

# Beaverhill Bird Observatory

1992

ANNUAL REPORT



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T5J 2N5

December, 1993

Editor: Petra Rowell

# WANTED



## BIRD SIGHTINGS FROM BEAVERHILL LAKE

AREA: SOUTH OF HWY 16; NORTH OF HWY 14  
EAST OF ROAD 834; WEST OF NORTH/SOUTH ROAD THAT  
RUNS DOWN EAST SIDE OF LAKE

**YOU CAN HELP BY:**

1. WRITING YOUR SIGHTINGS IN THE GUEST BOOK AT THE BBO LAB
2. PHONING YOUR SIGHTINGS OF THE DAY TO THE COMPILER
3. COLLECTING SEVERAL CHECKLISTS OVER A SEASON AND MAIL TO COMPILER.
4. LISTING YOUR SIGHTINGS IN THE NOTEBOOK PROVIDED AT ONE OF THE BIRD  
BLINDS (FRANCIS VIEWPOINT; WEIR)

**ANONYMOUS SIGHTINGS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED  
SO PLEASE LEAVE NAME, PHONE NUMBER AND DATE**

ROY FAIRWEATHER RR#2 TOFIELD AB T0B 4J0 (PH 662-2157)

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## INTRODUCTION

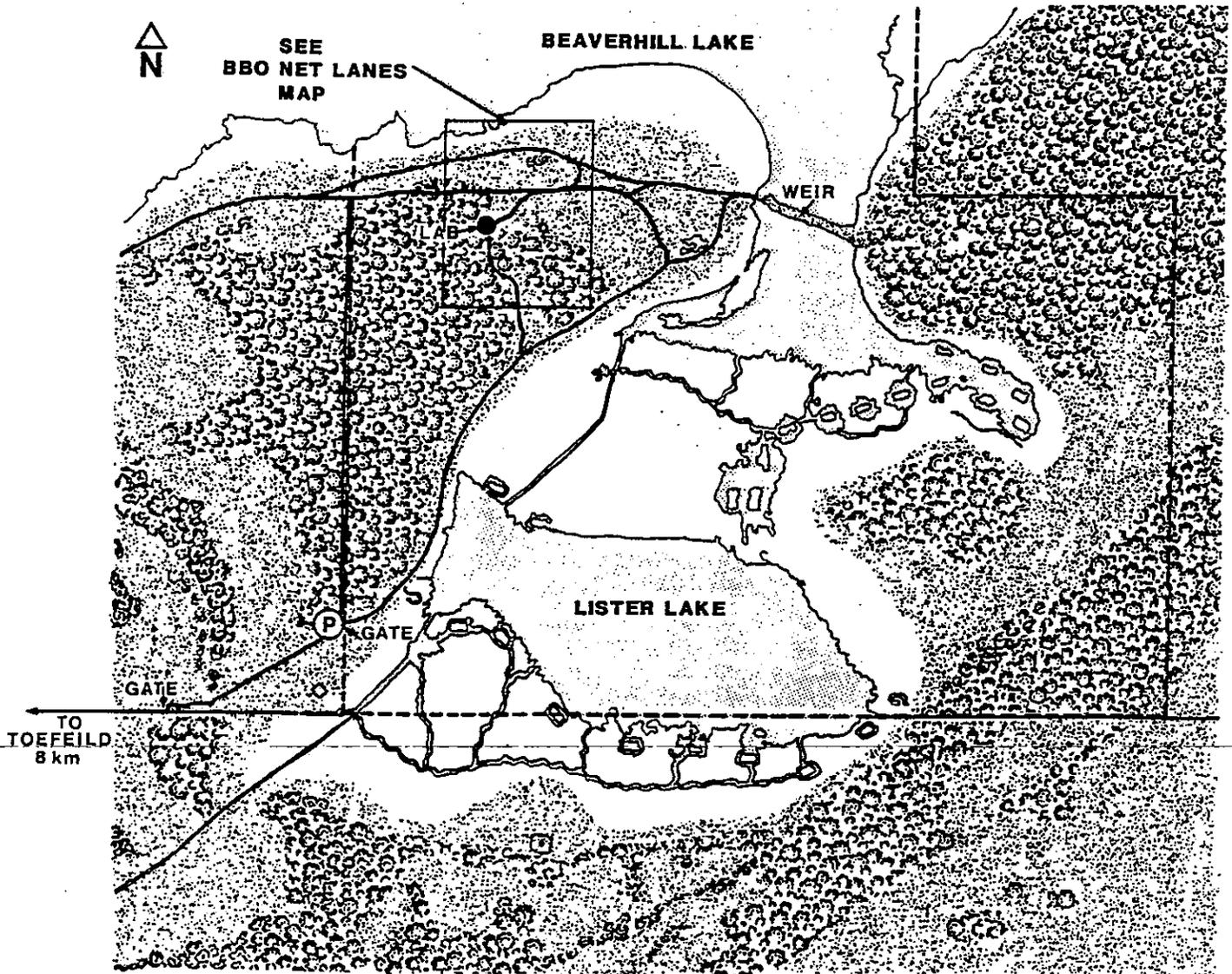
*Beaverhill Lake*, a large, shallow body of water surrounded by mudflats and willow-aspen complex, has been appreciated as a critical staging area for waterfowl, shorebirds, and migratory passerines since the early 1900's. The tremendous number and variety of birds found at the lake have been recorded by several amateur and professional ornithologists including William Rowan and Robert Lister (Lister, 1979), Dick Dekker (1991) and more recently, Roy Fairweather (unpub., 1992).

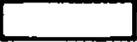
The *Beaverhill Bird Observatory* (BBO), originating as a joint committee of the Edmonton Bird Club and the Edmonton Natural History Club, has officially been in operation since 1983. Now an independent society, the observatory has progressed from a handful of keen individuals to a physical reality including a banding laboratory and bunkhouse built on the southeast corner of the lake in 1987. The *Beaverhill Lake Natural Area*, including the south and east corner of the lake and the Dekker and Pelican Islands, was also established in 1987 when the area received both national and international recognition as a Canadian Nature Federation "National Viewpoint" and designation as a RAMSAR site (an international agreement for the conservation of wetlands).

Today, the *Beaverhill Bird Observatory Society* continues to operate the field station and is the volunteer steward and custodian for the Natural Area. An ever-widening circle of volunteers, summer students, and supporters have broadened original goals to include many areas of study and to build an ever-growing body of data. The BBO strives to promote the natural history of Beaverhill and other areas via banding demonstrations and training workshops that will increase the number of banders and unite efforts of several North American banding agencies involved in avian research and conservation. With the current concern for songbirds and their rapidly shrinking habitat, the BBO will continue to study these and other species in an effort to understand the pressures faced by those populations that live, breed or migrate through Beaverhill Lake each year.

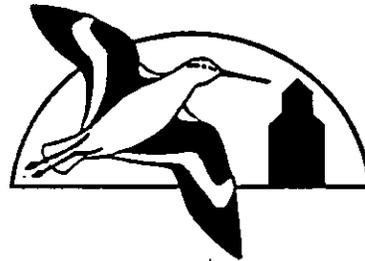
1992 was the 10th official year of operations for the Beaverhill Bird Observatory and - thanks to the efforts of many individuals - was a resounding success. This report provides a summary of banding and other activities carried out by the Beaverhill Bird Observatory Society in 1992.

# NATURAL AREA



-  POPLAR
-  WILLOW/GRASS
-  MARSH
-  TRAILS
-  NATURAL AREA BOUNDARY
-  PARKING

1 km  
1:20,000



**Beaverhill Bird Observatory**

## PART I - DIRECTOR'S REPORTS

### *Message from the Chairman - Geoff Holroyd*

With an active membership and funding support from several sources, 1992 proved to be our most productive year on record! We not only banded more birds than ever before, but collected more data and participated in more projects.

First a sincere thanks to our supporters. The Baillie Birdathon Fund, Alberta Career Development and Employment, and Canadian Wildlife Service provided funds to carry on our activities and to hire two students to focus on migration monitoring.

A new direction for the BBO was to participate in a *songbird migration monitoring program* using daily estimated totals. Long Point Bird Observatory pioneered this technique and has followed it for over thirty years. Recently, David Hussell has analyzed this data and found declines in some songbird numbers which parallel the results of the Breeding Bird survey.

Jason Duxbury and Kevin Hento not only made a major contribution to the record number of birds banded this year but also conducted daily censuses to ensure that our data collecting protocol was compatible with Long Point. They cheerfully greeted volunteers and kept the buildings and grounds in good order.

The executive worked hard to make this year so productive. Stefan Jungkind coordinated projects and produced an excellent Annual Report for 1991. Elson Olorenshaw kept the finances in order. Debra Belmonte produced the BBO newsletters and coordinated the Baillie birdathon teams - a major fundraiser. Jim Faragini supervised the opening and closing of the station, over saw the 'net bee', and organized the equipment for the station. Al De Groot produced an excellent map of our study site with trails and net lanes marked. Joan DeGeer continued the MAPS station, one of the most northerly MAPS site. Roy Fairweather produced a very useful summary of 1992 bird sightings at Beaverhill Lake. Alan Hingston produced the Network newsletters which promote field trips and meetings from the BBO, Edmonton Bird Club and Edmonton Natural History Club. Alan and Steve Lane produced the minutes of the executive meetings. My thanks to all of them and to every one who helped in so many ways to make the year such a success.

How do we beat this busy year! Watch out for 1993. By year end plans were afoot for four people to go to Guatemala following up on the Least Flycatcher recovery. Read next year's report to learn of the details! Feel like you are missing out? Call one of the executive to see how you can make a valuable contribution to our knowledge and conservation of birds.

**Treasurer's Report - Elson Olorenshaw**

REVENUE		EXPENSES	
Memberships		882.59	
Grant-Alta Govt Step	3,118.51		Office- Mail Box 163.71
Grant-Baillie Fund	2,600.00		Office- Stationery 43.64
Grant-CWS Songbird	<u>2,500.00</u>		Office- Postage 335.28
Total Grants		8,218.51	Office- Printing 828.03
Donations	5,196.25		Office- Misc <u>100.57</u>
Donation Box- Gate	118.81		Total Office Supplies 1,471.23
Donation Box- Lab	<u>0.00</u>		Insurance 130.00
Total Donations		5,315.06	Property Taxes 77.58
Baillie Fund Pledges		759.90	Bank Charges 30.00
Interest		85.12	Repairs & Maintenance 133.66
Sales- Garage	0.00		Nets & Poles 445.66
Sales- Prairie Waters	135.00		Memberships 70.00
Sales- Calendars	240.00		Bands & Equipment 974.16
Sales- Pins	33.00		Sale Items- Prairie Waters 0.00
Sales- T-Shirts	37.50		Sale Items- Calendars 0.00
Sales- Pancake B'fast	55.00		Sale Items- Misc. <u>27.80</u>
Sales- Misc	<u>258.31</u>		Sale Item Cost - Total 27.80
Net Sales		<u>758.81</u>	Mileage Expense 1,661.25
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>		<b>16,019.99</b>	Donation Box 292.18
			Educational Courses 0.00
			Wages 8,976.08
			UI Expense 676.56
			CPP Expense <u>344.84</u>
			Total Wages & Benefits 9,997.48
			<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b> <u>15,311.00</u>

TOTAL REVENUE

16,019.99

TOTAL EXPENSE 15,311.00

INCOME 708.99

**BALANCE SHEET Dec 15, 1992**

**ASSETS**

**CURRENT ASSETS**

Bank	<u>5,128.71</u>	
Cash: Total		<u>5,128.71</u>
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>5,128.71</b>

**FIXED ASSETS**

Building	1,400.00	
Computer	600.00	
Donation Boxes	541.00	
Banding Equipment	1,100.00	
Display Board	<u>527.00</u>	
<b>TOTAL FIXED ASSETS</b>		<u>4,168.00</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>4,168.00</b>

TOTAL ASSETS

9,296.71

**LIABILITIES**

**CURRENT LIABILITIES**

TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES 0.00

TOTAL LIABILITIES

0.00

**EQUITY**

**EQUITY**

Capital	8,587.72
Current Earnings	<u>708.99</u>
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>9,296.71</b>

TOTAL EQUITY

9,296.71

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

9,296.71

### **Tours, Events, and Visitors**

Once again, the spring waterfowl migration drew large numbers of birders to the lake. An early expedition April 12 gave Jim Faragini and company a look at "Bald Eagles soaring over ducks, geese and swans confined by small patches of water". Doug Krystofiak reported "thousands of Snow Geese pinned to the water by high winds" on April 16. Visitor numbers peaked on April 25 with at least 100 birders seen around the natural area.

Shorebirds were reported by several visitors between April 24 and May 2. The first songbirds were recorded in early May. Art Hughes recorded the first Eastern Phoebe on May 3. Joan Degeer and Roy Fairweather were fortunate to sight a Connecticut Warbler on June 1. On June 27, Rainer Ebel and Linda Campbell returned to the lake to spend a day banding cliff swallows.

Canada Day saw hail at the lake and very few visitors. A "mass of obnoxious midges" accompanied Dick Dekker on a visit July 10. Dick was a little more successful on a return visit August 16 when he recorded thousands of phalaropes and other shorebirds - as well as hunting Prairie Falcons and Merlins. September visitors recorded cold and windy weather. The last 1992 visit recorded in the guestbook was October 3.

~~Several groups signed the guest book over the summer. The Athabasca Northern Lights Junior Forest Wardens made an early visit to the area April 25, followed by the Grant MacEwan Mountain Club Group on May 30. On May 31, Sherry Kozak and her film crew visited the BBO lab to get some footage for the upcoming film *For the Birds* - a documentary on songbirds and their travels between their breeding and wintering range. On the same weekend, the open house and pancake breakfast were well attended by Baillie Birdathon and May Day Count participants. Once again these events were very successful leaving the hoards hungry enough to consume every one of chef Holroyd's pancakes! Jim Lange and his Beginner Birding Class (Wildbird General Store) braved the cold weather on October 3 and were rewarded with a look at Tundra Swans and a Common Loon.~~

Other BBO events included a trip to Brandon, Manitoba in February where Petra Rowell presented a paper written by Stefan Jungkind to the Prairie Conservation and Endangered Species Workshop. Stefan repeated the talk at the spring general meeting in March. In October, Michael Bradstreet talked about 'Songbird Monitoring and Bird Observatories - Your role'.

All in all, over 400 guests signed in at the lake between January 4 and October 7, on 102 different days. Several hundred more likely visited the area over the same period. Visitors hailed from as far away as San Francisco, New York, Ontario and of course, Albertans from throughout the province.

