

Teslin Lake Bird Banding Station Final Report 2005



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Abstract

The Teslin Lake Bird Banding Station was operated for 40 days from April 23rd to June 13th. A total of 1142 birds of 43 species were banded and a total of 101 bird species were observed. The most commonly encountered group of birds at the banding station were the sparrows, which constituted 43% of all birds banded. There were two major peaks of activity at the banding station. Large numbers of early migrants (i.e.-sparrows) caused a spike in activity during the last few days of April and the beginning of May. A second peak, primarily warblers and thrush occurred between May 20th and May 28th. The banding station was successful in gathering baseline data for a number of species such as yellow bellied flycatcher. The banding station was successful in beginning to gather baseline information on the bird life of the Teslin region. In addition to the gathering of biological data, the station was visited by people from across the Yukon as well as from abroad. A total of 312.75 visitor hours were compiled by the banding station which played host to visitors from far and near.

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1.0 Introduction

During the spring of 2005, the Teslin Lake Bird Banding Station was initiated by Ben Schonewille and Ted Murphy-Kelly in association with the Yukon Conservation Society (YCS). The project received the bulk of financial support for the Yukon Government's Community Development Fund with smaller contributions from the Teslin Renewable Resources Council (TRRC), Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) and Yukon Environment.

The goals of the Teslin Lake Bird Banding Station were to:

- Test the feasibility of operating a long term bird banding station in the Teslin region;
- Gather baseline information on birds and bird migration in the Teslin region;
- Provide a setting for the public (including school children) to learn about birds and bird migration;
- Provide a unique tourist attraction in the community of Teslin.

The study site chosen was on the shore of Nisutlin Bay (an inlet of Teslin Lake) near the old sawmill site. This site was chosen in hopes of intercepting migratory birds headed along the shoreline to their breeding grounds to the north. Due to the very large size of Teslin Lake, this water body like concentrates the movement of migratory birds through the Teslin region.

The banding station serves as a method of carrying out research on birds which is shared through an international database. This is due to the possibility of a banded bird being recaptured across international borders. This circumstance is very possible, as the majority of migratory birds present in the Yukon spend the winter months in warmer regions as far away as Brazil. The banding station did only serve as a point of biological research; it also played an educational role within the community of Teslin. In addition, it spurred a number of interested local citizens to volunteer and take part in a unique, community based research project.

2.0 Methods

In order to capture birds for the purpose of banding, the standard method involves the use of a series of mist nets which are checked for trapped birds approximately every 30 minutes. A series of 20 mist nets were used at the Teslin station and were set in as many habitat types as possible. This ensures an adequate sample of birds are captured as different species of birds utilize different habitats. The mist nets were set in cleared paths within vegetation where birds are expected to be passing through (Photo 1). The birds are captured in the small mesh, low visible nets and are very carefully removed by the permitted individual (i.e. - Ben Schonewille) (Photo 2). After being extracted, each bird is placed in a breathable, cloth holding bag for transportation to the banding tent.



Photo 1. Mist net set in a cleared lane within vegetation.



Photo 2. A bird being extracted from a mist net.

Every bird captured is banded with a one of a kind numbered band (Photo 3). The band is applied to the bird's tarsus (leg) and fits loosely.



Photo 3. American Robin in the process of being banded with a one of a kind numbered leg band.

In addition to being banded the following information is collected from each bird:

- Species
- Age
- Sex
- Wing Length
- Mass
- Fat Score (indication of body condition)
- Date
- Time
- Bander
- Net Number

3.0 Results

The Teslin Lake Bird Banding Station was operated for 40 days from April 23rd, 2005 to June 12th, 2005. A total of 1142 birds were banded of 43 species (Table 1). When taking into account the amount of effort required to catch this number of birds, the capture rate can be expressed in terms of “Birds Captured Per Net Hour”. A total of 3413 net hours of effort took place during operation of the banding station and resulted in 33.45 bird captured per 100 net hours (or 0.3345 per net hour). In addition to the birds banded, 249 birds of 23 species were recaptured at least one day after being initially captured and subsequently banded. Many of these individuals were captured numerous times which indicates that these birds were either staging during migration (ie-building up body fat) or

where breeding within the study site. One particular species, rusty blackbird was color banded (light blue) as part of a study being carried out by Pam Sinclair of CWS. Color banding increases the likelihood of band recovery as the visible color band indicates the location where the bird was banded. In addition to birds being banded, daily observations of all birds were also carried out. During 40 days of operation, 101 species of birds were observed (Table 2). For a detailed account of all 101 species observed refer to Appendix 1. The species tables found in the appendix include data on the migration timing of individual species as well as the breakdown of age and sex of all individuals banded.

Table 1. Birds banded during the spring of 2005.

Species	# Banded
Alder Flycatcher	17
American Robin	27
American Tree Sparrow	220
Blackpoll Warbler	3
Boreal Chickadee	2
Brown Headed Cowbird	1
Chipping Sparrow	28
Common Yellowthroat	1
Dark Eyed Junco	165
Dusky Flycatcher	2
Fox Sparrow	106
Golden Crowned Sparrow	1
Gray Cheeked Thrush	4
Gray Jay	5
Hairy Woodpecker	2
Hammond's Flycatcher	7
Hermit Thrush	1
Least Flycatcher	3
Lincoln's Sparrow	9
MacGillivray's Warbler	1
Magnolia Warbler	1
Myrtle Warbler	60
Northern Waterthrush	4
Orange Crowned Warbler	16
Pine Siskin	28
Purple Finch	27
Red Crossbill	3
Ruby Crowned Kinglet	25
Rusty Blackbird	19
Savannah Sparrow	11
Spotted Sandpiper	1
Swainson's Thrush	99
Tennessee Warbler	4
Tree Swallow	5
Warbling Vireo	13
Western Wood Pewee	3
White Crowned Sparrow	86
Wilson's Warbler	116
Winter Wren	1
Yellow Bellied Flycatcher	2
Yellow Bellied Sapsucker	2
Yellow Shafted Northern Flicker	1
Yellow Warbler	10
TOTAL	1142

Table 2. Bird observed during the spring of 2005.

Species	Number of Days	Species	Number of Days
	Recorded		Recorded
Red Throated Loon	3	Northern Shrike	1
Common Loon	19	Warbling Vireo	25
Red-necked Grebe	4	Gray Jay	29
Greater White Fronted Goose	1	Common Raven	40
Canada Goose	13	Tree Swallow	27
Trumpeter Swan	5	Violet Green Swallow	11
Gadwall	1	Bank Swallow	1
American Wigeon	26	Cliff Swallow	1
Mallard	24	Barn Swallow	4
Northern Shoveler	9	Black Capped Chickadee	30
Northern Pintail	2	Boreal Chickadee	11
Green Winged Teal	11	Red Breasted Nuthatch	18
Ring-necked Duck	2	Winter Wren	1
Lesser Scaup	1	Ruby Crowned Kinglet	37
Unidentified Scaup	8	Mountain Bluebird	1
Surf Scoter	7	Gray Cheeked Thrush	10
White Winged Scoter	1	Swainson's Thrush	16
Bufflehead	7	Hermit Thrush	5
Common Goldeneye	20	American Robin	40
Unidentified Goldeneye	5	Varied Thrush	23
Common Merganser	2	American Pipit	2
Red-breasted Merganser	10	Bohemian Waxwing	9
Osprey	1	Tennessee Warbler	13
Bald Eagle	22	Orange Crowned Warbler	22
Northern Harrier	5	Yellow Warbler	17
Sharp-shinned Hawk	4	Magnolia Warbler	2
American Kestrel	1	Myrtle Warbler	27
Ruffed Grouse	34	Townsend's Warbler	3
Spruce Grouse	18	Blackpoll Warbler	7
Semipalmated Plover	2	Northern Waterthrush	6
Killdeer	4	MacGillivray's Warbler	3
Greater Yellowlegs	2	Common Yellowthroat	3
Lesser Yellowlegs	8	Wilson's Warbler	29
Solitary Sandpiper	15	American Tree Sparrow	17
Spotted Sandpiper	19	Chipping Sparrow	19
Wilson's Snipe	10	Savannah Sparrow	14
Bonaparte's Gull	15	Fox Sparrow	14
Mew Gull	22	Lincoln's Sparrow	27
Herring Gull	32	White Crowned Sparrow	38
Arctic Tern	13	Golden Crowned Sparrow	4
Belted Kingfisher	3	Dark Eyed Junco	40
Yellow Bellied Sapsucker	20	Lapland Longspur	2
Downy Woodpecker	3	Red Winged Blackbird	1
Hairy Woodpecker	31	Rusty Blackbird	15
Three-toed Woodpecker	2	Brown Headed Cowbird	11
Northern Flicker	37	Purple Finch	39
Pileated Woodpecker	1	Red Crossbill	10
Olive Sided Flycatcher	11	Common Redpoll	6
Western Wood Pewee	6	Pine Siskin	27
Yellow Bellied Flycatcher	2		
Alder Flycatcher	16		
Least Flycatcher	6		
Hammond's Flycatcher	21		
Dusky Flycatcher	2		

