

# Lesser Slave Lake Bird Observatory

## 2007 Annual Report



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## 2007 Executive Summary

The Lesser Slave Lake Bird Observatory (LSLBO) completed its 14<sup>th</sup> year of migration monitoring in 2007. Spring migration monitoring extended from April 24<sup>th</sup> till June 10<sup>th</sup>, for a total of 48 days of coverage. Ideal weather conditions allowed for excellent migration coverage. All daily migration counts were conducted and the mist-nets were set for 87.7% of the total possible time. The 1085 birds that were banded represented 48 different species and forms, which was an above average spring at the LSLBO.

Fall migration extended from July 12<sup>th</sup> until September 30<sup>th</sup>. The migration station operated for 73 days during that time. Migration counts were conducted daily and mist-nets were set for 85.6% of the total possible time, despite many days of unsettled weather during the last half of the fall. 1412 birds were banded during fall migration, which was well below the fall season banding average and the fourth lowest fall banding total in the LSLBO's records. 58 different species and forms were represented by birds captured in the nets. All the species expected to be banded during a typical fall were represented, only the proportion of most species that were banded was lower than in previous falls.

Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship (MAPS) program continued for its 14<sup>th</sup> year at the LSLBO. All four MAPS stations were operated in 2007 between June 11<sup>th</sup> and August 2<sup>nd</sup>. 238 birds were banded during the program from 28 different species. The breeding status was determined for the 72 different species encounter during visits to each MAPS station.

316 recapture records were recorded from spring, fall, and MAPS banding. Many of the recaptured birds were banded during the 2007 season. 30 individuals were originally banded in 2006 and 34 more individuals were banded previous to 2006. The oldest bird that was encountered in 2007 was an after-second year American Redstart that was originally banded at the FAWA MAPS site in 2002. It was recaptured this year at the FEGU site, making this bird at least eight years old.

The Canada Warbler Project continued in 2007. Territory mapping, nest searching and nest monitoring of locally breeding Canada Warblers were conducted in 2007. 13 known breeding pairs were tracked throughout the breeding season. Five nests were located during searches. 13 young fledged from the three successful nests. Although some initial results are prepared, the data collected from this year will be pooled with previous years to obtain more definitive results.

Northern Saw-whet Owl fall migration monitoring continued for its fourth year at the LSLBO. Banding began on August 22<sup>nd</sup> and ended on October 20<sup>th</sup>. Mist-nets were set for 37 nights during that time and 108 Northern Saw-whet Owls were banded. One Northern Saw-whet Owl was recovered that was originally banded in fall 2006 outside of Millet, Alberta. A Barred Owl was banded on October 19<sup>th</sup>. Not only was this the first Barred Owl for the project, but also the first one banded at the LSLBO, and the first personal one banded by the bander-in-charge. With the Barred Owl, the LSLBO has now banded 98 different species since 1993.

## Table of Contents

2007 Executive Summary .....	1
Table of Contents.....	2
Spring Migration Monitoring Summary.....	3
Spring Monthly Summary.....	4
April .....	4
May .....	5
June .....	7
Fall Migration Monitoring Summary .....	8
Fall Monthly Summary .....	9
July.....	9
August.....	10
September .....	12
Migration Coverage.....	14
Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship (MAPS) .....	17
MAPS Captures .....	17
Breeding Status .....	22
Recaptures.....	23
Canada Warbler Project.....	24
Northern Saw-whet Owl Migration Monitoring.....	25
Staff and Volunteers.....	26
Visitors and Education .....	27
Recommendations .....	29
Acknowledgements .....	30
Appendix I: Annual Banding Totals .....	31
Appendix II. Species arrival and departure dates and maxima at LSLBO in 2007. ....	34

## Spring Migration Monitoring Summary

Spring migration monitoring at the LSLBO began on April 24<sup>th</sup> and ran until June 10<sup>th</sup>. The migration station operated for all 48 days during that period. The LSLBO uses four daily monitoring techniques: mist-netting, hourly visual migration counts, census, and incidental observations to estimate the daily population of birds in the area.

All the monitoring techniques are done daily, except for mist-netting, which is weather dependent. Nets are not set if the temperature is below 0 degrees, if it is raining, or if there is a strong wind. Cool early morning temperatures in April and early May delayed opening the nets on several days. Changing weather patterns during the days forced the closure of nets on several other days. 47 days received either full or partial net coverage. One day was missed because heavy rain forced the nets closed for the entire monitoring period. The mist-nets were set for 3534.18 out of a possible 4032 net hours, or 87.7% of the total possible net hours. Through mist-netting, a total of 1208 birds were captured: 1085 banded (Appendix I), 113 recaptures, and 10 released or escaped unbanded. The banding total represents a slightly above average spring banding at the LSLBO. The captured rate of 34.2 birds per 100 net hours was also an average spring capture rate.

48 different species and forms were banded during spring migration monitoring, which is the diversity normally seen during a season of spring migration at the LSLBO (Appendix I). The top five banded species were Swainson's Thrush (145), White-throated Sparrow (136), American Redstart (89), Least Flycatcher (62), and Black-capped Chickadee (55). Together, these five species made up almost 45% of all birds banded during the spring.

The peak banding day through the spring was on May 18<sup>th</sup> with 82 birds banded. This was followed by May 27<sup>th</sup> with 63 birds banded. An additional seven days had banding totals in the 40's. Banding was fairly consistent through most of the monitoring period, with the opening and closing weeks being the slowest periods. Migratory passage of songbirds was also steady throughout the monitoring period. The volume and diversity of migrating birds fluctuated throughout the spring, but passage was observed on most days, only slowing down in the final week. May 5<sup>th</sup> was an exceptionally busy day after the migrants were held up by a day of heavy rain. Yellow-rumped Warblers, Yellow-shafted Flickers, American Robins, and White-throated Sparrows all reached their peak spring numbers that day. The dates of first sightings and peak days of all species observed during the spring are noted in Appendix II.

There were no unusual birds banded during the spring. However, a few notable sightings did occur. A Townsend's Solitaire was spotted at the lab early in spring migration on April 27<sup>th</sup>. A Three-toed Woodpecker came very close to being captured in the nets on May 11<sup>th</sup>. A Tundra Swan was seen floating just in front of the banding lab on May 26<sup>th</sup>.

## Spring Monthly Summary

### April

The LSLBO opened for the 2007 spring migration monitoring season on April 24<sup>th</sup>. Although songbird activity was minimal, a few individuals of early migrant species had already arrived. Eastern Phoebes, Song Sparrows, and Ruby-crowned Kinglets were heard singing at the banding lab. Visual migration included a few small flocks of American Robins, a couple Yellow-shafted Flickers, and a single Yellow-rumped Warbler. A number of Black-capped Chickadees and Boreal Chickadees were heard milling around the forest behind the lab. A few days prior to the opening of the banding lab an adverse weather system grounded hundreds of migrating Dark-eyed Juncos. They were able to resume their migration before monitoring began and only twelve juncos were counted on the opening day. Seven birds were banded as the mist-nets were set up throughout the day. Black-capped Chickadee and Dark-eyed Junco were the only two species captured. The only raptor species spotted was a lone Sharp-shinned Hawk flying high above the banding lab. Though Lesser Slave Lake was still primarily covered in ice, Mallard, Common Goldeneye, and Common Merganser took advantage of a small stretch of open water that had formed along the shore. Flocks of Greater White-fronted Geese, totaling 740 birds, began passing over mid-morning. The White-fronted Geese were also joined by a small flock of Tundra Swan and a few Canada Geese.

The last week of April saw cool temperatures which often dropped below the freezing overnight. Bird activity slowly picked up as the week progressed with a greater number of birds from an increasing diversity of species beginning to migrate through the area. Yellow-rumped Warblers, blackbirds, American Robins, Purple Finch, and Pine Siskins began moving through with greater frequency and in larger numbers. American Tree Sparrows and Dark-eyed Juncos had an intense passage on the 28<sup>th</sup>; 292 Dark-eyed Junco's and 129 American Tree Sparrows were counted. Winter Wrens and Hermit Thrushes were heard singing in the forest. Near the end of the week Osprey, Northern Harrier, Rough-legged Hawk, Merlin, Say's Phoebe, Tree Swallow, Orange-crowned Warbler, and Fox Sparrows were all observed. On April 27<sup>th</sup> a Townsend's Solitaire was spotted perched on a branch just in front of the banding lab. 94 birds were banded through the week. A large number of Black-capped Chickadees were moving through in the area, making up nearly half of the birds captured. The LSLBO banded its first spring Boreal Chickadee as it followed a group of Black-capped Chickadees into the nets. Compared with the volume moving through the area, only a small number of Dark-eyed Juncos (22) and American Tree Sparrows (10) were banded.

The ice covering the lake was solid late in April with the exception of a few open patches of water close to the shore which shifted with the wind. A small number of waterfowl began to congregate in the open water. Mallard, Common Goldeneye, and Common Mergansers were joined by Red-breasted Mergansers, American Wigeon, and Green-winged Teal. Small flocks of Sandhill Cranes began to move through later in the week joined by several flocks of Tundra Swans, whose numbers reached into the 70s on two days. The first Common Loon was spotted flying over the banding lab on the 28<sup>th</sup>.

## May

The first week of May opened with the arrival of many new species and several days of heavy migratory passage. First sightings of Belted Kingfisher, Least Flycatcher, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Swainson's Thrush, American Pipit, Savannah Sparrow, Lincoln's Sparrow, Swamp Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow, White-crowned Sparrow, Common Grackle, Yellow-headed Blackbird, and Brown-headed Cowbird all occurred early in the week. An unsettled weather system moved into the region in the middle of the week bringing heavy rain, strong winds, cold temperatures, and even some snow. The weather shut down banding for a day, which was poor timing because it coincided with the first day of the Peter Pyle Banding Workshop, where banders were looking to practice aging techniques on live birds. The skies cleared on the 6<sup>th</sup> and the migrants that were held up by the storms used the opportunity to move. A Mourning Dove was heard cooing early in the morning, the only encounter of the year for this species. First encounters of Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Black-throated Green Warbler, Palm Warbler, Black-and-white Warbler, and Chipping Sparrow were all made on the 6<sup>th</sup>. Migrating Yellow-shafted Flickers streamed overhead for the entire morning and 104 were counted. Along with the Flickers, American Robins (346) and Yellow-rumped Warblers (310) both reached their peak spring numbers that day. A large number of White-throated Sparrows were passing through the trees, 92 were counted which included the 27 banded. The week closed with a slower passage of migrants, but included the first sightings of both Yellow Warblers and Ovenbirds. The last of the spring American Tree Sparrows and Dark-eyed Juncos passed through late in the week. Although the week started slow, 100 birds were banded as both numbers and diversity picked up late in the week.

The first week of May also saw an increase of activity on the lake, beginning with a large movement of Greater White-fronted Geese. Flocks passed throughout the later portion of the day with 1300 counted. A small number of Snow Geese were also mixed with the flocks of White-fronts. This passage only lasted one day and their numbers were rather low for the rest of the week. Sandhill Cranes began to move through in larger numbers and reached their peak spring day on the 6<sup>th</sup> with 1393 counted. The ice on the lake began to thin with warmer temperatures as larger pockets of open water began to form. Calls of Red-necked Grebes and the first calling Common Loon were heard mid-week. The first flock of Long-tailed Ducks was spotted far out on the lake. Blue-winged Teal, Northern Shoveler, Northern Pintail, and Bufflehead joined the large groups of American Wigeon and Green-winged Teal that passed back and forth along the shoreline.

Small but steady numbers of birds were observed on migration counts throughout the second week of May. Only Chipping Sparrows were observed passing through in large numbers, they made their first big migratory push on the 12<sup>th</sup> with 233 counted. New species continued to be detected, which included Warbling Vireo, Northern Waterthrush, Western Tanager, Clay-coloured Sparrow, Vesper Sparrow, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, and Baltimore Oriole. One of the only spring sightings of a Peregrine Falcon occurred on the 11<sup>th</sup>. A Three-toed Woodpecker was also spotted near the net-lanes on the 11<sup>th</sup>. Even with the slower migration through the week, daily species counts remained consistently around the 50 mark. Ideal banding conditions persisted through the week and daily banding totals

ranged from 8 to 38 birds a day for a total of 129. Migration of Greater White-fronted Geese resumed early in the week, reaching their peak on the 9<sup>th</sup> and 2845 were counted as wave after wave passed during the day. Several flocks of Snow Geese, totaling 930 birds, joined the White-fronted Geese. Waterfowl observations began to decrease as they moved to different areas of the lake due to the ice beginning to break up. Large flocks of Long-tailed Ducks began to arrive far out on the lake and they were joined by both Surf Scoters and White-winged Scoters.

The temperatures during the third week of May remained on the cooler side with several days of heavy overcast and strong winds. A steady passage of migrants occurred during the week, although no single species had a heavy migratory movement. The first few days of the week saw the arrival of Gray-cheeked Thrush, Tennessee Warbler, Magnolia Warbler, Blackpoll Warbler, American Redstart, Mourning Warbler, Common Yellowthroat, Wilson's Warbler, Canada Warbler, Blue-headed Vireo, Philadelphia Vireo, and Red-eyed Vireo. Later in the week these birds were joined by Alder Flycatchers and Eastern Kingbirds. 301 birds were banded during the week as daily banding became increasingly busier. The peak spring banding day occurred on the 18<sup>th</sup> with 82 birds. A good diversity of species were captured in the nets. Although an average of 15 species banded each day the most commonly banded species were White-throated Sparrow, Swainson's Thrush, American Redstart, Lincoln's Sparrow, Ovenbird, and Least Flycatcher. The forest surrounding the banding station was fast becoming filled with songs of locally breeding birds. Many species had begun to set up their territories, while some of the earliest migrants may have already begun nesting. The diverse sounds coming from the forest was a treat to arrive to each morning. Long-tailed Ducks continued to move out onto the lake, their numbers peaking on the 18<sup>th</sup> at 415. Large groups of Surf Scoters began congregating on the lake, their numbers peaked on the 20<sup>th</sup> at 132. The first American White Pelican was also spotted far out on the lake.

Throughout the fourth week of May early morning temperatures remained cool, even bringing frost one morning; otherwise it was warm and clear for the whole week. Many of the expected migrant species had already arrived with only a few remaining unseen. The only sightings of Double-crested Cormorants of the spring were made as a pair flew past the banding lab. An Olive-sided Flycatcher was heard singing behind the banding lab, and a few small flocks of Bank Swallows began to move through. A Tundra Swan was spotted floating just out front of the banding lab on the 26<sup>th</sup>. 236 birds were banded through the week with species diversity ranging from 8 to 17. Swainson's Thrush were moving in large numbers and reached their peak banding day on the 27<sup>th</sup> with 25 banded. American Redstarts and Ovenbirds were also captured in large numbers. The first House Wren of the year was banded late in the week. The passage of migrants continued to move through the area which included a wide diversity of warblers, sparrows, blackbirds, and grosbeaks.