Table 2. Birds banded in 1992 at Beaverhill Lake by the Beaverhill Bird Observatory (BBO)

Species	Number Banded		Species	Number Banded	
	BBO	Other nets		BBO	Other Total
Sharp-sh. Hawk	1		W. Palm Warbler	1	1
Semipalm. Sandpiper		1A	Blackpoll Warbler	34	4C 38
Long-eared Owl		1B	Bl.& Wh. Warbler	4	2C 6
Downy Woodpecker	6		Am. Redstart	31	47C 78
Hairy Woodpecker	1		Ovenbird	9	2C 11
W. Wood-Pewee	2		N. Waterthrush	14	3C 17
Yell.-b. Flycatcher	3	1C	Connecticut Warbler	*2	2
Tr. Flycatcher	58	4C	Mourning Warbler	12	12
Least Flycatcher	560	46C	MacGillivray's Warbler	*2	1C 3
Eastern Phoebe	9	7B;1C	Com. Yellowthroat	1	1C;2D 4
Tree Swallow	4	289B	Wilson's Warbler	15	5C 20
Barn Swallow	2	11B	Canada Warbler	6	3C 9
Bl.-cpd Chickadee	78	8C	Rose-br. Grosbeak	3	3
Red-br. Nuthatch	2		Am. Tree Sparrow	1	1
House Wren	94	6C	Chipping Sparrow	60	60
Marsh Wren	2	2D	Clay-co. Sparrow	520	20C;2 542
Golden-cr. Kinglet	1		Vesper Sparrow	1	2C 3
Ruby-cr. Kinglet	5		Savannah Sparrow	21	4C;5D 30
Gray-ch. Thrush	1		LeConte's Sparrow		2D 2
Swainson's Thrush	19	10C	Song Sparrow	33	1C;1D 35
Hermit Thrush	2		Lincoln's Sparrow	6	4C 10
Am. Robin	15		Wh.-thr. Sparrow	11	14C 25
Gray Catbird		1C	Wh.-cr. Sparrow		3C 3
Cedar Waxwing	8		Slate-co. Junco	11	11
Warbling Vireo	56	3C	Oregon Junco	1	1
Red-eyed Vireo	20	2C	Red-wgd Blackbird	60	10E 70
Tennessee Warbler	163	5C	Ye.-hd. Blackbird	12	2E 14
Orange-cr. Warbler	5		Br.-hd. Cowbird	21	3C 24
Yellow Warbler	728	16C	Baltimore Oriole	53	2C 55
Magnolia Warbler	9		Purple Finch	17	17
Myrtle Warbler	429	2C	Red Crossbill	*3	3
Audubon's Warbler	3		Pine Siskin	23	23
Townsend's Warbler	1		Am. Goldfinch	28	2C 30
Bl.-thr. Gr. Warbler	1		Evening Grosbeak	1	1
			Total Species	61	66
			Total Individuals	**** 570	3868

\* - species new to the BBO banding records at Beaverhill Lake

In "other" column the letters refer to:

- A - caught by hand (1 individual, 1 species)
- B - caught at nest (308 individuals, 4 species)
- C - caught at a different site at the lake (228 ind. of 32 species)
- D - caught in shore nets (14 individuals of 6 species)
- E - caught in housetrap (12 individuals of 2 species)

## PART II - BIRD BANDING SUMMARY

### Introduction

BBO members have been banding at the observatory since 1980. As well as collecting data required by the permit-granting Federal Bird Banding office (Canadian Wildlife Service - Environment Canada), banders now add a number of measurements (extent of moult, fat, skull development, etc.) to standard data collected (species, age, sex, and date banded). Guidelines for these measurements can be found in the *North American Bird Banding Techniques* (CWS, 1977) and in the *Identification Guide to North American Passerines* (Pyle et al, 1987). This data, along with capture rates and other information are compiled in annual reports and summaries - then used to identify trends in resident and migrant populations at the lake.

### Banding Summary - Stefan Júngkind

In 1992, a new capture total was reached with 3,868 birds banded over the summer months (Table 2). This record almost doubled the previous record of 1,948 birds banded in 1989. As in other years, it was the activity of the Field Assistants that was primarily responsible for the high totals. The combined efforts of well-trained personnel and dedicated volunteers added up to the most complete spring coverage (May 20 - June 9) ever at the BBO.

In addition to good coverage, 1992 experienced the highest spring capture-rate ever at the BBO (Table 1). (However, it is interesting to note that although daily totals were high, the 1991 record of 171 birds captured in one day was not met in 1992.) Species such as Chipping sparrows and Blackpoll Warblers, previously only caught sporadically in the spring, came through in waves. It was interesting to note that a number of male Blackpoll, Tennessee, and Myrtle Warblers, all transient species to Beaverhill, appeared quite late in the spring close to full breeding condition.

Table 1. Spring and fall mist-netting capture rates (birds caught per 100 net-hours) at the Beaverhill Bird Observatory.

<u>TIME PERIOD</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u> (1984-91)
Spring migration (May 20 - June 9)	50.3	38.7	95.1	39.3
Fall migration (July 22 - Sept. 8)	117.9	213.8	140.8	80.8

As usual, the summer had it's share of surprises in the nets, including 3 Red Crossbills at the end of July. Rose-breasted Grosbeaks (2 caught in late June) were also unusual since they are rarely caught in the nets. Fall brought the usual waves of migrants, both common and rare, keeping all the field personnel extremely busy whenever the nets were up. Again, the capture rates were very good, second only to 1991 rates (Table 1).

By the end of the year, a total of 66 species (+2 additional races) had been banded at Beaverhill Lake, including 3 species new to the BBO's banding records and 30 species banded in record numbers (see Table 2). The latter is not surprising considering the excellent coverage, high number of net-hours and high capture rates. The five most frequently banded species were Yellow Warbler, Least Flycatcher, Clay-colored Sparrow, Myrtle Warbler, and Tree Swallow. These 5 species accounted for 68% of the total catch, leaving the remaining 32% to 61 other species. It is also worth noting the species that were banded in average numbers despite a more active banding season. For example, Magnolia Warbler has averaged just under 8 birds banded each year from 1986-91 and 9 were banded this year. It is possible that the bulk of this species passed through the area on one of the days in August when banding was not conducted. This may also have been the case with American Redstarts.

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#### *Migration Monitoring and Netlane Use - Stefan Jungkind*

The migration monitoring program currently in operation at the BBO consists of banding, running a census route, and recording daily estimated totals. The banding component requires daily use of mistnets in 12 "primary" netlanes during the spring (May 6 to June 16) and fall (July 15 to September 15) migration periods. The total birdbanding coverage accomplished at the BBO in 1992 in those periods was 23 days (out of 42) in spring and 38 days (out of 70) in fall. In addition, extra mistnetting took place in the same netlanes outside of the the migration periods and especially between the two. The total for the "primary" nets was 3995 nethours. Adding in the times from the MAPS project and other woodland nets used, we obtained a total of 4570.5 nethours for the year, spread over 93 days from April 17 to September 27.

Census route and daily observations in the study area have been included in the sight records report of Roy Fairwather, while the banding records from both the MAPS project and the Migration Monitoring project have been lumped with all the other banding records at the field station for the above account. However, the data from the migration monitoring activities is maintained as separate and distinct records so that future analyses of population trends etc. can be done more rigorously by restricting only to that data.

## *Monitoring Avian Productivity & Survivorship (MAPS) - Joan DeGeer*

The MAPS project is a continent-wide effort coordinated by the Institute for Bird Populations (Point Reyes, California) to monitor production and survivorship of North American passerines using standardized banding techniques during the breeding season. This was the fourth year the BBO participated in this project which saw the capture of 141 birds of 18 species in 1992. Highlights of the MAP program this year included the capture of a Connecticut Warbler and a Gray-cheeked Thrush. Notable declines from past years were observed in Black-capped Chickadees and Tennessee Warblers.

### *Nest-site Banding*

With greater than 200 boxes in and around the observatory, the task of banding young at the nest is a large one. However, thanks to the efforts of field staff and volunteers, 308 individuals of 4 species were banded at the nest in 1992. These included:

- 1 Long-eared Owl chick banded June 19.
- 7 Eastern Phoebe chicks from 2 nests on BBO buildings.
- 289 Tree Swallows from nestboxes banded between June 19 - 29.
- 11 Barn Swallows banded in nests above the lab.

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### *House-Trap Use*

Two housetraps are used in the observatory area. These traps are designed such that when baited with grain, birds are lured in to an enclosure from which they can not escape. A side door is used to remove the birds for banding. In 1992, house traps were set on 8 days (for a total of 27 trap hours) between May 5 and May 31.

SPECIES	NEW CAPTURES	RETRAPS	TOTAL
RWBL	11	8	19
YHBL	6	0	6
TOTAL	17	8	25

Twenty-five times a bird was caught in the house-trap. Seventeen of these captures were new bandings. The remaining 8 captures were Red-winged Blackbirds previously banded. It is interesting to note that all of the captures that were aged and sexed were After Second Year Males. Given the time of year the data was collected one might speculate about the prevalence of adult males in the area and the later arrival of females and second year males.

## *Mist-netting at Other Locations*

### *Edgar Jones' East Shore Operation*

Edgar Jones has been banding on the east shore of Beaverhill Lake for a number of years. In 1992, Jones single-handedly banded 2,943 birds of 70 species - a remarkable one-man effort. Banding dates were concentrated to catch peak spring (May 20 - June 1) and fall (August 6 - 31) migration.

The five most common species caught by Jones differed slightly from the observatory. These were Yellow-rumped Warbler (613), Least Flycatcher (416), Yellow Warbler (393), Clay-colored Sparrow (280) and Blackpoll Warblers (120). Species highlights for the year included 2 Western Tanagers, a Veery, 6 Gray-cheeked Thrushes, 2 Cape May Warblers, 1 Chestnut-sided Warbler and 1 Bay-breasted Warbler.

### *Amisk Creek Swallow Colony*

On June 27, Rainer Ebel and Linda Campbell returned to the Amisk Creek bridge (just south of the Beaverhill Lake Natural Area) to band a colony of Cliff Swallows that have been monitored for over 10 years.

The 59 (37 females, 22 males) swallows captured that day were used in a study by Georgina Shumaker (1992) to determine if an individual's sex could be determined by the wing chord and weight measurements. Unfortunately, Shumaker found that neither of these measures are reliable for sexing Cliff Swallows.

### *Backyard Bird Banding*

Every year, a number of individuals band in backyards or favorite areas away from Beaverhill Lake under the BBO Master Banding Permit. Although this data is not included in this report, it is of interest to review the following study. In 1992, Rob Pagnucco used data collected from back yard bird banding to analyze the effect of various environmental factors including barometric pressure, temperature, and wind speed on banding results. Pagnucco found that the highest capture rate of 3.35 birds per net hour was obtained at a barometric pressure of 101.01 - 101.25 KPa (Fig. 2). Optimal temperatures occurred between 16 and 20 C (Fig. 3). Optimal wind speed was 6 - 10 km per hour (Fig. 4).

For some time now, banders have recognized the fact that different weather systems affect the daily banding success. Whether or not Pagnucco's findings are relevant to the Beaverhill area or not, is yet to be determined.

### BAROMETRIC PRESSURE vs \* BIRDS BANDED

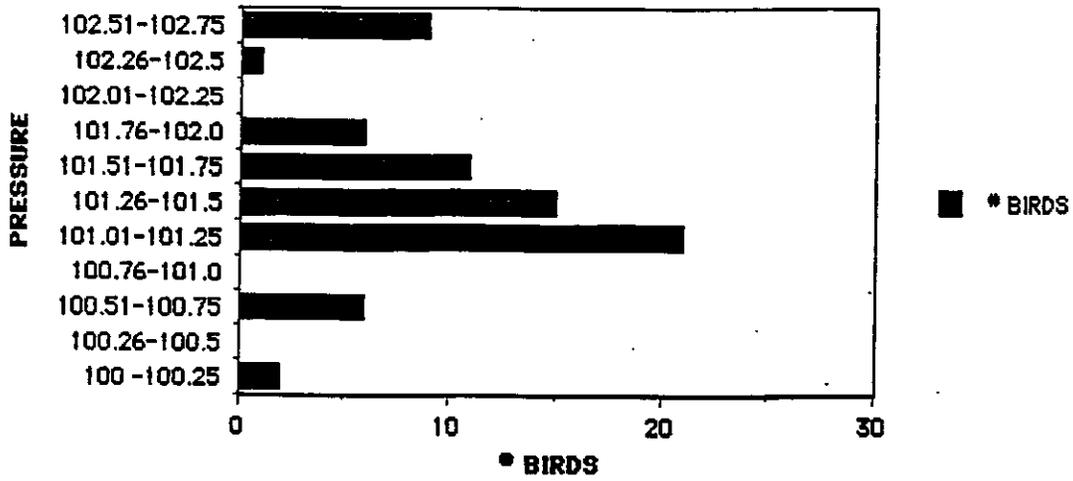


Figure 2. Barometric pressure and the number of birds banded.

### TEMPERATURE vs \* BIRDS BANDED

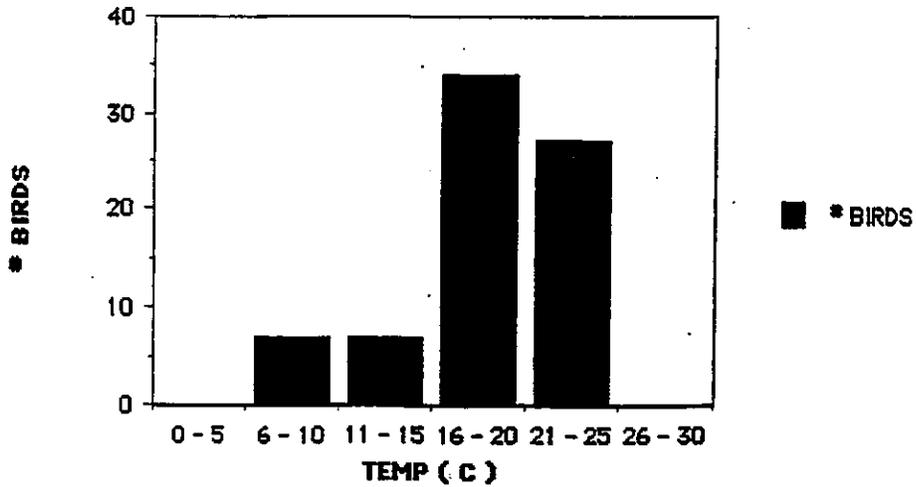


Figure 3. Temperature and the number of birds banded.

