

space, it records a river of birds migrating over that point all night long. Hence, the spatial extent of sampling may be regarded as a linear transect extending the length of an entire night's flight.

In contrast, mist-netting samples contain a snapshot of birds that either landed, or remained within the mist-netting area on a given day. Our window-collision data set also represents a similarly confined snapshot. Many of the buildings in the city of Chicago comply with Chicago

National Audubon Society's Lights Out program. Prior to the full voluntary compliance with this program in 2003, hundreds of dead birds would be recovered by bird collision monitors before dawn from the bases of certain large buildings. Most of these birds had presumably been attracted into, and collided with illuminated buildings during their night flight. Due to the effectiveness of the Lights Out program, migrant mortality rates of birds collected by the CBCMRP have greatly decreased from 80%

dead and 20% alive before 2003, to 40% dead and 60% live over the past few years. Furthermore, volunteers no longer tend to encounter large piles of dead birds below buildings on the first run of the morning. This suggests that most collisions occur after dawn, hence we conclude that the CBCMRP data set mostly samples the snapshot of migrating birds that have settled in the Chicago loop on a given day, rather than the entire river of migrants that has flown past during the previous night.

Table 1: continued

| SPECIES | 2006 | 2007 | 2006 | 2007 | 2006 | 2007 |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| | CALLS | CALLS | CAPTURES | CAPTURES | COLLISIONS | COLLISIONS |
| Yellow Warbler | Amb. | Amb. | | 1 | 2 | |
| Chestnut-sided Warbler | 19 | 14 | 12 | 32 | 2 | 13 |
| Magnolia Warbler | Amb. | Amb. | 97 | 267 | 15 | 29 |
| Cape May Warbler | 41 | 114 | | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| Black-throated Blue Warbler | 6 | 6 | 4 | 8 | | 1 |
| Yellow-rumped Warbler | Amb. | Amb. | 4 | 49 | | |
| Black-throated Green Warbler | Amb. | Amb. | 1 | 7 | 2 | 4 |
| Blackburnian Warbler | 16 | 11 | | 2 | 5 | 8 |
| Western Palm Warbler | 46 | 77 | | 8 | 1 | 2 |
| Bay-breasted Warbler | 27 | 27 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 6 |
| Blackpoll Warbler | Amb. | Amb. | | 9 | | 1 |
| Cerulean Warbler | Amb. | Amb. | 1 | | | |
| Black-and-white Warbler | 6 | 10 | 15 | 46 | 17 | 19 |
| American Redstart | 60 | 20 | 31 | 118 | | 15 |
| Worm-eating Warbler | | | | 1 | | |
| Ovenbird | Amb. | Amb. | 71 | 69 | 91 | 148 |
| Northern Waterthrush | 8 | 14 | 83 | 126 | 4 | 8 |
| Louisiana Waterthrush | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | |
| Kentucky Warbler | | | 1 | | | |
| Connecticut Warbler | Amb. | Amb. | 4 | 6 | | 2 |
| Mourning Warbler | Amb. | Amb. | 36 | 39 | 3 | 7 |
| Common Yellowthroat | 13 | 5 | 55 | 64 | 19 | 41 |
| Hooded Warbler | 1 | | 4 | 3 | | |
| Wilson's Warbler | 1 | 5 | 49 | 75 | | 3 |
| Canada Warbler | 3 | 5 | 64 | 72 | 4 | 14 |
| Yellow-breasted Chat | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Summer Tanager | | | | 1 | | |
| Scarlet Tanager | 56 | 53 | 4 | 3 | | 5 |
| Field Sparrow | Amb. | Amb. | | | | 5 |
| Savannah Sparrow | 31 | 59 | | | | 1 |
| Grasshopper Sparrow | 4 | 3 | | | 1 | |
| Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow | 5 | | | | | |
| Lincoln's Sparrow | Amb. | Amb. | 13 | 21 | 6 | 19 |
| Swamp Sparrow | Amb. | Amb. | 15 | 32 | 11 | 21 |
| White-throated Sparrow | 14 | 30 | 53 | 64 | 78 | 132 |
| White-crowned Sparrow | Amb. | Amb. | 9 | 11 | 6 | 10 |
| Rose-breasted Grosbeak | Amb. | Amb. | 3 | 11 | 4 | 14 |
| Blue Grosbeak | | | | | | 1 |
| Indigo Bunting | 41 | 17 | 7 | 10 | 15 | 16 |
| Dickcissel | 7 | 2 | | | | |
| Bobolink | 24 | 26 | | | 2 | |
| Baltimore Oriole | 12 | 12 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 6 |
| Total: | 724 | 658 | 1026 | 2014 | 367 | 691 |