

initial weight of Northern Waterthrush was 17.0 grams, which increased to 17.8 grams at recapture, consistent with the 0.07 grams per day weight gain observed by Winker et al. (1992) in this species at a spring migratory stopover site in Minnesota. Pair-wise t-tests showed that neither of these trends in our data were significant. Some researchers have shown that birds that arrive at stopover sites with low-fat reserves may stop over for a longer period than birds that arrive with greater fat reserves (Yong and Moore 1997). To test this idea, we also compared the initial weight of Ovenbirds and Northern Waterthrushes that were eventually recaptured with the initial weight of birds that were never recaptured for these species. Initial weights of recaptured vs. non-recaptured birds were 17.0 grams vs. 17.3 grams, and 19.7 grams vs. 19.2 grams, for Northern Waterthrush and Ovenbird, respectively. These differences in weight were not statistically significant for either species (two-tailed t-tests assuming equal variance).

Robinson et al. (1995) showed that in the frag-



Wing chord measurement can help sex individuals of several species with sexually monomorphic plumages such as this Northern Waterthrush. This species was the most numerous at the Shaw Woods Avian Monitoring Project in Lake Forest, with 99 individuals captured in 2002. Photo by Blaire Skinner.

Table 1.

	SWAMP May, '02 Banding	PNR May, '02 Banding	MBO May, '02 Banding	BBBO May, '02 Banding	ABO May, '02 Banding	BSBO May, '02 Banding	FMNH May, '99-'01 window-kills
Total individuals	884	1233	1022	2329	324	5353	249
Total net hours	744	3605	8179	4968.5	1442.5	3135	N/A
Birds/net hour	1.19	0.34	0.12	0.47	0.22	1.71	N/A
Total species	53	81	58	78	46	88	51
Total forest species	29	30	25	41	26	48	22
Percent forest species	55	37	43	53	57	55	43
Total nonforest species	24	51	33	37	20	40	29
Percent nonforest species	45	63	57	47	43	45	57
Total forest individuals	568	484	431	1138	190	2565	93
Percent forest individuals	64	39	42	49	59	48	37
Total nonforest individuals	316	749	591	1191	134	2788	156
Percent nonforest individuals	36	61	58	51	41	52	63
Forest birds/nethour	0.73	0.13	0.05	0.23	0.13	0.82	N/A
Nonforest birds/nethour	0.41	0.21	0.07	0.24	0.09	0.89	N/A
Total BBS decliner individuals	395	414	477	936	107	1997	114
Percent BBS decliner individuals	45	34	47	40	33	37	46

Summary comparison of SWAMP capture data (3-23 May 2002) and various other data sets as follows: Powdermill Nature Reserve (PNR) captures 6-26 May 2002; Manomet Bird Observatory (MBO) captures 3-23 May, 2002; Braddock Bay Bird Observatory (BBBO) captures May 2002; Atlantic Bird Observatory (ABO) captures May 2002; Black Swamp Bird Observatory (BSBO) captures 3-23 May 2002 at the Navarre banding station; Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH) total individual birds collected as window kills during the month of May in 1999, 2000, and 2001 at McCormick Place in Chicago, where window-killed birds are collected every weekday. See text for explanation of Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) trend analysis.