### WIND SPEED vs # BIRDS BANDED

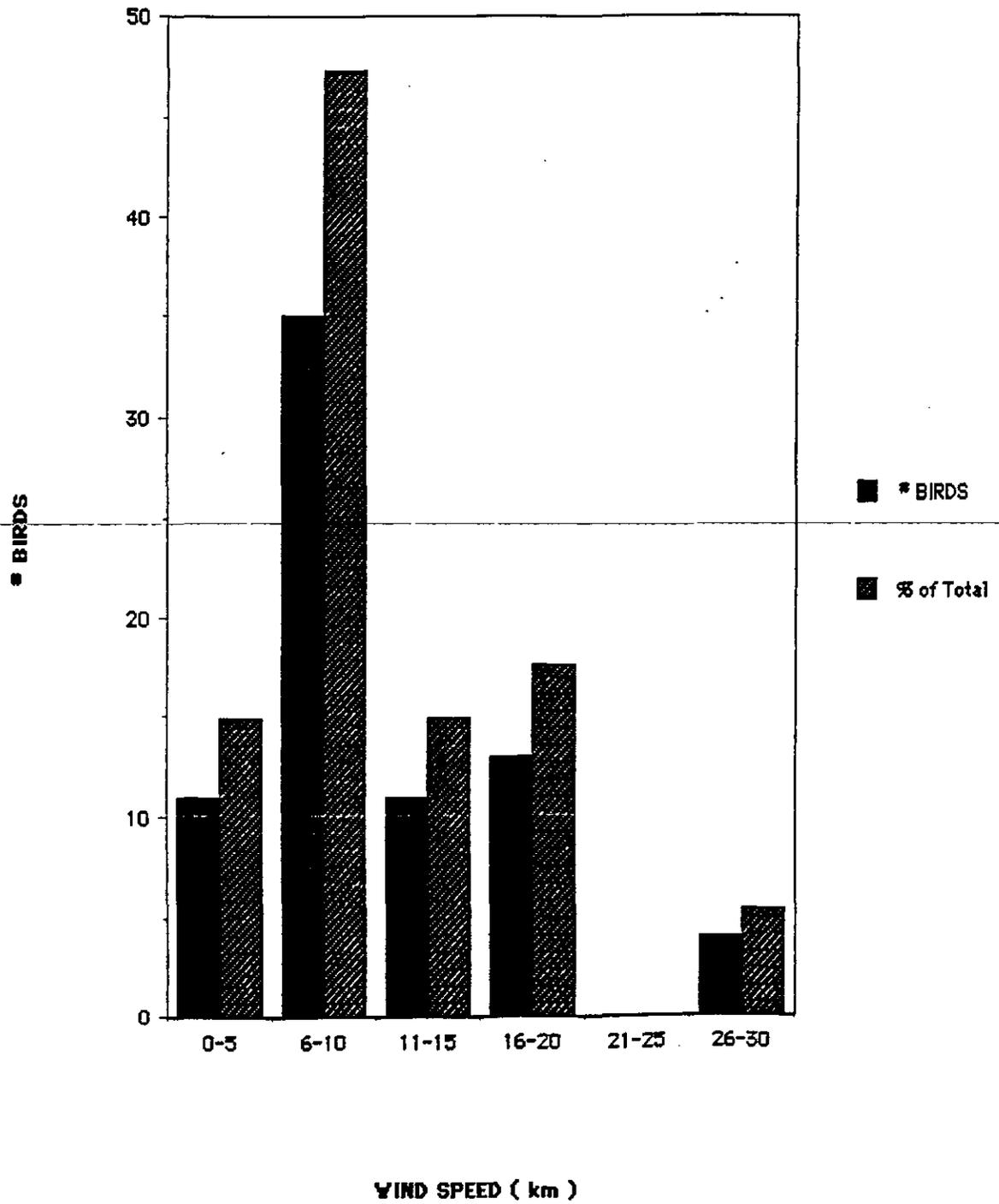


Figure 4. Wind speed and the number of birds banded.

## *Recapture of Previously Banded Birds - Stefan Jungkind*

As usual, a large percentage of the approximately 800 recapture records (where a bird captured in a net or trap has been previously banded either at the BBO or elsewhere), were birds that had also been banded in 1992 - "repeat" individuals. However, there were 100 individuals of 13 species that were "returns" (see Appendix I for definitions) from previous years (see Table 3). The only new species to provide a return was a Barn Swallow (band# 2061 50604) banded by Corinne Tastayre as an AHY/M on July 18, 1989 and retrapped on May 29, 1992 by Jason Duxbury. Another special individual was the House Wren (band# 1780 41948) nicknamed "Rocky" by our field assistants when it took up residence at the lab in 1991 - originally banded by Petra Stubbs as a L/U on July 6, 1989 - and was caught again on six occasions in 1992 starting on May 27.

There were also 27 individual birds of 7 species that were caught at the BBO in 1992 that had been banded elsewhere ("foreign encounters"). Most of these were from Edgar Jones banding activities along the east shore of the lake, but not all the band numbers have been tracked down as yet. Edgar Jones also encountered two birds that had been banded at the BBO - a Yellow Warbler (band# 1820 19347) banded at the BBO on July 26, 1989 and recaptured by EJ on May 26, 1992; and a Least Flycatcher (band #1850 62985) banded at the BBO on August 17, 1990 and was recaptured by EJ on May 30, 1992. To date, there has been no news of any birds banded at the lake in 1992 and retrapped or "recovered" outside of Alberta (see Table 4 for recoveries to date).

Table 3. Returns at the Beaverhill Bird Observatory in 1992.

Species	No. of returns from year:					Total	Total	Total	% return
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991		'81-'92	'80-'91	
Traill's Flycatcher				1	2	3	5	195	2.6
Least Flycatcher			2	1	17	20	42	1417	3.0
Tree Swallow	1		3	5		9	129	2758	4.7
Barn Swallow			1			1	1	22	4.5
Black-capped Chickadee					3	3	17	410	4.1
House Wren			1		2	3	8	1012	0.8
Warbling Vireo					1	1	7	162	4.3
Red-eyed Vireo				1		1	1	38	2.6
Yellow Warbler	1		5	4	24	34	80	959	8.3
Clay-colored Sparrow				1	10	11	26	593	4.4
Red-winged Blackbird	1	2	3	2	1	9	31	229	13.5
Brown-headed Cowbird					2	2	21	118	17.8
American Goldfinch	1	1			1	3	10	74	13.5
Total (13 species)	4	3	15	15	63	100	378	7987	4.7
Total (all species)							405	10930	3.7

Table 4. Recoveries away from Beaverhill Lake since 1980.

Species/Band number	Original banding data (BBO)			Foreign encounter or recovery (*) data		
	Age/sex	Date	Recorded by:	Location	Date	Reported by:
Marbled Godwit 624 09202	AHY/F	Jun. 15 1983	Rainer Ebel	Monterey Bay California	Mar. 25 1984	Linda Perez
Least Flycatcher 1780 41439	U/U	Aug. 13 1989	Jim Lange/ Petra Stubbs	near Chiquimula, Guatemala	Apr. 15 1991	Daniel Weber
Tree Swallow 2061 50071	L/U	Jul. 3 1989	Corrinne Tastayre	near Long Lake Minnesota	Jun. 28 1990	Michell Walker
Black-capped Chickadee 1750 53566	HY/U	Jun. 29 1988	Shannon Lord	Tofield Alberta	Jul. 29 1989	Dave Carlson
Myrtle Warbler 1860 67285	HY/U	Sep. 8 1990	Jim Faragini	near Macon Georgia	Jan. 19 1991	Dan Wallace
Purple Finch 2051 88304	AHY/F	Jul. 13 1988	Petra Stubbs	Lougheed Alberta	Apr. 24 1989	Siobhan Butcher

### PART III- PROJECT REPORTS

#### *Census route and Daily Estimated Totals*

A daily estimated total of all the birds present in a defined area, based on banding data, a standardized census and other casual observations, has been used to monitor songbird populations at Long Point Bird Observatory (Ontario) since 1961. In 1992, the BBO adopted this method to round out and add to our banding data. A standardized census route was established and walked daily within the natural area by summer staff and volunteers. Also, daily totals of all birds seen, heard and banded were added up to provide *daily estimated totals* (DET) of bird populations in the area. DET's were compiled on 94 days in 1992 between April 12 and October 11. For the purposes of this report, DET's have been added into the sight records report of Roy Fairweather.

#### *Beaverhill Lake Sight Records - Roy Fairweather*

The Sight Records Report is a compilation of all the bird sightings that were submitted to the Beaverhill Bird Observatory in 1992. ~~It includes checklists submitted by the general public and BBO members, banding reports, and independent reports by recognised birders who frequent Beaverhill Lake.~~

In 1992, 229 species were reported at Beaverhill Lake. Of these, the following I have no previous records for:

Willow Ptarmigan - April 4 by Cliff Kulak and John McNab. There was also a sighting of one near Sherwood Park in 1992 by Karl Grantmyre. Salt & Salt (1976), *The Birds of Alberta*, report a sighting at Sullivan Lake, 100 kms south of Beaverhill Lake.

Great Gray Owl - September 1 by Frank Fraser. Great Grays were also reported in 1992 at Ryley, Ministik Lakes and Elk Island National Park.

Gray Jay - October 18 by Peter Haddock. Edith Patterson also reported a sighting near Amisk Creek south of the lake. Bob Carroll saw a Gray Jay in Elk Island Park. A Stellar's Jay was also reported near Ryley.

MacGillivray's Warbler - Banded August 23 by Geoff Holroyd. All three *Oporornis* warblers were recorded at the banding station this year.

Nashville Warbler - Banded in August by Edgar T. Jones.

Golden-crowned Sparrow - May 4 by Warren Finlay.

Red Crossbill - Three banded July 31 at the BBO banding station.

Other noteworthy sightings:

Rough-legged Hawk - late sighting July 14 (BBO)

Sharp-tailed Grouse - July 16 (BBO)

Yellow Rail - June 9, 18, July 3 (BBO)

Black-necked Stilts (2) - June 18 (K. Hento); last recorded sighting May 3, 1980.

Red-necked Phalarope - late spring sighting June 18 (BBO)

Long-eared Owl - Jim Faragini located a nesting pair near the lab. The pair successfully fledged four young.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher - banded June 5, 6, and Aug 12 by BBO and one in August by E. Jones.

Western Tanager - 2 banded May 26, 27 E. Jones

Blackpoll Warbler - 100 banded between May 21 & 31 E. Jones

Cape May Warbler - banded May 29 & Aug 6 E. Jones; Aug 6 S. Jungkind

Gray-cheeked Thrush - banded June 5 (BBO); 8 banded by E. Jones

Lapland Longspur - late sighting June 24 (P. Haddock)

Barrow's Goldeneye - May 26 (B. Carroll)

Lark Bunting - May 26 (B. Carroll)

American Bittern - late sighting Oct 18 (G. Holroyd)

Ross's Goose - Sept. 7 Dick Dekker

American Black Duck - Aug 12 (B. Carroll)

Hooded Merganser - Sept 26. (C. Finlay)

American Avocet - late fall sighting Oct 4 (J. Lange)

Snowy Owl - several early fall sightings in October

White-breasted Nuthatch - Aug 25 (BBO)

Yellow-rumped (Audubon's) Warbler - banded BBO August 19, Sept 2

Townsend's Warbler - banded BBO Aug 24

Black-throated Green Warbler - Aug 19 (BBO); banded Sept (E. Jones)

Bay-breasted Warbler - banded Aug 31 (E. Jones)

Harris' Sparrow - 2 sighted October 3 (J. Lange)

Silver-haired Bat - caught in mist net by E. Jones (May 27)

Swallow species - August 20, 150,000 sighted by K. Hento (BBO) at the weir, southend of Beaverhill Lake.

Black-billed Cuckoo - one seen 1.6 kms west of 834 by P. Haddock June 17.

*Editor's note: As well as handling the task of compiling the numerous 1992 sightings, Roy Fairweather also took the time to chart the weekly totals of a number of species of which I've included 6 of in this report (Figures 5 & 6). These graphs nicely illustrate the different time periods different species utilize the lake. For a complete listing of weekly and first and last sightings for 1992 see Appendix 2 and 3.*