The banding station was successful in attracting visitors from many different locations. A total of 312.75 hours of visitor time was obtained at the station. Of these visitor hours, 269 hours could be considered volunteer hours. This time was spent doing the following duties:

- Setting up mist nets;
- Making cloth holding bags;
- Taking bird observations;
- Assisting in data collection;
- Banding of birds caught;
- Opening and closing mist nets.

While visiting the banding station, visitors learnt about not only bird banding but also about bird migration in general. The exposure of the public to birds being banded plays a major role in increasing the knowledge of birds within the Teslin region.

As noted earlier, visitors to the banding station were from many different locations. Figure 1 shows the number of visitor days by origin of visitors to the banding station.

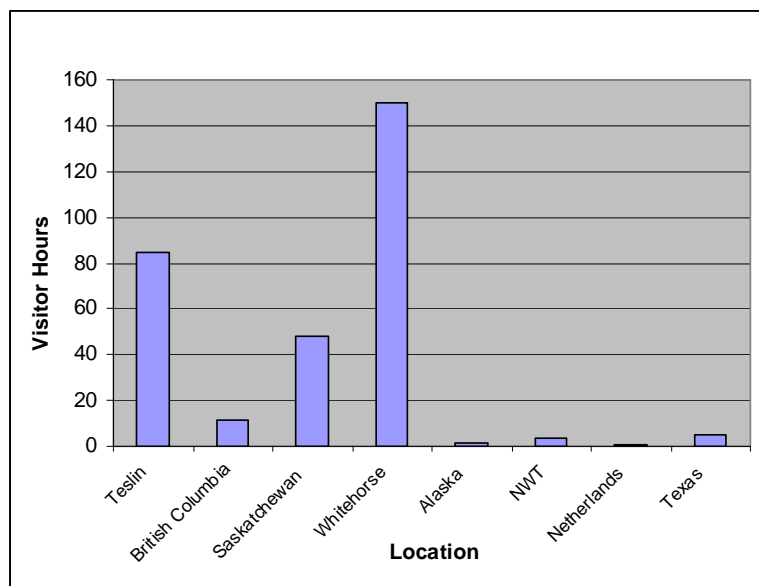


Figure 1. Visitor hours at the Teslin Bird Banding Station during the spring of 2005.

Among the visitors to the banding station were individuals from the following notable organizations:

- Frank Johnstone (Teslin RRC Chair)
- Stan Stewart and Mike Gergel (Teslin RRC Members)
- Gwenn Baluss (USFWS – Juneau, AK)
- Theresa Gulliver (CPAWS Yukon)
- Lea Randall, Eric Val and Cameron Eckert (Yukon Environment)
- Gordon Humre (Parks Canada – Yellowknife, NWT)
- Dave Bakica (Conservation Officer – Teslin Region)
- Steve Locke (Resource Management Officer – Teslin Region)
- Martin Owen, Matt McHugh, Alison Furniss and Jessica Jobin (Y2C2 Green Team)

Two school classes from Teslin School also visited the banding station near the end of the spring season. The students were given a brief talk about bird migration and birds in

general. They were also given a tour of the banding station and shown how the birds are captured and subsequently banded. If the station operates in the future efforts will be made to include school kids as much as possible if interested.

4.0 Discussion

A very diverse array of species were banded in Teslin during this spring's bird banding season. The 43 species can be divided up into 14 families of birds. Each family of birds captured will be discussed briefly in the following section. A much more detailed account of each individual species can be found in Appendix 1.

4.1 Shorebirds

One species of shorebird was banded, a spotted sandpiper (Photo 4). This species of shorebird has a long beak as well as long legs. This species is one of the most common shorebirds in the southern Yukon and is often seen along the shore of lakes and waterways.



Photo 4. Spotted sandpiper.

4.2 Woodpeckers

The following three species of woodpecker were banded:

- Yellow bellied sapsucker
- Northern flicker
- Hairy woodpecker

In the southern Yukon, hairy woodpeckers are year round residents whereas northern flickers and yellow bellied sapsuckers are migratory. Woodpeckers are likely more common in the Teslin area than the low number of individuals banded would suggest.

This is likely due to the fact that these species are often high in the trees, and therefore avoid the mist nets used to capture them. Teslin is located within the core breeding area of the northern flicker (Photo 5) and hairy woodpecker but near the northwestern extent of the yellow bellied sapsucker's breeding range. The yellow bellied sapsucker (Photo 6) is the species of bird which drills holes in birch trees to feed on the sap and the insects attracted to it. The northern flicker is also a unique species, because it is the only species of woodpecker which is commonly seen on the ground where it feeds on ants.



Photo 5. Female northern flicker.



Photo 6. Male yellow bellied sapsucker.

4.3 Flycatchers

The following six species of flycatcher were banded:

- Western wood pewee
- Alder flycatcher
- Dusky flycatcher
- Least flycatcher
- Yellow bellied flycatcher
- Hammonds flycatcher

All 6 of these flycatchers are highly migratory, spending the winter months from central Mexico south to northern South America. Many of these species look very similar, however there are usually easily distinguished by their simple calls and songs. Of these 6 species, the most notable captures were the dusky and yellow bellied flycatchers. The yellow bellied flycatcher (Photo 7) is considered rare in the Yukon with very few

records. The capture of 2 individuals of this species have added to the knowledge base of this species, as these were the first records of this species in the Teslin region.



Photo 7. Yellow bellied flycatcher.



Photo 8. Western wood pewee.

4.4 Vireos

The only species of vireo banded was the warbling vireo which is a common breeding bird species in deciduous forests of the southern Yukon. The warbling vireo (Photo 9) is more often heard than seen as it often remains hidden the dense foliage of the trembling aspen trees in which it lives.



Photo 9. Warbling vireo.

4.5 Swallows

One species of swallow was banded, the common and widespread tree swallow (Photo 10). This species nests in tree cavities abandoned by other cavity nesters such as woodpeckers. They will also readily use bird houses. As with all swallows, this species is an aerial insectivore, that is they feed on insects by catching them in mid flight. Due to their very agile flight patterns, swallows are rarely captured in mist nets.



Photo 10. Banded male tree swallow.

4.6 Chickadees

The common and very familiar black capped chickadee (Photo 11) was not banded, however one individual was recaptured (banded by Ben Schonewille on the Sawmill Rd in March 2005). Two boreal chickadees were also banded, this species is an example of a northern bird species which is common throughout the boreal forest.



Photo 11. Black capped chickadee.

