - 2
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 1	Jun 7 - 1	Sept 18 - 3	Sep 16 - 1
Peak Day	Jun 4 - **48**	Jun 3 & 6 - **3**	Sept 7 - **12**	Aug 27&Sep 6-**13**
# of Days Sighted	9	12	53	30

Great Blue Heron:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 7 - 2	May 1 – **2**		Aug 25 - **1**
Last Sighting	Jun 2 - 2			Sept - **4**
Peak Day	3 dates - **2**			
# of Days Sighted	6	1	0	2

Tundra Swan

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 27 - 2	April 24 - 4		Sept 30 - **5**
Last Sighting	May 19 - 30	May 1 - 10		
Peak Day	May 5 - **171**	April 26 - **73**		
# of Days Sighted	10	5	0	1

Brant:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting			Sept 7 - **2**	
Last Sighting				
Peak Day				
# of Days Sighted	0	0	1	0

Greater White-fronted Goose:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 27 - 30	Apr 24 - 740	Sept 2 - 12	Sep 1 - 70
Last Sighting	May 17 - 184	May 10 - 890	Sept 18 - 3	Sep 29 - 50
Peak Day	May 7 - **10856**	May 9 - **2845**	Sept 10 - **530**	Sep 23 - **612**
# of Days Sighted	10	10	6	8

Snow Goose:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 30 - 30	May 1 - 2	Sept 14 - **70**	Sep 23 - **80**
Last Sighting	May 11 - 85	May 9 - **930**	Sept 27 - 15	
Peak Day	May 7 - **170**			
# of Days Sighted	5	3	3	1

Canada Goose:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 27 – 11	Apr 24 - 2	Aug 3 - 15	Aug 26 - 2
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 7	Jun 9 - 11	Oct 2 - 10	Sep 28 - 1
Peak Day	Jun 2 - **42**	May 30 - **25**	Sept 9 - **90**	Aug 1&Sep 11-**10**
# of Days Sighted	35	33	18	16

Green-winged Teal:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 19 - 2	Apr 28 - 4		Aug 6 - **1**
Last Sighting	May 26 - 1	May 29 - 1		
Peak Day	May 23 - **9**	May 1 - **28**		
# of Days Sighted	4	13	0	1

Mallard:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 29 - 3	Apr 24 - 7	Jul 12 - 1	Jul 13 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 2	Jun 10 - 2	Sept 30 - 7	Sep 29 - 1
Peak Day	Apr 30 - **52**	Apr 29 - **16**	Jul 13 - **17**	Aug 30 - **10**
# of Days Sighted	39	48	23	25

Northern Pintail:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 13 - **11**	May 1 - 6		
Last Sighting		May 9 - 2		
Peak Day		May 4 - **10**		
# of Days Sighted	1	4	0	0

Blue-winged Teal:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 7 - 5	May 6 - 1	Sept 21 - **3**	
Last Sighting	Jun 5 - 1	May 20 - 1		
Peak Day	May 23 - **13**	3 dates - **2**		
# of Days Sighted	10	6	1	0

Northern Shoveler:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 30 - **14**	May 4 - 4		
Last Sighting	May 24 - 1	May 19 - 2		
Peak Day	2 dates - **14**	May 11 - **19**		
# of Days Sighted	5	3	0	0

American Wigeon:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 30 - 8	Apr 27 - 6		Jul 19 - **1**
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 1	Jun 10 - 1		
Peak Day	May 13 - **48**	May 3 - **54**		
# of Days Sighted	31	39	0	1

Ring-necked Duck:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 12 - **1**			
Last Sighting				
Peak Day				
# of Days Sighted	1	0	0	0

Long-tailed Duck:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 18 - 70	May 4 - 12		
Last Sighting	May 25 - 56	May 22 - 12		
Peak Day	May 24 - **85**	May 18 - **415**		
# of Days Sighted	4	9	0	0

Surf Scoter:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 18 - 28	May 10 - 8		
Last Sighting	Jun 1 - 3	Jun 10 - 4		
Peak Day	May 20 - **90**	May 20 - **132**		
# of Days Sighted	9	16	0	0

White-winged Scoter:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 18 - **13**	May 10 - **13**		
Last Sighting	Jun 2 - 1	May 31 - 2		
Peak Day				
# of Days Sighted	7	7	0	0

Common Goldeneye:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 27 - 2	Apr 24 - 15	Jul 12 - 2	Jul 12 - 3
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 2	Jun 10 - 2	Oct 1 - 19	Sep 30 - 10
Peak Day	May 18 & 22 - **25**	May 10 - **27**	Sept 29 - **28**	Jul 14 - **11**
# of Days Sighted	41	48	23	54

Bufflehead:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 10 - 1	May 1 - 2	Sept 26 - 1	Sep 14 - 6
Last Sighting	Jun 8 - 1	Jun 7 - 3	Oct 2 - 3	Sep 30 - 8
Peak Day	May 24 - **4**	May 10 - **6**	Sept 30 - **9**	Sep 24 - **15**
# of Days Sighted	18	13	7	10