The last few days of May saw the beginnings of some very warm weather. Temperatures late in the morning were reaching 20 degrees. The passage of migrants began to slow down, with the bulk of the movement occurring in the cooler parts of the morning. Although with fewer birds observed moving through the area, 78 birds were still banded.

A Gray Jay hit the nets but managed to escape before it could be extracted. A female Bay-breasted Warbler, the only sighting of the spring, was banded on the 30<sup>th</sup>. It was only the second spring banding record of a Bay-breasted Warbler at the LSLBO.

## **June**

The weather during June was hot and muggy. Bird migration slowly decreased because of both the humid temperatures and that spring migration was nearing its end. The first of the Cedar Waxwings were observed on the 1<sup>st</sup>. The only Yellow-bellied Flycatcher encountered during the spring was banded on the 4<sup>th</sup>. A Connecticut Warbler was also heard singing near the banding lab for a few days early in the month, but was not captured. 147 birds were banded in June. The opening few days were the busiest. June 1<sup>st</sup> saw 47 birds banded, which included 11 Canada Warblers. As the week progressed, the banding totals slowly lowered in proportion to the activity observed around the banding lab. The feeding groups of Common Mergansers began to move up and down the shoreline. The groups varied in size, but the largest raft was seen on the 10<sup>th</sup> with 117 individuals. The annual Songbird Festival was held on June 2<sup>nd</sup>. It was a successful event, the weather was perfect for the day, and the birds were coming in slowly and steadily allowing all groups to view them. A quiet celebration was held as one group was able to see the 1000<sup>th</sup> bird of the spring banded. It was a Common Yellowthroat. The final day of spring migration occurred on the 10<sup>th</sup>. The day was slow with only 4 birds banded. Almost all observations that were made were of birds that were local breeders.



## Fall Migration Monitoring Summary

Fall migration monitoring at the LSLBO began on July 12<sup>th</sup> and ended on September 30<sup>th</sup>. Eight days in September were missed because of staff availability, so monitoring occurred for 73 days during the fall period. Fall migration monitoring follows the identical protocol as spring monitoring combining mist-netting, census, hourly visual migration counts, and incidental observations to derive daily totals of the migratory birds seen in the area. Mist-netting occurred during when ideal weather conditions allowed.

The first half of the fall was hot and muggy, while the second half consisted of long stretches of unsettled weather bringing cloudy, cool, windy, and wet conditions. Mist-netting occurred when possible and the nets were set for 5248.83 of the possible 6132 net hours, or 85.6% of the possible net hours. Five days of mist-netting were missed because of heavy rain, all other days received full or partial net coverage. A total of 1544 birds were captured during fall migration banding: 1412 banded (Appendix I), 123 recaptured, and 9 birds were released or escaped unbanded. The fall capture total was well below the LSLBO's average, representing the fourth lowest capture total in LSLBO's records. The capture rate was also below the fall average, 29.4 birds per 100 net hours.

Although the banding totals were low for the fall, there was still a good diversity of species captured. A total of 58 species and forms were represented by birds captured in the nets (Appendix I), which is an average fall diversity. The top five banded species of the fall were: American Redstart (184), Yellow-rumped Warbler (173), Swainson's Thrush (173), Ovenbird (166), and Yellow Warbler (100). There were no species that had record breaking fall captures, which is expected with a lower banding total. The total number of birds banded for most species was lower than in previous falls, but in many cases the lower banding totals were in proportion to the lower capture total.

The first half of fall was the busier in terms of banding. Although the birds were not coming being captured in large numbers, it was steady banding. The heaviest day of banding occurred on August 2<sup>nd</sup>, when 131 birds were banded. The second busiest was on August 6<sup>th</sup> with 71 birds, followed by July 27<sup>th</sup> with 67. Banding during the second half of the fall was very slow and daily banding totals surpassed only 20 birds on three occasions.

Migration was steady throughout most of the fall. Most of the migratory activity occurred during the first portion of the migratory period with the young birds of many species passing through. Migration was slower during the second half of the fall, partly due to the weather with heavy winds and rain slowing overall activity and reducing the ability to detect migrating birds. However, several days of heavy passage did occur later in the fall. August 30<sup>th</sup> saw the peak Yellow-rumped Warbler passage as 1732 were counted during the course of the morning. The departure dates and peak dates of movement for all species observed during the fall are listed in Appendix II. There were no rare or unusual species sighted or banded during the fall migration period.

## Fall Monthly Summary

### July

Fall migration monitoring began on July 12<sup>th</sup>. The day was sunny, calm, and hot. The net-lanes were already set up for fall migration; everything was ready to catch all the young birds that were expected to start flooding through the area. 27 birds were banded on the opening day, including Tennessee Warblers, Yellow Warblers, Yellow-rumped Warblers, Black-and-white Warblers, Black-capped Chickadees, and two Downy Woodpeckers. A number of birds were heard chipping in the forest near the vicinity of the banding lab, many of which were unidentifiable. A small number of Yellow-rumped Warblers and a couple Yellow Warblers were detected on the visual migration counts. Activity on the lake was very quiet. Only a few Common Goldeneye, Common Mergansers, a pair of Red-necked Grebes, and a pair of Common Loons were spotted.

The opening week of fall migration remained sunny and hot with daytime temperatures reaching above 30 degrees. Most of the activity observed were birds in the forest, the only visual migration occurring was from a few Yellow-rumped Warblers, Tennessee Warblers, and Yellow Warblers. Most activity occurred in the early hours as by mid-morning the heat of the sun reduced movement. Activity picked up a little for a single day on the 17<sup>th</sup> with a slight increase of birds moving on diurnal migration, however, the overall passage of birds remained very sporadic with only a few individual birds detected. The numbers of migrating of Tennessee Warblers, Yellow Warblers, and Yellow-rumped Warblers ranged from 10 to 20 individuals. Banding was a little slower than expected for this time of year, the hordes of young birds had not begun to move through yet. 129 birds were banded through the week averaging about 20 birds a day. The busiest day was on the 17<sup>th</sup> with 53 birds captured. Yellow Warblers, Yellow-rumped Warblers, Tennessee Warblers, and Black-and-white Warblers made of the majority of the birds banded. The first Cedar Waxwing, Brown Creeper, and Hairy Woodpecker were also banded.

The third week of July was similar to the previous week with sunny skies and hot temperatures. There were a few more days of heavier winds which reduced migratory activity and the occasional rain shower passed through during the banding day. 138 birds were banded through the week, still averaging 20 birds a day. Diversity in the nets consisted of about 10 species daily, with American Redstarts, Yellow-rumped Warblers, and Yellow Warblers remaining the top banded species. An increasing number of Ovenbirds and Canada Warblers were also being captured. The first Bay-breasted Warbler of the fall was banded on the 24<sup>th</sup>. Migratory activity was rather slow for the week consisting of a few individuals, but no major movement was observed. Migrating Yellow-rumped Warblers and Tennessee Warblers were joined by Western Tanagers, Chipping Sparrows, American Redstarts, Sharp-shinned Hawks, Brown-headed Cowbirds, and Black-and-white Warblers. In previous years Franklin's Gulls would pass through late in July in huge numbers that would reach over 3000 birds in a single day. However, the Franklin's Gulls reached their peak numbers of the fall on the 20<sup>th</sup> with only 53 counted.

The last week of July began with heavy winds that only lasted one day. The rest of the week was calm and sunny, but with much cooler temperatures as compared to the temperatures seen over the past few weeks. Overall bird activity picked up dramatically mid-week with birds moving through on visual migration and in the forest. Yellow-rumped Warblers had several days of good migration passage, their numbers ranging from 100 to 200 birds. Tennessee Warblers were also moving through the area in good numbers. Their fall migration numbers peaked on the 27<sup>th</sup> with 78 observed during the day. Tree Swallows, American Robins, Chipping Sparrows, Yellow Warblers, Black-and-white Warblers and Rose-breasted Grosbeaks were also spotted on active migration, but in low numbers. Activity on the lake remained minimal through the week. A large group of Common Loons were spotted on the 29<sup>th</sup>, 28 individuals were seen far out on the lake. A pair of Belted Kingfishers may have been nesting through the summer along the nearby Lily Creek, the pair was seen almost daily traveling back and forth along the lake. 279 birds were banded through the week, with daily banding totals ranging from 18 to 67 birds. American Redstarts were the most commonly banded species through the week, but good numbers of Yellow Warblers, Black-and-white Warblers, Ovenbirds, and Swainson's Thrush were also captured. Very few Yellow-rumped Warblers and Tennessee Warblers were captured compared with the numbers that were passing through. The station also captured the first Cape May Warbler, Black-throated Green Warblers, Palm Warbler, and Blackpoll Warbler of the fall. A Common Grackle was banded on the 31<sup>st</sup>. It was only the second banding record of this species on the LSLBO's records, the first one was banded in spring migration of 2004.

Two days of heavy winds ended July bringing quiet to the banding station. The winds reduced the amount of birds migrating and minimized the ability for observers to be able to detect birds in the forest.

## **August**

The first day of August began with heavy winds. Very few birds were seen moving in the wind, but it ended up being a good day of banding. 41 birds were captured which included the first Sharp-shinned Hawk of the fall. The weather improved greatly the next day and August 2<sup>nd</sup> became the busiest banding day of the fall, 131 birds were banded. 21 different species were represented in the nets, 13 of those were wood-warbler species. American Redstart (25), Ovenbird (20), Yellow Warbler (16), Black-and-white Warbler (14), and Canada Warbler (13) were the top banded species of the day. The first Wilson's Warblers of the fall, a Cape May Warbler, and a Blackpoll Warbler were some of the more interesting birds captured. The 2<sup>nd</sup> was also a good day for passage of migrants, with Yellow-rumped Warblers, American Redstarts, and Yellow Warblers were moving in good numbers and were joined by a variety of other species. Poor weather moved in mid-week bringing persistent winds and rain which ultimately reduced most bird activity. Migration picked up again on the 6<sup>th</sup>. 71 birds were banded, which was the second highest banding total of the fall. The composition of species captured in the nets remained similar to that seen all week. A pair of Caspian Tern was spotted on the lake on the 3<sup>rd</sup>. They were nice birds to see considering the overall lack of activity on the lake.

The second week of August saw much cooler temperatures with overcast skies which brought a few days of rain. Banding was much slower than the previous week with 122 birds banded, which was partly due to the rain forcing the nets closed. August 10<sup>th</sup> saw a good day of banding with 59 birds, which included the first Blue-headed Vireo of the fall. On the 14<sup>th</sup>, although only 13 birds were captured, it included the first Yellow-shafted Flicker of the year and the second Common Grackle of the fall. Despite the rain and cooler temperatures, there was a fair amount of migratory activity. Yellow-rumped Warblers continued their steady migration. Chipping Sparrows began moving through in increasing numbers, reaching their fall peak day on the 9<sup>th</sup> with 167 counted. The latter part of the week became very slow in terms of all bird activity, few observations were made of migrating birds, and daily banding was slow. By the end of the week, the weather had drastically improved becoming sunny and calm again, but the bird activity did not pick up.

The third week of August was very slow in terms of banding, only 82 birds were captured. Although for most of the week the weather was ideal for banding, rain and heavy winds arrived near the end. Diversity in the nets was low with fewer than 10 species captured each day; Swainson's Thrush and Ovenbird were the most commonly banded species. Migration continued to be steady through the week, although birds of most species observed were not moving in very large numbers. Yellow-rumped Warblers and Chipping Sparrows continued to have a steady, although somewhat slower passage. Sharp-shinned Hawks began passing through with greater consistency and a Broad-winged Hawk was spotted on the 17<sup>th</sup>. Cedar Waxwings began moving through the area, their seasonal high of 153 was counted on the 15<sup>th</sup>. Pine Siskins also reached their peak fall numbers the next day with 263 counted. Waterfowl were beginning to accumulate on the lake, including Common Goldeneye, Common Merganser, Red-necked Grebe, and Eared Grebe.

The last week of August was predominantly cooler with heavy cloud cover, but relatively calm. Rain fell for two days straight mid-week halting migration. Typically migration activity picks up after a few straight days of rain, but activity remained slow until the last few days of the month. The 29<sup>th</sup> saw one of the heaviest days of visual migration passage of the fall. Most of the birds observed were Yellow-rumped Warblers, which passed through the entire monitoring period and over 700 were counted that day. This migration was even heavier the next day, 1738 Yellow-rumped Warblers were counted on the 30<sup>th</sup>, the peak day for their fall migration. There were a large number of species moving with the Yellow-rumped Warblers for those two days, which included Palm Warblers, Orange-crowned Warblers, Bay-breasted Warblers, Philadelphia Vireo, Wilson's Warblers, Western Tanager, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, American Robin, Lapland Longspur, and Blue Jay. Diversity of observed species ranged from 50 to 60 on those two days, the rest of the week only 20 to 30 species were observed. However, with all the activity, there were very few birds captured. 101 birds were banded through the week, with daily banding totals ranging from 2 to 26. The peak Sharp-shinned Hawk day occurred on the 30<sup>th</sup>, 23 were counted passing over throughout the day. The only sighting of a LeConte's Sparrow occurred during the week as well. The end of August saw the last of a wide number of species including Tree Swallows, Tennessee Warblers, Yellow Warblers,

Palm Warblers, Bay-breasted Warblers, Northern Waterthrush, Western Tanagers, and Chipping Sparrows. While the last observations of many species were made during the week, the first Orange-crowned Warblers, American Pipits, and Lapland Longspurs began moving through the area on their fall migration. One of only two sightings of Peregrine Falcons for the fall occurred on the 29<sup>th</sup>.

## September

The opening week of September was filled with overcast skies, rain, wind and much cooler temperatures. Only 40 birds were banded during the week, the majority of those were captured on the 7<sup>th</sup> when a late day flock of Yellow-rumped Warblers hit the nets. Observations were limited because of the poor weather conditions. However, the Yellow-rumped Warblers had another migratory push on the 3<sup>rd</sup> after an early morning rain storm, 756 were counted during the last few hours of migration monitoring. Passage was almost exclusively Yellow-rumped Warblers; not many other species were detected moving with them. The first of the White-crowned Sparrows began to move through on the 5<sup>th</sup> and the first of the Dark-eyed Juncos also began to pass through late in the week. The first fall flocks of Greater White-fronted Geese began to move through on the 1<sup>st</sup>, with a total of 70 birds counted. The beginning of September also had the last sightings for several species including Spotted Sandpiper, Least Flycatcher, American Redstart, Mourning Warbler, Canada Warbler, and Rose-breasted Grosbeak.