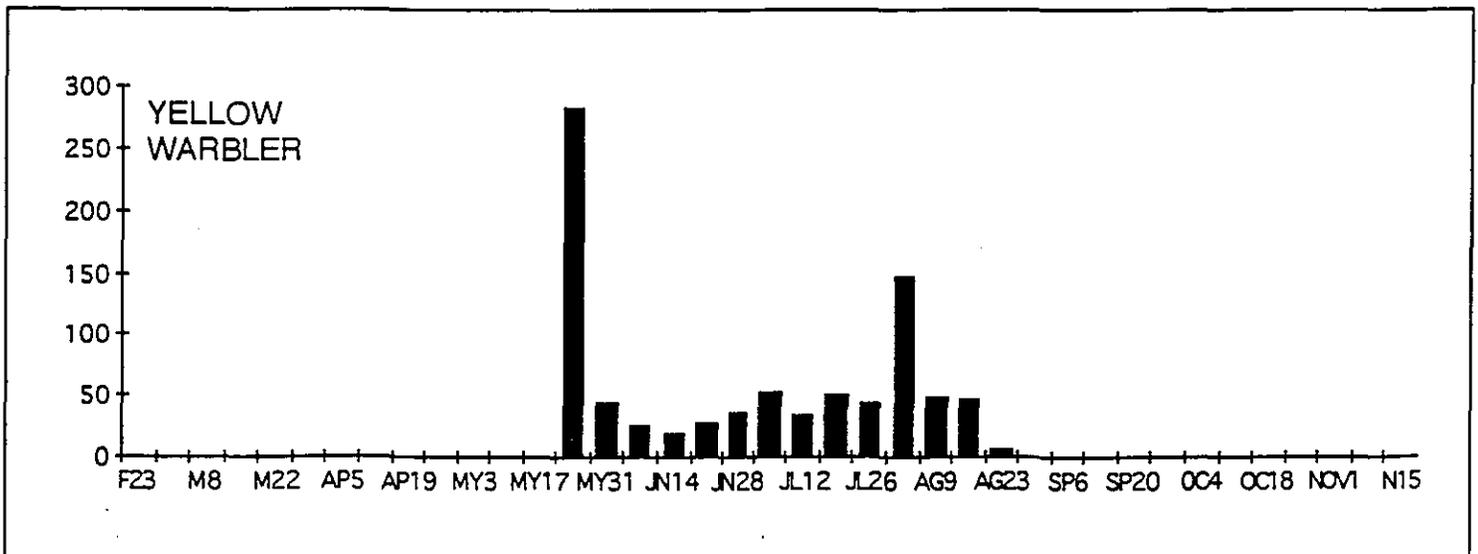
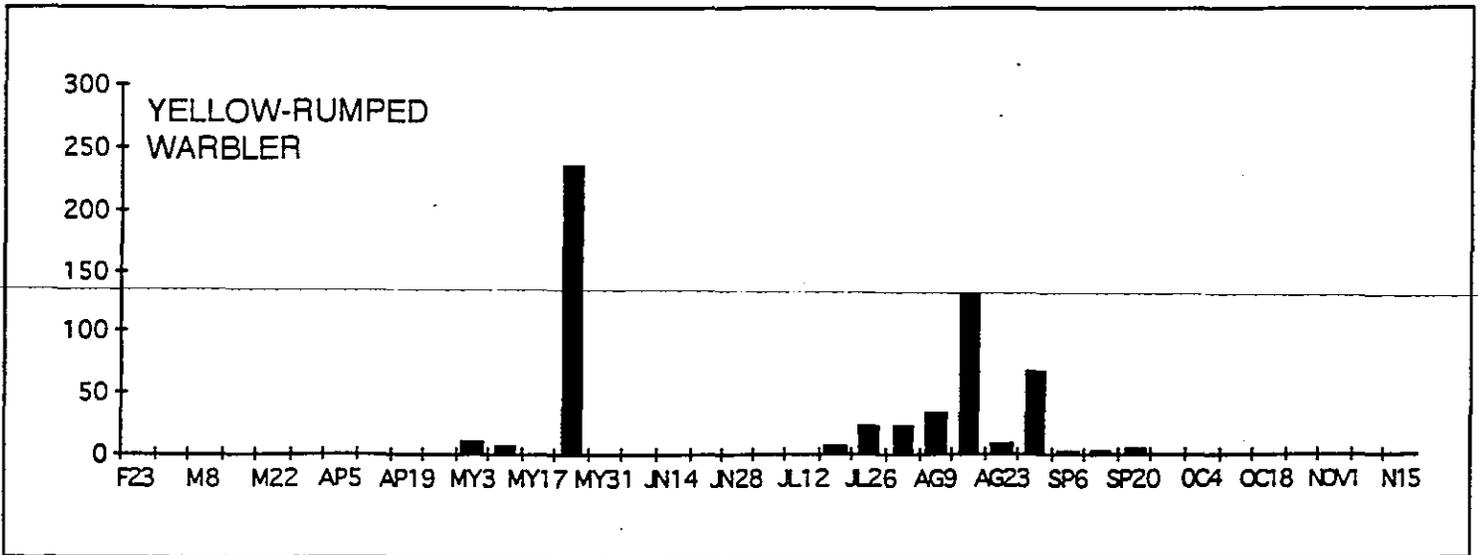
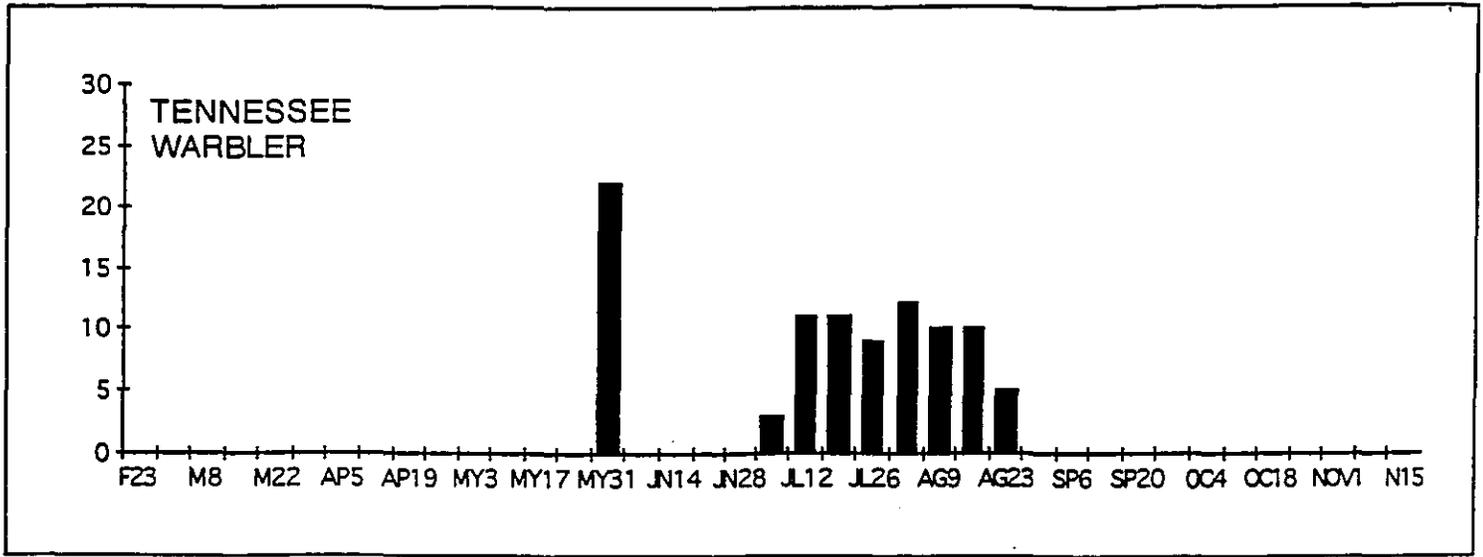


Figure 5. 1992 Sightings totals for 3 warbler species.

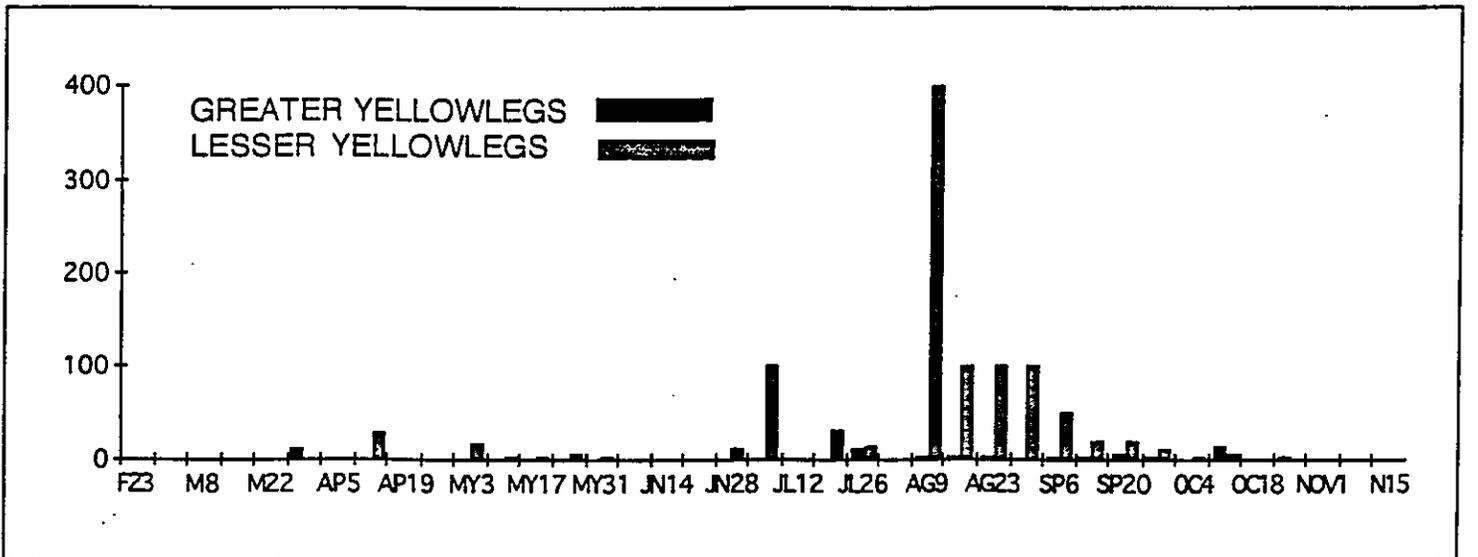
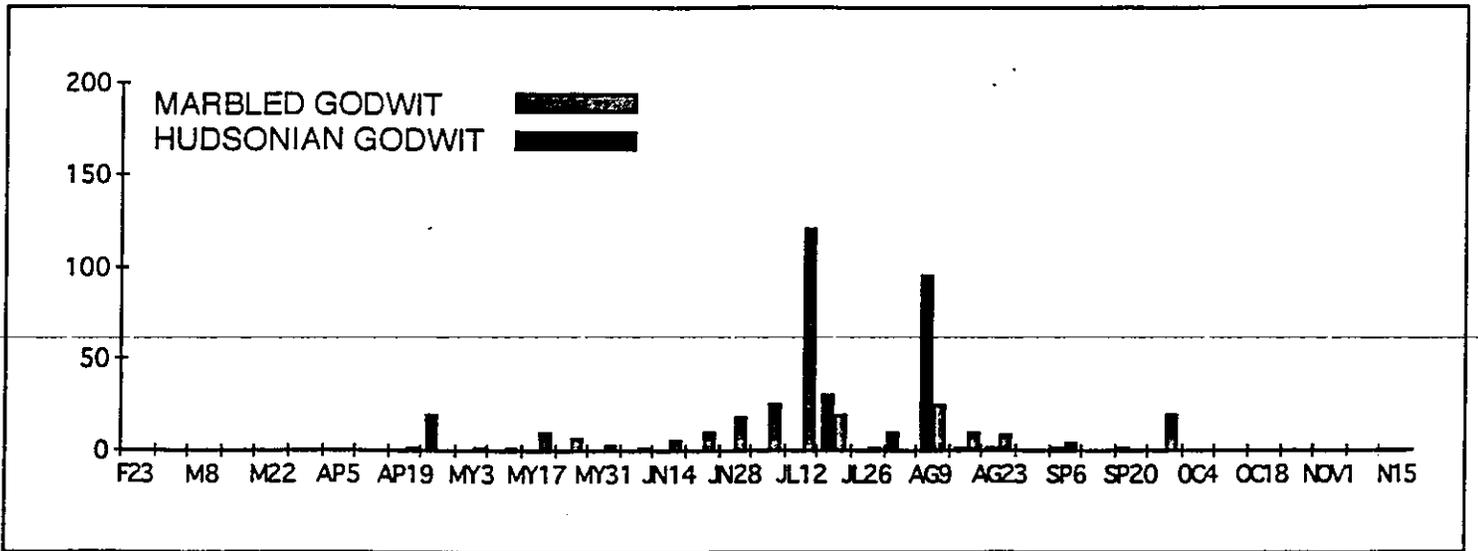
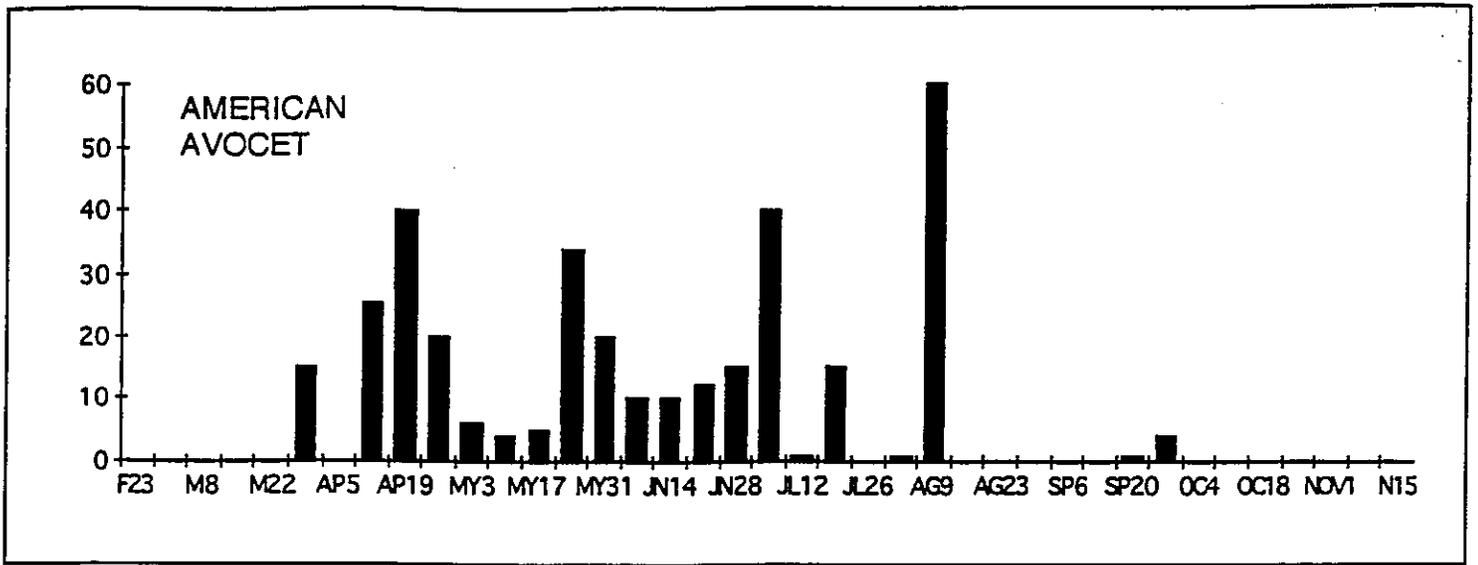


Figure 6. 1992 Sightings totals for 3 shorebird species.

### *Shorebird Watch*

On his many walks about the lake in 1992, Dick Dekker observed that "shorebirds were numerous but still fairly local in concentration on the vast mudflats between August 8 and October 15, until a severe but temporary cold spell froze the entire lake. It thawed out again after October 20. On October 25, there were still 22 Baird's and 1 Pectoral sandpipers, 4 Black-bellied Plover, 3 Greater Yellowlegs and 5 Sanderlings."

First dates of other sightings:

Red-necked Phalarope - thousands far out on the lake, August 16.  
Ruddy Turnstone - one sighted September 13

Also on the shorebird front, a report by Sundgaard, Martin and Serwadda (unpub. 1993) uses various sources of data to produce species accounts for 30 shorebird species found at Beaverhill Lake. For each species, the total number of sightings were plotted for the months of April through October. See Figures 7,8 and 9 for a sample of these species accounts.

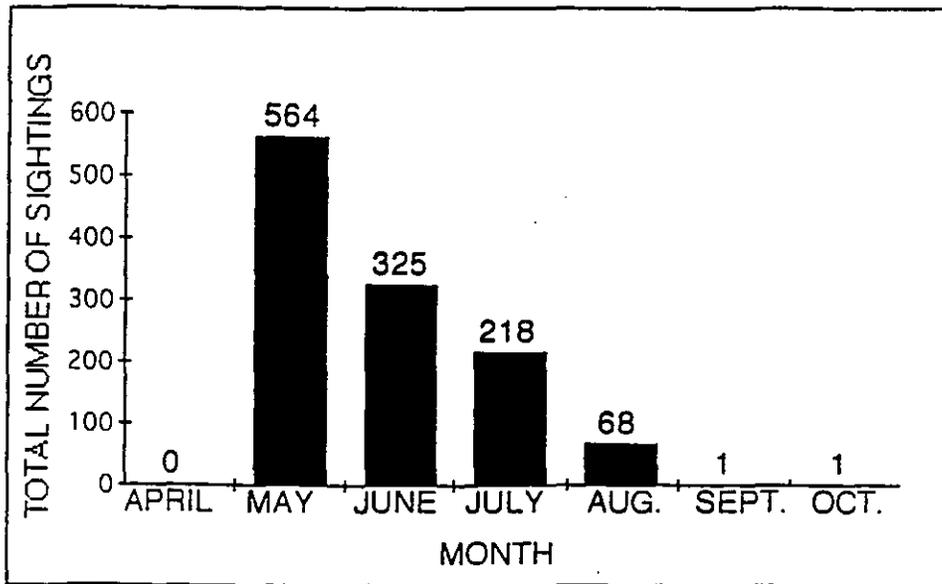
### *Nest Record Cards Project - Alan Hingston*

Nest Record Cards submitted to the Prairie Nest Record Scheme provide useful data for researchers on the distribution, habitat preference, and productivity of bird species. Nest records are most useful if a number of visits are made to the nest over the breeding season to record the maximum clutch size and number of young that successfully fledge.