4.7 Wrens

One of only two wren species documented in the Yukon, a rare winter wren (Photo 12) was banded early during this spring's banding season. This marks one of the only records of this species in the Teslin area and is one of the earliest (April 29th) spring records in the Yukon to date. This species is most often associated with mature white spruce containing a high density of snags and fallen trees.



Photo 12. Winter wren banded on April 29th, 2005.

4.8 Kinglets

One species of kinglet, the common and widespread ruby crowned kinglet (Photo 13) was banded. This species is one of the Yukon's smallest songbirds, weighing approximately 6–7 grams. Males of this species can be distinguished by their concealed red crown patch. This species breeds primarily in coniferous forests but may also be found in various mixed forests. This was a species breeding at the study site, which was illustrated by the recapture of a number of individuals and the large number of males heard singing at the site up until the end of the season.



Photo 13. Male ruby crowned kinglet.

4.9 Thrush

The following 4 species of thrush were banded:

- American robin (Photo 14)
- Hermit thrush
- Swainson's thrush (Photo 15)
- Gray cheeked thrush (Photo 16)

The thrush family is a very diverse group of larger, ground dwelling birds including such common species as the American robin, Swainson's thrush and varied thrush. Also included in this family are the less common hermit thrush, gray cheeked thrush, Townsend's solitaire and mountain bluebird. The very common American robin was encountered on all 40 days of operation at the banding station and was banded in low numbers throughout the spring. The Swainson's thrush is a common breeding bird species in mixed forests throughout much of the Yukon. This bird's rich song is commonly heard during the breeding season. The very similar but less common gray cheeked thrush is an uncommon breeder in the southern Yukon where it breeds in swampy areas with a wide variety of vegetation types.



Photo 14. Male American robin.



Photo 15. Swainson's thrush



Photo 16. Gray cheeked thrush.

4.10 Warblers

The following 10 species of warblers were banded:

- Tennessee warbler
- Orange crowned warbler
- Yellow warbler
- Magnolia warbler
- Myrtle warbler
- Blackpoll warbler
- Northern waterthrush
- MacGillivray's warbler
- Common yellowthroat
- Wilson's warbler

The warblers are a diverse family of active, small often brightly colored songbirds. The majority of warblers are neotropical migrants, a term given to species which breed in northern regions (such as the Yukon) and winter in the tropics (ex-Central America). Warblers are often heard singing and seen rapidly fluttering about in the thick vegetation in which many of them are often found.

The Tennessee (Photo 17) and orange crowned (Photo 18) warblers are very closely related. Tennessee warblers are uncommon in the southern Yukon and are most often associated with coniferous forest types where their abundance has been shown to be closely related to insect outbreaks (i.e.-spruce budworm). Orange crowned warblers on the other hand are commonly found in a wide variety of deciduous trees and shrubs from lowland marshes up to treeline shrubs.



Photo 17. Male Tennessee warbler.



Photo 18. Male orange crowned warbler.

The common and very brightly colored yellow warbler is commonly found in wet deciduous forests and shrubs. The male (Photo 19) is much brighter yellow with a varying amount of red streaking on the breast. The female (Photo 20) is much paler yellow, often with a creamy colored plumage.



Photo 19. Male yellow warbler.



Photo 20. Female yellow warbler.

A single male magnolia warbler (Photo 21) was banded on June 11th provided the first documented record of this species west of the Meister River Delta (near Upper Liard). This species is associated with wet mature white spruce forests where they are much more common in the east.



Photo 21. Male magnolia warbler banded on June 11th.

The widespread myrtle (yellow rumped) warbler (Photo 22 & 23) is the Yukon's most common warbler species. This species can be found in a wide variety of coniferous, deciduous and shrubby habitats. Wetlands attract large numbers of migrant myrtles, especially during spring migration as found at the Albert Creek Banding Station (near Watson Lake)



Photo 22. Male myrtle warbler.



Photo 23. Female myrtle warbler.

The blackpoll warbler (Photo 24) is another fairly common breeding bird in the southern Yukon where breeds in coniferous forests. Despite this commonality, this species has begun to show declines in recent years, the reason of which is unknown. This species is a highly migratory species which makes an astonishing non-stop 2.5 day flight over the Atlantic Ocean during fall migration en route to northern South America.



Photo 24. Male blackpoll warbler.



Photo 25. Female MacGillivray's warbler.

The MacGillivray's warbler (Photo 25) is a rare warbler species in the Yukon where it is most often found in the southwest and southcentral portions of the territory. This species is found in deciduous forests with a thick understory of shrubs, often along lakeshores. One female individual was banded on June 2nd, however another female and male were also observed chasing each other on the same day.

Both the northern waterthrush (Photo 26) and common yellowthroat (Photo 27) are warbler species most often associated with wetland and marsh habitats. It is for this reason that only low numbers of these species were encountered at the Teslin banding station with did not have any wetland habitat. The northern waterthrush is a unique warbler which spends the majority of its time walking along the margins of standing water probing for insects such as mosquito larvae. The common yellowthroat is truly unique warbler always associated with wetlands where it nests on marsh vegetation. Both males and females of this species have the yellow throat patch, however only during the breeding season does the male have a black "raccoon like" mask.



Photo 26. Northern waterthrush.



Photo 27. Male common yellowthroat.

The most common warbler species encountered was the Wilson's warbler (Photo 28 & 29), a small yellow warbler common in shrubby habitats of the southern Yukon. These small active insectivorous warblers are often seen chasing insects in willows along the margins of creeks and wetlands, often at high elevations. Males and older females have a more pronounced black cap on the top of the head.



Photo 28. Male Wilson's warbler.



Photo 29. Female Wilson's warbler.

4.11 Sparrows

Sparrows are larger and bulkier than many of the warblers with larger, stronger legs used for walking and hopping along the ground. Due to the fact that sparrows are primarily granivores (seed eaters), many species are among the earliest spring and latest fall migrants. Many of these species are known by many people due to their association with bird feeders, especially during migration. The following 8 species of sparrows were banded:

- American tree sparrow
- Chipping sparrow
- Dark eyed (slate colored) junco
- Fox sparrow
- Golden crowned sparrow
- Lincoln's sparrow
- Savannah sparrow
- White crowned sparrow (Gambel's subspecies)

The American tree sparrow (Photo 30) is a common species in much of the Yukon, especially during migration as it is often found breeding in high elevations and latitudes. This was the most commonly banded species at the station, with 220 individuals banded and upwards of 100 individuals recaptured for up to 10 days. Both the chipping sparrow (Photo 31) and slate colored junco (Photo 32) are very common breeders in much of the Yukon where they can be found in a wide spectrum of habitats ranging from disturbed fields to mature deciduous and spruce forests. Different from most sparrow species, the fox sparrow (Photo 33) is a species found breeding in mixed forests. A large number of

fox sparrows were encountered during the first 10 days of operation indicating a very strong movement of migrants through the study site.



Photo 30. American tree sparrow.



Photo 31. Chipping sparrow.



Photo 32. Female slate colored junco.



Photo 33. Fox sparrow.

The Lincoln's sparrow was encountered only in low numbers due to the lack of suitable habitat (wet forest) within the study area. A single golden crowned sparrow was banded, most likely due to the fact that only low numbers of this alpine sparrow are encountered in low lying areas. Savannah sparrows (Photo 34) were banded in low numbers throughout the spring, primarily in the open habitats within the study site. White crowned sparrows (Photo 35) moved through the study site in very high numbers



Photo 34. Savannah sparrow.



Photo 35. White crowned sparrow.

4.12 Blackbirds

Blackbirds are larger birds, many of which are granivores with males of most species having a jet black plumage. Two species of blackbird were banded; rusty blackbird (Photo 36 & 37) and brown headed cowbird (Photo 38). The rusty blackbird is a species found breeding near wetlands throughout the Yukon. This species has shown drastic declines in population size since the 1950s. In order to attempt to recover for data on individuals banded, all rusty blackbirds were banded with a light blue color band in addition to the standard numbered stainless steel band. This project was carried out in association with Pam Sinclair of the Canadian Wildlife Service where the same species is being color banded at a number of different locations including the Albert Creek Bird Banding Station at Upper Liard near Watson Lake.