The second week of September started off with some excitement. Very little was occurring until a late afternoon flock of Yellow-rumped Warblers mixed with Orange-crowned Warbler, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Swainson's Thrush, Wilson's Warbler, Black-and-white Warbler moving through the trees and into the nets on the 10<sup>th</sup>. 42 birds were banded in the last hour of banding, 33 of those were Yellow-rumped Warblers. Banding was very slow for the week, with the exception of the 10<sup>th</sup>, and only 10 birds were captured for each day that the nets were set up. After several weeks of very unsettled weather, conditions improved for the last few days of the week bringing spectacular fall days. However, migration activity did not pick up with the improved weather and only a small handful of Yellow-rumped Warblers, Ruby-crowned Kinglets, and Dark-eyed Juncos that were moving through. The only two sightings of Gray-cheeked Thrush occurred during the week, and the last Eastern Phoebe, Red-eyed Vireo, and Magnolia Warbler of the fall were seen. Activity on the lake was still quiet, although an increasing number of Common Goldeneye, Bufflehead, Red-necked Grebe, Eared Grebe, and Western Grebes were congregating in front of the banding lab.

The banding station was only operated during the first half of the third week of September. The beginning few days were absolutely beautiful, but the weather deteriorated near the end of the week. Very few birds were observed as only a small number of individuals were present. The last of some of more common species were seen during the opening part of the week which included Alder Flycatcher, Swainson's Thrush, Ovenbird, and Wilson's Warbler. The Belted Kingfisher that was keeping the banders company almost every day until it was last seen on the 16<sup>th</sup>.

The final Stretch of September resembled most of the rest of the month as more unsettled weather moving into the region, bringing cooler temperatures mixed with windy days. Only 30 birds were banded during the end of the month but included the only House Wren of the fall, two Gray-cheeked Thrush and two Fox Sparrows. The last Clay-coloured Sparrow, Savannah Sparrow, Lincoln's Sparrow and White-throated Sparrows and White-crowned Sparrows were seen on the 23<sup>rd</sup>. The first American Tree Sparrows were also detected on the 23<sup>rd</sup>, and it was a good day for passage of geese with Greater White-fronted Geese reaching their fall peak day with 612. The only fall sightings of Snow Geese (80) and Sandhill Cranes (70) also occurred that day. Things were very quiet and calm for the final days of fall migration monitoring. The only songbirds that were still in the area on closing day were Ruby-crowned Kinglets, Hermit Thrush, American Robins, Orange-crowned Warblers, American Tree Sparrows and Dark-eyed Junco's. Northern Harriers were passing through during the day and a pair of Piliated Woodpeckers were seen in the area. A very late and unexpected Yellow-bellied Sapsucker was captured in the nets. The only sightings of Tundra Swans were made on the last day, a very small flock of four birds passed over the water. The last bird to be banded for the 2007 season was an Orange-crowned Warbler.

## Migration Coverage

Migration monitoring at the LSLBO follows the set protocol listed in the 2003 revised Lesser Slave Lake Bird Observatory Station Manual. The goal is to have consistent migration coverage, through the use of daily census, visual migration counts, mist-netting, and casual observations, to be able to compare data with previous years. Overall, both 2007 spring and fall migration received excellent coverage, with weather being the only limiting factor.

Both spring and fall migration received fewer person days than in previous years (Table 1 and Table 2). One experienced and permitted bander was present every day of operation. Additional person days (or observers) were accumulated from the days that the two banders on staff were working together, assistance from staff from the Provincial Park and the BCBC, and from volunteers that actively participate in migration monitoring. The decrease in person days came from low volunteer support this year. In previous years, both long-term volunteers and short-term volunteers helped with banding activities. In 2007, the LSLBO had the assistance of only a small number of short-term volunteers throughout the year.

Spring migration monitoring typically begins within the third week of April. At this time only a few of the early migrants have arrived and the bulk of the migratory period for most species can be monitored. The spring migration period lasted 48 days, from April 24<sup>th</sup> to July 10<sup>th</sup>. Observers were active every day conducting the census, hourly visual migration counts and casual observations. Net hours were reduced because of cold morning temperatures early in the season and changing weather throughout the day. Only one day was completely missed due to weather, every other day had either full or partial mist-netting coverage. In the past, two of the net-lanes were subject to flooding with combination of heavy rains and runoff. New drainage trenches were dug this year to eliminate this problem. The spring migration coverage was comparable to previous years of monitoring (Table 1).

Table 1. Summary of effort during spring migration monitoring at LSLBO, 1999-2007.

Spring	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Coverage</b>									
First Day	26-Apr	18-Apr	16-Apr	19-Apr	21-Apr	19-Apr	25-Apr	24-Apr	24-Apr
Last Day	12-Jun	13-Jun	11-Jun	11-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun
Number of Days	46	57	57	54	50	50	43	47	48
Person Days	N/A	126	130	125	124	120	121	127	92
<b>Banding<sup>1</sup></b>									
First Day	29-Apr	20-Apr	16-Apr	20-Apr	21-Apr	20-Apr	25-Apr	24-Apr	24-Apr
Last Day	12-Jun	13-Jun	11-Jun	11-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun
Number of Days	42	52	54	45	39	45	43	44	47
Av. Daily Net Hrs	69.1	62	72.9	63	48.9	60.5	71.2	70.3	73.6
<b>Census</b>									
First Day	27-Apr	18-Apr	16-Apr	19-Apr	21-Apr	20-Apr	25-Apr	24-Apr	24-Apr
Last Day	12-Jun	13-Jun	11-Jun	11-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun
Number of Days	34	55	57	54	50	49	43	47	48
<b>Vis-Mig<sup>2</sup></b>									
First Day	27-Apr	18-Apr	16-Apr	19-Apr	21-Apr	20-Apr	25-Apr	24-Apr	24-Apr
Last Day	25-May	13-Jun	11-Jun	11-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun	10-Jun
Number of Days	16	57	57	54	50	49	43	47	48
Av Daily Vis-Migs	N/A	8.2	7.8	8.4	8	8.2	8	7.7	7.9

1- Protocol changes in 2000 included increasing the six-hour standard banding period to seven hours

2- Starting in fall 1999 Vis-Migs were reduced from 10 minutes to 5 minutes

The fall migration monitoring period lasted 81 days, from July 12<sup>th</sup> until September 30<sup>th</sup>. However, eight days in September were missed due to staff availability, leaving the station operating for 73 days during the fall. The census, hourly migration counts, and casual observations were conducted every day that observers were active at the station. Weather conditions allowed for a full or partial day of mist-netting on all but five days, giving 68 days of mist-netting coverage. Despite poor weather conditions through the second half of fall migration, the station still achieved good mist-net coverage throughout the fall. Fall migration coverage was comparable to previous years (Table 2).



Table 2. Summary of effort during fall migration monitoring at LSLBO, 1999-2007.

Fall	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Coverage</b>									
First Day	10-Jul	07-Jul	14-Jul	13-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul
Last Day	25-Sep	06-Oct	22-Sep	04-Oct	30-Sep	30-Sep	29-Sep	29-Sep	30-Sep
Number of Days	78	91	69	84	77	78	75	77	73
Person-days	N/A	207	192	173	158	164	170	149	114
<b>Banding<sup>1</sup></b>									
First Day	10-Jul	07-Jul	14-Jul	14-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul
Last Day	25-Sep	06-Oct	22-Sep	04-Oct	30-Sep	30-Sep	29-Sep	29-Sep	30-Sep
Number of Days	76	89	69	78	69	73	71	73	68
Av. Daily Net Hrs.	56.7	74	74.6	62.9	73.8	69.8	76	73.9	71.9
<b>Census</b>									
First Day	10-Jul	07-Jul	14-Jul	13-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul
Last Day	08-Aug	06-Oct	22-Sep	04-Oct	30-Sep	30-Sep	29-Sep	29-Sep	30-Sep
Number of Days	15	90	69	84	77	78	75	77	73
<b>Vis-Migs<sup>2</sup></b>									
First Day	13-Jul	07-Jul	14-Jul	13-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul
Last Day	25-Sep	06-Oct	22-Sep	04-Oct	30-Sep	30-Sep	29-Sep	29-Sep	30-Sep
Number of Days	43	91	69	84	77	78	75	77	73
Av Daily Vis-migs	3.9	7.7	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7

1- Protocol changes in 2000 included increasing the six-hour standard banding period to seven hours

2- Starting in fall 1999 Vis-Migs were reduced from 10 minutes to 5 minutes

## Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship (MAPS)

The LSLBO has been participating in the Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship (MAPS) program since 1994. Administered by the Institute of Bird Populations, MAPS focuses on long-term population monitoring on the breeding grounds. MAPS remains one of the LSLBO's core monitoring projects. 2007 marks the 14<sup>th</sup> year that the LSLBO has been contributing to the program.

The LSLBO operates four MAPS stations: Far-and-away (FAWA), Fern Gully (FEGU), Roadside (ROAD), and Residence (RESI). FAWA, FEGU and ROAD are adjacent stations located near the migration monitoring station. RESI is located near the Boreal Centre for Bird Conservation. FAWA and ROAD have operated for all 14 years. FEGU was closed in 2000 and reopened in 2003 and now completed its 5<sup>th</sup> consecutive year. RESI began operating in 2000 and has completed its 8<sup>th</sup> consecutive year of monitoring.

The LSLBO visits each MAPS site 6 times throughout the breeding season. The dates that each station operated in 2007 were:

	<b>FAWA</b>	<b>FEGU</b>	<b>ROAD</b>	<b>RESI</b>
Period 5 (Jun 10 - 19)	June 12	June 14	June 14	June 11
Period 6 (Jun 20 - 29)	June 23	June 22	June 22	June 6
Period 7 (Jun 30 - Jul 9)	July 4	July 2	July 3	July 1
Period 8 (Jul 10 - 19)	July 12	July 11	July 11	July 10
Period 9 (Jul 20 - 29)	July 23	July 21	July 22	July 20
Period 10 (Jul 30 – Aug 8)	August 2	July 31	August 1	July 30

### MAPS Captures

Each MAPS station receives a possible 360 net hours throughout the course of MAPS banding. FAWA, ROAD, and FEGU received full net coverage. Only 6 net hours were missed from RESI because a single net was put out of commission during a visit and repairing the net through the day was not possible.

A total of 238 birds were banded during the 2007 MAPS program, which is slightly above the average MAPS banding total. An additional 80 birds were recaptured. 29 different species and forms were represented by birds captured in the nets. FAWA had the fewest captures of all the stations with 41 birds banded and 17 recaptures from 15 species (Table 3). It received its first banding record of both a Slate-coloured Junco and a Winter Wren. ROAD had the second lowest banding total with 47 birds banded and 30 recaptures from 18 different species (Table 4). It received its first banding record of a Swamp Sparrow. FEGU had the second highest banding total 51 birds banded and 17 recaptures from 12 different species and forms (Table 5). RESI typically has the highest banding total of all four stations and this year 99 birds were banded with an additional 16 recaptures from 19 different species and forms (Table 6). It usually has the highest species diversity of the stations, which included its first Cape May Warbler banding record this year.

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

Species	2007		Previous Years' Total Captures					
	Banded	Recap	94-'01	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	1					1		1
Downy Woodpecker			1					
Least Flycatcher	2		13	1	1			
Winter Wren	1							
Swainson's Thrush			7	1			2	
Hermit Thush	1				2			
American Robin		1	7	3		1		
Cedar Waxwing			1					
Phialdelphia Vireo	1		1					
Red-eyed Vireo	1		5		1		1	
Tennessee Warbler	4		3	4	2		8	1
Yellow-warbler			5					
Chestnut-sided Warbler			1					
Magnolia Warbler			1					
Yellow-rumped Warbler	3		16	4	7	2	6	1
Black-and-white Warbler			1		1			1
American Redstart	3		51	2	7	2	2	6
Ovenbird	5	3	27	3	1	6	9	8
Connecticut Warbler			1					
Mourning Warbler	4		54	2	5	3	2	3
Common Yellowthroat			2					
Canada Warbler	6	4	72	7	13	10	11	4
Western Tanager			1	1				
Rose-breasted Grosbeak			1					
Lincoln's Sparrow								1
White-throated Sparrow	8	9	103	7	14	10	20	18
Slate-coloured Junco	1							
Total	41	17	375	35	55	35	61	44

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

Species	2007		Previous Years Captures					
	Banded	Recap	94-'01	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker			6		1	1	1	
Downy Woodpecker					1			
Hairy Woodpecker		1			1	1		
Pileated Woodpecker			1					
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher			1					
Alder Flycatcher			5	1				
Least Flycatcher			7	2		1	1	
Black-capped Chickadee			3	1	4	2	1	
Red-breasted Nuthatch			1					
Brown Creeper	2		1					
Winter Wren	3	2	2		2		3	
Ruby-crowned Kinglet					2	1	1	
Swainson's Thrush	7	1	53	8	16	6	10	7
Hermit Thrush							1	1
American Robin	1		2	2			1	2
Cedar Waxwing			3					
Warbling Vireo			1					
Red-eyed Vireo		2	2	1	1	1		1
Tennessee Warbler	2	1	42	8	8		49	5
Orange-crowned Warbler			1					
Yellow Warbler			6	2		1		
Chestnut-sided Warbler			4				1	
Magnolia Warbler	1	2	91	8	9	2	2	2
Cape May Warbler			2		1			
Yellow-rumped Warbler	1	3	52	2	17	3	5	1
Black-throated Green Warbler			6		1			
Palm Warbler			1					
Blackpoll Warbler			2					
Black-and-white Warbler	4	2	18		7	1	2	
American Redstart	9	4	140	31	18	7	22	13
Ovenbird	4	5	61	14	22	10	12	13
Northern Waterthrush			1		1			1
Mourning Warbler	1		15			1	1	1
Common Yellowthroat			2					
Canada Warbler	5	3	130	9	20	22	24	13
Western Tanager			3					
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	1		4					
Chipping Sparrow	3		7	5	4			
Song Sparrow			2					
Lincoln's Sparrow			1		1	1		
Swamp Sparrow	1							
White-throated Sparrow	2	4	95	4	9	5	10	6
Purple Finch			1					
Pine Siskin			1					
Total	47	30	778	98	146	66	146	67

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

Species	2007		Previous Years' Total Captures				
	Banded	Recap	94-'99	2003	2004	2005	2006
Northern Saw-whet Owl			1				
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker					1		
Alder Flycatcher	1		6			2	
Least Flycatcher			2	3	3		
Blue-headed Vireo			2	1			
Red-eyed Vireo	1		4	2		1	
Black-capped Chickadee			7		2		1
Red-breasted Nuthatch			4				
Winter Wren	1		3			1	1
Swainson's Thrush	4		50	8	7	10	4
Hermit Thrush			1				2
American Robin			4	1			
Cedar Waxwing				1		1	
Tennessee Warbler	3		30	20	5	20	4
Orange-crowned Warbler			1				
Yellow Warbler	3		13	3		2	2
Chestnut-sided Warbler			2				
Magnolia Warbler			17	5	1		
Yellow-rumped Warbler			26	2	1	6	1
Black-throated Green Warbler			1				
Bay-breasted Warbler							1
Black-and-white Warbler			12	3	1	3	1
American Redstart	6	6	237	51	23	31	30
Ovenbird	6	2	41	9	7	24	10
Northern Waterthrush			1	1			
Mourning Warbler	3		51	4	6	7	3
Common Yellowthroat	1						1
Canada Warbler	12	6	112	36	11	30	13
Western Tanager			1	2		1	
Chipping Sparrow			2				1
Song Sparrow			5				
Swamp Sparrow			2				
White-throated Sparrow	10	3	102	17	9	14	19
Pine Siskin			2				
Total	51	17	742	169	77	153	94

Table 6. MAPS captures at Residence (RESI) station.