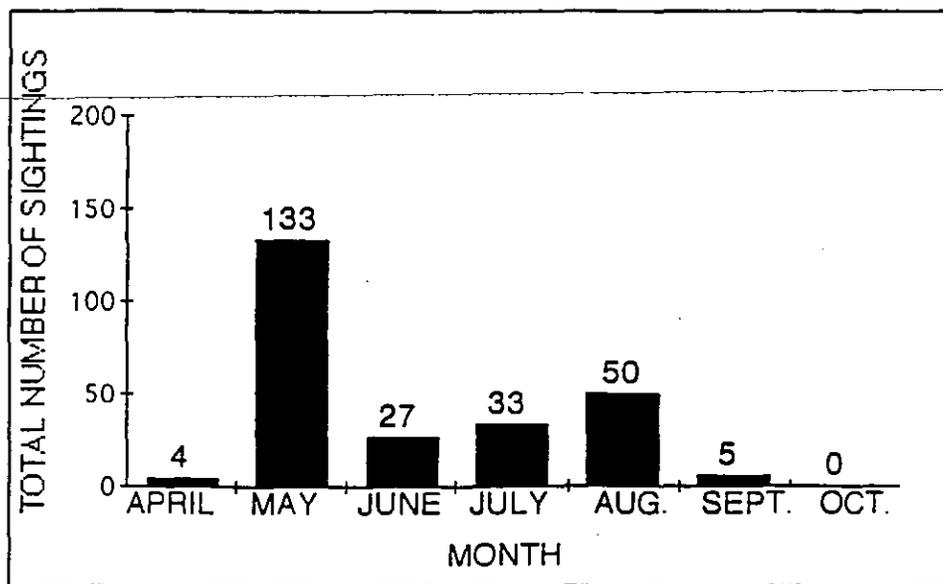
Sixty-seven nest record cards were submitted in 1992. As anticipated, the majority (51) of these were Tree Swallow nestboxes. Average clutch size of these Tree Swallow records was 5-7 eggs with a maximum of 8. In the last week of June, a total of 256 young Tree swallows were banded for average productivity of approximately 5 young per nest.

Other nestbox users recorded included a single report for each of House Wren and Mountain Bluebird. Two nest records of Eastern Phoebe were monitored - both located on BBO buildings.

In the marshy area near the lake, nest records were completed for Red-winged Blackbird, Northern Shoveler, Northern Pintail, Canvasback, Blue-winged Teal and Northern Harrier. Back in the willows, nest records for Clay-colored Sparrows (3) and Yellow Warbler (2) were reported. One of the Clay-colored Sparrow nests was parasitized by Brown-headed Cowbirds.

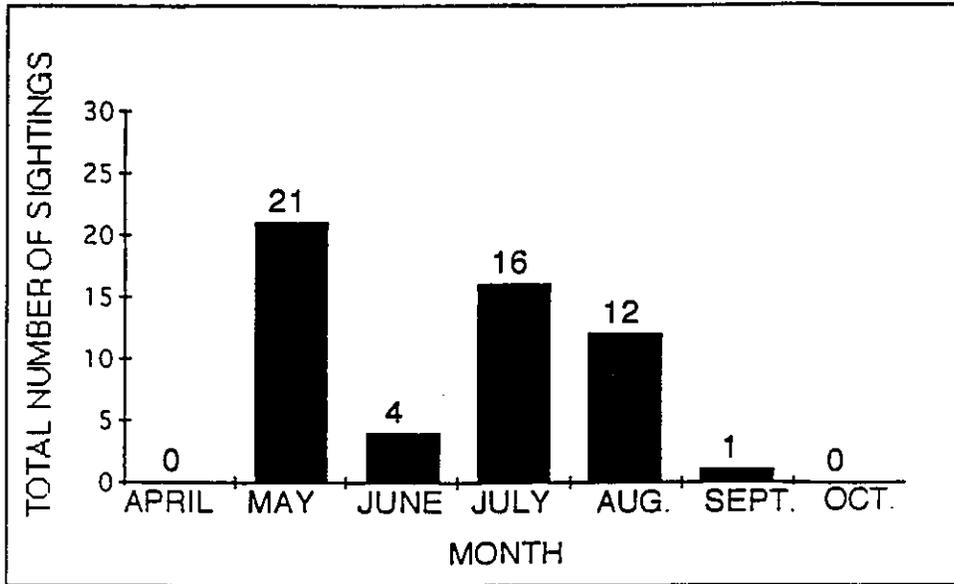


Wilson's Phalarope is a resident of Alberta, and can be found breeding in all four western Canadian provinces.

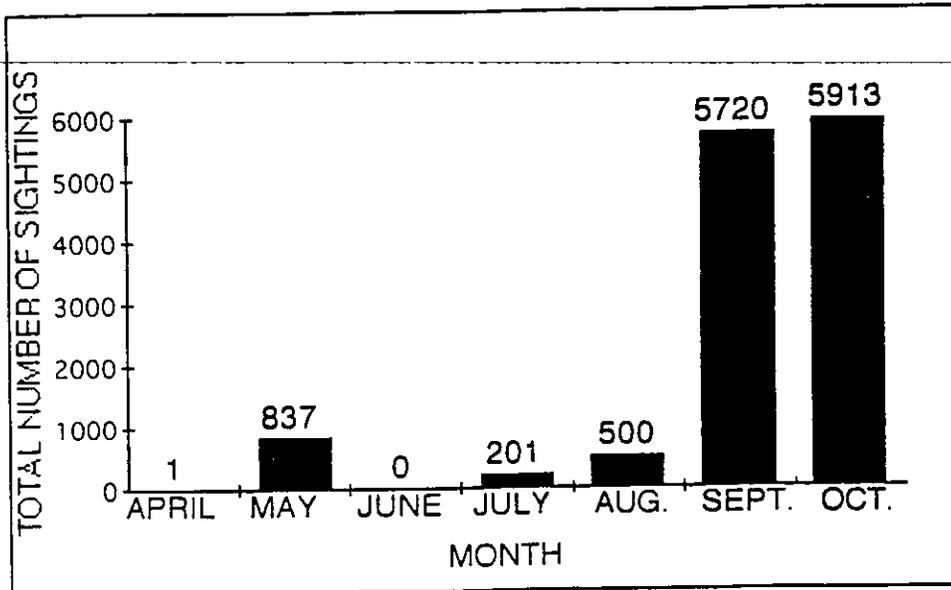


The Willet is a resident in Alberta. It breeds in the southern prairie provinces and in parts of the north-western US.

Figure 7a. Total monthly sightings for Wilson's Phalarope and Willet.

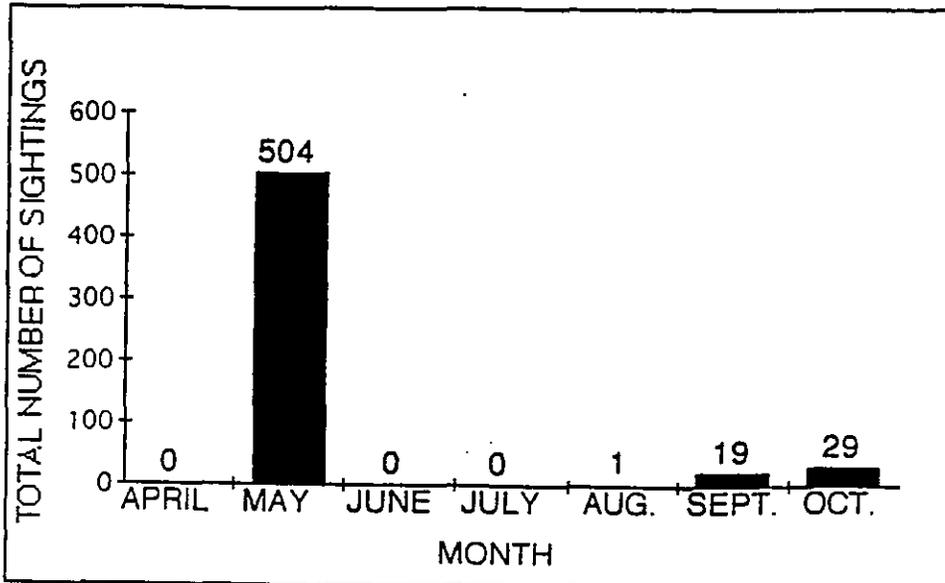


The Spotted Sandpiper is an Alberta resident inhabiting areas of water where there is little vegetation within a few feet.

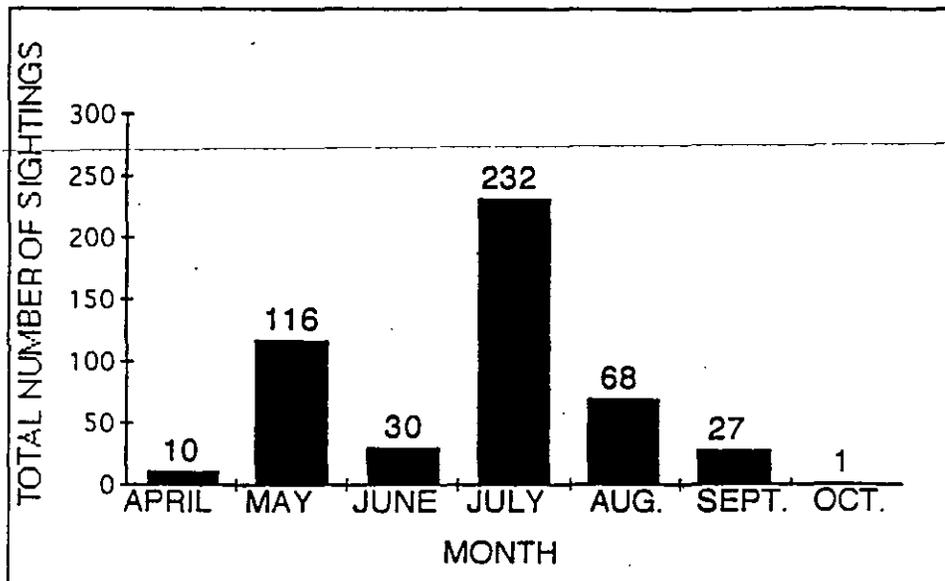


LONG BILLED DOWITCHER

Figure 7b. Total monthly sightings for Spotted Sandpiper and Long-billed Dowitcher.



The Lesser-golden Plover is not a resident of Alberta.



The Marbled Godwit is a resident of Alberta. It breeds in the majority of the prairie and parkland regions of the prairie provinces.

Figure 7c. Total monthly sightings for Golden Plover and Marbled Godwit.

## Grass-Sedge Wetland Breeding Bird Census - Geoff Holroyd

Breeding birds can be surveyed in many ways. Some birders may conduct roadside surveys, others may have heard of point counts and transects. Another good technique that has not been used a great deal in Alberta is the breeding bird census.

This technique involves mapping the locations of all birds seen and heard in an area of known size for 8 to 12 mornings over the breeding season. Maps of each species recorded are then interpreted to determine the number of territories that were present in the census area. This technique takes more time than other methods but it can be done by less skilled observers and is not as problematic as some other techniques.

In the spring of 1992, several volunteers and summer employees surveyed the grassland on the east end of the south shore of Beaverhill Lake (to the west and north of the weir). Stakes were placed 50 m apart in a grid over an area of 18.9 hectares of low shoreland. This study area was surveyed for breeding birds and nests on 9 mornings (June 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, July 1, 2, 3).

The following territories and nests (n) were identified:

Savannah Sparrow	48	(2)
Redwinged Blackbird	16.5	(3)
Wilson's Phalarope	11	(1)
Sharp-tailed Sparrow	9	
Lesser Scaup	6	(6)
Clay-colored Sparrow	6	(1)
Mallard	4	(4)
LeConte's Sparrow	4	
Blue-winged Teal	3	(3)
Yellow-headed Blackbird	3	
Yellow Warbler	2	
Common Yellowthroat	1.5	
Shoveller	1	(1)
Duck spp.	6	(6)
Total Territories	121	and 26 nests

### Vegetation Description

The southern boundary is thick willow scrubland. The census area included the edge of these invading willows with an understorey of sedge spp., perennial sow thistle, aster spp., *Potentilla anserina*, and rush (*Juncus* spp). Much of the area is a sedge-grassland with mint, goatsbeard, perennial sow thistle, aster spp., and other herbaceous plants. A band of standing water runs east west just south of the beach ridge of sand. This wet area is dominated with dead rush (*Scirpus* spp.) stems, new rush stems, sedge, bedstraw, and cattail (*Typha latifolia*)

*Colonial Nesters - Elson Olorenshaw*

Beaverhill Lake Canoe Trip May 14, 1992

The weather was overcast and windy when Rainer Ebel and I launched our canoe directly south of the parking area on The Stonehouse Road. We skirted the North Dekker Island and landed on the South Dekker Island. Although a few Franklin's Gulls were fussing at our presence, evidence of nesting activity was not found. We then canoed to a large island that is fairly close to the east shore of the lake. There we found one mallard's nest with seven eggs, and two pairs of Canada Geese that obviously had nests nearby. We had our lunch on this island and were joined by approximately 40 Pectoral Sandpipers feeding in the short grass. They moved all around us - some within ten feet - and showed no fear even though we made no effort to be quiet.

We could see a great deal of gull activity some distance to the northeast, so we again launched our canoe. We paddled about a quarter mile to an area of large reed patches and foot-deep water. We were mobbed by more than 1000 Franklin's Gulls - many of whom were busily engaged in picking up floating reeds and carrying them to their nestsites nearby. We checked several patches of reeds and found newly constructed nests every 15 feet. Nests were simply piles of reeds floating in the water and supported by standing reeds. Although we saw evidence of dozens of such nest platforms, we only found six nests with eggs - one egg per nest. Obviously, the Franklin's Gulls were just in the process of establishing their colony - a significant discovery as we have not had proof of their nesting on Beaverhill Lake in recent years.

On the northwest fringe of the gull colony, we flushed a pair of Black-crowned Night Herons from their nest, a larger and more elaborate reed structure. The nest contained four powdery blue eggs. We were possibly on the fringe of a heron colony, however we did not see anymore adults that day. On leaving the gull colony, we found a Canada Goose nest with six goose eggs surrounding a single coot egg - that should prove to be an interesting family! We also found two other coot nests in the area, one with six eggs and one with three eggs.

