News, Notes, Comments

Correction / Addition to NABB Vol. 38 No.2

Addition: The authors would like to make the following addition to the Acknowledgments Section of their manuscript, Orange-crowned Warbler Cap Grades, on page 67: "William Gilbert and George West wish to thank Western Bird Banding Editor Walter Saki for his tireless and very helpful review of our manuscript on Orange-crowned Warbler Cap Grades that appeared in issue 2 of Vol. 38."

Correction: The Production Manager apologizes for leaving off the following Literature Cited entry due to a formatting error of the Orange-crowned Warbler manuscript which appeared in *NABB* 38(2). On page 68, please insert "Wilson, R.E. and K.G. McCracken. 2008. Specimen shrinkage in Cinnamon Teal. *Wilson Journal of Ornithology* 120:390-392."

2012 Shorebird Research Program Report

2012 was the seventh year of this project begun in 2006. Keith Norris, Ohio State University graduate student, was still on board and leading the charge. We have been supported by Winous Point, Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge, the Ohio Chapter of the Nature Conservancy, Black Swamp Bird Observatory, The Ohio State University, and Willie and Terri McClure. Through the first six years the project has gone from a study of which shorebirds were using the marshes, to an avian flu study, and now a more in-depth study of how the shorebird migrants are using the marshes. Through the first six years, 27 species of shorebirds representing 6415 individuals were banded. In those six years, banding occurred over 205 days in the fall seasons. A total of 7581 net-hr of effort was expended, resulting in 0.85 shorebirds/net-hr.

2012 marked the first attempt at banding of spring shorebird migrants. Kendra Carter, an intern from New York, was hired to assist Keith in this study. During the spring study, Tom Bartlett and Tom Kashmer had little time to help, so Keith and Kendra did most of the work. Over the course of the spring migration, banding was conducted over 29 days with 736.5 net-hr effort. A total of 12 species were banded, represented by 359 individuals for 0.49 shorebirds/net-hr. This is somewhat below a typical fall season average and we are not sure why the numbers are low. In addition, there were only four shorebirds recaptured during the spring season. This may be due to the fact that birds are moving through the area faster in the spring than in the fall and do not spend as much time in the area. As with the 2011 protocol, several of the more common migrants were color-marked to aid in sighting them.

The fall season began the first week of July and ended on 6 Nov, with a total of 54 banding days. Tech Justin Bosler was added to the fall season team and Kendra moved on. Justin worked out very well. As has been the case in past years, the end of the season was very slow. July, August, and early September seem to be the peak times for banding. Weather seems to have a major effect later in the fall, with winds picking up and preventing net setup. Unfortunately, this misses much of the Dunlin migration. Banding was conducted 15 d in Jul, 21 d in Aug, 10 d in Sep, 6 d in Oct, and 2 d in Nov. For the season, 18 species and 1603 individuals of shorebirds were banded. With a record 1843.75 net-hr of effort, we had 0.87 shorebirds/net-hr. In addition, we banded 19 species and 116 individuals of non-shorebirds. There was a total of 213 recaptured shorebirds, 84 individuals released or escaped (mostly non-shorebirds), and eight casualties. In all, 2024 birds were handled by the team this fall migration season. The 1603 shorebirds banded represented our second highest season (1661 in 2009) and the 1843.75 net-hr was the second most greatest effort for a season (2067.5 net-hr in 2011). The 0.87