Species	2007		Previous Years' Total Captures					
	Banded	Recap	'00-01	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sharp-shinned Hawk			1					1
Ruby-throated Hummingbird			1	1				
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	2		5	6	4		2	
Northern Flicker					1			
Western Wood-Pewee			1					
Alder Flycatcher			1					
Least Flycatcher	1		19	14	6	5		
Black-capped Chickadee	2		1	6	5	3		8
Red-breasted Nuthatch				1	2			
Brown Creeper					2			
Winter Wren			1	2	1			1
Ruby-crowned Kinglet					2	1	1	
Swainson's Thrush	3	1	15	7	11	7	8	10
Hermit Thrush	3		5	2	2	2	7	6
American Robin			2		1	2		1
Red-eyed Vireo	4		2			6		
Philadelphia Vireo			1			1		
Warbling Vireo			1		1			
Blue-headed Vireo			1			2		
Tennessee Warbler	12		36	28	42	40	5	5
Orange-crowned Warbler						1		
Yellow Warbler	4		8	3	4			
Magnolia Warbler	4		9	8	8	2	3	
Cape May Warbler	1							
Yellow-rumped Warbler	8	1	18	16	71	11	5	
Black-throated Green Warbler			2	1		2		
Bay-breasted Warbler			5			1		
Blackpoll Warbler			1			1		
Black-and-white Warbler	3		7			2		
American Redstart	9	6	31	13	13	15	5	7
Ovenbird	12	1	11	9	3	3	23	14
Northern Waterthrush					1			
Mourning Warbler	2		4	1	3	1	1	1
Common Yellowthroat			1			1		1
Canada Warbler	12		10	4	6	5	2	2
Western Tanager			2			1		
Rose-breasted Grosbeak			2	3		2		
Chipping Sparrow	2		2	5	4			1
Clay-colored Sparrow						1		
Lincoln's Sparrow	7	2	1		2		1	3
White-throated Sparrow	8	5	33	14	23	14	11	7
Purple Finch				1				
Pine Siskin			1					
Total	99	16	244	145	218	132	74	76

## Breeding Status

Breeding status was determined through banding and observations for each of the 72 species recorded at the MAPS stations in 2007 (Table 7). 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	T	Swainson's Thrush	B	B	B	B
American White Pelican				T	Hermit Thrush	B			B
Mallard				T	American Robin	B	B	B	L
Common Goldeneye		T	T	T	Cedar Waxwing	T	T	T	T
Osprey	T	T			Tennessee Warbler	B	B	B	B
Bald Eagle		T	T	T	Yellow Warbler	B	B	B	B
Red-tailed Hawk	T				Cape May Warbler	T			
Sharp-shinned Hawk		T		T	Magnolia Warbler	B	B		
Northern Goshawk	T				Yellow-rump'd Warb.	B	B	B	B
Ruffed Grouse	L	T			Black-thrt'd Grn Warb.	B	B	B	
Common Snipe	T				Blackburnian Warbler		T		
Franklin's Gull				T	Bay-breasted Warbler	L			
Ring-billed Gull	T			T	Black-and-white Warb.	B	B	B	B
Belted Kingfisher	T	T			American Redstart	B	B	B	B
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	B	T	L	B	Ovenbird	B	B	B	B
Downy Woodpecker				L	Northern Waterthrush	L			
Hairy Woodpecker	T	T	T	L	Mourning Warbler	B	B	B	B
Three-toed Woodpecker	T				Common Yellowthroat	L		L	B
Northern Flicker	L				Canada Warbler	B	B	B	B
Pileated Woodpecker	L	L	L	L	Western Tanager	B	B		T
Alder Flycatcher	L	B	L	B	Chipping Sparrow	B	B	B	
Least Flycatcher	B	B	L	B	Clay-colored Sparrow		L	B	
Eastern Phoebe		L	L		Song Sparrow		B	B	T
Blue-headed Vireo	B				Lincoln's Sparrow	B	B	B	B
Warbling Vireo	L		T		Swamp Sparrow	L	T		
Philadelphia Vireo				T	White-thrt'd Sparrow	B	B	B	B
Red-eyed Vireo	B	B	B	B	Slate-colored Junco				T
Gray Jay		T		T	Rose-breast'd Grosbeak	L	B	L	L
Blue Jay	L	L	T		Red-winged Blackbird		T	T	
American Magpie		T	T	T	Rusty Blackbird		T		
American Crow	T	T	T	T	Brown-headed Cowbird	T			
Common Raven	T	T	T	T	Pine Siskin	T	T	T	T
Tree Swallow	T			T	Evening Grosbeak	T	T	T	T
Black-capped Chickadee	B	B	B	B	Total sp. Breeder (B)	25	24	20	19
Red-breasted Nuthatch	B	B	B	B	Total sp. Likely (L)	12	4	7	6
White-breasted Nuthatch				T	Total sp. Transient (T)	16	21	13	21
Brown Creeper	L	T			Total sp.	53	49	40	46
Winter Wren	B	B	B	L					
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	B								

## Recaptures

The LSLBO recorded 316 recapture records during the 2007 banding season: 113 during the spring migration, 80 through MAPS, and 123 during fall migration. All recaptured birds were originally banded at the LSLBO. Most of the recaptures were birds banded in 2007 and recaptured again later in the season. There were 30 birds that were originally banded in 2006. 34 birds were originally banded previous to the 2006 banding season and represent some of the older birds encountered in 2007 (Table 8).

Table 8. Age of recaptured birds originally banded before 2006.

Species	Band Number	Original Banding			Recapture		Age
		Date	Location	Age	Date	Location	
Ovenbird	1691-91576	Sep 6, 05	Mig	HY	Jun 13, 07	FAWA	2 years
Red-eyed Vireo	2181-79110	Jul 26, 05	FEGU	HY	Jun 22, 07	ROAD	2 years
Swainson's Thrush	1871-65317	Aug 24, 04	Mig	HY	Jul 14, 07	Mig	3 years
White-throated Sparrow	1871-65491	May 21, 05	Mig	SY	May 11, 07	Mig	3 years
White-throated Sparrow	1871-65492	May 21, 05	Mig	SY	May 11, 07	Mig	3 years
White-throated Sparrow	1871-65535	Jun 2, 05	Mig	SY	Jun 3, 07	Mig	3 years
Canada Warbler	2160-63349	Jun 29, 05	FEGU	SY	Jul 3, 07	ROAD	3 years
Myrtle Warbler	2350-48210	May 14, 05	Mig	SY	May 16, 07	Mig	3 years
Canada Warbler	2350-48480	Jun 7, 05	Mig	SY	May 28, 07	Mig	3 years
Red-eyed Vireo	1691-91344	Jun 4, 05	Mig	AHY	Jun 3, 07	Mig	3+ years
Red-eyed Vireo	1691-91356	Jul 15, 05	Mig	AHY	May 31, 07	Mig	3+ years
Red-eyed Vireo	1691-91446	Aug 1, 05	Mig	AHY	Jun 22, 07	ROAD	3+ years
Canada Warbler	2160-63382	Jul 26, 05	FEGU	AHY	Jun 22, 07	FEGU	3+ years
American Redstart	2330-38450	Jul 12, 05	Mig	AHY	Jun 22, 07	FEGU	3+ years
American Redstart	2150-92952	Aug 5, 03	HY	Mig	Jun 6, 07	Mig	4 years
American Robin	1152-42565	May 11, 04	Mig	SY	Jun 1, 07	Mig	4 years
Myrtle Warbler	2160-63296	Jun 23, 04	ROAD	SY	May 24, 07	Mig	4 years
Yellow Warbler	2350-47509	Jun 4, 04	Mig	SY	May 18, 07	Mig	4 years
Magnolia Warbler	2330-37711	Jun 5, 04	Mig	SY	Jul 11, 07	ROAD	4 years
Red-eyed Vireo	1691-91122	Jul 13, 04	Mig	AHY	Jul 12, 07	Mig	4+ years
White-throated Sparrow	1871-65001	Jul 11, 04	Mig	AHY	Jul 28, 07	Mig	4+ years
American Redstart	2330-37763	Jul 13, 04	Mig	AHY	May 28, 07	Mig	4+ years
American Redstart	2330-38387	May 24, 05	Mig	ASY	May 25, 07	Mig	4+ years
American Redstart	2330-38558	Jul 25, 05	Mig	ASY	Jun 5, 07	Mig	4+ years
Ovenbird	2181-79815	Jun 8, 03	Mig	SY	May 28, 07	Mig	5 years
American Redstart	2150-92354	Jul 16, 03	Mig	SY	Jun 5, 07	Mig	5 years
Song Sparrow	1761-21402	Aug 3, 03	Mig	AHY	May 8, 07	Mig	5+ years
Red-eyed Vireo	2181-79836	Jul 17, 03	Mig	AHY	Jun 3, 07	Mig	5+ years
Swainson's Thrush	1761-21077	Jun 11, 04	RESI	ASY	Jun 20, 07	RESI	5+ years
American Redstart	2330-37822	Jul 28, 04	Mig	ASY	Jun 8, 07	Mig	5+ years
White-throated Sparrow	1451-90597	Jul 4, 02	RESI	AHY	Jul 1, 07	RESI	6+ years
White-throated Sparrow	1761-21013	Jun 12, 03	FAWA	ASY	Jun 23, 07	FAWA	6+ years
American Redstart	2150-92299	Jun 7, 03	Mig	ASY	Jun 14, 07	FEGU	6+ years
American Redstart	2100-07805	Jun 14, 02	FAWA	ASY	Jul 2, 07	FEGU	7+ years



During Northern Saw-whet Owl fall monitoring there were two recoveries. The first was report of a Northern Saw-whet Owl originally banded at the LSLBO on September 18, 2005 recaptured on April 10, 2007 in Saskatchewan. The second was a foreign recovery of a Northern Saw-whet Owl that was originally banded outside of Millet, Alberta on October 17, 2006 as a hatch-year bird. The owl was recaptured on September 15, 2007 at the LSLBO during owl banding. This owl was the first foreign recovery seen at the LSLBO in several years.

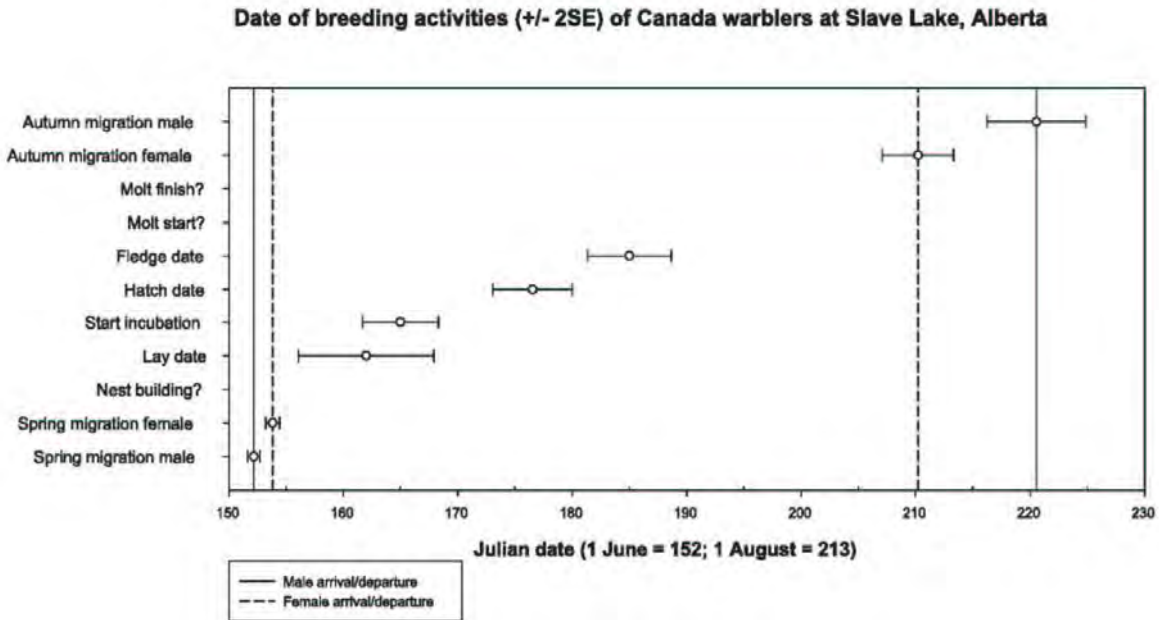
## **Canada Warbler Project**

The banding staff continued the Canada Warbler project during the 2007 banding season. Implemented in 2003, the Canada Warbler project focuses on studying aspects of the breeding ecology of Canada Warblers nesting within the study site, which encompasses the FEGU, ROAD, and FAWA MAPS stations. The objectives of the project is to determine the abundance of breeding pairs in the study site, estimate the breeding territory size, find nesting locations, measure growth rates of hatchlings, and to document general nesting behaviour.

The Canada Warbler Project comes second to both migration monitoring and MAPS. Observers spend as much time possible working in the study site when not working on the other monitoring projects. The goal in 2007 was to gather as much information as possible and combine it with the data collected in previous years. There were 13 known singing males in the study area in 2007, all of which we assumed had established breeding territories. Five nests were found during subsequent nest searches. Two of the nests failed, the first nest was found with cold eggs and the second was depredated when the young were only a few days old. The other three nests were successful and 13 chicks were banded from those nests. Nests were filmed and growth rates were taken, however, results were not just compiled and analyzed for inclusion in this report.