We encountered many Eared Grebes in the areas that we visited, but think they may not have been nesting just yet. We also saw twelve Western Grebes in our travels. We saw quite a few Ring-billed Gulls earlier in the day but no nests to report. Many large flocks of Canada Geese and three swans - seen at some distance away - were on the lake. We saw two Black Terns, but no Common nor Forster's Terns. A fair number of American Avocets were noted. Marsh Hawks were frequently in view and as usual, Marsh Wrens scolded us from their reed patches in every area we visited.

[Note - a second visit to the lake later in the summer by Dave Moore (Alberta Fish and Wildlife Services) tallied up 258 American White Pelican nests, 240 Double-crested Cormorant nests, and 150+ California Gull nests, all on the two islands in the central west side of the lake. These 1992 figures for cormorants and pelicans are the highest Dave has ever recorded with records going back to 1959.

Readers are reminded that visitors are not allowed near these colonies during the breeding season without written permission of Alberta Fish and Wildlife Services, in order to prevent mortality in eggs and young. For more information, contact Dave Moore, Box 1450, St. Paul, TOA 3A0 (403 645 - 6315) or the BBO Chairman. ]

*The nutritional ecology of Molting Male Canvasbacks (Aythya Valisineria) in Central Alberta - A summary of the thesis abstract of Johnathan Edward Thompson.*

The nutritional ecology of molting male Canvasbacks (*Aythya Valisineria*) was studied on Beaverhill Lake from 1989-90. Field seasons extended from the end of the breeding season until departure for fall migration in order to observe plumage replacement in the annual cycle of male Canvasback molt. The study was conducted to determine what strategies the male Canvasback uses to cope with the added energy and nutritional demands placed on it during molt.

The adult male Canvasback goes through a number of molts (loss and regrowth of body and/or flight feathers) throughout the year. To cope with these changes, the Canvasback alters its activities to accomodate these molts. For example, males spend more time than usual swimming when in molt. After this flightless period, Canvasbacks will spend more time than usual flying (to build up weakened muscle tissue) and foraging (storing up lipids for fall migration).

Characteristics such as daily energy expenditure and body mass also change during the different molt periods. These and other metabolic characteristics are influenced by changes in the Canvasbacks diet. The Canvasback's diet consists mainly of plant material (tubers, rootstalks, and seeds of fennelleaf pondweed). This dietary intake appears to meet the nutritional requirements of molt.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to everyone who took the time to submit their bird sightings to the Beaverhill Bird Observatory.

The following observers initials appear in Table A of this report:

Suzanne Benoit (SB)	Stefan Jungkind (SJ)
Bob Carroll (BC)	Cliff Kulak (CK)
Jeff Chorney (JC)	Jim Lange (JL)
Dick Dekker (DD)	Peter Lepson (PL)
Joan DeGeer (JDG)	Gerry Lunn (GL)
Jason Duxbury (JDx)	Brenda McIntyre (BM)
Rainer Ebel (RE)	John McNab (JM)
Roy Fairweather (RF)	R. Middleton (RM)
Jim Faragini (JF)	Cathy Mowat (CM)
Warren Finlay (WF)	Dave Nadeau (DN)
Frank Fraser (FF)	Pat Nolan (PN)
Peter Haddock (PH)	Dodie Pollard (DP)
Kevin Hento (KH)	Glen Riel (GR)
Geoff Holroyd (GH)	Len Shandruk (LS)
Brian Hornby (BH)	Petra Stubbs (Rowell) (PS)
Art Hughes (AH)	Robert Swallow (RS)
Ed Jones (EJ)	

The following names are referred to in the Previous Records:

Jim Henry (JH)  
~~Ed Mah-Lim (EML)~~  
Bruce Turner (BT)  
Richard Kaulke (RK)  
Chel Macdonald (CM)  
Terry Thormin (TT)  
Peter Dunn (PD)  
Jim Wolford (JW)  
Otto Hohn (OH)  
Ron Slagter (RS)  
Ross Dickson (RD)  
Martin McNicholl (MM)  
Mike Yaciuk (MY)  
Eric Tull (ET)

A special thank you to Bob Carroll, Dick Dekker, Ed Jones, Dave Nadeau, Stefan Jungkind, Elson Olorenshaw, Kevin Hento and Jason Duxbury. Without their support in 1992. the Sightings project would not have proceeded.

As well, many thanks to Jim Faragini, Jason Duxbury, and other helpers for their long hours spent typing, proofreading, and reorganizing the banding data.

And thanks to Jason Duxbury and Kevin Hento who conducted the breeding bird grid censuses. Several people assisted with the initial survey of the grid including Jason, Kevin, Carla Palaschuk, Cathy Mowat and Michael. Elisabeth Beaubien assisted with the vegetation analysis on this project.

And finally, thanks to anyone and everyone who participated or supported the BBO in 1992. Without such a strong volunteer base to draw from, the BBO would have ceased to exist years ago. Instead we have continued to grow upward and outward. 1992 was an exciting year of many firsts but in the words of our chairman, watch out for 1993!

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## Appendices

### Appendix 1 - Abbreviations and Terminology Used

The following standard abbreviations for age and sex (Age/sex in capital letters) have been used throughout the report:

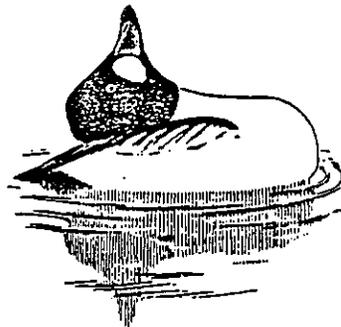
- (age) HY - hatch year, i.e. hatched in the same calendar year as year of encounter;  
AHY - after hatch year, i.e. hatched in a calendar year not the same as year of encounter;  
SY - second year, i.e. hatched in the calendar year preceding the year of encounter;  
ASY - after second year, i.e. confirmed to be neither HY nor SY;  
U - unknown age,
- (sex) F - female;  
M - male;  
U - unknown.

The following terminology, regarding birds encountered that already have a band on their leg, is from the North American Bird Banding Manual:

- "repeat" - a bird banded or encountered by the same bander in the same 10' degree block, less than 90 days previously (but not the same day)
- "return" - a bird banded or encountered by the same bander in the same 10' degree block more than 90 days previously.
- ~~"recovery" - a banded bird found dead. "foreign-recovery" - a banded bird found dead in a different 10' degree block than that in which it was banded.~~
- "foreign encounter" - a live banded bird encountered in a different 10' degree block than that in which it was banded.

Informally, the last two definitions are often lumped together under the (incorrect) term "recovery".

Throughout the report, the following race names have been used (for identifiable races) instead of the species name: Myrtle Warbler and Audubon's Warbler for Yellow-rumped Warbler; Slate-coloured Junco for Dark-eyed Junco; Baltimore Oriole for Northern Oriole. Also, the name Traill's Flycatcher has been used to include Alder Flycatchers and flycatchers that could be either Alder or Willow Flycatchers (see Ten Year Summary Report Appendix 2).











Appendix 3 - First & Last Sightings, 1992.

1992 BEAVERHILL LAKE SIGHT RECORDS

SPECIES	FIRST RECORD	LAST SPRING	FIRST FALL	LAST RECORD	COMMENTS
RED-THROATED LOON			*AUG 12 (BC)		PR.REC. OCTOBER 3 1979 (DD)
COMMON LOON	*MAY 11 (SJ)				PR.REC. OCTOBER 8 1990 (DN); APRIL 21 1991 (DN)
PIED-BILLED GREBE	*MAY 30 (MSC)			AUG 24 (KH)	BREEDING
HORNED GREBE	APRIL 20 (DN)			SEPT 23 (BC)	BREEDING
RED-NECKED GREBE	APRIL 21 (BC)			JULY 23 (BC)	BREEDING
EARED GREBE	MAY 2 (GL)			SEPT 26 (BHLC)	BREEDING
WESTERN GREBE	APRIL 26 (GH)			OCTOBER 18 (DN)	BREEDING
CLARK'S GREBE	NO RECORD 92				PR.REC. SEPTEMBER 15 1990 (EML)
AM WHITE PELICAN	APRIL 17 (DN)			SEPT 29 (BC)	BREEDING
DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT	MAY 2 (GL/JF)			AUG 30 (SJ/JC)	BREEDING
AM BITTERN	MAY 11 (SJ)			OCT 18 (GH)	BREEDING
GREAT BLUE HERON	MAR 27 (BC)			OCT 3 (JL)	SUMMER RES.
GREAT EGRET	NO RECORD 92				PR. REC. JUNE 7-11 1987 (PD); MAY 30 1991 (JH)
SNOWY EGRET	NO RECORD 92				PR.REC. JUNE 1984 (CM)
BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON	MAY 2 (JF)			AUG 24 (KH)	BREEDING
TUNDRA SWAN	MARCH 10 (GR)	JULY 10 (BC/LS)	AUG 25 (BC)	NOV 10 (BC)	TRANSIENT
TRUMPETER SWAN	MAY 30 (RF/BH)			OCTOBER 7 (BC)	TRANSIENT
GR WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE	MARCH 27 (BC)	MAY 30 (RF/BH)	AUGUST 16 (DD)	NOV 6 (BC)	TRANSIENT
SNOW GOOSE	MARCH 27 (RF/BH)	MAY 19 (RM)	AUG 16 (DD)	NOV 10 (BC)	TRANSIENT
SNOW GOOSE (BLUE)	APRIL 12 (JL)	APRIL 20 (SJ)		OCT 15 (BC)	TRANSIENT
ROSS'S GOOSE			*SEPT 7 (DD)		TRANSIENT
BRANT	NO RECORD 92				PROBABLE SIGHTING(1991);PRE.REC.MAY 8,SEPT13,SEPT24 1978 (DD)
CANADA GOOSE	MARCH 5 (RF)			NOV 17 (BC)	BREEDING
WOOD DUCK	NO RECORD 92				PR. REC. MAY 29 1985(DD)
GREEN-WINGED TEAL	APRIL 1 (BC)			OCTOBER 18 (DN)	BREEDING
AM BLACK DUCK			*AUG 12 (BC)		PR.REC.AUGUST 23 1987 (BT)
MALLARD	MARCH 20 (RF)			NOV 10 (BC)	BREEDING
NORTHERN PINTAIL	MARCH 27 (BC)			NOV 10 (BC)	BREEDING
BLUE-WINGED TEAL	APRIL 17 (RE)			OCTOBER 15 (BC)	BREEDING
CINNAMON TEAL	APRIL 20 (DN)	JULY 4 (BC)			NO FALL RECORDS DUE TO DIFFICULT FALL IDENTIFICATION
NORTHERN SHOVELER	APRIL 12 (JL)			NOV 10 (BC)	BREEDING
GADWALL	APRIL 17 (BC)			OCT 18 (DN)	BREEDING
EURASIAN WIGEON	NO RECORD 91				PR.REC. SEPT 26 1990 (RK)
AM WIGEON	MARCH 27 (BC)			NOV 10 (BC)	BREEDING
CANVASBACK	APRIL 17 (BC)			NOV 10 (BC)	BREEDING
REDHEAD	APRIL 1 (BC)			NOV 6 (BC)	BREEDING
RING-NECKED DUCK	APRIL 17 (DN)			SEPT 11 (JDG)	TRANSIENT
GREATER SCAUP		*JUNE 5 (SJ)			PR.REC. APRIL 8 1990 (DN); APRIL 14 1991(DN)
LESSER SCAUP	APRIL 17 (RE/BC)			NOV 10 (BC)	BREEDING
HARLEQUIN DUCK	NO RECORD 92				PR.REC. SEPT 21 1991(TT); UNDATED RECORD(S&S)
OLD SQUAW	NO RECORD 92				PR.REC. APRIL 29 1984 (RE)
BLACK SCOTER	NO RECORD 92				PR.REC. MAY 15 1982 (EJ)
SURF SCOTER	NO RECORD 92				PR.REC. MAY 19 1986 (PD); MAY 26 1991 (PS)
WHITE-WINGED SCOTER	MAY 2 (GL)	MAY 31 (JL)		SEPT 23 (BC)	BREEDING
COMMON GOLDENEYE	MARCH 27 (BC/RF)			NOV 10 (BC)	BREEDING
BARROW'S GOLDENEYE		*MAY 26 (BC)			PR.REC. UNDATED RECORDS (S&S)
BUFFLEHEAD	APRIL 12 (JL)			NOV 6 (BC)	PR.REC. 1987 (BBO)
HOODED MERGANSER		MAY 27 (RF)		SEPT 26 (BHLC)	TRANSIENT
COMMON MERGANSER	APRIL 17 (DN)	APRIL 20 (SJ)			TRANSIENT
RED-BREASTED MERGANSER	*APRIL 1 (BC)				TRANSIENT
RUDDY DUCK	APRIL 21 (BC)			NOV 6 (BC)	BREEDING

TABLE A (1)