Common Merganser:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 29 - 8	Apr 24 - 1	Jul 16 - 3	Jul 12 - 4
Last Sighting	Jun 9 - 30	Jun 10 - **117**	Oct 2 - 2	Sep 29 - 2
Peak Day	Jun 10 - **100**		Aug 8 - **50**	Aug 7 - **64**
# of Days Sighted	34	47	32	33

Red-breasted Merganser:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 7 - 10	Apr 29 - 2		
Last Sighting	Jun 7 - 5	Jun 3 - 2		
Peak Day	May 30 - **27**	Jun 10 - **18**		
# of Days Sighted	22	17	0	0

Osprey:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 7 - 1	Apr 26 - 1	Jul 13 - 1	Jul 14 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 8 - 1	Jun 9 - 1	Sept 19 - 1	Sep 6 - **2**
Peak Day	Jun 7 - **2**	9 Dates - **1**	All dates - **1**	4 dates - **2**
# of Days Sighted	6	9	20	24

Bald Eagle:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 27 - 1	Apr 25 - 2	Jul 13 - 3	Jul 12 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 1	Jun 10 - 1	Sept 30 - 1	Sep 30 - 1
Peak Day	May 4 & 20 - **4**	May 13 - **4**	Aug 10 - **8**	Aug 30 & 31 - **4**
# of Days Sighted	27	30	56	59

Northern Harrier:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 29 - 4	Apr 25 - 5	Jul 23 - 1	Jul 27 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 1	Jun 3 - 1	Oct 2 - 1	Sep 30 - 4
Peak Day	Apr 30 - **17**	May 7 - **9**	Sept 8 - **5**	Aug 29 - **5**
# of Days Sighted	24	24	19	17

Sharp-shinned Hawk:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 28 - 1	Apr 24 - 1	Aug 4 - 4	Jul 19 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 4 - 1	Jun 9 - 1	Oct 2 - 1	Sep 25 - 1
Peak Day	May 16 & 29 - **3**	May 6 – **4**	Sept 6 & 10 - **19**	Aug 30 - **23**
# of Days Sighted	10	17	46	42

Northern Goshawk:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting		Apr 26 - 1	Sept 20 - **1**	Sep 6 - **1**
Last Sighting		May 7 - **2**		Sep 22 - **1**
Peak Day				2 dates - **1**
# of Days Sighted	0	3	1	2

Red-tailed Hawk:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 28 - 1	Apr 25 - 1	Aug 7 - 1	Aug 31 - 2
Last Sighting	May 24 - 1	May 27 - 1	Sept 30 - **3**	Sep 12 - **8**
Peak Day	Apr 29 - **5**	8 Dates - **1**		
# of Days Sighted	7	8	5	4

Rough-legged Hawk:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 29 - **1**	Apr 29 - 1	Sept 30 - **2**	
Last Sighting		May 10 - **2**		
Peak Day				
# of Days Sighted	1	5	1	0

American Kestrel:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 30 - **1**	May 3 - **1**	Jul 26 - **1**	Aug 30 - **3**
Last Sighting		May 20 - **1**	Sept 1 - 1	
Peak Day		3 dates - **1**	3 dates - **1**	
# of Days Sighted	1	3	1	1

Merlin:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 27 - 1	Apr 27 - 1	Jul 18 - 1	Aug 1 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 6 - 1	May 26 - 1	Sept 19 - 2	Sep 12 - 3
Peak Day	May 4 - **2**	May 16 - **3**	Jul 26 - **8**	Aug 30 - **8**
# of Days Sighted	12	17	17	26

Ruffed Grouse:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 28 - 2	Apr 24 - 2	Aug 8 - 1	Jul 20 - **6**
Last Sighting	Jun 9 - 1	Jun 10 - 1	Oct 1 - 1	Sep 20 - 2
Peak Day	May 5 - **4**	8 dates - **3**	All dates - **1**	Jul 20 & 22 - **6**
# of Days Sighted	39	42	14	21

Sandhill Crane:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 29 - **17**	Apr 26 - 44	Sept 14 - **53**	Sep 23 - **70**
Last Sighting	May 2 - 9	May 13 - 1	Sept 30 - 52	
Peak Day		May 6 - **1393**		
# of Days Sighted	2	7	2	1

Killdeer:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 2 - 1	Apr 24 - 1		Aug 9 - **2**
Last Sighting	May 20 - 1	May 7 - 1		
Peak Day	May 3 - **2**	May 4 - **4**		
# of Days Sighted	9	6	0	1

Greater Yellowlegs:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 29 - 1	Apr 24 - 1	Aug 15 - **2**	Jul 26 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 4 - 1	May 25 - 1		Aug 22 - **2**
Peak Day	May 4 - **32**	May 8 - **39**		
# of Days Sighted	15	14	1	5

Solitary Sandpiper:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 30 - **1**			
Last Sighting				
Peak Day				
# of Days Sighted	1	0	0	0

Spotted Sandpiper:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 20 - 3	May 9 - 2	Jul 16 - 1	Jul 13 - 2
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 1	Jun 7 - 1	Aug 24 - 2	Sep 7 - 3
Peak Day	May 23 - **15**	May 8 & Jun 1 - **4**	Aug 19 - **3**	Aug 13&Sep7- **3**
# of Days Sighted	17	25	24	21