Using the migration banding data, MAPS data, and data collected during the study, Tyler Flockhart estimated the timing of breeding activities of the Canada Warblers nesting at the LSLBO (Figure 1). Since the first males begin to arrive on the breeding grounds within the third week of May, and the first females arrive shortly after, it is estimated that the first nests are beginning to be built within the first week of June. Ideally, the best time to begin nest searches is when the females are building, because once the eggs are laid and incubation begins, the nests are very difficult to locate. Banders are committed to the other core projects until the middle of June, when nesting is well underway. However, nests are continuing until July, so there is still ample time for observers to locate nests. Data still needs to be collected on nest building time. The timing of egg laying has been extrapolated from observations and literature, though nests have not been found at an early enough stage. Moulting data is currently being worked on with banding data from MAPS and migration.

Figure 1. Timing of breeding activities of Canada Warblers in the LSLBO's Canada Warbler study area.



## Northern Saw-whet Owl Migration Monitoring

Northern Saw-whet Owl fall migration monitoring began in 2004 and 2007 marks the fourth year of the monitoring project. Monitoring in 2007 began on August 22<sup>nd</sup> and continued until October 20<sup>th</sup>. Weather conditions and staff availability allowed for 39 nights of monitoring and nets were set for a total of 570 net hours. 108 Northern Saw-whet Owls were banded, a lower banding total than seen in previous years. However, because of weather and staff availability, several long stretches late in September and early October were missed, which is typically in the height of Saw-whet movement. A large proportion of owls that were captured were hatch-year birds, which is consistent with previous years (Table 9). The sex of the owl is determined using the wing-cord and weight ratio. A greater proportion of individuals were sexed as females, which is also consistent with previous years (Table 10).

The first Northern Saw-whet Owl was banded on August 24<sup>th</sup>, and they were captured consistently on almost every night after that. The peak banding night was on September 23<sup>rd</sup> with 13 owls banded. Although captures were consistent throughout the banding

period, many nights consisted of just a couple of owls. The peak times appeared to be the middle and at the end of September. The first Barred Owl for the LSLBO was captured in the owl nets on October 19<sup>th</sup>. It was an after-hatch year bird and its sex was unknown.

Other sightings during the owl banding included Barred Owls calling in the distance on several occasions. Long-eared owls were observed twice. The first was spotted perched in a tree very close to the net-lanes. The second observation was of one calling near the nets several weeks later. Two northern flying squirrels made their way into the nets during the opening few nights of owl banding, they both made for interesting extractions.

Table 9. Number of Northern Saw-whet Owls banded by age class with yearly proportions, 2004-2007.

<b>Year</b>	<b>HY</b>	<b>AHY</b>	<b>SY</b>	<b>ASY</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>2004</b>	65 (71.4%)	0	14 (15.4%)	12 (13.2 %)	91
<b>2005</b>	87 (64.9%)	1 (0.7%)	33 (24.6%)	13 (9.7%)	134
<b>2006</b>	158 (79%)	1 (0.5%)	31 (15.5%)	10 (5%)	200
<b>2007</b>	82 (75.9%)	0	17 (15.8%)	9 (8.3%)	108
<b>Total</b>	392 (73.5%)	2 (0.4%)	95 (17.8%)	44 (8.3%)	<b>533</b>

Table 10. Number of Northern Saw-whet Owls banded by sex class with yearly proportions, 2004- 2007.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>2004</b>	5 (5.5%)	67 (73.6%)	19 (20.8%)	91
<b>2005</b>	5 (3.7%)	89 (66.4%)	40 (29.9%)	134
<b>2006</b>	8 (4%)	157 (78.5%)	35 (17.5%)	200
<b>2007</b>	3 (2.8%)	70 (64.8%)	35 (32.4%)	108
<b>Total</b>	21 (3.9%)	383 (71.9%)	129 (24.2%)	<b>533</b>

## **Staff and Volunteers**

The LSLBO operated with two full time banders during the season. Both banders had worked at the LSLBO in the past. Tyler Flockhart worked at the LSLBO from 2002 to 2004, returning for another season of banding in 2007. Richard Krikun was the returning bander-in-charge and has been working at the station since 2004. Together, the two banders put in 182 field days during spring and fall migration and MAPS (Table 11).

The staff received help throughout the summer from a various number of people throughout the season. The banding lab received assistance from the staff of the Boreal Centre for Bird Conservation, as the interpreters and front staff helped with some of the banding duties on several days. Although the staffing was excellent, the volunteer support was low. Only 6 volunteers accumulated 33 days throughout the banding season (Table 11). The volunteer days in 2007 were much lower than in previous years due to the lack of long-term volunteer support.

Table 11. Number of staff and volunteer person days spent on monitoring projects in 2007.

	<b>Spring</b>	<b>MAPS</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>LSLBO Staff</b>				
Richard Krikun	37	15	56	108
Tyler Flockhart	30	14	32	76
Sara Scobie	2	2	3	7
Meribeth Stott	4		4	8
Jul Wojnowski	2			2
<b>Total Staff Days</b>	75	31	95	201
<b>Volunteers</b>				
Erica Forrester	13			13
Robin Maerz	5			5
Dave Cullen			6	6
Kathy Cullen			6	6
Angella Powell			2	2
Anna Daku			1	1
<b>Total Volunteer Days</b>	18	0	15	33

## **Visitors and Education**

Education is one of the LSLBO's primary focuses. The banding lab is always open for visitors and staff is always willing to explain the purposes of banding and provide a demonstration when possible. There was a large increase of groups visiting the banding lab through the Boreal Centre for Bird Conservation and the Forest Education Society programs and tours. Tours of the BCBC often included a visit to the banding station. The new BCBC Environmental Education programming was responsible for bringing a number of grade one and two classes from local communities for both the BCBC and banding lab tours. The organized tours were often led by members of the BCBC education staff: Patti Campsall, Meribeth Stott, and Cori Klassen, and the Lesser Slave Lake Provincial Park Interpreters: Jeff Manchak and Tim Landon. The park also offered tours to the campers staying in the Provincial Park on a weekly basis. All organized tours were lead by other staff members, so the banders were free to continue with the daily monitoring and helping out when possible. Other groups included a nurse's retreat, the second year NAIT Biological Sciences Class, and the Boreal Forest Discovery Camp,

Table 12. Number of visitors to the banding lab in 2007.

<b>Season</b>	<b>Adults</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Total Visitors</b>
Spring Migration	219	235	454
Fall Migration	266	197	463
<b>Total</b>	485	432	<b>917</b>

Several other events took place at the LSLBO during 2007 related to education and training. The Peter Pyle Banding Workshop held on May 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup>. 20 participants from across the western provinces took part to learn aging techniques Peter Pyle. The first day was spent on slides and lab specimens because the banding was shut down from the rain. The second day was spent working with live birds as the weather cleared and it became a good banding day.

On June 2<sup>nd</sup> held the annual Songbird Festival. Most of activities were held at the BCBC with hourly tours to the banding lab. Approximately 300 people made it to the events at the BCBC, and about 60 participated in the banding lab tours. It was a spectacular day filled with good weather and good birding. All the visitors who joined the lab tours were able to a banding demonstration with live birds in hand.

On September 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> a videographer from National Geographic came to the BCBC to collect film footage for a piece on boreal birds and conservation. The filming started off with Northern Saw-whet Owl banding. We were fortunate to catch one owl, who was very cooperative and well behaved in front of the camera. The next day the film crew came to the banding lab to collect footage on songbird banding. The weather was poor, but we did manage to catch a few birds for filming.

The BCBC hosted the Canadian Migration Monitoring Network General Meeting from October 11<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup>. Representatives from Bird Studies Canada and 16 migration monitoring stations from across Canada met to share presentations, results, and to discuss ideas to improve the Monitoring Network.

## **Recommendations**

All the LSLBO banding operations ran smoothly during the 2007 season. Following the standardized monitoring protocol and having two full time experienced banders on staff made the banding season easy, successful, and fun. However, a few recommendations are suggested to improve small areas of the banding operation in future years.

The increase of visitors at the banding lab through tours was handled very well. Often having a large group of people present at the lab can be distracting to the banders, especially during banding when trying to communicate with scribes. Having education and interpretation staff present at the lab worked very well and should be maintained. It gives the visitors a better experience; the banders cannot participate in talks during busy times. It is very important that people in the lab are quiet during banding because there were instances of miscommunication between banders and scribes. It is also important to keep visitors out of the net-lanes during tours, unless invited in by the banders. Many of the systems developed this year seemed to work very well, and we will continue working with the education staff to maintain the quality of the experience of the visitors without compromising the banding.

Having trained help at the BCBC was very helpful. There are a few days during the season that extra hands, whether extracting, scribing, or helping with MAPS banding is needed and appreciated. In future years finding banding assistants with adequate birding skills or banding permits will be difficult. We will be working with some of the BCBC staff to get their permits to help with banding. Working on building a local volunteer base who will actively participate in banding activities is strongly suggested. Local volunteers can become accustomed to the banding operation and be relied on for several years, which is far more beneficial than volunteers that come from far distances for only a few days.

The one concern from the banding perspective was the vegetation at the banding lab outgrowing the net-lanes. The change in habitat structure is altering the composition of species being banded as we are apparently beginning to catch more ground associated species and fewer canopy species. Various strategies on vegetation management were discussed at the CMMN meeting. It is suggested that trimming the vegetation directly around the net-lanes to be tried. The best course of action will have to be discussed with the Provincial Park staff. Once a decision has been made, a vegetation control plan with photos will be amended to the station's monitoring protocol.

## Acknowledgements

The 2007 banding season at the LSLBO was successful because the contributions of the LSLBO and BCBC staff and volunteers and many other organizations and agencies.

We would like to thank:

The LSLBO Board of Directors for their hard work and dedication to the projects and the organization: Bob Deacon, Ronda Groom, Peter Moore, and Chelsea Martin.

Patti Campsall, the Executive Director of the LSLBO for daily support to the operations.

The Boreal Centre for Bird Conservation staff for assisting with banding tours and helping with the banding operations: Sara Scobie, Cori Klassen, and Meribeth Stott.

Parks and Protected Areas Staff: Jeff Manchak and Tim Landon.

All the volunteers throughout the season: Erica Forrester, Jul Wojnowski, Robyn Maerz, Anna Daku, Kathy Cullen, Dave Cullen, and Angella Powell.

Support was also provided by the following:



## Appendix I: Annual Banding Totals

Species	1993-2005	2006	2007 Spring Migration	2007 MAPS	2007 Fall Migration	Grand Total
"Audubon's" Warbler	2					2
Alder Flycatcher	1431	53	33	1	26	1544
American Goldfinch	1					1
American Kestrel	1					1
American Magpie	1					1
American Pipit	18					18
American Redstart	5213	313	89	27	184	5826
American Robin	196	29	9	1	1	236
American Tree Sparrow	303	14	10		3	330
Baltimore Oriole	4	1				5
Bay-breasted Warbler	64	20	1		5	90
Barred Owl	0				1	1
Black-and-White Warbler	928	96	21	7	89	1141
Blackburnian Warbler	1					1
Black-capped Chickadee	613	27	55	2	11	708
Blackpoll Warbler	274	5	1		3	283
Black-throated Green Warbler	91	8			2	101
Blue Jay	21	7			1	29
Blue-headed Vireo	62	2	1		2	67
Boreal Chickadee	24		1			25
Brown Creeper	18	3		2	1	21
Brown-headed Cowbird	4					4
Canada Warbler	1803	151	40	52	75	2121
Cape May Warbler	84	13		1	6	104
Cedar Waxwing	96	5			2	103
Chestnut-sided Warbler	21					21
Chipping Sparrow	1622	25	13	5	14	1679
Clay-colored Sparrow	685	13	30		5	733
Common Grackle	1				2	3
Common Yellowthroat	461	29	37	1	6	534
Connecticut Warbler	23					23
Cooper's Hawk	1					1
Downy Woodpecker	31	2			4	37
Eastern Phoebe	80	18	9		2	109
Evening Grosbeak	1					1
Fox Sparrow	30	3	2		2	37
Golden-crowned Kinglet	59	1			1	61
Gray Catbird	5					5
Gray Jay	2					2
Gray-cheeked Thrush	61	11	16		2	90



	1993-2005	2006	2007 Spring	2007	2007 Fall	Grand
Species			Migration	MAPS	Migration	Total
Hairy Woodpecker	11	1			2	14
Harris's Sparrow	5					5
Hermit Thrush	246	33	13	4	15	306
House Wren	17	3	2		1	23
Lapland Longspur	4					4
Lazuli Bunting	1					1
Le Conte's Sparrow	3		1			4
Least Flycatcher	1624	37	62	3	17	1743
Lincoln's Sparrow	490	53	43	7	12	605
Long-eared Owl	0	1				1
MacGillivray's Warbler	2					2
Magnolia Warbler	727	50	8	5	14	814
Marsh Wren	2	1				3
Mourning Warbler	648	60	30	10	21	769
Nashville Warbler	3					3
Northern Flicker	10	3			1	14
Northern Goshawk	0	1				1
Northern Mockingbird	1					1
Northern Pygmy-Owl	2					2
Northern Saw-whet Owl	230	200			108	538
Northern Shrike	1					1
Northern Waterthrush	404	48	22		29	503
Orange-crowned Warbler	804	39	18		14	875
Olive-sided Flycatcher	1					1
Ovenbird	1209	286	44	27	166	1732
Western Palm Warbler	181	3	6		2	192
Philadelphia Vireo	135	15		1	1	152
Pileated Woodpecker	1					1
Pine Siskin	149				4	153
Purple Finch	41	6			1	48
Red-breasted Nuthatch	95	1			10	106
Red-eyed Vireo	518	28	3	6	9	564
Red-winged Blackbird	5					5
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	186	22	3	1	21	233
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	277	19	4			300
Savannah Sparrow	107	7	3		4	121
Sharp-shinned Hawk	238	21	5		16	280
Slate-colored Junco	598	58	23	1	10	690
Song Sparrow	141	28	22		9	196
Swainson's Thrush	2384	289	145	14	173	3005
Swamp Sparrow	116	9	7	1	4	137
Tennessee Warbler	3731	325	39	21	69	4185
Varied Thrush	2	1				3
Veery	6					6
Vesper Sparrow	1					1
Warbling Vireo	51	1	1		2	55