Photo 36. Male rusty blackbird.



Photo 37. Female rusty blackbird.



Photo 38. Female brown headed cowbird.

4.13 Finches

The fascination held by finches to bird feeders is due to the easy accessibility to an abundant food source. Most finches have strong beaks used for cracking open seed shells and are perhaps the most common species of finch is the common redpoll which is very abundant in the southern Yukon during the winter months. A number of finch species are year round residents throughout the Yukon where they survive the cold winters by consuming large amounts of energy rich seeds. Perhaps the most unique finch species are the red (Photo 41 & 42) and white winged crossbills which have a “crooked” beak used for opening spruce cones on which these species feed upon. Finches are often referred to as “nomadic” species, that is they may move long distances in search of food when quantities are low. These species will often have population explosions during periods when food is very plentiful.



Photo 39. After second year male purple finch.



Photo 40. Pine siskin.



Photo 41. Male red crossbill.



Photo 42. Female red crossbill.

5.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

The operation of the pilot bird banding station in Teslin during the spring of 2005 can be considered a success. A moderate number of birds (1142) were banded in comparison to other banding stations such as Albert Creek (Watson Lake, YT) which banded 1870 birds during the same period. However, it is difficult to compare capture rates of birds between Teslin and Albert Creek for a few reasons. The study site at Albert Creek is a large wetland with a wide variety of habitats which in turn attracts larger numbers of migrating songbirds. The Teslin site is lacking wetland habitat types and thus fewer birds are attracted to the habitats located there. The southeastern location (within the Yukon) of Albert Creek also allows for a higher number of species to be captured due to the fact that the avifauna in the southeast Yukon is much more diverse than the Teslin region.

From a perspective of monitoring migratory birds, a truly successful banding station requires a sufficient number of individuals banded of a number of various species. This is a challenge faced by all banding stations where there is a lower diversity of species and thus fewer individual birds present. This is one of the many challenges faced by the Teslin banding station if this site is going to be used for the purpose of long term migratory bird monitoring. In order to boost capture rates at the study site, moving mist net locations to sites of higher capture probability is a tactic which may be utilized. The habitats directly adjacent to the lakeshore within the study site were found to be most productive during this spring's operation. This location is also where the shortest vegetation is found and thus is more productive due to the mist nets reaching the tree/shrub tops. The placement of mist nets in such locations will most likely greatly increase captures of migrating birds.

A fairly diverse group of species were banded at the station this spring; however, the sparrows were better represented at the study site than most other families of birds. Three species (American tree sparrow, slate colored junco and fox sparrow) constituted 43% of all birds captured. This may be due to the fact that sparrows are ground dwelling birds and are thus more susceptible to being captured in mist nets. Other families of birds such as the warblers were somewhat under represented for a number of factors such as a lack of a large expanse of usable habitat. Flycatchers, woodpeckers and finches were well represented in the captures at the banding station. Wetland species such as Lincoln's sparrow, common yellowthroat and northern waterthrush were very poorly represented in the birds banded due to an absolute lack of wetland habitat.

Future plans for a banding station in Teslin are to continue testing the site which was used during this spring's operation. With the knowledge of the current site gathered during the 2005 season, it would be possible to maximize the capture of birds moving through the site. Utilizing the same location that was used for the pilot station this year would be very useful in beginning to assess year to year variations in the quantity and timing of birds during spring migration. By changing the locations of mist nets to locations with lower vegetation height would potentially increase the capture rate of migrating songbirds.

Aside for bird data collected, the educational aspect of the banding station can definitely be considered a success. A large number of both local and non-local people visited the banding station and had a truly unique educational experience. A visit to the banding station was found to be very satisfying for people with and without prior knowledge of birds. For visitors already knowledgeable of birds, the opportunity to see birds up close and in a still position is very helpful in furthering their knowledge. For individuals without prior bird knowledge (such as the 2 visiting school classes), this was an excellent opportunity to spur learning of something that surrounds everybody but very few people know a lot about. With next year's operation of the banding station, efforts will be made to further include all visitors, especially school groups.

6.0 Acknowledgements

The successful operation of the banding station was due to the large number of volunteers who visited the station, often for long days and at very early hours. The owner of the property where the station was operated (Brandy Greenwood) deserves a large thank you for the access to his property. The funders of this project such as the Community Development, Teslin RRC and Canadian Wildlife Service deserve a very big thank you as well. The book entitled "Birds of the Yukon" by Alexander, Doyle, Eckert, Grunberg, Hughes, Jensen, Johnson, Mossop, Nixon and Sinclair was very helpful in writing the species profiles within this report. For any person interested in the birds of the Yukon, this book is essential. Also a thank you to Cameron Eckert for his assistance in bird identification and photos provided (tree swallow photo - Photo 10). A final thank you to Teslin School for the attendance of two school classes who visited the banding station (Photo 43).



Photo 43. The 5/6 class from Teslin School visiting the banding station.

Appendix 1

Explanation of species tables

The species common name, latin name, AOU code and AOU number were taken from Pyle's Identification Guide to North American Birds (Pyle, P. 1997. *Identification guide to North American birds*. Slate Creek Press, USA.). The first and last date recorded reflect the early and late dates of observation at the banding station. The number of days recorded states the number of days observed. The highest estimate total states the highest number of individuals observed on a single day and the date on which the high count occurred. For all species banded, there is a breakdown of the ages and sex of all species. In brackets next to the total number of birds banded is a measure of the number of individuals of that species banded per 100 net hours.

Grebes & Loons

Species	Red Necked Grebe	Latin Name	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>		
		AOU Code	RNGR	AOU #	2.0
First Date Recorded		12-May			
Last Date Recorded		24-May			
Number Of Days Recorded		4			
Highest Estimated Total		2 on 24-May			

Species	Common Loon	Latin Name	<i>Gavia Immer</i>		
		AOU Code	COLO	AOU #	7.0
First Date Recorded		8-May			
Last Date Recorded		5-Jun			
Number Of Days Recorded		19			
Highest Estimated Total		2 on 17, 19, 24-May			

Species	Red Throated Loon	Latin Name	<i>Gavia stellata</i>		
		AOU Code	RTLO	AOU #	11.0
First Date Recorded		13-May			
Last Date Recorded		23-May			
Number Of Days Recorded		3			
Highest Estimated Total		1 on all days			

Ducks, Geese & Swans

Species	Common Merganser	Latin Name	<i>Mergus merganser</i>		
		AOU Code	COME	AOU #	129.0
First Date Recorded		7-May			
Last Date Recorded		12-May			
Number Of Days Recorded		2			
Highest Estimated Total		NA			

Species	Red Breasted Merganser	Latin Name	<i>Mergus serrator</i>		
		AOU Code	RBME	AOU #	130.0
First Date Recorded		13-May			
Last Date Recorded		25-May			
Number Of Days Recorded		10			
Highest Estimated Total		4 on 13, 17-May			

Species	Mallard	Latin Name	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		
		AOU Code	MALL	AOU #	132.0
First Date Recorded		3-May			
Last Date Recorded		4-Jun			
Number Of Days Recorded		24			
Highest Estimated Total		12 on 17-May			

Species	American Wigeon	Latin Name	<i>Anas americana</i>		
		AOU Code	AMWI	AOU #	137.0
First Date Recorded		3-May			
Last Date Recorded		5-Jun			
Number Of Days Recorded		26			
Highest Estimated Total		8 on 15-May			