Common Snipe:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 2 - 1	May 3 - 1		
Last Sighting	May 23 - 1	May 6 - **2**		
Peak Day	6 dates - **1**			
# of Days Sighted	6	3	0	0

Franklin's Gull:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 30 - 11	Apr 25- 16	Jul 12 - 66	Jul 12 - 2
Last Sighting	Jun 2 - 2	Jun 8 - 6	Aug 29 - 1	Aug 31 - 4
Peak Day	May 15 - **114**	May 5 - **174**	Jul 13 - **1301**	Jul 20 - 54
# of Days Sighted	29	27	23	19

Ring-billed Gull:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 27 - 4	Apr 25 - 3	Aug 2 - 1	Jul 15 - 14
Last Sighting	Jun 1 - 1	Jun 10 - 1	Sept 24 - 2	Sep 25 - 4
Peak Day	4 dates - **4**	May 5 - **40**	Sept 7 - **5**	Aug 20 - **33**
# of Days Sighted	11	18	8	39

Herring Gull:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 29 - 2	Apr 24 - 1	Aug 10 - **2**	Jul 21 - **3**
Last Sighting	May 13 - 2	Jun 8 - 5	Sept 27 - 1	Sep 1 - 1
Peak Day	May 4 - **3**	May 5 - **16**		
# of Days Sighted	5	25	3	5

Glaucous Gull:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting			Sept 24 - **1**	
Last Sighting				
Peak Day				
# of Days Sighted	0	0	1	0

Common Tern:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 22 - 4	May 23 - 1	Aug 26 - 1	Jul 12 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 5 - 1	Jun 7 - 2	Sept 7 - 16	Aug 22 - 1
Peak Day	May 23 - **8**	May 27&Jun 7 - **2**	Sept 6 - **18**	Aug 11 - **6**
# of Days Sighted	5	7	3	13

Mourning Dove:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 5 - 1	May 6 - **1**		
Last Sighting	May 23 - 1			
Peak Day	3 dates - **1**			
# of Days Sighted	3	1	0	0

Barred Owl:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting			Jul 28 - **1**	
Last Sighting				
Peak Day				
# of Days Sighted	0	0	1	0

Common Nighthawk:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 23 - **1**			
Last Sighting				
Peak Day				
# of Days Sighted	1	0	0	0

Ruby-throated Hummingbird:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting			Aug 1 - 1	
Last Sighting			Aug 15 - 1	
Peak Day			3 dates - **1**	
# of Days Sighted	0	0	1	0

Belted Kingfisher:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 30 - 2	May 2 - 1	Jul 13 - 1	Jul 15 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 1	Jun 7 - 1	Aug 23 - 1	Sep 15 - 1
Peak Day	May 7 & 13 - **3**	May 7 & 10 - **2**	Jul 16 - **2**	6 dates - **2**
# of Days Sighted	13	16	10	23

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 30 - **9**	May 6 - 6	Jul 12 - 2	Jul 12 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 9 - 1	Jun 1 - 1	Sept 21 - 1	Sep 29 - 1
Peak Day		May 10 - **8**	Jul 25 - **4**	Jul 17 - **3**
# of Days Sighted	31	19	35	3

Downy Woodpecker:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 26 - 1	Apr 26 - 1	Jul 15 - 1	Jul 12 - 2
Last Sighting	May 30 - 1	May 20 - 1	Oct 2 - 1	Sep 23 - 1
Peak Day	May 10 - **3**	7 Dates - **1**	Sept 29 - **2**	Jul 12 & 13 - **2**
# of Days Sighted	11	7	25	17

Hairy Woodpecker:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 31 - **1**	May 1 - 1	Jul 20 - 1	Jul 13 - 1
Last Sighting		May 30 - 1	Sept 30 - 1	Sep 24 - 1
Peak Day		6 Dates - **1**	Sept 8 - **3**	Jul 29&Aug11 - **2**
# of Days Sighted	1	6	10	20

Northern Flicker:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 29 - 5	Apr 24 - 4	Jul 12 - 3	Jul 14 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 1	Jun 3 - 1	Sept 21 - 1	Sep 24 - 1
Peak Day	Apr 30 - **64**	May 6 - **104**	3 dates - **3**	Sep 23 - **2**
# of Days Sighted	34	22	23	8

Pileated Woodpecker:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 28 - 1	Apr 29 - 1	Aug 9 - 1	Jul 12 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 1	Jun 7 - 1	Oct 1 - 1	Sep 30 - **2**
Peak Day	May 6 & 8 - **2**	12 Dates - **1**	Aug 23 - **2**	
# of Days Sighted	21	12	5	11

Western Wood-pewee:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 22 - **1**		Aug 24 - **1**	
Last Sighting				
Peak Day				
# of Day Sighted	1	0	1	0

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Jun 7 - **1**	Jun 4 - **1**	Jul 12 - **1**	
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - **1**			
Peak Day				
# of Day Sighted	2	1	1	0