	<b>1993-2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007 Spring</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2007 Fall</b>	<b>Grand</b>
<b>Species</b>			<b>Migration</b>	<b>MAPS</b>	<b>Migration</b>	<b>Total</b>
Western Tanager	103	13	3		3	122
Western Wood-Pewee	19					19
White-breasted Nuthatch	2	3				5
Gambel's White-crowned Sparrow	283	18	10		4	315
White-throated Sparrow	1533	139	136	28	41	1877
White-winged Crossbill	1					1
Wilson's Warbler	422	9	12		12	455
Winter Wren	15	2	1	5	1	24
Yellow Warbler	2496	177	9	7	100	2789
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	65	2	1			68
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	70	13	4	3	2	92
Yellow-rumped Warbler	6779	319	37	12	173	7320
<b>Total number of birds banded</b>	<b>41534</b>	<b>3189</b>	<b>1085</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>1521</b>	<b>47584</b>
<b>Total number of species banded</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>98</b>

## Appendix II. Species arrival and departure dates and maxima at LSLBO in 2007.

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 2007. Seasonal first and last dates, maximum totals, and the number of days encounter during 2006 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 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 28 - 1	Apr 30 - 1	Jul 12 - 2	Jul 13 - 1
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 6 - 4	Jun 10 - 2	Sep 15 - 2	Sep 26 - 1
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 30 - <b>20</b>	May 17 - <b>21</b>	Sep 11 - <b>38</b>	Aug 6 - <b>10</b>
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	31	34	44	38

### Red-necked Grebe:

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
<b>First sighting</b>	May 4 - 1	Apr 24 - 2	Jul 12 - 2	Jul 20 - 2
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 5 - 1	Jun 2 - 4	Sep 30 - 2	Sep 26 - 4
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 29 - <b>7</b>	May 13 - <b>20</b>	Aug 22 - <b>7</b>	Sep 3 & 7 - <b>16</b>
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	16	27	40	36

### Eared Grebe:

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
<b>First sighting</b>			Aug 10 - 1	
<b>Last Sighting</b>			Sep 23 - 1	
<b>Peak Day</b>			Aug 29 - <b>8</b>	
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	0	0	19	0

### Western Grebe:

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
<b>First sighting</b>		May 17 - 4	Aug 9 - 1	Aug 14 - 4
<b>Last Sighting</b>		Jun 5 - 1	Sep 29 - 1	Sep 24 - 4
<b>Peak Day</b>			Aug 20 - <b>5</b>	Sep 3 - <b>32</b>
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	0	3	19	8

### American White Pelican:

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
<b>First sighting</b>	May 17 - 2	May 1 - 1	Jul 12 - 2	Jul 15 - 1
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 7 - 1	June 10 - 3	Sep 16 - 1	Sep 29 - 1
<b>Peak Day</b>	Jun 3 & 6 - <b>3</b>	May 24 - <b>14</b>	Aug 27 & Sep 6 - <b>13</b>	Aug 18 - <b>15</b>
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	12	14	30	60

### Double-crested Cormorant:

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
<b>First sighting</b>	May 23 - 2	May 7 - 19	Sep 1 - 1	
<b>Last Sighting</b>		May 21 - 35		
<b>Peak Day</b>				
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	1	3	1	0

**Great Blue Heron:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
<b>First sighting</b>	May 1 – 2	Apr 25 – 1		Aug 1 - 1
<b>Last Sighting</b>		May 30 – 1		Aug 30 - 1
<b>Peak Day</b>		4 dates – 1		Aug 7 - 3
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	1	4	0	8

**Trumpeter Swan:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
<b>First sighting</b>	May 27 - 1			
<b>Last Sighting</b>				
<b>Peak Day</b>				
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	1			

**Tundra Swan**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
<b>First sighting</b>	April 24 - 4	April 24 – 106	Sept 30 – 5	
<b>Last Sighting</b>	May 1 - 10	May 5 – 6		
<b>Peak Day</b>	April 26 - 73	April 28 – 108		
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	5	4	1	0

**Greater White-fronted Goose:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 24 - 740	Apr 24 – 244	Sep 1 – 70	Sep 7 - 25
<b>Last Sighting</b>	May 10 - 890	May 11 – 26	Sep 29 – 50	Sep 26 - 3
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 9 - 2845	May 6 - 3295	Sep 23 – 612	Sep 22 - 162
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	10	13	8	9

**Snow Goose:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
<b>First sighting</b>	May 1 - 2	May 6 – 29	Sep 23 – 80	
<b>Last Sighting</b>	May 9 - 930			
<b>Peak Day</b>				
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	3	1	1	0

**Canada Goose:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 24 - 2	Apr 24 – 13	Aug 26 – 2	Jul 12 - 18
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 9 - 11	Jun 10 – 50	Sep 28 – 1	Sep 29 - 2
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 30 - 25	May 31 – 74	Aug 1&Sep 11-10	Aug 19 - 61
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	33	32	16	40

**Green-winged Teal:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 28 - 4	Apr 29 – 12	Aug 6 – 1	
<b>Last Sighting</b>	May 29 - 1	May 29 – 3		
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 1 - 28			
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	13	10	1	0

**Mallard:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 24 - 7	Apr 24 – 12	Jul 13 – 1	Jul 12 - 14
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 10 - 2	Jun 10 – 2	Sep 29 – 1	Sep 29 - 8
<b>Peak Day</b>	Apr 29 - 16	Apr 25 – 16	Aug 30 – 10	Sep 22 - 21
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	48	46	25	58

**Northern Pintail:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 1 - 6	Apr 26 - 2		
<b>Last Sighting</b>	May 9 - 2	May 5 - 5		
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 4 - 10			
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	4	2	0	0

**Blue-winged Teal:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 6 - 1	May 6 - 2		Aug 29 - 12
<b>Last Sighting</b>	May 20 - 1	May 31 - 3		Sep 18 - 4
<b>Peak Day</b>	3 dates - 2	May 14 - 4		
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	6	7	0	6

**Northern Shoveler:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 4 - 4	Apr 28 - 8		
<b>Last Sighting</b>	May 19 - 2			
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 11 - 19			
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	3	1	0	0

**Gadwall:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 6 - 2	May 21 - 2		
<b>Last Sighting</b>				
<b>Peak Day</b>				
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	1	1	0	0

**American Wigeon:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 27 - 6	Apr 26 - 36	Jul 19 - 1	Jul 27 - 1
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 10 - 1	Jun 10 - 1		Sep 21 - 2
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 3 - 54	Apr 27 - 50		Sep 17 - 4
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	39	35	1	4

**Long-tailed Duck:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 4 - 12	May 4 - 62		
<b>Last Sighting</b>	May 22 - 12	May 17 - 12		
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 18 - 415	May 6 - 85		
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	9	7	0	0

**Surf Scoter:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 10 - 8	May 4 - 5		Jul 30 - 3
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 10 - 4	Jun 2 - 2		
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 20 - 132	May 19 - 91		
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	16	17	0	1

**White-winged Scoter:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 10 - 13	May 11 - 20		
<b>Last Sighting</b>	May 31 - 2	May 30 - 17		
<b>Peak Day</b>				
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	7	12	0	0

**Common Goldeneye:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 24 - 15	Apr 24 - 20	Jul 12 - 3	Jul 12 - 1
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 10 - 2	Jun 10 - 6	Sep 30 - 10	Sep 29 - 9
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 10 - 27	May 17 - 30	Jul 14 - 11	Sep 18 - 72
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	48	47	54	50

**Bufflehead:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 1 - 2	Apr 26 - 3	Sep 14 - 6	Sep 13 - 3
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 7 - 3	May 24 - 2	Sep 30 - 8	Sep 29 - 7
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 10 - 6	May 17 - 5	Sep 24 - 15	Sep 22 - 26
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	13	13	10	15

**Common Merganser:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 24 - 1	Apr 24 - 15	Jul 12 - 4	Jul 16 - 2
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 10 - 117	Jun 10 - 110	Sep 29 - 2	Sep 28 - 3
<b>Peak Day</b>		May 24 - 114	Aug 7 - 64	Aug 22 - 21
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	47	44	33	33

**Red-breasted Merganser:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 29 - 2	Apr 28 - 4		
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 3 - 2	Jun 9 - 4		
<b>Peak Day</b>	Jun 10 - 18	May 31 - 44		
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	17	29	0	0

**Osprey:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 26 - 1	Apr 29 - 1	Jul 14 - 1	Jul 12 - 1
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 9 - 1	Jun 9 - 1	Sep 6 - 2	Sep 6 - 1
<b>Peak Day</b>	9 Dates - 1	Jun 3 - 4	4 dates - 2	Aug 4 - 4
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	9	21	24	24

**Bald Eagle:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 25 - 2	Apr 24 - 2	Jul 12 - 1	Jul 12 - 1
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 10 - 1	Jun 10 - 1	Sep 30 - 1	Sep 29 - 1
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 13 - 4	Jun 5 - 4	Aug 30 & 31 - 4	Several dates - 4
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	30	38	59	67

**Northern Harrier:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 25 - 5	Apr 24 - 2	Jul 27 - 1	Jul 21 - 1
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 3 - 1	Jun 5 - 1	Sep 30 - 4	Sep 27 - 1
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 7 - 9	May 6 - 40	Aug 29 - 5	Aug 25 & Sep 22 - 4
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	24	25	17	27

**Sharp-shinned Hawk:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 24 - 1	Apr 26 - 3	Jul 19 - 1	Jul 18 - 1
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 9 - 1	Jun 3 - 1	Sep 25 - 1	Sep 27 - 1
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 6 - 4	3 - 5 dates	Aug 30 - 23	Aug 20 - 13
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	17	23	42	54

**Northern Goshawk:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	Apr 26 - 1	May 5 - 1	Sep 6 - 1	Aug 21 - 1
Last Sighting	May 7 - 2		Sep 22 - 1	Sep 13 - 1
Peak Day			2 dates - 1	7 dates - 1
# of Days Sighted	3	1	2	7

**Broad-winged Hawk:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	April 25 - 1		Aug 13 - 1	
Last Sighting			Aug 17 - 1	
Peak Day			2 dates - 1	
# of Days Sighted	1		2	

**Red-tailed Hawk:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	Apr 25 - 1	Apr 25 - 1	Aug 31 - 2	Aug 22 - 1
Last Sighting	May 27 - 1	May 15 - 1	Sep 12 - 8	Sep 23 - 1
Peak Day	8 Dates - 1	May 1 - 2		3 dates - 2
# of Days Sighted	8	7	4	3

**Rough-legged Hawk:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	Apr 29 - 1	Apr 24 - 2		
Last Sighting	May 10 - 2	May 5 - 1		
Peak Day		2 - 3 dates		
# of Days Sighted	5	5	0	0

**American Kestrel:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	May 3 - 1		Aug 30 - 3	
Last Sighting	May 20 - 1			
Peak Day	3 dates - 1			
# of Days Sighted	3	0	1	0

**Merlin:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	Apr 27 - 1	Apr 26 - 1	Aug 1 - 1	Jul 12 - 1
Last Sighting	May 26 - 1	Jun 1 - 1	Sep 12 - 3	Sep 24 - 1
Peak Day	May 16 - 3	May 6 - 4	Aug 30 - 8	3 dates - 2
# of Days Sighted	17	18	26	21

**Peregrine Falcon:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	May 11 - 1	May 9 - 1	Aug 29 - 1	Sep 20 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 8 - 1	Jun 3 - 1	Sep 10 - 2	Sep 22 - 1
Peak Day				
# of Days Sighted	2	2	2	2

**Ruffed Grouse:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	Apr 24 - 2	Apr 24 - 1	Jul 20 - 6	Jul 15 - 2
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 1	Jun 2 - 1	Sep 20 - 2	Sep 29 - 1
Peak Day	8 dates - 3	2 dates - 3	Jul 20 & 22 - 6	Jul 25 - 4
# of Days Sighted	42	32	21	26

**Sandhill Crane:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 26 - 44	Apr 24 - 2	Sep 23 - 70	Sep 5 - 3
<b>Last Sighting</b>	May 13 - 1	May 15 - 6		Sep 24 - 65
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 6 - 1393	May 7 - 300		Sep 8 - 154
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	7	9	1	5

**Killdeer:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 24 - 1	Apr 27 - 4	Aug 9 - 2	Jul 29 - 1
<b>Last Sighting</b>	May 7 - 1	Jun 6 - 1		Aug 27 - 5
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 4 - 4	Apr 29 - 8		
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	6	18	1	2

**Greater Yellowlegs:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 24 - 1	Apr 26 - 10	Jul 26 - 1	Jul 20 - 1
<b>Last Sighting</b>	May 25 - 1	May 31 - 1	Aug 22 - 2	Sep 26 - 2
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 8 - 39	Apr 29 - 73		Aug 16 - 55
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	14	11	5	48

**Spotted Sandpiper:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 9 - 2	Apr 28 - 1	Jul 13 - 2	Jul 16 - 1
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 7 - 1	Jun 10 - 5	Sep 7 - 3	Aug 27 - 2
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 8 & Jun 1 - 4	May 21 - 11	Aug 13&Sep7- 3	Aug 18 - 15
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	25	26	21	24

**Common Snipe:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 3 - 1	Apr 26 - 1		
<b>Last Sighting</b>	May 6 - 2			
<b>Peak Day</b>				
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	3	1	0	0

**Franklin's Gull:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 25 - 16	Apr 27 - 6	Jul 12 - 2	Jul 12 - 140
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 8 - 6	Jun 4 - 6	Aug 31 - 4	Aug 18 - 54
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 5 - 174	May 18 - 144	Jul 20 - 54	Jul 16 - 3366
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	27	33	19	35

**Ring-billed Gull:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 25 - 3	Apr 24 - 1	Jul 15 - 14	Jul 14 - 7
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 10 - 1	May 5 - 3	Sep 25 - 4	Sep 29 - 1
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 5 - 40		Aug 20 - 33	Aug 19 - 8
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	18	2	39	20

**Herring Gull:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 24 - 1	Apr 24 - 1	Jul 21 - 3	Jul 14 - 7
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 8 - 5	Jun 7 - 1	Sep 1 - 1	Sep 3 - 2
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 5 - 16	May 10 - 22		
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	25	15	5	14



**Caspian Tern:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting			Aug 3 - 2	
Last Sighting			Aug 12 - 1	
Peak Day			2 dates - 2	
# of Days Sighted	0	0	3	0

**Common Tern:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	May 23 - 1	May 12 - 2	Jul 12 - 1	Jul 12 - 2
Last Sighting	Jun 7 - 2	Jun 10 - 1	Aug 22 - 1	Sep 7 - 1
Peak Day	May 27 & Jun 7 - 2	May 19 - 8	Aug 11 - 6	Sep 4 - 20
# of Days Sighted	7	24	13	24

