

saw an increase in migrant passage; however, that increased passage dwindled down by 8 Oct. On 11 Oct, a second wave of migrants started pushing through the area. During the next ten days, the bulk of the season's total captures came, including the station's highest banding day.

The second half of the season started on 22 Oct. Many days of rain and/or wind disrupted the banding station. The last month was way above average in wind speed and the temperature was below average.

We caught very little that was unexpected, and because of the lower number of birds captured this season, we had only 11 species that tied or broke 15-year highs. Those species were American Woodcock, Great Crested Flycatcher, Philadelphia Vireo, Carolina Chickadee, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Bicknell's Thrush, Hermit Thrush, American Robin, Black-and-white Warbler, Kentucky Warbler, and White-throated Sparrow.

Some other notables that have shown an increase recently include an Eastern Screech-Owl that was the 24th historically for the station. A total of six have been caught in the past six years. Following the same trend, we caught our 17th Chuck-will's-widow this season, the seventh one in the past five years. The station's 28th Mourning Dove was also banded. There has also been a jump in American Woodcock numbers. This season a total of nine were banded. A total of 15 had been banded between 1963 and 2003, but amazingly, 22 were banded from 2004 to 2008. We also caught the station's 17th Hairy Woodpecker this season. Lincoln's Sparrow has also been on the increase recently; between 1994 and 2002 only seven were banded, but from 2003 through 2008 a total of 25 were banded.

The Kiptopeke station is highly indebted to its many volunteers. Their help is essential to run this station. Also, thanks go out to the Kiptopeke State Park and Coastal Virginia Wildlife Observatory.

North Folly Island 324-0795

Lighthouse Creek Park Banding Station

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This year the site was operated before and after the migration period, but only the migration period is reported here. The number of nets operated this year was increased from five (error in last year's Table 1) to 10.5 to include an old net lane consisting of a string of five nets on a hummock island. The five net lanes used last year were also used this year. The number of visits was doubled to two per week. This year, the same five net lanes from last year caught 377 birds in 421 net hours for 89.55 b/100nh. The weather was cooperative, enabling a full migration period to be sampled. Full moon tides in September and October appear to be responsible for giving totals of 76 and 67 new birds, respectively, as birds were pushed away from the salt marshes that border the site to the west. The only frontal system that produced a large catch occurred on 19 Oct when 102 new birds were caught in the usual morning period, a site record.

This year saw an increase in the number of species banded at the site and that is most likely because of the increase in banding effort. Some interesting retraps occurred this fall. A three-year-old House Wren was retrapped in November. Of the 37 Gray Catbirds banded last fall, five were recaptured this fall. This site has not had any winter banding carried out, so last winter I made one visit each at the end of January and February. In the January visit only seven birds were trapped including three Myrtle Warblers. This November, we recaptured two of those three Myrtle Warblers.

For permission to band at this site, I thank Charleston County Parks and SC Department of Natural Resources, who jointly manage the park.