The Station continues to follow the Canadian data. Even though the picture changes yearly, the general number of birds/100 nh is going down.

The St. Andrews Bird Banding Station is closely tied to the Huntsman Education Department and students attending courses on campus are invited to see the birds and learn about the banding process. Many took advantage of the offer to learn about banding, mark/recapture programs and bird migration.

Thank you to volunteer Kim Pastirik, for her dedication to the banding process and commitment to the Station through a slow year. Thanks to the **New Brunswick Wildlife Trust Fund** for providing financial support which allowed the Station to complete another fall migration-monitoring season successfully. Thank you to the **Huntsman Marine Science Centre** for all the inkind support.

**Appledore Island** **425-0703**
**Migration Station**
Appledore Island, York County, ME
Coordinator: ***Sara Morris***
Banders: Liz Burton, Lindsay Herlihy, David Holmes, Becky Suomala, Mary Wright Assistants: Peg Ackerson, Bill Clark, Corrie Folsom-O'Keefe, Laura Hetrick, Jan Lathrop, Jeff Ott, Andy Thiede, Kathy Whittier, Zooey Zullo

Like most recent years, fall migration on Appledore was very slow. Because the island "closes" earlier than when we began studying fall migration, our annual numbers are much lower than average. The fall 2011 season was particularly slow. The total of 983 birds was the second lowest since 1983 (only 2009 was lower with 907 birds) and was well below the average of 1,705. Likewise, the 53 species banded this fall was the lowest since 1983 and was almost twenty species below our average of 72.5 species! Part of this was a result of the lower-than-normal number of net hours (3,640 in 2011 compared to our average of 4,359). However, even our number of birds/100 nh was lower than average (26.9 in 2011 compared to the average of 40.5). We lost only one full day to the weather (28 Aug due to Hurricane/Tropical Storm Irene), although we lost part of the day before and after because we took down all the nets prior to the storm. An additional six days were also interrupted by rain showers, so weather was a bigger factor this fall than most.

Only one species of bird (American Robin) was outside the normal range of captures; the 13 captured in 2011 was much higher than the 3.0 ± 1.9 average. Other birds were within their historic ranges, but several common species were lower than usual, including Red-eyed Vireo (2011: 65; average: 171 ± 88), American Redstart (2011: 69; average: 127 ± 59), and Black-and-white Warbler (2011: 29; average: 51 ± 24). Gray Catbirds were a bit higher than normal (2011: 136; average: 89 ± 57), although many of these birds are likely to be local young as there are numerous territories both on Appledore and on adjacent islands. Notable for their absence this fall were Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Swainson's Thrush, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Brown Creeper, Bay-breasted Warbler, White-throated Sparrow, and Rose-breasted Grosbeak, many of which are among the later migrants that we miss by closing early. The most exciting captures were three Yellow-billed Cuckoos, a White-eyed Vireo, two Blue-gray Gnatcatchers (often absent in the fall), two Gray-cheeked Thrushes, two Connecticut Warblers, and three red bats.

The banding station continues to benefit from the generous financial and logistic support of numerous volunteers, the Shoals Marine Lab, Canisius College, and several anonymous donors. Our efforts could not continue without their assistance and backing. We are pleased to provide banding demonstrations for groups visiting the island (or talking about banding when we do not have birds during a visit).

**Manomet Bird Observatory** **415-0703**
Manomet Center for Conservation Sciences
Manomet, MA
Banders: ***Trevor Lloyd-Evans***(compiler), Nathan Marcy and Ashley Daniels

Assistants: Alan Kneidel, Megan Shave and Laura Koloski

During the fall seasons from 1966 – 2011 we have banded 158,962 landbirds. We are in our 46th year of data collection and education programs at this site. This fall, we continued to run 50 mist nets on the same dates and in the same locations as the previous years, giving us an unparalleled comparison of range expansions and contractions, yearly variation of migration, survival and long-term population change. Recent Manomet data have documented an earlier arrival of spring migrants which correlates with global warming, but this change in arrival is not detected in fall migration timing to date.

Formal education programs at Manomet were based on migration banding, local ecology and conservation biology. Visiting groups included members, scouts, schools, universities and adults from the local community. Informal presentations included those given to members, visiting scientists, visiting birders, and people who just walked in! We also remotely "test-skyped" live bird banding demonstrations to students in Brighton, MA and Chicago, IL.

*Photographs by Nathan Marcy, Manomet staff*

*Above: A spectacular Golden-winged Warbler* (Vermivora chrysoptera) *imm. male is the first banded since 9 Sep 1998. The species may not have bred anywhere in the Commonwealth for the last five years or more.*

*Below: Red-bellied Woodpecker* (Melanerpes carolinus) *imm. female, a steadily increasing resident in s.e. Massachusetts.*

*Photographs by Nathan Marcy, Manomet staff*

Three species were banded this fall, which had not been netted in the previous decade: our 21st fall Golden-winged Warbler, one Acadian Flycatcher and two Eastern Kingbirds. The latter two species have usually departed to the south by the time nets open in mid-August.

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| The Numbers: | New Bandings | 2,382 |
| | Repeat Captures | 1,809 |
| | TOTAL HANDLED | 4,191 |
| | of 81species | |

The last two autumns we have banded well above average numbers of birds per net hour compared with the last decade. Overall, both spring and fall numbers of birds per net hour have remained steady, a welcome relief from the ca. 2% per year declines from 1970-1995. Individual numbers banded in fall 2011 were above all the previous ten years except 2005 and 2007, while only 2005 had more species (82). A windy spring was followed by a warm and windy fall. The winds were infrequently from the NW, the direction which drifts nocturnal land bird migrants to the New England coast. Thus, September Neotropical migrants were notably few until the 30th. Peak migration was in early October and featured a mixture of short- and long-distance migrants. Local