**Forster's Tern:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	May 6 - 1	May 22 - 2	Aug 6 - 3	Jul 15 - 2
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 2	May 27 - 1	Sep 3 - 1	Jul 20 - 2
Peak Day	May 20 - 9	May 22 & 23 - 2	Aug 7 - 14	
# of Days Sighted	9	3	14	2

**Mourning Dove:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	May 6 - 1	May 17 - 1		
Last Sighting		May 23 - 1		
Peak Day		2 dates - 1		
# of Days Sighted	1	2	0	0

**Belted Kingfisher:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	May 2 - 1	May 5 - 1	Jul 15 - 1	Jul 13 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 7 - 1	Jun 5 - 1	Sep 15 - 1	Sep 22 - 1
Peak Day	May 7 & 10 - 2	May 10 - 3	6 dates - 2	9 dates - 1
# of Days Sighted	16	14	23	9

**Yellow-bellied Sapsucker:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	May 6 - 6	Apr 28 - 1	Jul 12 - 1	Jul 13 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 1 - 1	May 27 - 1	Sep 29 - 1	Sep 3 - 1
Peak Day	May 10 - 8	May 17 - 4	Jul 17 - 3	3 dates - 3
# of Days Sighted	19	9	3	12

**Downy Woodpecker:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	Apr 26 - 1	Apr 24 - 1	Jul 12 - 2	Jul 21 - 1
Last Sighting	May 20 - 1	May 13 - 1	Sep 23 - 1	Sep 27 - 1
Peak Day	7 Dates - 1	Apr 28 - 2	Jul 12 & 13 - 2	3 dates - 2
# of Days Sighted	7	10	17	27

**Hairy Woodpecker:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	May 1 - 1	Apr 26 - 1	Jul 13 - 1	Aug 4 - 1
Last Sighting	May 30 - 1	May 23 - 1	Sep 24 - 1	Sep 29 - 1
Peak Day	6 Dates - 1	3 dates - 1	Jul 29 & Aug 11 - 2	Aug 26 - 2
# of Days Sighted	6	3	20	15

**Three-toed Woodpecker:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	May 10 - 1			
Last Sighting				
Peak Day				
# of Days Sighted	1	0	0	0

**Northern Flicker:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	Apr 24 - 4	Apr 24 - 31	Jul 14 - 1	Jul 15 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 3 - 1	May 29 - 1	Sep 24 - 1	Sep 7 - 1
Peak Day	May 6 - 104	Apr 26 - 73	Sep 23 - 2	Aug 17 - 3
# of Days Sighted	22	24	8	27

**Pileated Woodpecker:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	Apr 29 - 1	Apr 26 - 1	Jul 12 - 1	Jul 25 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 7 - 1	Jun 1 - 1	Sep 30 - 2	Aug 22 - 1
Peak Day	12 Dates - 1	9 dates - 1		Jul 28 & 30 - 2
# of Days Sighted	12	9	11	6

**Olive-sided Flycatcher:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	May 23 - 1	Jun 3 - 1		
Last Sighting				
Peak Day				
# of Days Sighted	1	1	0	0

**Yellow-bellied Flycatcher:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	Jun 4 - 1	Jun 5 - 1		
Last Sighting		Jun 6 - 1		
Peak Day		2 dates - 1		
# of Day Sighted	1	2	0	0

**Alder Flycatcher:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	May 20 - 1	May 24 - 1	Jul 12 - 2	Jul 12 - 2
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 3	Jun 10 - 8	Sep 15 - 1	Sep 2 - 1
Peak Day	Jun 4 & 6 - 8	Jun 6 - 12	Aug 8 - 9	5 dates - 3
# of Days Sighted	20	13	30	31

**Least Flycatcher:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	May 3 - 2	May 12 - 1	Jul 13 - 2	Jul 13 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 9 - 3	Jun 10 - 1	Sep 3 - 1	Sep 3 - 2
Peak Day	May 18 - 18	May 22 - 8	3 dates - 5	Jul 25 - 10
# of Days Sighted	33	24	33	34

**Eastern Phoebe:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	Apr 24 - 2	Apr 24 - 2	Jul 12 - 1	Jul 12 - 3
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 1	Jun 10 - 3	Sep 13 - 1	Aug 25 - 1
Peak Day	May 2 - 6	May 1 & 2 - 6	Jul 19 - 2	Jul 30 - 4
# of Days Sighted	46	44	11	32

**Say's Phoebe:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 28 - 3	Apr 29 - 1	Aug 13 - 1	Aug 28 - 1
<b>Last Sighting</b>	May 8 - 1	May 10 - 3		
<b>Peak Day</b>	Apr 28&May 3 - 3	May 6 - 5		
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	3	6	1	1

**Eastern Kingbird:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 20 - 1	May 6 - 2	Aug 9 - 1	Aug 20 - 3
<b>Last Sighting</b>	May 28 - 1	Jun 5 - 1	Aug 31 - 1	Aug 22 - 4
<b>Peak Day</b>	4 Dates - 1	May 11 - 5	Aug 12 - 8	
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	4	3	10	2

**Blue-headed Vireo:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 15 - 1	May 15 - 1	Jul 13 - 1	Aug 4 - 1
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 5 - 1	May 27 - 1	Aug 23 - 1	Aug 8 - 1
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 18 - 3	May 24 - 2	6 dates - 1	
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	9	4	6	2

**Warbling Vireo:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 14 - 1	May 19 - 2	Jul 12 - 1	
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 9 - 1	May 26 - 1	Aug 4 - 1	
<b>Peak Day</b>	Jun 1 - 2	May 19 & 22 - 2	5 dates - 1	
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	6	4	5	0

**Philadelphia Vireo:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 18 - 1	May 26 - 1	Jul 17 - 1	Jul 19 - 2
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 1 - 1	May 29 - 1	Aug 29 - 1	Sep 2 - 1
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 20 - 3	3 dates - 1	Jul 25&Aug 2- 2	Aug 17 - 4
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	5	3	6	17

**Red-eyed Vireo:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 16 - 1	May 23 - 1	Jul 12 - 4	Jul 12 - 3
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 10 - 5	Jun 10 - 8	Sep 13 - 1	Sep 18 - 1
<b>Peak Day</b>	Jun 5 - 7		Jul 29 - 7	Jul 26 - 8
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	18	17	39	52

**Gray Jay:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 31 - 1	May 28 - 1		
<b>Last Sighting</b>	June 6 - 1			
<b>Peak Day</b>	4 Dates - 1			
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	4	1	0	0

**Blue Jay:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 25 - 1	Apr 29 - 1	Jul 29 - 1	Jul 12 - 1
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 6 - 1	Jun 8 - 1	Sep 30 - 1	Sep 26 - 1
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 16 - 6	May 5 - 8	Aug 30 - 19	Aug 20 - 6
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	26	19	33	37

**American Magpie:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 25 - 1	Apr 25 - 4	Jul 12 - 2	Jul 12 - 1
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 10 - 2	Jun 10 - 2	Sep 29 - 1	Sep 29 - 2
<b>Peak Day</b>	Jun 9 - <b>3</b>	Apr 28 - <b>10</b>	Aug 23 - <b>36</b>	3 dates - <b>8</b>
<b># of Day Sighted</b>	32	23	30	49

**American Crow:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 24 - 5	Apr 24 - 13	Jul 12 - 4	Jul 12 - 3
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 10 - 1	Jun 10 - 3	Sep 24 - 5	Sep 5 - 2
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 20 - <b>14</b>	May 5 - <b>25</b>	Aug 14 & 18 - <b>14</b>	Aug 10 - <b>15</b>
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	48	44	53	53

**Common Raven:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 25 - 2	Apr 24 - 3	Jul 12 - 1	Jul 12 - 2
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 10 - 1	Jun 10 - 1	Sep 30 - 2	Sep 29 - 6
<b>Peak Day</b>	Apr 28 - <b>4</b>	Apr 29 & 30 - <b>8</b>	Sep 25 - <b>20</b>	Sep 28 - <b>23</b>
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	39	40	60	73

**Tree Swallow:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 25 - 3	Apr 27 - 1	Jul 27 - 18	Jul 12 - 1
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 8 - 1	Jun 10 - 2	Aug 30 - 1	Aug 8 - 2
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 14 - <b>123</b>	May 10 - <b>576</b>	Aug 13 - <b>30</b>	Jul 28 - <b>32</b>
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	25	22	8	8

**Bank Swallow:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 22 - 6		Jul 22 - <b>2</b>	
<b>Last Sighting</b>	May 28 - 3		Jul 29 - 1	
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 27 - <b>35</b>			
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	3	0	2	0

**Barn Swallow:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 21 - 1	May 10 - 3		Jul 13 - 1
<b>Last Sighting</b>	May 31 - <b>2</b>	Jun 3 - 1		Sep 19 - <b>3</b>
<b>Peak Day</b>		May 27 - <b>5</b>		
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	3	5	0	2

**Black-capped Chickadee:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 24 - 8	Apr 24 - 1	Jul 12 - 7	Jul 12 - 4
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 5 - 1	Jun 10 - 4	Sep 30 - 2	Sep 29 - 3
<b>Peak Day</b>	Apr 26 - <b>36</b>	May 10 - <b>7</b>	Aug 29 - <b>63</b>	3 dates - <b>20</b>
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	26	38	67	63

**Boreal Chickadee:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 24 - <b>4</b>		Sep 3 - <b>2</b>	Aug 14 - 1
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 6 - 1		Sep 28 - 1	Sep 22 - 1
<b>Peak Day</b>				Sep 20 - <b>3</b>
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	5	0	4	11

**Red-breasted Nuthatch:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	May 22 - 1	Apr 30 - 1	Jul 12 - 1	Jul 17 - 1
Last Sighting		May 29 - 1	Sep 30 - 1	Sep 27 - 1
Peak Day		5 dates - 1	Aug 30 - 10	Aug 30 - 5
# of Days Sighted	1	5	42	24

**White-breasted Nuthatch:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting		May 19 - 1	Jul 13 - 1	Aug 30 - 1
Last Sighting			Sep 23 - 1	Sep 24 - 3
Peak Day			3 dates - 1	
# of Days Sighted		1	3	2

**House Wren:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	May 23 - 1	May 29 - 1	Sep 25 - 1	Jul 28 - 2
Last Sighting	Jun 1 - 1	Jun 9 - 1		Aug 22 - 1
Peak Day	2 Dates - 1			
# of Days Sighted	2	2	1	2

**Winter Wren:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	Apr 26 - 1	Apr 25 - 1	Jul 12 - 1	
Last Sighting	Jun 1 - 1	Jun 10 - 2	Aug 7 - 1	
Peak Day	Several dates - 2	May 11 & 12 - 3	Jul 22 & 23 - 2	
# of Days Sighted	32	35	12	0

**Golden-crowned Kinglet:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	May 4 - 1		Aug 24 - 1	Sep 12 - 1
Last Sighting	May 10 - 1		Aug 27 - 3	Sep 29 - 2
Peak Day	3 Dates - 1			Sep 18 - 7
# of Days Sighted	3	0	2	9

**Ruby-crowned Kinglet:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	Apr 24 - 1	Apr 24 - 2	Aug 14 - 1	Jul 20 - 3
Last Sighting	Jun 2 - 1	Jun 6 - 1	Sep 30 - 1	Sep 28 - 1
Peak Day	May 6 - 4	Apr 26 - 9	Sep 13 - 10	Sep 17 - 22
# of Days Sighted	17	22	17	30

**Townsend's Solitaire:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	April 27 - 1			
Last Sighting				
Peak Day				
# of Days Sighted	1	0	0	0

**Gray-checked Thrush:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	May 15 - 1	May 16 - 2	Sep 11 - 1	Sep 17 - 1
Last Sighting	May 28 - 1	May 23 - 1	Sep 14 - 1	Sep 18 - 1
Peak Day	3 Dates - 3	May 21 - 6	2 dates - 1	
# of Days Sighted	9	3	2	2

**Swainson's Thrush:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 2 - 1	May 14 - 1	Jul 12 - 1	Jul 12 - 4
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 9 - 2	Jun 10 - 4	Sep 16 - 1	Sep 27 - 1
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 27 - <b>32</b>	3 dates - <b>12</b>	Jul 28 - <b>17</b>	Jul 28 - <b>20</b>
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	34	23	57	56

**Hermit Thrush:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 27 - 1	Apr 24 - 1	Jul 14 - 1	Jul 12 - 1
<b>Last Sighting</b>	May 29 - 1	May 22 - 1	Sep 30 - 1	Sep 25 - 1
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 4 & 7 - <b>5</b>	Apr 27 - <b>5</b>	Sep 24 - <b>3</b>	3 dates - <b>2</b>
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	17	21	16	13

**American Robin:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 24 - 5	Apr 24 - 160	Jul 12 - 1	Jul 12 - 4
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 8 - 1	Jun 10 - 2	Sep 30 - 1	Sep 26 - 2
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 6 - <b>346</b>	Apr 26 - <b>1660</b>	Jul 29 - <b>7</b>	Aug 7 - <b>10</b>
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	46	44	29	55

**American Pipit:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 3 - 1	Apr 25 - 1	Aug 28 - 7	Aug 10 - 12
<b>Last Sighting</b>	May 8 - <b>26</b>	May 13 - 40	Sep 24 - 3	Sep 28 - 4
<b>Peak Day</b>		May 6 - <b>465</b>	Sep 13 - <b>109</b>	Sep 21 - <b>107</b>
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	3	13	21	30

**Cedar Waxwing:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	Jun 1 - <b>31</b>	May 27 - 3	Jul 12 - 8	Jul 12 - 4
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 9 - 2	Jun 10 - 4	Sep 29 - 2	Sep 24 - 2
<b>Peak Day</b>		Jun 5 - <b>587</b>	Aug 15 - <b>134</b>	Aug 14 - <b>24</b>
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	8	14	63	55

**Tennessee Warbler:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 15 - 4	May 18 - 1	Jul 12 - 8	Jul 12 - 9
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 10 - 6	Jun 10 - 5	Aug 29 - 1	Aug 27 - 19
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 27 & 28 - <b>19</b>	May 26 - <b>18</b>	Jul 27 - <b>78</b>	Aug 22 - <b>150</b>
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	27	22	35	39

**Orange-crowned Warbler:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 30 - 1	Apr 26 - 2	Aug 28 - 1	Jul 20 - 6
<b>Last Sighting</b>	May 21 - 2	May 13 - 3	Sep 30 - 1	Sep 27 - 1
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 3 - <b>7</b>	May 6 - <b>25</b>	Aug 29 - <b>21</b>	Sep 18 - <b>22</b>
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	14	9	18	21