Species	Green Winged Teal	Latin Name	<i>Anas crecca</i>		
		AOU Code	AGWT	AOU #	139.0
First Date Recorded		13-May			
Last Date Recorded		5-Jun			
Number Of Days Recorded		11			
Highest Estimated Total		4 on 13-May			

Species	Northern Shoveler	Latin Name	<i>Anas clypeata</i>		
		AOU Code	NOSH	AOU #	142.0
First Date Recorded		12-May			
Last Date Recorded		25-May			
Number Of Days Recorded		9			
Highest Estimated Total		3 on 14-May			

Species	Northern Pintail	Latin Name	<i>Anas acuta</i>		
		AOU Code	NOPI	AOU #	143.0
First Date Recorded		12-May			
Last Date Recorded		25-May			
Number Of Days Recorded		9			
Highest Estimated Total		3 on 14-May			

Species	Unidentified Scaup	Latin Name	<i>Aythya marila / Aythya affinis</i>		
		AOU Code	GRSC / LESC	AOU #	148.0 / 149.0
First Date Recorded		7-May			
Last Date Recorded		28-May			
Number Of Days Recorded		8			
Highest Estimated Total		8 on 7-May			

Species	Ring Necked Duck	Latin Name	<i>Aythya collaris</i>		
		AOU Code	RNDU	AOU #	150.0
First Date Recorded		12-May			
Last Date Recorded		15-May			
Number Of Days Recorded		2			
Highest Estimated Total		2 on both days			

Species	Unidentified Goldeneye	Latin Name	<i>Bucephala islandica</i>		
		AOU Code	COGO	AOU #	151.0
First Date Recorded		4-May			
Last Date Recorded		2-Jun			
Number Of Days Recorded		20			
Highest Estimated Total		14 on 12-May			

Species	Bufflehead	Latin Name	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>		
		AOU Code	BUFF	AOU #	153.0
First Date Recorded		8-May			
Last Date Recorded		2-Jun			
Number Of Days Recorded		7			
Highest Estimated Total		6 on 2-Jun			

Species	White Winged Scoter	Latin Name	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>		
		AOU Code	WWSC	AOU #	165.0
First Date Recorded		24-May			
Last Date Recorded		NA			
Number Of Days Recorded		1			
Highest Estimated Total		NA			

Species	Surf Scoter	Latin Name	<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>		
		AOU Code	SUSC	AOU #	166.0
First Date Recorded		12-May			
Last Date Recorded		24-May			
Number Of Days Recorded		7			
Highest Estimated Total		180 on 24-May			

Species	White Fronted Goose	Latin Name	<i>Anser albifrons</i>		
		AOU Code	WFGO	AOU #	171.0
First Date Recorded		3-May			
Last Date Recorded		NA			
Number Of Days Recorded		1			
Highest Estimated Total		2 on 3-May			

Species	Canada Goose	Latin Name	<i>Branta canadensis</i>		
		AOU Code	CAGO	AOU #	172.0
First Date Recorded		24-Apr			
Last Date Recorded		24-May			
Number Of Days Recorded		13			
Highest Estimated Total		28 on 24-Apr			

Species	Trumpeter Swan	Latin Name	<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>		
		AOU Code	TRUS	AOU #	181.0
First Date Recorded		23-Apr			
Last Date Recorded		29-May			
Number Of Days Recorded		5			
Highest Estimated Total		42 on 24-Apr			

Hawks & Eagles

Species	Northern Harrier	Latin Name	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>		
		AOU Code	NOHA	AOU #	231.0
First Date Recorded		24-Apr			
Last Date Recorded		17-May			
Number Of Days Recorded		5			
Highest Estimated Total		1 on all 5 days			

Species	Sharp Shinned Hawk	Latin Name	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>		
		AOU Code	SSHA	AOU #	332.0
First Date Recorded		24-Apr			
Last Date Recorded		25-May			
Number Of Days Recorded		4			
Highest Estimated Total		2 on 20-May			

Species	Bald Eagle	Latin Name	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>		
		AOU Code	BAEA	AOU #	352.0
First Date Recorded		23-Apr			
Last Date Recorded		12-Jun			
Number Of Days Recorded		22			
Highest Estimated Total		1 on all days			

Species	American Kestrel	Latin Name	<i>Falco sparverius</i>		
		AOU Code	AMKE	AOU #	360.0
First Date Recorded	22-Apr				
Last Date Recorded	NA				
Number Of Days Recorded	1				
Highest Estimated Total	1 on 22-Apr				

Species	Osprey	Latin Name	<i>Pandion halaetus</i>		
		AOU Code	OSPR	AOU #	364.0
First Date Recorded	1-Jun				
Last Date Recorded	NA				
Number Of Days Recorded	1				
Highest Estimated Total	1 on 1-Jun				

Grouse & Ptarmigan

Species	Ruffed Grouse	Latin Name	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>		
		AOU Code	RUGR	AOU #	
First Date Recorded	27-Apr				
Last Date Recorded	11-Jun				
Number Of Days Recorded	34				
Highest Estimated Total	4 on 5 days from 25-Apr to 1-Jun				

Species	Spruce Grouse	Latin Name	<i>Falcapennis canadensis</i>		
		AOU Code	SPGR	AOU #	
First Date Recorded	29-Apr				
Last Date Recorded	5-Jun				
Number Of Days Recorded	18				
Highest Estimated Total	4 on 4-May				

Sandpipers & Plovers

Species	Common Snipe	Latin Name	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		
		AOU Code	COSN	AOU #	230.0
First Date Recorded	24-Apr				
Last Date Recorded	24-May				
Number Of Days Recorded	10				
Highest Estimated Total	1 on all 10 days				

Species	Yellowlegs spp	Latin Name	<i>Tringa melanoleuca / Tringa flavipes</i>		
		AOU Code	GRYE / LEYE	AOU #	254.0 / 255.0
First Date Recorded	4-May				
Last Date Recorded	24-May				
Number Of Days Recorded	9				
Highest Estimated Total	8 on 15-May				

Species	Solitary Sandpiper	Latin Name	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>		
		AOU Code	SOSA	AOU #	256.0
First Date Recorded		14-May			
Last Date Recorded		2-Jun			
Number Of Days Recorded		15			
Highest Estimated Total		8 on 25-May			

Species	Spotted Sandpiper	Latin Name	<i>Actitis macularia</i>		
		AOU Code	SPSA	AOU #	263.0
First Date Recorded		13-May			
Last Date Recorded		12-Jun			
Number Of Days Recorded		19			
Highest Estimated Total		4 on 28-May			
Number Banded					1 (0.0293)
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
After Hatch Year			1	1	
TOTAL			1	1	

Species	Killdeer	Latin Name	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>		
		AOU Code	KILL	AOU #	273.0
First Date Recorded		16-May			
Last Date Recorded		5-Jun			
Number Of Days Recorded		4			
Highest Estimated Total		1 on all 4 days			

Species	Semipalmated Plover	Latin Name	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>		
		AOU Code	SEPL	AOU #	274.0
First Date Recorded		13-May			
Last Date Recorded		15-May			
Number Of Days Recorded		2			
Highest Estimated Total		1 on both days			

Gulls & Terns

Species	Herring Gull	Latin Name	<i>Larus argentatus</i>		
		AOU Code	HERG	AOU #	51.0
First Date Recorded		3-May			
Last Date Recorded		12-Jun			
Number Of Days Recorded		32			
Highest Estimated Total		14 on 7, 14-May			

Species	Mew Gull	Latin Name	<i>Larus canus</i>		
		AOU Code	MEGU	AOU #	55.0
First Date Recorded		30-Apr			
Last Date Recorded		12-Jun			
Number Of Days Recorded		22			
Highest Estimated Total		9 on 6-May			

Species	Bonaparte's Gull	Latin Name	<i>Larus philadelphia</i>		
		AOU Code	BOGU	AOU #	60.0
First Date Recorded		6-May			
Last Date Recorded		5-Jun			
Number Of Days Recorded		15			
Highest Estimated Total		8 on 15-May			