Alder Flycatcher:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 24 - 2	May 20 - 1	Jul 12 - 1	Jul 12 - 2
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 2	Jun 10 - 3	Sept 10 - 1	Sep 15 - 1
Peak Day	Jun 9 - **4**	Jun 4 & 6 - **8**	Aug 9 - **7**	Aug 8 - **9**
# of Days Sighted	7	20	29	30

Least Flycatcher:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 11 - 5	May 3 - 2	Jul 12 - 1	Jul 13 - 2
Last Sighting	Jun 9 - 1	Jun 9 - 3	Sept 6 - 3	Sep 3 - 1
Peak Day	May 23 - **9**	May 18 - **18**	Aug 11 - **9**	3 dates - **5**
# of Days Sighted	23	33	30	33

Eastern Phoebe:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 29 - 2	Apr 24 - 2	Jul 12 - 1	Jul 12 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 3	Jun 10 - 1	Sept 2 - 1	Sep 13 - 1
Peak Day	May 19 - **5**	May 2 - **6**	Aug 15 - **2**	Jul 19 - **2**
# of Days Sighted	41	46	11	11

Say's Phoebe:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 30 - 1	Apr 28 - 3	Sept 5 - **2**	Aug 13 - **1**
Last Sighting	May 15 - 1	May 8 - 1		
Peak Day	May 4 - **3**	Apr 28&May 3 - **3**		
# of Days Sighted	3	3	1	1

Eastern Kingbird:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 18 - **3**	May 20 - 1	Jul 26 - 1	Aug 9 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 6 - 1	May 28 - 1	Aug 27 - 2	Aug 31 - 1
Peak Day		4 Dates - **1**	Aug 15 - **3**	Aug 12 - **8**
# of Days Sighted	3	4	7	10

Blue-headed Vireo:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 10 - 1	May 15 - 1		Jul 13 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 1	Jun 5 - 1		Aug 23 - 1
Peak Day	Jun 8 - **2**	May 18 - **3**		6 dates - **1**
# of Days Sighted	15	9	0	6

Philadelphia Vireo:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 24 - 1	May 18 - 1	Jul 14 - **3**	Jul 17 - 1
Last Sighting	May 27 - 1	Jun 1 - 1	Sept 5 - 1	Aug 29 - 1
Peak Day		May 20 - **3**		Jul 25&Aug 2- **2**
# of Days Sighted	2	5	13	6

Red-eyed Vireo:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 24 - 1	May 16 - 1	Jul 12 - 2	Jul 12 - 4
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 5	Jun 10 - 5	Aug 24 - 1	Sep 13 - 1
Peak Day	3 dates - **5**	Jun 5 - **7**	Aug 15 - **8**	Jul 29 - **7**
# of Days Sighted	18	18	35	39

Gray Jay:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 17 - **1**	May 31 - 1	Jul 27 - **2**	
Last Sighting		June 6 - 1		
Peak Day		4 Dates - **1**		
# of Days Sighted	1	4	1	0

Blue Jay:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 27 - 1	Apr 25 - 1	Jul 22 - 2	Jul 29 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 6 - 1	Jun 6 - 1	Oct 2 - 1	Sep 30 - 1
Peak Day	Apr 29 & 30 - **3**	May 16 - **6**	Aug 1 - **10**	Aug 30 - **19**
# of Days Sighted	22	26	37	33

American Magpie:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 26 - 1	Apr 25 - 1	Jul 17 - 1	Jul 12 - 2
Last Sighting	Jun 3 -1	Jun 10 - 2	Sept 30 - 1	Sep 29 - 1
Peak Day	Apr 28 - **14**	Jun 9 - **3**	Aug 22&Sep9- **10**	Aug 23 - **36**
# of Day Sighted	15	32	40	30

American Crow:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 26 - 2	Apr 24 - 5	Jul 12 - 1	Jul 12 - 4
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 3	Jun 10 - 1	Sept 30 - **145**	Sep 24 - 5
Peak Day	May 23 - **19**	May 20 - **14**		Aug 14 & 18 - **14**
# of Days Sighted	44	48	63	53

Common Raven:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 26 - 1	Apr 25 - 2	Jul 13 - 1	Jul 12 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 8 - 2	Jun 10 - 1	Sept 30 - 2	Sep 30 - 2
Peak Day	Several dates - **2**	Apr 28 - **4**	Sept 12 - **8**	Sep 25 - **20**
# of Days Sighted	33	39	55	60

Horned Lark:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 23 - **1**	May 17 - **1**		
Last Sighting				
Peak Day				
# of Days Sighted	1	1	0	0

Tree Swallow:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 30 - 1	Apr 25 - 3	Jul 27 - 2	Jul 27 - 18
Last Sighting	Jun 6 - 1	Jun 8 - 1	Aug 22 - 1	Aug 30 - 1
Peak Day	May 23 - **98**	May 14 - **123**	Aug 6 - **41**	Aug 13 - **30**
# of Days Sighted	16	25	9	8

Bank Swallow:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 31 - **6**	May 22 - 6	Jul 25 - 1	Jul 22 - **2**
Last Sighting	Jun 1 - 1	May 28 - 3	Jul 29 - 28	Jul 29 - 1
Peak Day		May 27 - **35**	Jul 26 - **54**	
# of Days Sighted	2	3	3	2