**Yellow Warbler:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 7 - 1	May 13 - 3	Jul 12 - 16	Jul 12 - 14
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 10 - 5	Jun 10 - 6	Aug 30 - 1	Sep 5 - 2
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 16 - <b>15</b>	May 26 - <b>24</b>	Aug 22 - <b>44</b>	Aug 6 - <b>54</b>
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	32	24	42	51

**Magnolia Warbler:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	May 15 - 1	May 23 - 1	Jul 12 - 1	Jul 12 - 2
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 2	Jun 10 - 1	Sep 12 - 1	Sep 18 - 1
Peak Day	May 18 & 20 - 3	May 29 - 4	4 dates - 3	Aug 17 - 13
# of Days Sighted	19	15	24	33

**Cape May Warbler:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting			Jul 25 - 2	Jul 20 - 1
Last Sighting			Aug 4 - 1	Aug 27 - 2
Peak Day			Jul 28 - 3	Jul 22 - 4
# of Days Sighted	0	0	7	8

**Yellow-rumped Warbler:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	Apr 24 - 1	Apr 24 - 13	Jul 12 - 34	Jul 12 - 11
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 1	Jun 9 - 1	Sep 24 - 101	Sep 27 - 10
Peak Day	May 6 - 310	May 10 - 2020	Aug 30 - 1738	Aug 27 - 913
# of Days Sighted	42	45	65	72

**Black-throated Green Warbler:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	May 6 - 1	May 23 - 1	Jul 31 - 1	Jul 12 - 1
Last Sighting	Jun 7 - 1	Jun 6 - 1	Aug 14 - 1	Aug 10 - 1
Peak Day	May 20 & Jun 1 - 2	4 dates - 1	4 dates - 1	Jul 25, Aug 6 - 2
# of Days Sighted	19	4	4	6

**Palm Warbler:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	May 6 - 1	May 14 - 1	Jul 27 - 1	Aug 8 - 1
Last Sighting	May 21 - 1		Aug 30 - 1	Sep 5 - 2
Peak Day	May 19 - 4		Aug 29 - 3	3 dates - 2
# of Days Sighted	3	1	3	3

**Bay-breasted Warbler:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	May 30 - 1		Jul 24 - 1	Jul 24 - 1
Last Sighting			Aug 29 - 2	Aug 14 - 7
Peak Day				
# of Days Sighted	1	0	6	7

**Blackpoll Warbler:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	May 18 - 1	May 21 - 1	Jul 25 - 1	Jul 20 - 1
Last Sighting	May 22 - 1	May 28 - 1	Aug 6 - 1	Aug 14 - 1
Peak Day	3 dates - 1	May 22 - 2	3 dates - 1	Aug 8 & 13 - 2
# of Days Sighted	3	4	3	6

**Black-and-white Warbler:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	May 6 - 3	May 12 - 1	Jul 12 - 5	Jul 12 - 3
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 1	Jun 10 - 3	Sep 10 - 1	Sep 4 - 1
Peak Day	May 14 & 15 - 8	May 21 - 8	Jul 27 - 26	3 dates - 12
# of Days Sighted	36	28	32	46

**American Redstart:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 15 - 10	May 15 - 4	Jul 12 - 9	Jul 12 - 22
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 10 - 5	Jun 10 - 6	Sep 1 - 1	Sep 18 - 3
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 30 - <b>25</b>	June 2 - <b>20</b>	Aug 2 - <b>64</b>	Aug 14 - <b>67</b>
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	27	23	50	53

**Ovenbird:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 7 - 2	May 13 - 2	Jul 12 - 3	Jul 12 - 10
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 10 - 2	Jun 10 - 3	Sep 16 - 1	Sep 13 - 1
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 19 - <b>13</b>	May 22 - <b>9</b>	Aug 2 - <b>24</b>	Jul 25 - <b>20</b>
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	33	26	47	48

**Northern Waterthrush:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 11 - 1	May 17 - 1	Jul 13 - 1	Jul 13 - 2
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 9 - 1	June 4 - 1	Aug 30 - 1	Sep 7 - 1
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 21 - <b>5</b>	May 21 - <b>14</b>	Aug 1 - <b>5</b>	Aug 7 - <b>3</b>
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	18	10	22	17

**Connecticut Warbler:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	Jun 1 - <b>1</b>			
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 4 - <b>1</b>			
<b>Peak Day</b>	2 dates - <b>1</b>			
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	2	0	0	0

**Mourning Warbler:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 19 - 1	May 24 - 1	Jul 13 - 1	Jul 19 - 1
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 7 - 2	Jun 9 - 1	Sep 2 - 1	Aug 30 - 1
<b>Peak Day</b>	Jun 4 - <b>7</b>	Jun 4 - <b>6</b>	Aug 6 - <b>4</b>	Aug 5 - <b>7</b>
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	14	12	19	21

**Common Yellowthroat:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 18 - 2	May 22 - 2	Jul 12 - 1	Jul 12 - 3
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 9 - 2	Jun 10 - 3	Sep 23 - 1	Sep 22 - 4
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 22&Jun 2 - <b>7</b>	4 dates - <b>4</b>	Aug 30 - <b>6</b>	Aug 27 - <b>13</b>
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	22	18	20	43

**Wilson's Warbler:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 18 - <b>4</b>		Aug 2 - 2	Aug 18 - 1
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 4 - 1		Sep 16 - 1	Sep 22 - 1
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 18 & 19 - <b>4</b>		Aug 15 & 23 - <b>5</b>	Sep 4 & 5 - <b>4</b>
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	9	0	19	12

**Canada Warbler:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 18 - 3	May 22 - 2	Jul 12 - 3	Jul 12 - 3
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 10 - 4	Jun 10 - 4	Sep 2 - 1	Aug 20 - 1
<b>Peak Day</b>	Jun 1 - <b>15</b>	May 28 - <b>10</b>	Aug 2 & 6 - <b>20</b>	Jul 25 - <b>34</b>
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	24	18	42	33



**Western Tanager:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 10 - 4	May 19 - 1	Jul 13 - 1	Jul 12 - 2
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 3 - 1		Aug 30 - 3	Aug 14 - 1
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 11 & 12 - 5		Aug 7 - 5	Jul 28 - 16
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	12	1	25	15

**American Tree Sparrow:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 25 - 4	Apr 27 - 2	Sep 23 - 6	Sep 12 - 1
<b>Last Sighting</b>	May 7 - 2	Apr 28 - 1	Sep 30 - 4	Sep 29 - 7
<b>Peak Day</b>	Apr 28 - 129			Sep 22 - 8
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	7	2	5	9

**Chipping Sparrow:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 6 - 4	May 7 - 2	Jul 12 - 2	Jul 12 - 3
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 7 - 1	Jun 10 - 4	Aug 30 - 1	Sep 23 - 1
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 12 - 233	May 10 - 344	Aug 9 - 167	Sep 5 - 39
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	30	33	34	20

**Clay-colored Sparrow:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 12 - 3	May 12 - 1	Jul 16 - 1	Jul 12 - 5
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 10 - 3	Jun 10 - 3	Sep 23 - 1	Sep 13 - 1
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 17 - 18	May 22 - 12	10 dates - 10	Jul 17 - 6
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	27	27	10	24

**Vesper Sparrow:**

	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Spring 2005</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2005</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 9 - 1			
<b>Last Sighting</b>				
<b>Peak Day</b>				
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	1	0	0	0

**Savannah Sparrow:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 2 - 1	Apr 28 - 1	Jul 17 - 1	Aug 20 - 1
<b>Last Sighting</b>	May 27 - 2	May 11 - 1	Sep 23 - 1	Sep 24 - 1
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 4 - 7	Apr 29 - 4	8 dates - 1	Sep 21 - 3
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	10	6	8	14

**Le Conte's Sparrow:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 17 - 1	May 15 - 1	Aug 25 - 1	
<b>Last Sighting</b>	May 22 - 1			
<b>Peak Day</b>	2 dates - 1			
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	2	1	1	0

**Fox Sparrow:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 26 - 2		Sep 23 - 2	Aug 30 - 1
<b>Last Sighting</b>	May 3 - 1			Sep 24 - 1
<b>Peak Day</b>				3 dates - 1
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	3	0	1	3

**Song Sparrow:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 24 - 3	Apr 24 - 1	Jul 12 - 4	Jul 12 - 8
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 10 - 3	Jun 10 - 4	Aug 24 - 1	Aug 31 - 1
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 11 - <b>12</b>	May 7 - <b>8</b>	Jul 26 & 29 - <b>9</b>	Jul 19 - <b>9</b>
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	48	45	35	34

**Lincoln's Sparrow:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 3 - 1	May 1 - 1	Jul 12 - 3	Jul 12 - 3
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 10 - 1	Jun 10 - 3	Sep 24 - 1	Sep 19 - 1
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 12 - <b>11</b>	May 18 - <b>7</b>	Jul 19 - <b>4</b>	Jul 25 - <b>7</b>
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	39	35	21	48

**Swamp Sparrow:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 3 - 1		Jul 15 - <b>2</b>	Jul 19 - 1
<b>Last Sighting</b>	May 17 - 1		Aug 1 - 1	Sep 26 - 1
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 4 - <b>2</b>			Aug 17 - <b>4</b>
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	6	0	4	7

**White-throated Sparrow:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 3 - 4	May 5 - 2	Jul 12 - 8	Jul 12 - 10
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 10 - 4	Jun 10 - 9	Sep 23 - 1	Sep 26 - 2
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 6 - <b>92</b>	May 24 - <b>23</b>	Jul 27 - <b>12</b>	Jul 25 - <b>19</b>
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	39	35	62	66

**White-crowned Sparrow:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 2 - 1	May 1 - 1	Sep 5 - 1	Aug 24 - 2
<b>Last Sighting</b>	May 18 - 1	May 16 - 1	Sep 23 - 1	Sep 28 - 1
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 4 & 9 - <b>8</b>	May 14 & 15 - <b>2</b>	Sep 15 - <b>2</b>	Sep 17 - <b>14</b>
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	10	9	4	19

**Dark-eyed Junco:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 24 - 12	April 24 - 1	Aug 22 - 1	Jul 17 - 1
<b>Last Sighting</b>	May 6 - 4	May 1 - <b>8</b>	Sep 30 - 1	Sep 29 - 9
<b>Peak Day</b>	Apr 28 - <b>292</b>	Apr 30&May 1 - <b>8</b>	Sep 15 - <b>22</b>	Sep 13 - <b>32</b>
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	11	7	16	39

**Lapland Longspur:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 2 - <b>1</b>	Apr 26 - <b>198</b>	Aug 29 - 2	Aug 27 - 5
<b>Last Sighting</b>		May 12 - 1	Sep 23 - 2	Sep 25 - 2
<b>Peak Day</b>			Sep 7 - <b>29</b>	Sep 5 - <b>42</b>
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	1	8	13	22

**Rose-breasted Grosbeak:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 12 - 2	May 4 - 1	Jul 13 - 3	Jul 15 - 2
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 9 - 1	Jun 10 - 1	Sep 3 - 1	Aug 30 - 1
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 15 - <b>17</b>	May 22 & 29 - <b>8</b>	Jul 29 - <b>25</b>	Jul 28 - <b>15</b>
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	27	23	37	31

**Red-winged Blackbird:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	Apr 26 - 6	Apr 25 - 1	Jul 14 - 6	
Last Sighting	Jun 7 - 2	Jun 5 - 1	Aug 9 - 8	
Peak Day	May 6 - 59	May 1 - 25	Jul 29 - 30	
# of Days Sighted	32	27	8	0

**Yellow-headed Blackbird:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	May 3 - 1			
Last Sighting	May 8 - 1			
Peak Day	2 dates - 1			
# of Days Sighted	2	0	0	0

**Brewer's Blackbird:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	Apr 24 - 4			Jul 14 - 4
Last Sighting				
Peak Day				
# of Days Sighted	1	0	0	1

**Rusty Blackbird:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	May 9 - 1		Aug 13 - 8	
Last Sighting				
Peak Day				
# of Days Sighted	1	0	1	0

**Common Grackle:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	May 6 - 7	Apr 30 - 3	Jul 17 - 1	Aug 6 - 1
Last Sighting	May 31 - 2	May 15 - 2	Sep 23 - 1	Sep 5 - 1
Peak Day		May 6 - 7	3 dates - 5	Aug 7 - 3
# of Days Sighted	5	5	13	5

**Brown-headed Cowbird:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	May 3 - 2	Apr 26 - 12	Jul 16 - 1	Aug 7 - 16
Last Sighting	Jun 10 - 1	Jun 8 - 2	Aug 15 - 1	Aug 19 - 2
Peak Day	May 21 - 25	May 17 - 39	Jul 19 - 12	
# of Days Sighted	32	31	5	2

**Baltimore Oriole:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	May 12 - 1	Jun 1 - 1		Aug 14 - 1
Last Sighting	May 24 - 1			
Peak Day	6 dates - 1			
# of Days Sighted	6	1	0	0

**Purple Finch:**

	Spring 2007	Spring 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2006
First sighting	Apr 25 - 35	Apr 24 - 7	Jul 17 - 6	Jul 30 - 1
Last Sighting	May 12 - 1	May 4 - 1	Sep 3 - 6	Sep 18 - 1
Peak Day	Apr 28 - 80	Apr 26 - 10	Aug 9 - 31	Aug 27 - 11
# of Days Sighted	11	8	24	20

**Pine Siskin:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 25 - 22	Apr 25 - 1	Jul 12 - 14	Jul 12 - 2
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 8 - 8	Jun 5 - 1	Sep 30 - 3	Sep 27 - 2
<b>Peak Day</b>	Apr 26 - <b>258</b>	Apr 26 - <b>82</b>	Aug 16 - <b>253</b>	Sep 12 & 13 - <b>70</b>
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	21	16	60	54

**American Goldfinch:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	May 22 - 2			
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 6 - 1			
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 29 - <b>3</b>			
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	5	0	0	0

**Evening Grosbeak:**

	<b>Spring 2007</b>	<b>Spring 2006</b>	<b>Fall 2007</b>	<b>Fall 2006</b>
<b>First sighting</b>	Apr 24 - 10	Apr 24 - 1	Jul 13 - 1	Jul 12 - 1
<b>Last Sighting</b>	Jun 2 - 1	Jun 10 - 2	Sep 29 - 10	Sep 27 - 2
<b>Peak Day</b>	May 2 - <b>20</b>	May 11 - <b>13</b>	Jul 22 - <b>21</b>	Jul 25 - <b>7</b>
<b># of Days Sighted</b>	28	14	30	17