Species	Arctic Tern	Latin Name	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>		
		AOU Code	ARTE	AOU #	71.0
First Date Recorded		13-May			
Last Date Recorded		12-Jun			
Number Of Days Recorded		13			
Highest Estimated Total		10 on 22-May			

Kingfishers

Species	Belted Kingfisher	Latin Name	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>		
		AOU Code	BEKI	AOU #	390.0
First Date Recorded		24-May			
Last Date Recorded		3-Jun			
Number Of Days Recorded		3			
Highest Estimated Total		1 on all 3 days			

Woodpeckers

Species	Hairy Woodpecker	Latin Name	<i>Picoides villosus</i>		
		AOU Code	HAWO	AOU #	393.0
First Date Recorded		24-Apr			
Last Date Recorded		12-Jun			
Number Of Days Recorded		31			
Highest Estimated Total		2 on 5-May			
Number Banded					2 (0.0585)
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
After Hatch Year	2			2	
TOTAL	2			2	

Species	Downy Woodpecker	Latin Name	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>		
		AOU Code	DOWO	AOU #	394.0
First Date Recorded		23-Apr			
Last Date Recorded		29-Apr			
Number Of Days Recorded		3			
Highest Estimated Total		1 on all 3 days			

Species	Three Toed Woodpecker	Latin Name	<i>Picooides tridactylus</i>		
		AOU Code	TTWO	AOU #	401.0
First Date Recorded		29-Apr			
Last Date Recorded		24-May-05			
Number Of Days Recorded		2			
Highest Estimated Total		1 on both days			

Species	Yellow Bellied Sapsucker	Latin Name	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>		
		AOU Code	YBSA	AOU #	402.0
First Date Recorded		4-May			
Last Date Recorded		12-Jun			
Number Of Days Recorded		20			
Highest Estimated Total		2 on 4 days from 13-May to 31-May			
Number Banded					2 (0.0585)
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
Third Year	1			1	
After Hatch Year	1			1	
TOTAL	2			2	

Species	Pileated Woodpecker	Latin Name	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>		
		AOU Code	PIWO	AOU #	405.0
First Date Recorded		5-May			
Last Date Recorded		NA			
Number Of Days Recorded		1			
Highest Estimated Total		1 on 5-May			

Species	"Yellow Shafted" Northern Flicker	Latin Name	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>		
		AOU Code	YSFL	AOU #	412.0
First Date Recorded		25-Apr			
Last Date Recorded		12-Jun			
Number Of Days Recorded		37			
Highest Estimated Total		6 on 1-May			
Number Banded					1 (0.0293)
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
After Hatch Year		1		1	
TOTAL		1		1	

Flycatchers

Species	Olive Sided Flycatcher	Latin Name	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>		
		AOU Code	OSFL	AOU #	459.0
First Date Recorded		24-May			
Last Date Recorded		12-Jun-05			
Number Of Days Recorded		11			
Highest Estimated Total		3 on 29, 30-May			

Species	Western Wood Pewee	Latin Name	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>		
		AOU Code	WEWP	AOU #	462.0
First Date Recorded	20-May				
Last Date Recorded	1-Jun				
Number Of Days Recorded	6				
Highest Estimated Total	2 on 29-May and 2-Jun				
Number Banded				4 (0.1172)	
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
After Hatch Year			4	4	
TOTAL			4	4	

Species	Yellow Bellied Flycatcher	Latin Name	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>		
		AOU Code	YBFL	AOU #	463.0
First Date Recorded	3-Jun				
Last Date Recorded	12-Jun				
Number Of Days Recorded	2				
Highest Estimated Total	2 on both days				
Number Banded				2 (0.0585)	
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
After Hatch Year			2	2	
TOTAL			2	2	

Species	Alder Flycatcher	Latin Name	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>		
		AOU Code	ALFL	AOU #	466.1
First Date Recorded	20-May				
Last Date Recorded	12-Jun				
Number Of Days Recorded	16				
Highest Estimated Total	4 on 22-May, 3,4-Jun				
Number Banded				17 (0.4980)	
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
After Second Year			3	3	
After Hatch Year			14	14	
TOTAL			17	17	

Species	Least Flycatcher	Latin Name	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>		
		AOU Code	LEFL	AOU #	467.0
First Date Recorded	25-May				
Last Date Recorded	12-Jun				
Number Of Days Recorded	6				
Highest Estimated Total	2 on 25-May				
Number Banded				3 (0.0878)	
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
After Hatch Year			3	3	
TOTAL			3	3	

Species	Hammond's Flycatcher	Latin Name	<i>Empidonax hammondii</i>		
		AOU Code	HAFL	AOU #	469.0
First Date Recorded	3-May				
Last Date Recorded	5-Jun				
Number Of Days Recorded	21				
Highest Estimated Total	8 on 8-May				
Number Banded				7 (0.2050)	
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
After Hatch Year			7	7	
TOTAL			7	7	

Species	Dusky Flycatcher	Latin Name	<i>Empidonax oberholseri</i>		
		AOU Code	DUFL	AOU #	469.0
First Date Recorded	20-May				
Last Date Recorded	3-Jun				
Number Of Days Recorded	2				
Highest Estimated Total	1 on both days				
Number Banded				2 (0.0585)	
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
After Hatch Year			2	2	
TOTAL			2	2	

Crows & Jays

Species	Gray Jay	Latin Name	<i>Perisoreus Canadensis</i>		
		AOU Code	GRAJ	AOU #	484.0
First Date Recorded	23-Apr				
Last Date Recorded	12-Jun				
Number Of Days Recorded	29				
Highest Estimated Total	8 on 21, 24-May				
Number Banded				5 (0.1464)	
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
Hatch Year			2	2	
After Hatch Year			3	3	
TOTAL			5	5	

Species	Common Raven	Latin Name	<i>Corvus corax</i>		
		AOU Code	CORA	AOU #	486.0
First Date Recorded	22-Apr				
Last Date Recorded	12-Jun				
Number Of Days Recorded	40				
Highest Estimated Total	6 on 30-Apr				

Shrikes

Species	Northern Shrike	Latin Name	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>		
		AOU Code	NSHR	AOU #	621.0
First Date Recorded		23-Apr			
Last Date Recorded		NA			
Number Of Days Recorded		1			
Highest Estimated Total		1 on 23-Apr			

Vireos

Species	Warbling Vireo	Latin Name	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>		
		AOU Code	WAVI	AOU #	627.0
First Date Recorded		8-May			
Last Date Recorded		12-Jun			
Number Of Days Recorded		25			
Highest Estimated Total		6 on 25, 29, 31-May			
Number Banded					14 (0.3808)
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
Second Year			3	3	
After Second Year			3	3	
After Hatch Year			7	7	
TOTAL			13	13	

Swallows

Species	Barn Swallow	Latin Name	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		
		AOU Code	BARS	AOU #	613.0
First Date Recorded		3-Jun			
Last Date Recorded		12-Jun			
Number Of Days Recorded		4			
Highest Estimated Total		3 on 3,5-Jun			

Species	Tree Swallow	Latin Name	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>		
		AOU Code	TRES	AOU #	614.0
First Date Recorded		8-May			
Last Date Recorded		12-Jun			
Number Of Days Recorded		27			
Highest Estimated Total		8 on 21,23,24-May			
Number Banded					5 (0.1464 / 100 net hrs)
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
Second Year		1		1	
After Second Year		2		2	
After Hatch Year	2			2	
TOTAL	2	3		5	

Species	Violet Green Swallow	Latin Name	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>		
		AOU Code	VGSW	AOU #	615.0
First Date Recorded		13-May			
Last Date Recorded		5-Jun			
Number Of Days Recorded		11			
Highest Estimated Total		2 on 4 days from 22-May to 28-May			