Barn Swallow:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 23 - **1**	May 21 - 1	Jul 20 - **3**	
Last Sighting		May 31 - **2**		
Peak Day				
# of Days Sighted	1	3	1	0

Black-capped Chickadee:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 26 - 2	Apr 24 - 8	Jul 12 - 4	Jul 12 - 7
Last Sighting	Jun 4 - 1	Jun 5 - 1	Oct 2 - 4	Sep 30 - 2
Peak Day	May 3 - **6**	Apr 26 - **36**	Sept 30 - **39**	Aug 29 - **63**
# of Days Sighted	22	26	67	67

Boreal Chickadee:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting		Apr 24 - **4**	Sept 1 - 1	Sep 3 - **2**
Last Sighting		Jun 6 - 1	Oct 2 - 1	Sep 28 - 1
Peak Day			Sept 16 - **4**	
# of Days Sighted	0	5	11	4

Red-breasted Nuthatch:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 26 - 2	May 22 - **1**	Jul 12 - 1	Jul 12 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 1		Oct 1- 1	Sep 30 - 1
Peak Day	5 dates - **3**		3 dates - **2**	Aug 30 - **10**
# of Days Sighted	42	1	20	42

White-breasted Nuthatch:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 8 - **1**			Jul 13 - 1
Last Sighting				Sep 23 - 1
Peak Day				3 dates - **1**
# of Days Sighted	1	0	0	3

Brown Creeper:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 8 – **1**		Jul 22 - **1**	Jul 13 - **1**
Last Sighting	Jun 5 - **1**		Sept 30 - **1**	
Peak Day	4 dates - **1**		5 dates - **1**	
# of Days Sighted	4	0	5	1

Winter Wren:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 29 - 2	Apr 26 - 1	Jul 14 - 1	Jul 12 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 1	Jun 1 - 1	Sept 14 - 1	Aug 7 - 1
Peak Day	Several dates - **2**	Several dates - **2**	3 dates - **2**	Jul 22 & 23 - **2**
# of Days Sighted	35	32	11	12

Golden-crowned Kinglet:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting		May 4 - **1**	Aug 15 - 1	Aug 24 - 1
Last Sighting		May 10 - **1**	Oct 1 - 2	Aug 27 - **3**
Peak Day		3 Dates - **1**	Sept 13 - **6**	
# of Days Sighted	0	3	18	2

Ruby-crowned Kinglet:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 26- 1	Apr 24 - 1	Jul 22 - 1	Aug 14 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 8 - 1	Jun 2 - 1	Oct 1 - 1	Sep 30 - 1
Peak Day	3 dates - **4**	May 6 - **4**	Sept 26 - **4**	Sep 13 - **10**
# of Days Sighted	41	17	13	17

Gray-cheeked Thrush:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 19 - 1	May 15 - 1	Sept 10 - **1**	Sep 11 - **1**
Last Sighting	June 4 - 1	May 28 - 1	Sept 21 - **1**	Sep 14 - **1**
Peak Day	5 dates - **1**	3 Dates - **3**		2 dates - **1**
# of Days Sighted	5	9	2	2

Swainson's Thrush:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 4 - 1	May 2 - 1	Jul 12 - 5	Jul 12 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 1	Jun 9 - 2	Sept 19 - 1	Sep 16 - 1
Peak Day	May 23 - **26**	May 27 - **32**	Aug 1 - **11**	Jul 28 - **17**
# of Days Sighted	30	34	56	57

Hermit Thrush:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 29 - 1	Apr 27 - 1	Jul 13 - 2	Jul 14 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 1 - 1	May 29 - 1	Sept 27 - 1	Sep 30 - 1
Peak Day	Apr 30 - **10**	May 4 & 7 - **5**	Several dates - **2**	Sep 24 - **3**
# of Days Sighted	21	17	24	16

American Robin:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 27 - 1	Apr 24 - 5	Jul 12 - 4	Jul 12 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 9 - 1	Jun 8 - 1	Oct 2 - 1	Sep 30 - 1
Peak Day	Apr 28 - **285**	May 6 - **346**	Jul 26 - **10**	Jul 29 - **7**
# of Days Sighted	40	46	30	29

European Starling:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 4 - **25**			
Last Sighting	May 17 - 6			
Peak Day				
# of Days Sighted	5	0	0	0

American Pipit:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 2 - 1	May 3 - 1	Aug 31 - 3	Aug 28 - 7
Last Sighting	May 19 - 1	May 8 - **26**	Sept 26 - 2	Sep 24 - 3
Peak Day	May 15 - **158**		Sept 8 - **107**	Sep 13 - **109**
# of Days Sighted	11	3	22	21

Cedar Waxwing:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 29 - 2	Jun 1 - **31**	Jul 12 - 6	Jul 12 - 8
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 4	Jun 9 - 2	Sept 24 - 2	Sep 29 - 2
Peak Day	Jun 6 - **43**		Aug 15 - **61**	Aug 15 - **134**
# of Days Sighted	12	8	62	63

