



## ATLANTIC FLYWAY REVIEW

Region - I

Edited by Bruce Adams

Editor's Note: As you will recall, we were unable to present the Region I report in our February 1972 issue. It was formerly done by Mr. Petersen of Manomet Bird Observatory. This year, he was unable to get the report to us because the deadline for this report occurs simultaneously with the Bird Banding Laboratory's deadline for Banding Schedules. As you know, Manomet Bird Observatory is a year-around station and a great many birds are handled there each year. Further, they receive visitors from all over the country in between all these activities. When I found out that the report was not completed, I offered to do it myself; however, as things go with EBBA News, I did not get around to it either. Finally, Bruce Adams offered to help me out with it this year.

If there is any bander or non-bander, who is familiar with the region in question, who would like to take a crack at this job, please contact me as soon as possible, so that I can make arrangements to have the reports sent to him/her by the end of the year. Thanks.

At this time, I thank Mr. Wayne Petersen for his help to get the reports to me; and, I thank Bruce Adams for helping me out. Since Bruce is not familiar with the region at all, he was unable to do any meaningful station to station comparisons. When we find a new coordinator for this region, we will again be able to offer the coverage this fine region and its banders deserve.

F.S. Schaeffer, Editor

MOUNT DESERT, Maine (Mrs. R. Patterson)

Period of coverage extended from August 21 through September 16, September 27, 28 and October 6, 1971.

The Mount Desert Station is located about one-half mile south of Somesville, Hancock County, Maine (442-0682). In the 22 days of operation, 533 new birds were banded of 47 species in 496 net hours with 4 nets. These four nets were placed in the same location as in the past eleven years, and banding was generally done between 0800 and 1400 hours.

The best days were September 5 (58 birds of 16 species in 24 net/hrs)

and September 7 (60 birds of 20 species in 36 net/hrs).

Most numerous species were: Parula Warbler (45), Blackpoll Warbler (45), Red-eyed Vireo (36), Magnolia Warbler (35) and Cape May Warbler (30). There were no rarities. The Cape May Warblers have gradually increased from one in 1961 to 30 this year, although they were done last year to 4 from a previous high of 27.

The Swainson's Thrush was scarce - 6 compared with 31 in 1970. Since the big Swainson's and Hermit Thrush years (1964, 1965), the numbers of both have been down.

Of the 533 birds netted, the percentage of Warblers were at an all time high in 1971 of approximately 70%. William Townsend, now a licensed bander, was an able assistant. The station cooperated with the AMFO program as well.

EAST CHOP, Martha's Vineyard Island, Mass. (Miss Grace C. Meleney)

The Martha's Vineyard station was in-operation for 30 days from September 8 to October 13. 164 birds of 30 species were banded in 576 net-hours, although both traps and nets were used. Most numerous were 42 Black-capped Chickadees and 30 Blackpoll Warblers. The best day was October 8 with 20 birds in 45 net hours. Special studies on weight and wing length were conducted on the Chickadees and Blackpoll Warblers.

NANTUCKET, Mass. (Mrs. Edith Andrews)

The station was operated for 45 days: 5 in August, 14 in September, 22 in October, none in November and 4 in December. Three of the 45 days were too windy to use mist nets so automatic traps were used.

When nets were used, 1 to 6 nets were in operation for a total amount of 645 net-hours. A total of 1917 birds were netted, of 66 species. One additional species, was captured in an automatic trap: Dickcissel.

As in the past, banding operations were carried on in three different locations on the island:

1. A small woods of Japanese Black Pine near a barrier beach which has lanes for 6 nets.
2. At the west end of the island 4 nets can be used, 2 along the edge of a bushy swamp and 2 near Scotch and Japanese Black Pines. Bayberry is the dominant shrub.