Species	Bank Swallow	Latin Name	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		
		AOU Code	BANS	AOU #	616.0
First Date Recorded		30-May			
Last Date Recorded		NA			
Number Of Days Recorded		1			
Highest Estimated Total		2 on 30-May			

Nuthatches & Chickadees

Species	Red Breasted Nuthatch	Latin Name	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>		
		AOU Code	RBNU	AOU #	728.0
First Date Recorded		1-May			
Last Date Recorded		5-Jun			
Number Of Days Recorded		18			
Highest Estimated Total		2 on 15-May and 5-Jun			

Species	Black Capped Chickadee	Latin Name	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>		
		AOU Code	BCCH	AOU #	735.0
First Date Recorded		22-Apr			
Last Date Recorded		12-Jun			
Number Of Days Recorded		30			
Highest Estimated Total		4 on 25-May			

Species	Boreal Chickadee	Latin Name	<i>Poecile hudsonicus</i>		
		AOU Code	BOCH	AOU #	740.0
First Date Recorded		29-Apr			
Last Date Recorded		12-Jun			
Number Of Days Recorded		11			
Highest Estimated Total		2 on 29-Apr			
Number Banded					2 (0.0585)
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
After Hatch Year			2	2	
TOTAL			2	2	

Wrens

Species	Winter Wren	Latin Name	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		
		AOU Code	WIWR	AOU #	722.0
First Date Recorded	29-Apr				
Last Date Recorded	NA				
Number Of Days Recorded	1				
Highest Estimated Total	1 on 29-Apr				
Number Banded				1 (0.0293)	
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
After Hatch Year			1	1	
TOTAL			1	1	

Kinglets

Species	Ruby Crowned Kinglet	Latin Name	<i>Regulus calendula</i>		
		AOU Code	RCKI	AOU #	749.0
First Date Recorded	22-Apr				
Last Date Recorded	12-Jun				
Number Of Days Recorded	37				
Highest Estimated Total	7 on 25-Apr				
Number Banded				25 (0.7324)	
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
Second Year		2		2	
After Hatch Year	12	11		23	
TOTAL	12	13		25	

Thrush

Species	Gray Cheeked Thrush	Latin Name	<i>Catharus minimus</i>		
		AOU Code	GCTH	AOU #	757.0
First Date Recorded	22-May				
Last Date Recorded	5-Jun				
Number Of Days Recorded	10				
Highest Estimated Total	3 on 24-May				
Number Banded				4 (0.1172)	
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
Second Year			1	1	
After Hatch Year			3	3	
TOTAL			4	4	

Species	Swainson's Thrush	Latin Name	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>		
		AOU Code	SWTH	AOU #	758.0
First Date Recorded		22-May			
Last Date Recorded		12-Jun			
Number Of Days Recorded		16			
Highest Estimated Total		18 on 28-May			
Number Banded					99 (2.9006)
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
Second Year			6	6	
After Second Year			1	1	
After Hatch Year	12		80	92	
TOTAL	12			99	

Species	Hermit Thrush	Latin Name	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>		
		AOU Code	HETH	AOU #	759.0
First Date Recorded		24-Apr			
Last Date Recorded		4-May			
Number Of Days Recorded		5			
Highest Estimated Total		2 on 29-Apr			
Number Banded					1 (0.0293)
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
Second Year			1	1	
TOTAL			1	1	

Species	American Robin	Latin Name	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>		
		AOU Code	AMRO	AOU #	761.0
First Date Recorded		22-Apr			
Last Date Recorded		12-Jun			
Number Of Days Recorded		40			
Highest Estimated Total		30 on 22-Apr			
Number Banded					27 (0.7910)
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
After Hatch Year	12	7	8	27	
TOTAL	12	7	8	27	

Species	Varied Thrush	Latin Name	<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>		
		AOU Code	VATH	AOU #	763.0
First Date Recorded		22-Apr			
Last Date Recorded		12-Jun			
Number Of Days Recorded		23			
Highest Estimated Total		6 on 25-Apr			

Species	Mountain Bluebird	Latin Name	<i>Siala currucoides</i>		
		AOU Code	MOBL	AOU #	768.0
First Date Recorded		23-Apr			
Last Date Recorded		NA			
Number Of Days Recorded		1			
Highest Estimated Total		2 on 23-Apr			

Waxwings

Species	Bohemian Waxwing	Latin Name	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>		
		AOU Code	BOWA	AOU #	618.0
First Date Recorded		6-May			
Last Date Recorded		24-May			
Number Of Days Recorded		9			
Highest Estimated Total		12 on 6-May			

Pipits

Species	American Pipit	Latin Name	<i>Anthus rubescens</i>		
		AOU Code	AMPI	AOU #	697.0
First Date Recorded		13-May			
Last Date Recorded		14-May			
Number Of Days Recorded		2			
Highest Estimated Total		1 on both days			

Warblers

Species	Tennessee Warbler	Latin Name	<i>Vermivora peregrina</i>		
		AOU Code	TEWA	AOU #	647.0
First Date Recorded		23-May			
Last Date Recorded		12-Jun			
Number Of Days Recorded		13			
Highest Estimated Total		6 on 5-Jun			
Number Banded					4 (0.1171)
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
After Second Year	1			1	
After Hatch Year	3			3	
TOTAL	4			4	

Species	Orange Crowned Warbler	Latin Name	<i>Vermivora celata</i>		
		AOU Code	OCWA	AOU #	646.0
First Date Recorded		5-May			
Last Date Recorded		30-May			
Number Of Days Recorded		22			
Highest Estimated Total		20 on 19-May			
Number Banded					16 (0.4687)
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
Second Year	2	3	1	6	
After Second Year	2			2	
After Hatch Year	2	3	3	8	
TOTAL	6	6	4	16	

Species	Yellow Warbler	Latin Name	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>		
		AOU Code	YWAR	AOU #	652.0
First Date Recorded		22-May			
Last Date Recorded		12-Jun			
Number Of Days Recorded		17			
Highest Estimated Total		6 on 4-Jun			
Number Banded					10 (0.2929)
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
After Hatch Year	7	3		10	
TOTAL	7	3		10	

Species	Magnolia Warbler	Latin Name	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>		
		AOU Code	MAWA	AOU #	657.0
First Date Recorded		11-Jun			
Last Date Recorded		12-Jun			
Number Of Days Recorded		2			
Highest Estimated Total		1 on both days			
Number Banded					1 (0.0585)
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
After Hatch Year	1			1	
TOTAL	1			1	

Species	Myrtle Warbler	Latin Name	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>		
		AOU Code	MYWA	AOU #	655.0
First Date Recorded		30-Apr			
Last Date Recorded		12-Jun			
Number Of Days Recorded		27			
Highest Estimated Total		25 on 15-May			
Number Banded				60 (1.7579)	
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
Second Year	5	1		6	
After Second Year	10	6	1	17	
After Hatch Year	18	18	1	37	
TOTAL	33	25	2	60	

Species	Townsend's Warbler	Latin Name	<i>Dendroica townsendi</i>		
		AOU Code	TOWA	AOU #	668.0
First Date Recorded		17-May			
Last Date Recorded		30-May			
Number Of Days Recorded		3			
Highest Estimated Total		1 on all 3 days			

Species	Blackpoll Warbler	Latin Name	<i>Dendroica striata</i>		
		AOU Code	BLPW	AOU #	661.0
First Date Recorded		17-May			
Last Date Recorded		5-Jun			
Number Of Days Recorded		7			
Highest Estimated Total		2 on 4 days from 23-May to 4-Jun			
Number Banded				3 (0.0878)	
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
After Second Year	1			1	
After Hatch Year	1	1		2	
TOTAL	2	1		3	

