mented Midwest, small woodland patches are not sufficient for hosting source populations of forest-breeding birds. However, our data suggest that small wooded lots may host extremely high concentrations of migrating woodland birds, including many forest-dependent species and other species of conservation concern. While the importance of particular stopover sites and particular habitat conditions at stopover sites remains to be addressed in future studies, the high abundance and diversity of migrants captured in Shaw Woods during the first year of SWAMP suggest that small wooded stopover sites in the Chicagoland region may be a valuable resource for many North American woodland migrant bird populations. Casual observations may suggest that the habitat use patterns of many migrating birds are broader or more generalized during migration than during the breeding season. However, this pattern of habitat use does not necessarily mean that virtually any habitat may serve as an adequate migratory stopover site. It may, instead, reflect that birds are simply not as well able to select ideal habitats during migration when they are in unfamiliar territory, and physiological constraints may dictate when and where they must stop. SWAMP promises to help advance our understanding of this, and other questions pertaining to stopover biology, while providing a new, important link in the network of monitoring efforts for populations of migratory birds in North America.

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Caleb Gordon, Blaire Skinner, and Rachel Gratis, Biology Department, Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Illinois; gordon@hermes.lfc.edu