Tennessee Warbler:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 22 - 5	May 15 - 4	Jul 12 - 2	Jul 12 - 8
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 12	Jun 10 - 6	Sept 18 - 1	Aug 29 - 1
Peak Day	May 25 - **23**	May 27 & 28 - **19**	Jul 17 - **32**	Jul 27 - **78**
# of Days Sighted	20	27	19	35

Orange-crowned Warbler:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 30 - 1	Apr 30 - 1	Aug 31 - 2	Aug 28 - 1
Last Sighting	May 22 - 1	May 21 - 2	Sept 27 - 1	Sep 30 - 1
Peak Day	May 7 - **11**	May 3 - **7**	Sept 5 - **14**	Aug 29 - **21**
# of Days Sighted	19	14	19	18

Yellow Warbler:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 10 - 2	May 7 - 1	Jul 12 - 12	Jul 12 - 16
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 3	Jun 10 - 5	Sept 5 - 5	Aug 30 - 1
Peak Day	May 23 - **17**	May 16 - **15**	Aug 6 - **36**	Aug 22 - **44**
# of Days Sighted	27	32	39	42

Magnolia Warbler:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 23 - 3	May 15 - 1	Jul 12 - 2	Jul 12 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 7 - 1	Jun 10 - 2	Sept 14 - 1	Sep 12 - 1
Peak Day	May 26 - **4**	May 18 & 20 - **3**	Jul 29 - **4**	4 dates - **3**
# of Days Sighted	10	19	13	24

Cape May Warbler:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting			Jul 29 - 1	Jul 25 - 2
Last Sighting			Aug 5 - 1	Aug 4 - 1
Peak Day			3 dates - **1**	Jul 28 - **3**
# of Days Sighted	0	0	1	7

Yellow-rumped Warbler:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 28 - 4	Apr 24 - 1	Jul 12 - 4	Jul 12 - 34
Last Sighting	June 10 - 2	Jun 10 - 1	Sept 30 - 1	Sep 24 - 101
Peak Day	May 18 - **709**	May 6 - **310**	Sept 10 - **966**	Aug 30 - **1738**
# of Days Sighted	41	42	64	65

Black-throated Green Warbler:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 11- 1	May 6 - 1	Jul 15 - **3**	Jul 31 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 1	Jun 7 - 1	Aug 15 - 1	Aug 14 - 1
Peak Day	All dates - **1**	May 20&Jun 1 - **2**		4 dates - **1**
# of Days Sighted	13	19	4	4

Palm Warbler:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 10 - 1	May 6 - 1	Jul 29 - 1	Jul 27 - 1
Last Sighting	May 25 - 1	May 21 - 1	Sept 26 - 1	Aug 30 - 1
Peak Day	May 11 & 23 - **3**	May 19 - **4**	Sept 1 - **2**	Aug 29 - **3**
# of Days Sighted	8	3	5	3

Bay-breasted Warbler:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting		May 30 - **1**	Aug 3 - **1**	Jul 24 - 1
Last Sighting				Aug 29 - **2**
Peak Day				
# of Days Sighted	0	1	1	6

Blackpoll Warbler:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 15 - 1	May 18 - 1	Sept 5 - 1	Jul 25 - 1
Last Sighting	May 23 - 1	May 22 - 1	Sept 6 - **2**	Aug 6 - 1
Peak Day	2 dates - **1**	3 dates - **1**		3 dates - **1**
# of Days Sighted	2	3	2	3

Black-and-white Warbler:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 5 - 2	May 6 - 3	Jul 12 - 5	Jul 12 - 5
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 1	Jun 10 - 1	Sept 5 - 1	Sep 10 - 1
Peak Day	May 18 & 23 - **9**	May 14 & 15 - **8**	Aug 6 - **14**	Jul 27 - **26**
# of Days Sighted	35	36	37	32

American Redstart:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 18 - 4	May 15 - 10	Jul 12 - 8	Jul 12 - 9
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 6	Jun 10 - 5	Sept 7 - 1	Sep 1 - 1
Peak Day	May 24 - **26**	May 30 - **25**	Aug 6 - **62**	Aug 2 - **64**
# of Days Sighted	22	27	45	50

Ovenbird:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 13 - 2	May 7 - 2	Jul 12 - 1	Jul 12 - 3
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 4	Jun 10 - 2	Sept 6 - 1	Sep 16 - 1
Peak Day	May 23 & 25 - **10**	May 19 - **13**	Aug 6 - **18**	Aug 2 - **24**
# of Days Sighted	28	33	39	47

Northern Waterthrush:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 9 - 1	May 11 - 1	Jul 15 - 2	Jul 13 - 1
Last Sighting	May 30 - 2	Jun 9 - 1	Sept 8 - 2	Aug 30 - 1
Peak Day	May 19 & 24 - **4**	May 21 - **5**	Sept 1 - **5**	Aug 1 - **5**
# of Days Sighted	13	18	18	22

Connecticut Warbler:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 30 - **1**	Jun 1 - **1**		
Last Sighting		Jun 4 - **1**		
Peak Day		2 dates - **1**		
# of Days Sighted	1	2	0	0