Species	Northern Waterthrush	Latin Name	<i>Seirus noveboracensis</i>		
		AOU Code	NOWA	AOU #	675.0
First Date Recorded		17-May			
Last Date Recorded		29-May			
Number Of Days Recorded		6			
Highest Estimated Total		4 on 24-May			
Number Banded				4 (0.1171)	
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
After Hatch Year			4	4	
TOTAL			4	4	

Species	MacGillivray's Warbler	Latin Name	<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>		
		AOU Code	MGWA	AOU #	
First Date Recorded	1-Jun				
Last Date Recorded	12-Jun				
Number Of Days Recorded	3				
Highest Estimated Total	3 on 2-Jun				
Number Banded					1 (0.0292)
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
After Hatch Year		1		1	
TOTAL		1		1	

Species	Common Yellowthroat	Latin Name	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>		
		AOU Code	COYE	AOU #	681.0
First Date Recorded	24-May				
Last Date Recorded	5-Jun				
Number Of Days Recorded	3				
Highest Estimated Total	1 on all 3 days				
Number Banded					1 (0.0292)
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
Second Year	1			1	
TOTAL	1			1	

Species	Wilson's Warbler	Latin Name	<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>		
		AOU Code	WIWA	AOU #	685.0
First Date Recorded	4-May				
Last Date Recorded	12-Jun				
Number Of Days Recorded	29				
Highest Estimated Total	35 on 20, 21-May				
Number Banded					116 (3.3987)
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
Second Year	22	23		45	
After Second Year	12	11		23	
After Hatch Year	22	24	2	48	
TOTAL	56	58	2	116	

Sparrows

Species	American Tree Sparrow	Latin Name	<i>Spizella arborea</i>		
		AOU Code	ATSP	AOU #	559.0
First Date Recorded	23-Apr				
Last Date Recorded	17-May				
Number Of Days Recorded	17				
Highest Estimated Total	173 on 25-Apr				
Number Banded				220 (6.4459)	
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
After Hatch Year			220	220	
TOTAL			220	220	

Species	Chipping Sparrow	Latin Name	<i>Spizella passerina</i>		
		AOU Code	CHSP	AOU #	560.0
First Date Recorded	14-May				
Last Date Recorded	12-Jun				
Number Of Days Recorded	19				
Highest Estimated Total	17 on 31-May				
Number Banded				28 (0.8203)	
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
After Second Year			1	1	
After Hatch Year	8	1	18	27	
TOTAL	8	1	19	28	

Species	Savannah Sparrow	Latin Name	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>		
		AOU Code	SAVS	AOU #	542.0
First Date Recorded	24-Apr				
Last Date Recorded	24-May				
Number Of Days Recorded	14				
Highest Estimated Total	5 on 25-Apr				
Number Banded				11 (0.3222)	
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
After Second Year			1	1	
After Hatch Year			9	9	
TOTAL			10	10	

Species	Fox Sparrow	Latin Name	<i>Passerella iliaca</i>		
		AOU Code	FOSP	AOU #	585.0
First Date Recorded	23-Apr				
Last Date Recorded	8-May				
Number Of Days Recorded	14				
Highest Estimated Total	55 on 25-Apr				
Number Banded				106 (3.1057)	
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
After Hatch Year			106	106	
TOTAL			106	106	

Species	Lincoln's Sparrow	Latin Name	<i>Melospiza lincolnii</i>		
		AOU Code	LISP	AOU #	583.0
First Date Recorded	24-Apr				
Last Date Recorded	5-Jun				
Number Of Days Recorded	27				
Highest Estimated Total	3 on 25-Apr				
Number Banded				9 (0.2636)	
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
After Hatch Year	1		8	9	
TOTAL	1		8	9	

Species	Gambel's White Crowned Sparrow	Latin Name	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelli</i>		
		AOU Code	GWCS	AOU #	555.0
First Date Recorded	24-Apr				
Last Date Recorded	12-Jun				
Number Of Days Recorded	38				
Highest Estimated Total	44 on 4,5-May				
Number Banded				86 (2.5197)	
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
Second Year			1	1	
After Hatch Year		1	84	85	
TOTAL		1	85	86	

Species	Golden Crowned Sparrow	Latin Name	<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>		
		AOU Code	GCSP	AOU #	557.0
First Date Recorded	27-Apr				
Last Date Recorded	6-May				
Number Of Days Recorded	4				
Highest Estimated Total	1 on all 4 days				
Number Banded				1 (0.0292)	
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
After Hatch Year			1	1	
TOTAL			1	1	

Species	Slate Colored Junco	Latin Name	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>		
		AOU Code	SCJU	AOU #	567.0
First Date Recorded		22-Apr			
Last Date Recorded		12-Jun			
Number Of Days Recorded		40			
Highest Estimated Total		151 on 24-Apr			
Number Banded					165 (4.8344)
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
Second Year		2		2	
After Second Year	1	1	1	3	
After Hatch Year	19	2	139	160	
TOTAL	20	5	140	165	

Species	Lapland Longspur	Latin Name	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>		
		AOU Code	LALO	AOU #	536.0
First Date Recorded		24-Apr			
Last Date Recorded		25-Apr			
Number Of Days Recorded		2			
Highest Estimated Total		135 on 25-Apr			

Blackbirds

Species	Red Winged Blackbird	Latin Name	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>		
		AOU Code	RWBL	AOU #	498.0
First Date Recorded		23-Apr			
Last Date Recorded		NA			
Number Of Days Recorded		1			
Highest Estimated Total		1 on 23-Apr			

Species	Rusty Blackbird	Latin Name	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>		
		AOU Code	RUBL	AOU #	509.0
First Date Recorded		22-Apr			
Last Date Recorded		16-May			
Number Of Days Recorded		15			
Highest Estimated Total		38 on 25-Apr			
Number Banded					19 (0.5566)
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
After Hatch Year	14	4	1	19	
TOTAL	14	4	1	19	

Species	Brown Headed Cowbird	Latin Name	<i>Molothrus ater</i>		
		AOU Code	BHCO	AOU #	495.0
First Date Recorded	24-May				
Last Date Recorded	12-Jun				
Number Of Days Recorded	11				
Highest Estimated Total	3 on 31-May and 5-Jun				
Number Banded				1 (0.0292)	
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
After Hatch Year		1		1	
TOTAL		1		1	

Finches

Species	Purple Finch	Latin Name	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>		
		AOU Code	PUFI	AOU #	517.0
First Date Recorded	23-Apr				
Last Date Recorded	12-Jun				
Number Of Days Recorded	39				
Highest Estimated Total	12 on 20-May				
Number Banded				28 (0.8203)	
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
Second Year	2			2	
After Second Year	9			9	
After Hatch Year	1		16	17	
TOTAL	12		16	28	

Species	Red Crossbill	Latin Name	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>		
		AOU Code	RECR	AOU #	521.0
First Date Recorded	4-May				
Last Date Recorded	12-Jun				
Number Of Days Recorded	10				
Highest Estimated Total	34 on 6-May				
Number Banded				3 (0.0878)	
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
After Hatch Year	2	1		3	
TOTAL	2	1		3	

Species	Common Redpoll	Latin Name	<i>Cardeulis flammea</i>		
		AOU Code	CORE	AOU #	528.0
First Date Recorded	22-Apr				
Last Date Recorded	5-May				
Number Of Days Recorded	6				
Highest Estimated Total	18 on 1 may				

Species	Pine Siskin	Latin Name	<i>Carduelis pinus</i>		
		AOU Code	PISI	AOU #	533.0
First Date Recorded	6-May				
Last Date Recorded	12-Jun				
Number Of Days Recorded	27				
Highest Estimated Total	24 on 27 may				
Number Banded					28 (0.8203)
	Male	Female	Unknown	TOTAL	
Second Year					
After Second Year					
After Hatch Year	19	4	5	28	
TOTAL	19	4	5	28	