

In 1971 of 171 wood warblers of various species banded, 120 (70%) were HY, 27 (15%) were U (Unknown Age) and 24 (14%) were AHY. In 1971, also, of a total of 848 birds banded, 513 (61%) were HY, 208 (24%) were U and 127 (15%) were AHY. These records seem to indicate a preponderance of HY birds at my inland station.

There were conspicuous increases in several birds this year, including House Wren, Myrtle Warbler, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Black-throated Green Warbler, Yellowthroat, Slate-colored Junco and Song Sparrow.

Noticeable decreases were found in Swainson's Thrush, Tennessee Warbler and Red-eyed Vireo.

Robins were back up after a decline in 1970. A new bird for the station was the Palm Warbler. Two of these were netted, one on October 7, the other on October 15.

The five most commonly banded birds were: White-throated Sparrow (98); Catbird (85); Red-eyed Vireo (76); Black-capped Chickadee (65); and Cape May Warbler (36).

High days occurred for the station on September 16 when 41 birds of 19 species were banded, on September 17 when 61 birds of 16 species were banded and on October 18 when 70 birds of 15 species were banded.

Farmersville Station, New York
Donald F. Clark

This is the third year of record keeping for the fall migration period. Banding was done on 10 days in August, 16 days in September and 17 days in October for a total of 43 days. This year was a complete reversal of 1970 weather wise. Last year was cold, rainy and windy. This year was warm, sunny and pleasant. The temperature for all three months was above normal with rainfall below normal. Only one day was lost because of weather conditions and that was due to high winds.

A total of 693 birds of 74 species were banded. There were 28 returns and 161 repeats. No foreign retraps were captured. In the three years, 1631 birds of 81 different species have been captured. 13 new species to the fall report were banded this year. 32 birds were banded per 100 net hours and 41 birds were caught per 100 net hours. An average of 5.8 nets were used per day, ranging from a low of 2 to a high of 10.

Birds banded in August and early September could have been either local birds or migrants as all species banded do nest in this area. The first real evidence of migration started the week end of September 11. At this time many birds that nest to the

north began moving through the area. The high days for the migration were: Sep. 18 (51 birds of 25 species); Sep. 19 (55 of 14); October 2 (67 of 19).

There was a noticeable increase over previous years in the following: Swainson's Thrush, Hermit Thrush, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, Red-eyed Vireo, Philadelphia Vireo, Tennessee Warbler, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, White-throated Sparrow and Swamp Sparrow.

There was a noticeable decrease in Myrtle Warblers and Field Sparrows.

A Myrtle Warbler banded on 11 October 1970 was recovered in Delco, North Carolina. The bird hit a television tower, was stunned but released unharmed. This site is approximately 550 miles due south. It was unfortunate that the date of recovery was not recorded.

The five most commonly banded birds were: White-throated Sparrow (64); Song Sparrow (57); Catbird (39); Red-eyed Vireo (39); Myrtle Warbler (33).

This banding station is located on a 47 acre privately owned refuge located one mile south of Farmersville Station in Cattaraugus County of New York State. The coordinates are 422-0782. All banding was done by Donald Clark assisted by his wife Jane Clark.

Homestead, Florida

Erma J. Fisk

My fifth annual fall migration study was operated from September 22 to November 6 with 3½ days absence. From 6 to 15 nets were up 24 hours a day and never had to be closed because of the weather.

1447 individuals of 75 species were banded in 6896 net hours. 19 species of the previous four years were not taken, 9 new species for the station were. Most notable of these were the uncommon (in south Florida) Golden-winged Warbler, Hooded Warbler, Black-throated Gray Warbler, Western Tanager and White crowned Sparrow. 2 Indian Hill Mynahs, *Gracula religiosa*, escaped exotics were also banded.

In this tropical climate with heavy summer rainfall the low scrub bushes and small landscaping plants which first characterized my fields have grown into thick bush up to 20 feet high. Weeds waist high greet me in my net lanes in September. With this changing habitat I can expect a shift in populations.