Mourning Warbler:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 25 - 1	May 19 - 1	Jul 25 - 1	Jul 13 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 7 - 1	Jun 7 - 2	Sept 7 - 1	Sep 2 - 1
Peak Day	Jun 3 & 5 - **4**	Jun 4 - **7**	Aug 9 - **4**	Aug 6 - **4**
# of Days Sighted	11	14	21	19

Common Yellowthroat:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 23 - 2	May 18 - 2	Jul 14 - 1	Jul 12 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 9 - 2	Jun 9 - 2	Sept 5 - 1	Sep 23 - 1
Peak Day	Jun 2 - **4**	May 22&Jun 2 - **7**	Aug 6 - **2**	Aug 30 - **6**
# of Days Sighted	9	22	11	20

Wilson's Warbler:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 23 - **5**	May 18 - **4**	Jul 25 - 1	Aug 2 - 2
Last Sighting	Jun 9 - 1	Jun 4 - 1	Sept 26 - 1	Sep 16 - 1
Peak Day		May 18 & 19 - **4**	Sept 5 - **4**	Aug 15 & 23 - **5**
# of Days Sighted	6	9	14	19

Canada Warbler:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 24 - 1	May 18 - 3	Jul 12 - 1	Jul 12 - 3
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 5	Jun 10 - 4	Aug 23 - 1	Sep 2 - 1
Peak Day	Jun 5 - **10**	Jun 1 - **15**	Aug 4 - **11**	Aug 2 & 6 - **20**
# of Days Sighted	18	24	35	42

Western Tanager:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 6 - 1	May 10 - 4	Jul 12 - 1	Jul 13 - 1
Last Sighting	May 18 - **3**	Jun 3 - 1	Aug 15 - 1	Aug 30 - 3
Peak Day		May 11 & 12 - **5**	3 dates - **4**	Aug 7 - **5**
# of Days Sighted	4	12	15	25

American Tree Sparrow:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 28 - 11	Apr 25 - 4	Sept 16 - 1	Sep 23 - **6**
Last Sighting	May 11 - 1	May 7 - 2	Oct 2 - 1	Sep 30 - 4
Peak Day	Apr 30 - **35**	Apr 28 - **129**	Sept 26 - **7**	
# of Days Sighted	10	7	9	5

Chipping Sparrow:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 7 - 5	May 6 - 4	Jul 14 - 5	Jul 12 - 2
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 3	Jun 7 - 1	Sept 12 - 1	Aug 30 - 1
Peak Day	May 18 - **579**	May 12 - **233**	Jul 26 - **43**	Aug 9 -**167**
# of Days Sighted	32	30	15	34

Clay-colored Sparrow:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 14 - 1	May 12 - 3	Jul 12 - 3	Jul 16 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 4	Jun 10 - 3	Sept 5 - 1	Sep 23 - 1
Peak Day	May 22 - **9**	May 17 - **18**	Jul 14 - **6**	10 dates - **1**
# of Days Sighted	27	27	24	10

Vesper Sparrow:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 3 - 1	May 9 - **1**	Sept 10 - **1**	
Last Sighting	May 11 - 1			
Peak Day	May 7 - **2**			
# of Days Sighted	3	1	1	0

Savannah Sparrow:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 2 - 1	May 2 - 1	Aug 15 - 1	Jul 17 - 1
Last Sighting	May 19 - 1	May 27 - 2	Sept 12 - **3**	Sep 23 - 1
Peak Day	May 4 - **5**	May 4 - **7**	Sept 4 & 12 - **3**	8 dates - **1**
# of Days Sighted	11	10	10	8

Le Conte's Sparrow:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 7 - 1	May 17 - **1**	Jul 14 - **1**	Aug 25 - **1**
Last Sighting	May 27 - 1	May 22 - **1**	Aug 11 - **1**	
Peak Day	3 dates - **1**	2 dates - **1**	3 dates - **1**	
# of Days Sighted	3	2	3	1

Fox Sparrow:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 30 - 6	Apr 26 - **2**	Sept 19 - **2**	Sep 23 - **2**
Last Sighting	May 6 - 1	May 3 - 1		
Peak Day	May 2 - **7**			
# of Days Sighted	4	3	1	1

Song Sparrow:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 29 - 1	Apr 24 - 3	Jul 12 - 6	Jul 12 - 4
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 4	Jun 10 - 3	Aug 20 - 2	Aug 24 - 1
Peak Day	May 12 & 13 - **9**	May 11 - **12**	Jul 20 - **9**	Jul 26 & 29 - **9**
# of Days Sighted	42	48	37	35

Lincoln's Sparrow:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 1 - 1	May 3 - 1	Jul 12 - 5	Jul 12 - 3
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 2	Jun 10 - 1	Sept 30 - 1	Sep 24 - 1
Peak Day	May 23 - **8**	May 12 - **11**	Jul 17 - **6**	Jul 19 - **4**
# of Days Sighted	37	39	30	21

Swamp Sparrow:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 23 - **2**	May 3 - 1	Jul 23 - **1**	Jul 15 - **2**
Last Sighting	May 25 - **2**	May 17 - 1	Sept 19 - **1**	Aug 1 - 1
Peak Day		May 4 - **2**	**6 dates -** 1	
# of Days Sighted	2	6	6	4