1992 BEAVERHILL LAKE SIGHT RECORDS

1	SPECIES	FIRST RECORD	LAST SPRING	FIRST FALL	LAST RECORD	COMMENTS
2	TURKEY VULTURE	NO RECORD 92				PR.REC. AUG 26 1967 (DD)
3						
4	OSPREY	NO RECORD 92				PR. REC. MAY 13 1984 (DD)
5	BALD EAGLE	MARCH 22 (DN)	APRIL 17 (DN)	AUG 16 (DD)	NOV 17 (BC)	TRANSIENT
6	NORTHERN HARRIER	MARCH 27 (BC)			NOV 6 (BC)	BREEDING
7						
8	SHARP-SHINNED HAWK	MAY 5 (SJ)			AUG 31 (CM)	BREEDING
9	COOPER'S HAWK	MAY 5 (SJ)			AUG 30 (SJ/JC)	BREEDING
10	NORTHERN GOSHAWK	MARCH 5 (RF)			NOV 17 (BC)	TRANSIENT; BREEDING (?); WINTER SIGHTINGS
11						
12	BROAD-WINGED HAWK	NO RECORD 92				TRANSIENT; PR.REC. SEPT 6 1991 (BC)
13	SWAINSON'S HAWK	MAY 9 (DN)			SEPT 8 (BC)	BREEDING
14	RED-TAILED HAWK	MARCH 27 (BC/RF)			OCT 8 (DN)	BREEDING; KRIDER ssp. JUNE 8 1992 (DN)
15	FERRUGINOUS HAWK	NO RECORD 92				VAGRANT; PR.REC. MAY 25 1991 (GH)
16	ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK	MARCH 14 (JL)	APRIL 26 (GL)	JULY 14 (JDx)	NOV 6 (BC)	TRANSIENT
17						
18	GOLDEN EAGLE	NO RECORD 92				PR.REC.APRIL 13&22 1990 (DN)
19						
20	AMERICAN KESTREL	APRIL 12 (DN)			OCT 23 (BC)	TRANSIENT
21	MERLIN	APRIL 5 (PN)			OCT 3 (DD)	BREEDING
22	PEREGRINE FALCON	MAY 22 (RF)	JUNE 17(KH/JDx)	AUG 16 (DD)	OCT 3 (DD)	TRANSIENT
23	GYRFALCON	NO RECORD 92				PR. REC. NOV 16 1991 (DD)
24	PRAIRIE FALCON		JULY 13 (DD)	AUG 16 (DD)		PR.REC. JULY 25 1990 (DD)
25						
26	GRAY PARTRIDGE	MARCH 5 (RF)			OCT 29 (RF)	YEAR ROUND RESIDENT
27	RING-NECKED PHEASANT	MAY 31 (JL)			OCT 18 (DN)	YEAR ROUND RESIDENT- CAPTIVE RAISED & RELEASE
28	WILLOW PTARMIGAN	*APRIL 4 (CK)				NO PREVIOUS RECORD
29	RUFFED GROUSE	APRIL 17 (RE)			OCY 17 (PH)	YEAR ROUND RESIDENT
30	SHARP-TAILED GROUSE		*JULY 16 (KH/JDx)			YEAR ROUND RESIDENT
31						
32	YELLOW RAIL	MAY 31 (SJ)	JUNE 18 (KH /JDx)			PR.REC. MAY20 1990 (RE);JUNE3 1991(DN);JULY 18 1991(JW)
33	VIRGINIA RAIL	*MAY-31 (SJ)				PR.REC. MAY 25 1984 (EJ); MAY20-1990 (RE);JUNE 1 1991 (ET); JUNE 11 1991 (TT)
34	SORA	MAY 26 (RF/PN)			AUG 16 (DN)	BREEDING
35	AMERICAN COOT	APRIL 17 (BC)			AUG 18 (DN)	BREEDING
36						
37	SANDHILL CRANE	APRIL 25 (JF)	MAY 30 (JL/PS)	AUG 26 (DD)	SEPT 23 (BC)	
38	WHOOPIING CRANE	NO RECORD 92				PR.REC. OCTOBER 1966 (DD)
39						
40	BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER	MAY 26 (BC)	MAY 31 (MSC)	AUG 10 (GH)	OCT 25 (DD)	ALSO 2 IN WINTER PLUMAGE SIGHTED JULY10 (BC)
41	LESSER GOLDEN PLOVER	MAY 26 (BC)	MAY 31 (SJ)	SEPT 9 (BC)	OCT 7 (BC)	TRANSIENT
42	SEMPALMATED PLOVER	APRIL 26 (GH)	MAY 31 (SJ)	AUG 12 (BC)	SEPT 9 (BC)	TRANSIENT
43	PIPING PLOVER	NO RECORD 92				POSSIBLY BRED AT BHL 1976-78 (DD)
44	KILLDEER	MARCH 26 (GR)			OCT 15 (BC)	BREEDING
45						
46	BLACK-NECKED STILT		*JUNE 18 (KH)			PR.REC. MAY 3 1980 (RE)
47	AMERICAN AVOCET	APRIL 1 (BC)			OCT 3 (JL)	BREEDING
48						
49	GREATER YELLOWLEGS	APRIL 1 (BC)		JULY 12 (DN)	OCT 25 (DD)	TRANSIENT
50	LESSER YELLOWLEGS	APRIL 17 (DN)	MAY 31 (MSC)	JULY 4 (BC)	OCT 11 (SJ)	BREEDING ?
51	SOLITARY SANDPIPER			AUG 16 (DN)	AUG 25 (BC)	TRANSIENT
52	WILLET	APRIL 26 (GH)			AUG 30 (SJ/JC)	BREEDING
53	WANDERING TATTLER	NO RECORD 92				PRE.REC. SEPT. 2, 1973 (OH)
54	SPOTTED SANDPIPER	MAY 1 (JF)			AUGUST 19 (BC)	BREEDING?
55	UPLAND SANDPIPER	NO RECORD 92				PR. REC. JULY 20 & AUG 25 1991 (DD)
56	WHIMBREL		*MAY 30 (DD)			PR. REC. MAY 18 1991 (EML); MAY 26 1991 (DD)
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						

TABLE A (2)

## 1992 BEAVERHILL LAKE SIGHT RECORDS

SPECIES	FIRST RECORD	LAST SPRING	FIRST FALL	LAST RECORD	COMMENTS
LONG-BILLED CURLEW	NO RECORD 92				PR.REC. UNDATED (S&S)
HUDSONIAN GODWIT	APRIL 26 (GH)		JULY 23 (BC)	SEPT 23 (BC)	TRANSIENT
MARbled GODWIT	APRIL 25 (JF)			SEPT 27 (JDx)	BREEDING
RUDDY TURNSTONE		MAY 30 (DD)			TRANSIENT
SURFBIRD	NO RECORD 92				PR.REC. SEPT 21 1975 (RK)
RED KNOT	MAY 30 (DD)	MAY 31 (GL)		7SEPT 20 (SJ)	TRANSIENT
SANDERLING	MAY 26 (BC)	MAY 31 (GL/DD)	JULY 12 (DN)	OCT 25 (DD)	TRANSIENT
SEMPALMATED SANDPIPER	APRIL 26 (GH)	JUNE 11 (DD)	JULY 10 (BC)	SEPT 23 (BC)	TRANSIENT
WESTERN SANDPIPER	NO RECORD 92				PR.REC. MAY 20 1990 (RE)
LEAST SANDPIPER	MAY 3 (AH)	MAY 30 (SJ)	JULY 10 (BC)	SEPT 16 (BC)	TRANSIENT
WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER	MAY 27 (RF)	JUNE 11 (DD)	AUG 30 (SJ/JC)		TRANSIENT
BAIRD'S SANDPIPER	MAY 26 (BC)	MAY 31 (SJ)	JULY 10 (BC)	OCT 23 (BC)	TRANSIENT
PECTORAL SANDPIPER	MAY 11 (SJ)	MAY 31 (MSC)	JULY 12 (DN)	NOV 6 (BC)	TRANSIENT
SHARP-TAILED SANDPIPER	NO RECORD 92				PR.REC. SEPT 27 1987 (EML)
DUNLIN	*MAY 27 (RF)				TRANSIENT
STILT SANDPIPER			JULY 10 (BC)	OCT 7 (BC)	TRANSIENT
BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER				*SEPT 8 (BC)	TRANSIENT
RUFF	NO RECORD 92				PR.REC. MAY 8 1978 (DD)
SHORT-BILLED DOWITCHER			JULY 4 (BC)	SEPT 8 (BC)	TRANSIENT
LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER	MAY 27 (RF)	MAY 31 (EJ)	JULY 12 (DN)	OCT 11 (SJ)	TRANSIENT
(DOWITCHER SP.)	MAY 13 (BC)	MAY 31 (MSC)	JULY 10 (BC)	OCT 7 (BC)	
COMMON SHIPE	APRIL 17 (RE)			OCT 18 (DN)	BREEDING
WILSON'S PHALAROPE	MAY 11 (SJ)			OCT 11 (SJ)	BREEDING
RED-NECKED PHALAROPE	MAY 26 (BC)	JULY 10 (BC)	AUG 12 (BC)	SEPT 26 (BHL/C)	TRANSIENT
RED PHALAROPE	NO RECORD 92				PR.REC. SEPT 27 1990 (DD)
PARASITIC JAEGER	NO RECORD 92				PR.REC. OCTOBER 15, 1983 (BBO)
LONG-TAILED JAEGER	NO RECORD 92				PR.REC. SEPT 8-12 1977 (DD)
FRANKLIN'S GULL	APRIL 17 (RE/BC)			SEPT 29 (BC)	BREEDING
LITTLE GULL	NO RECORD 92				PR.REC.AUGUST 26 1989 (DD)
BONAPARTE'S GULL	APRIL 25 (JF)			OCT29 (BC)	TRANSIENT
MEW GULL	NO RECORD 92				PR.REC.AUG 8 1988 (DD); SEPT 7 1991 (DD)
RING-BILLED GULL	MARCH 27 (RF/BC)			NOV 6 (BC)	BREEDING
CALIFORNIA GULL	APRIL 17 (RE)			SEPT 23 (BC)	BREEDING
HERRING GULL	APRIL 21 (BC)		SEPT 8 (BC)	SEPT 29 (BC)	TRANSIENT
ICELAND GULL	NO RECORD 92				PR.REC. OCTOBER 22 1926 (RL)
GLAUCOUS GULL		*MAY 11 (SJ)			PR.REC.MARCH 31 1985 (GH)
BLACK-LEGGED KITTAWAKE	NO RECORD 92				PR.REC.MAY 15 1988 (RE)
SABINE'S GULL	? UNCONFIRMED SIGHTING (TT)				PR.REC. SEPT 5 1975 (DD); SEPT 21 & OCT 13 1991 (TT)
CASPIAN TERN	NO RECORD 92				PR.REC.MAY 4 1985 (RE); JULY 8 1991 (BC)
COMMON TERN	APRIL 26 (GH)			JULY 26 (DN)	BREEDING
ARCTIC TERN	NO RECORD 92				PR.REC. MAY 11 1985 (RE)
FORSTER'S TERN	MAY 26 (BC)			AUG 12 (BC)	BREEDING
BLACK TERN	APRIL 19 (RM)			AUG 30 (SJ/JC)	BREEDING
ANCIENT MURRELET	NO RECORD 92				PR.REC.OCTOBER 2 1983 (DD)
ROCK DOVE	YEAR ROUND RESIDENT- CAN BE FOUND IN AREA FARMS AND IN TOFIELD ANY DAY OF YEAR				
MOURNING DOVE	MAY 22 (RF)			JULY 12 (DN)	BREEDING?
BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO	NO RECORD 92; ONE REPORTED ONE MILE WEST OF ROAD 834 (PH)				BREEDING; PR.REC. BANDED 1986 & 1987; NEST 1987
GREAT HORNED OWL	APRIL 19 (RM)			NOV 6 (BC)	YEAR ROUND RESIDENT
SNOWY OWL	JAN 12 (DN)	APRIL 14 (RF)	OCT 16 (RS)	NOV 17 (BC)	TRANSIENT WINTER VISITOR
NORTHERN HAWK OWL	NO RECORD 92				PR.REC.OCTOBER 13 1973 (DD)
BURROWING OWL	NO RECORD 92				PR.REC.MAY 1983 (RS)
LONG-EARED OWL	MAY 3 (JF)	JUN19-2 ADLTS&3 YNG (KH/JDx)	JUNE 30 (KH)		BREEDING; PR. REC. OCT 2 1988 (BBO)
BOREAL OWL	NO RECORD 92				PR.REC. MAY 15 1983 (EJ)-FOUND DEAD
SHORT-EARED OWL	MAR 29 (DP)			NOV 17 (BC)	YEAR ROUND RESIDENT
NORTHERN SAW-WHET OWL	NO RECORD 92				TRANSIENT; ONE NEST RECORDED 1987 (RE); SEPT 6 1991 (EJ) BANDED

TABLE A (3)

1992 BEAVERHILL LAKE SIGHT RECORDS

1	SPECIES	FIRST RECORD	LAST SPRING	FIRST FALL	LAST RECORD	COMMENTS
2	COMMON NIGHTHAWK		*MAY 31 (GL/SJ)			PR. REC. AUGUST 28 1988(BBO)
3						
4	RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD		JUNE 5 (SJ)	AUG 6 (KH/JDx)		VAGRANT
5						
6	BELTED KINGFISHER	NO RECORD 92				PR. REC. MAY 22 1990 (RD)
7						
8	RED-HEADED WOODPECKER	NO RECORD 92				PR. REC. MAY 24 1987 (DN)
9	YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER	MAY 5 (SJ)	MAY 11 (SJ)			TRANSIENT
10	DOWNY WOODPECKER	JAN 12 (DN)			NOV 17 (BC)	YEAR ROUND RESIDENT
11	HAIRY WOODPECKER	JAN 12 (DN)		JULY 26 (DN)	OCT 23 (BC)	VAGRANT
12	NORTHERN FLICKER	MARCH 22 (DN)			SEPT 8 (BC)	BREEDING
13	PILEATED WOODPECKER				*OCT 18 (DN)	PR. REC. APRIL 30 1988 (EML)
14						
15	OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER	NO RECORD 92				PR. REC. MAY 26 1991 (SJ); MAY 31 1991 (BBO)
16	WESTERN WOOD-PEWEE	MAY 20 (EJ)	JUNE 23 (BC)	JULY 23 (BC)		BREEDING(?)
17	YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER	JUNE 5 (SJ)		AUG 12 (JDx)	AUG 31 (EJ)	TRANSIENT
18	ALDER FLYCATCHER	MAY 30 (EJ)			AUG 26 (KH/CM)	BREEDING
19	WILLOW FLYCATCHER	NO RECORD 92				MAY HAVE BEEN RECORDED ALONG WITH ALDER AS TRAILL'S
20	LEAST FLYCATCHER	MAY 11 (SJ)			SEPT 11 (JDG)	BREEDING
21	EASTERN PHOEBE	MAY 2 (JF)			AUG 31 (FF)	BREEDING
22	SAY'S PHOEBE	*MAY 5 (SJ)				TRANSIENT
23	GREAT CRESTED FLYCATCHER	NO RECORD 92				PR. REC. JULY 12 1987 (RE)
24	WESTERN KINGBIRD	NO RECORD 92				PR. REC. JUNE 7 1979 (RK)
25	EASTERN KINGBIRD	MAY 26 (BC)			AUG 19 (BC)	BREEDING
26						
27	HORNED LARK	FEB 27 (RF)	JUNE 22 (PH)		OCT 18 (PH)	BREEDING
28						
29	PURPLE MARTIN	MAY 30 (GH/SJ)			AUG 11 (DN)	BREEDS (TOFIELD)
30	TREE SWALLOW	APRIL 25 (RF)			AUG 24 (KH)	BREEDING
31	N. ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW	NO RECORD 92				PR. REC. MAY 27 1991 (EJ); JUNE 23 1991 (DN)
32	BANK SWALLOW	MAY 11 (SJ)		JULY 28 (SJ/JDx)	AUG 25 (BC)	TRANSIENT
33	CLIFF SWALLOW	MAY 26 (BC)	JUNE 8 (DN)	AUG 11 (DN)	AUG 25 (BC)	BREEDING
34	BARN SWALLOW	MAY 1 (JF)			SEPT 20 (SJ)	BREEDING
35						
36	GRAY JAY				*OCT 18 (PH)	VAGRANT; NO PREVIOUS RECORD
37	BLUE JAY	JAN 12 (DN)			OCT 18 (DN)	TRANSIENT; WINTER FEEDER BIRD
38	BLACK-BILLED MAGPIE	JAN 12 (DN)			NOV 17 (BC)	YEAR ROUND RESIDENT
39	AMERICAN CROW	MARCH 27 (BC/RF)			SEPT 8 (BC)	BREEDING
40	COMMON RAVEN	JAN 12 (DN)	JUN 12 (KH/JDx)	JULY 29 (KH/JDx)	NOV 10 (BC)	TRANSIENT
41						
42	BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE	JAN 12 (DN)			NOV 17 (BC)	YEAR ROUND RESIDENT
43	BOREAL CHICKADEE	NO RECORD 92				TRANSIENT; JULY 31 1991 (ED); OCTOBER 6 1991 (BC)
44						
45	RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH	JAN 12 (DN)	MAY 30 (EJ)	JULY 27 (JDx)	AUG 30 (SJ/JC)	BREEDING?
46	WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH			*AUG 25 (CM)		PR. REC. MAY 12 1990 (DN); SEPT 7 1991 (DN)
47	BROWN CREEPER				*SEPT 23 (BC)	PR. REC. SEPT 28 1990 (EJ)
48						
49	HOUSE WREN	MAY 26 (BC)			SEPT 20 (SJ)	BREEDING
50	WINTER WREN	NO RECORD 92				PR. REC. FALL 1990 (GH)?
51	SEDGE WREN	*MAY 31 (SJ)			AUGUST 2 (SJ)	BREEDING
52	MARSH WREN	MAY 14 (EO/RE)			SEPT 29 (BC)	BREEDING
53						
54	GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET				*OCT 16 (PH)	PR. REC. OCTOBER 2 1989 (BBO); SEPT 28 1991 (DN)
55	RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET	MAY 3 (JF)	MAY 30 (EJ)	SEPT 20 (SJ)	OCT 11 (PH)	TRANSIENT
56						
57	MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD	MAY 14 (JL)			SEPT 26 (BHLC)	BREEDING
58	TOWNSEND'S SOLITAIRE	NO RECORD 92				PR. REC. APRIL 11 1981 (DD)
59	VEERY	MAY 24 (EJ)	JUNE 15 (KH/JDx); JUNE 22&24 ?			BREEDING
60	GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH	MAY 29 (EJ)	JUNE 5 (SJ)			PR. REC. MAY 1985,'86 (EJ); MAY 29 1991 (EJ)
61	SWAINSON'S THRUSH	MAY 29 (EJ)			SEPT 29 (BC)	BREEDING
62	HERMIT THRUSH	MAY 22 (EJ)		SEPT 20 (SJ)	SEPT 27 (JDx)	TRANSIENT; BREEDING?
63	AMERICAN ROBIN	MARCH 27 (BC)			OCT 19 (BC)	BREEDING
64						
65	GRAY CATBIRD	*MAY 30 (EJ)				BREEDING?
66	NORTHERN MOCKINGBIRD	NO RECORD 92				PR. REC. MAY 14 1975 (DD)
67	BROWN THRASHER	*MAY 30 (GH)				BREEDING (EJ); PR. REC. 1988(EJ); MAY 20 1991 (EML)