Lark Sparrow:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 26 - **1**			
Last Sighting	May 31 - **1**			
Peak Day				
# of Days Sighted	2	0	0	0

Harris's Sparrow:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting			Sept 19 - **1**	
Last Sighting			Sept 26 - **1**	
Peak Day				
# of Days Sighted	0	0	2	0

White-throated Sparrow:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 30 - 1	May 3 - 4	Jul 12 - 9	Jul 12 - 8
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 9	Jun 10 - 4	Oct 2 - 1	Sep 23 - 1
Peak Day	May 18 - **36**	May 6 - **92**	Jul 14 & 16 - **10**	Jul 27 - **12**
# of Days Sighted	39	39	52	62

White-crowned Sparrow:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 2 - 1	May 2 - 1	Sept 4 - 1	Sep 5 - 1
Last Sighting	May 24 - 1	May 18 - 1	Sept 26 - **4**	Sep 23 - 1
Peak Day	May 19 -**12**	May 4 & 9 - **8**	3 dates - **4**	Sep 15 - **2**
# of Days Sighted	17	10	10	4

Dark-eyed Junco:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 26 - 15	Apr 24 - 12	Aug 13 - 1	Aug 22 - 1
Last Sighting	May 9 - 3	May 6 - 4	Oct 2 - 4	Sep 30 - 1
Peak Day	Apr 29 - 320	Apr 28 - **292**	Sept 19 - **113**	Sep 15 - **22**
# of Days Sighted	12	11	26	16

Lapland Longspur:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 18 - **28**	May 2 - **1**	Sept 2 - 2	Aug 29 - 2
Last Sighting	May 22 - 13		Oct 2 - 2	Sep 23 - 2
Peak Day			Sept 6 - **10**	Sep 7 - **29**
# of Days Sighted	2	1	10	13

Snow Bunting:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 28 - **5**		Sept 6 - 4	
Last Sighting			Sept 29 - 1	
Peak Day			Sept 8 - **6**	
# of Days Sighted	1	0	7	0

Rose-breasted Grosbeak:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 11 - 2	May 12 - 2	Jul 14 - 4	Jul 13 - 3
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 2	Jun 9 - 1	Aug 19 - 1	Sep 3 - 1
Peak Day	May 23 - **8**	May 15 - **17**	Jul 25&Aug 4 - **7**	Jul 29 - **25**
# of Days Sighted	23	27	26	37

Western Meadowlark:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 22 - **1**			
Last Sighting				
Peak Day				
# of Days Sighted	1	0	0	0

Red-winged Blackbird:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 28 - 1	Apr 26 - 6	Jul 18 - 1	Jul 14 - 6
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 1	Jun 7 - 2	Sept 7 - 1	Aug 9 - 8
Peak Day	May 15 - **66**	May 6 - **59**	Aug 20 - **9**	Jul 29 - **30**
# of Days Sighted	24	32	8	8

Common Grackle:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 11 - 1	May 6 - **7**	Jul 20 - **2**	Jul 17 - 1
Last Sighting	May 31 - 1	May 31 - 2	Sept 8 - **2**	Sep 23 - 1
Peak Day	May 15 - **5**			3 dates - **5**
# of Days Sighted	3	5	6	13

Brown-headed Cowbird:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 30 - **42**	May 3 - 2	Jul 14 - 1	Jul 16 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 1	Jun 10 - 1		Aug 15 - 1
Peak Day		May 21 - **25**		Jul 19 - **12**
# of Days Sighted	31	32	1	5

Purple Finch:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 27 - 2	Apr 25 - 35	Jul 21 - 1	Jul 17 - 6
Last Sighting	May 18 - 6	May 12 - 1	Sept 5 - 1	Sep 3 - 6
Peak Day	May 7 - **12**	Apr 28 - **80**	Aug 15 - **7**	Aug 9 - **31**
# of Days Sighted	18	11	16	24

Pine Siskin:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 26 - 2	Apr 25 - 22	Jul 12 - 40	Jul 12 - 14
Last Sighting	Jun 6 - 3	Jun 8 - 8	Oct 2 - 8	Sep 30 - 3
Peak Day	Apr 29 - **73**	Apr 26 - **258**	Aug 22 - **612**	Aug 16 - **253**
# of Days Sighted	24	21	55	60

American Goldfinch:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	May 31 - 1	May 22 - 2		
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 1	Jun 6 - 1		
Peak Day	Jun 2 - **2**	May 29 - **3**		
# of Days Sighted	6	5	0	0

Evening Grosbeak:

	Spring 2008	**Spring 2007**	**Fall 2008**	**Fall 2007**
First sighting	Apr 29 - 8	Apr 24 - 10	Jul 13 - 5	Jul 13 - 1
Last Sighting	May 28 - 4	Jun 2 - 1	Oct 2 - 4	Sep 29 - 10
Peak Day	May 3 - **22**	May 2 - **20**	Aug 8 - **42**	Jul 22 - **21**
# of Days Sighted	20	28	31	30