1992 BEAVERHILL LAKE SIGHT RECORDS

SPECIES	FIRST RECORD	LAST SPRING	FIRST FALL	LAST RECORD	COMMENTS
AMERICAN TREE SPARROW	MARCH 20 (RF)	MAY 19 (RM)	SEPT 29 (BC)	OCT 23 (BC)	TRANSIENT
CHIPPING SPARROW	MAY 11 (SJ)			AUG 20 (KH)	BREEDING
CLAY-COLOURED SPARROW	MAY 11 (SJ)			SEPT 20 (SJ)	BREEDING
VESPER SPARROW	MAY 5 (SJ)			SEPT 26 (BHLC)	BREEDING
LARK SPARROW	NO RECORD 92				ONLY RECORD: MAY 18 1991 (TT)
LARK BUNTING		*MAY 26 (BC)			PR.REC. MAY 15 1984 (RE); JUNE 15 1991 (EO)
SAVANNAH SPARROW	MAY 2 (GL)			SEPT 29 (BC)	BREEDING
BAIRD'S SPARROW	NO RECORD 92				PR.REC. MAY 1989 (RE)
LECONTE'S SPARROW	MAY 11 (SJ)			AUG 12 (BC)	BREEDING
SHARP-TAILED SPARROW	MAY 11 (SJ)			SEPT 23 (BC)	BREEDING
FOX SPARROW	NO RECORD 92				TRANSIENT
SONG SPARROW	APRIL 17 (DN)			OCT 18 (DN)	BREEDING
LINCOLN'S SPARROW	MAY 13 (BC)	JULY 26 (DN)	SEPT 16 (BC)	OCT 7 (BC)	TRANSIENT
SWAMP SPARROW	MAY ? (EJ)		AUG 25 (BC)	SEPT 11 (JDG)	BREEDING
WHITE-THROATED SPARROW	MAY ? (EJ)	JUNE 28 (DN)		SEPT 23 (BC)	BREEDING
GOLDEN-CROWNED SPARROW	*APRIL 4 (WF)				NO PREVIOUS RECORD
WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW	MAY 5 (SJ)	JUNE 28 (DN)	SEPT 9 (BC)	SEPT 16 (BC)	TRANSIENT
HARRIS' SPARROW				*OCT 3 (JL)	TRANSIENT; JAN 12 1992 (DN) @ YACIUK FEEDER
DARK-EYED JUNCO	APRIL 17 (BC)	MAY 5 (SJ)	JULY 14 (JDx)	OCT 19 (BC)	TRANSIENT
MC COWAN'S LONGSPUR	NO RECORD 92				PR.REC. SEPT 12 1977 (MM)
LAPLAND LONGSPUR	MARCH 27 (RF)	APRIL 26 (GH)	SEPT 26 (BHLC)	OCT 18 (PH)	TRANSIENT; ONE SUMMER RECORD JUNE 24 (PH)
SMITH'S LONGSPUR					TRANSIENT; SEPT 1991 (DD) RECORDED AS A PROBABLE SIGHTING
CHESTNUT COLLARED LONGSPUR	NO RECORD 92				BREEDING?; PR.REC. UNDATED (S&S)
SNOW BUNTING	FEB 27 (RF)	MAY 19 (RM)	OCT 7 (BC)	NOV 17 (BC)	TRANSIENT
BOBOLINK	MAY 26 (RF)	JUNE 8 (DN)			BREEDING
RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD	APRIL 17 (RE)			OCTOBER 18 (DN)	BREEDING; ONE AT FEEDER IN WINTER LATER PERISHED
WESTERN MEADOWLARK	APRIL 17 (BC)			SEPT 26 (BHLC)	BREEDING
YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD	MAY 1 (JF)			SEPT 23 (BC)	BREEDING
RUSTY BLACKBIRD			OCT 11 (SJ)	OCT 18 (DN)	TRANSIENT
BREWER'S BLACKBIRD	MAY 5 (SJ)			SEPT 26 (BHLC)	BREEDING
COMMON GRACKLE	MAY 5 (SJ)	JULY 10 (BC)		OCT 18 (DN)	BREEDING
BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD	MAY 3 (JF/RF)			AUG 13 (JDx)	BREEDING
NORTHERN ORIOLE	MAY 26 (BC)			AUG 30 (BM)	BREEDING
PINE GROSBEAK	*JAN 12 (DN)				WINTER RESIDENT; NO PREVIOUS RECORD
PURPLE FINCH	MAY 2 (GL)	JULY 7 (KH)			TRANSIENT
RED CROSSBILL		*JULY 31 (KH/JDx)			NO PREVIOUS RECORD; 3 BANDED
WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL	*JAN 12 (DN)				WINTER VAGRANT; NO RECORD PRIOR TO 1991
COMMON REDPOLL	JAN 12 (DN)		OCT 16 (PH)	NOV 6 (BC)	WINTER RESIDENT
HOARY REDPOLL	*JAN 12 (DN)				WINTER RESIDENT
PINE SISKIN	MAY ? (EJ)		SEPT 20 (SJ)	OCT 11 (SJ)	TRANSIENT
AMERICAN GOLDFINCH	MAY 26 (BC)			SEPT 27 (JDx)	BREEDING
EVENING GROSBEAK	*JAN 12 (DN)	MAY 2 (GL)	JULY 1 (JDx)		TRANSIENT
HOUSE SPARROW	FEB 27 (RF)			NOV 10 (BC)	YEAR ROUND RESIDENT

COMMENTS:

\* indicates our only record for the year

(MSC) - from May Species Count records

(BHLC) - from a list of birds sighted on field trip Beaverhill Lake Conference Sept 26 1992

PR.REC. - previous records are from the following sources:

- Campbell, L. 1990 Annual Report. Beaverhill Bird Observatory.
- Dekker, D. 1991. Prairie Water. BST Publications, Edmonton. 144pp.
- Fairweather, R. 1991 Sight Records Report. Beaverhill Bird Observatory.
- Jungkind, S. 1990. Ten year summary report 1980-1989. Beaverhill Bird Observatory.
- Lister, R. 1979. The Birds and Birders of Beaverhills Lake. Edmonton Bird Club Publication. 264pp. (RL)
- Salt, W.R. and J.R. Salt. 1976. The Birds of Alberta. Hurtig Publishers, Edmonton. 498pp. (S&S)

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Dekker, D. 1991. Prairie Water - Watchable Wildlife at Beaverhills Lake, Alberta. Copyright Dick Dekker, Edmonton, Alberta 1991.

Fairweather, Roy. 1992. 1992 Beaverhill Lake Sight Records. Unpublished report compiled for the Beaverhill Bird Observatory, Tofield.

Lister, R. 1979. The Birds and Birders of Beaverhills Lake. Edmonton Bird Club Publication.

Pagnucco, R. 1993. Backyard Bird Banding. Unpublished report prepared for Biological Sciences, NAIT, Edmonton.

Pyle, P., et al. 1987. Identification Guide to North American Passerines. Slate Creek Press, California.

Shumaker, G. 1993. Wing Chord and Weight Measurements To Determine Sex in Cliff Swallows. Unpublished report prepared for Biological Sciences, NAIT, Edmonton.

Sundgarrd, T., Martin, R. & Serwadda, E. 1993, Species Account of Shorebirds at Beaverhill Lake for 1983 - 1992. Unpublished report prepared for Biological Sciences, NAIT, Edmonton.

The Beaverhill Bird Observatory Society is a non-profit organization consisting of volunteers from all walks of life who are dedicated to research, recreation and education in birds and other natural history. Elected directors take care of the administrative side of running the field station as a bird banding, research and interpretive centre through regular meetings and donated time and effort.

Membership is open to anyone and includes a subscription to the BBO newsletter (at least 3 issues per year), the opportunity to participate in BBO activities and events (and assist in planning them) and the possibility of training in bird banding. Two full membership meetings are held each year - one in spring and one in the fall.

The BBO provides support to amateur, student and professional field naturalists in pursuing studies of bird life and related fields at Beaverhill Lake. When funding allows, Field Assistants are employed to help man the field station during the summer months.

The following publications have resulted from the field work at the BBO field station:

- Campbell, L. (ed.) 1991. Beaverhill Bird Observatory 1990 Annual Report. Edmonton
- Dunn, P. O. 1989. The maintenance of monogamy in Black-billed Magpies and Tree Swallows. PhD dissertation University of Alberta, Edmonton
- Dunn, P. O. & Hannon, S.J. 1990. Intraspecific competition and the maintenance of monogamy in Tree Swallows. Behavioural Ecology, Vol. 2, No. 3, pp 258-266
- Ebel, G.R.A. 1985. An abnormally coloured Yellow-rumped Warbler. Alta. Nat. 15 (2) : 78
- 1986. Highlights from the Beaverhill Bird Observatory Annual Report 1984. Edm. Nat. 14 (4) : 6 -14
  - 1986. Beaverhill Bird Observatory 1984 Annual Report. Edmonton Bird Club.
- Holroyd, G. (ed.) 1987. Beaverhill Bird Observatory 1985 Annual Report. Edm. Nat. 15 (2) : 5 -11
- Jungkind, S. 1988. Beaverhill Bird Observatory 1986 Annual Report, Beaverhill Bird Observatory, Edmonton
- 1988. Beaverhill Bird Observatory 1987 Annual Report. Beaverhill Bird Observatory, Edmonton
  - 1990. Activities at Beaverhill Bird Observatory 1988 and 1989. Edm. Nat. 18 (1) : 9 -13
- Jungkind, S. 1990. Beaverhill Bird Observatory Ten Year Summary Report (1980-89). Beaverhill Bird Observatory
- Quinn, M. 1989. Factors regulating the Breeding Population, Reproductive Success and Mating System of House Wrens at Beaverhill Lake, Alberta. M.Sc. thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton.
- and G.L. Holroyd. 1989. Nestling and egg destruction by House Wrens. Condor 91 : 206 -207
- Quinn, M. 1990. Nest-site and prey of a pair of Sharp-shinned Hawks in Alberta. Journal of Raptor Research, 25(1) pp 18-19.

Membership fees (annual except "Life membership") are:

Individual	\$10
Family	\$20
Corporate	\$25
Supporting	\$25
Sustaining	\$100
Life	\$500

Tax deductible donation receipts are available for any amounts in excess of \$10.

If you wish to join, please send your name, address and phone number along with a cheque for the appropriate amount (made out to the Beaverhill Bird Observatory) to:

The Treasurer,  
Beaverhill Bird Observatory  
P.O. Box 1418  
Edmonton, Alberta  
T5J 2N5

# Look for bird bands!

## Why?

Every year, millions of birds are banded by amateur and professional researchers across North America (including between 2 and 3 thousand by Beaverhill Bird Observatory personel) in an effort to determine migration routes, wintering and breeding grounds and longevity among other topics. Each bird receives its own individual band number so that if you find a banded bird it can be traced to a banding location and date. Every band number traced in this way can provide important information about the topics mentioned above.

## How?

Any bird that can be handled (dead or alive) should be checked for bands on its leg - but take care not to injure a live one or jeopardize it's chance of survival. Road and window casualties, predator (including cats) victims, weather and building mortalities can all provide possibilities of finding a bird band.

## When?

Banded birds can be found any time, but migration (March - June and August - October) is the most likely time. Right after storms or low pressure systems are good times to look for bird casualties that might have bands on their legs:

## What do you do if you find one?

Please write down the following information on any banded bird that you find:

- 1) All the numbers on the band
- 2) When (date) the bird was found
- 3) Location (geographic) where it was found
- 4) Species (if you can determine)
- 5) Condition of bird (if dead - how it died)
- 6) How you found the bird (e.g. cat brought it in)

and send this information to:

Bird Banding Office  
Canadian Wildlife Service  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0E7

In return you will receive a certificate acknowledging your find and information on the origin (location and date) of the bird.