

Figure 2: Comparison of characteristic vertical strata of species caught in canopy vs. ground nets from SWAMP, 2005. The characteristic foraging stratum of all species was classified as canopy, midcanopy or understory based on information from BNA accounts and general observations. All nets captured birds typical of the mid-and lower strata, but the canopy nets were more effective than the ground nets at catching species typical of the canopy such as Blackpoll Warbler, Red-eyed Vireo and Scarlet Tanager.

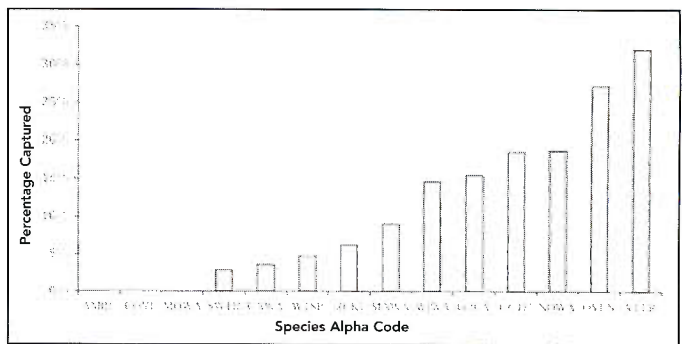


Figure 3: Within-year recaptures of century club species (see text) as a percent of total birds captured per species at SWAMP in 2005. Notable in this figure is the marked variation in recapture rate among the most abundantly caught species. The Northern Waterthrush has the highest percent recaptured whereas the American Redstart, Common Yellowthroat, and Mourning Warbler have recapture rates of 0. This may give an indication of stopover habitat selection dynamics, but may also reflect stopover duration or capture probability (see text).

See Species Alpha Codes on page 8.

Table 2: Within year recaptures at SWAMP. This table shows the number of birds that we banded during the season that were captured again later that same season (see text).

Species	2002	2003	2004	2005
Red-bellied Woodpecker	0	0	0	1
Hairy Woodpecker	2	1	1	0
Yellow-shafted Flicker	1	0	0	0
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	0	0	1	0
Black-capped Chickadee	5	1	0	2
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	0	5	0	2
Veery	10	4	1	8
Gray-cheeked Thrush	3	0	3	5
Swainson's Thrush	3	2	4	3
Hermit Thrush	0	1	0	0
Wood Thrush	6	2	4	4
Gray Catbird	10	4	3	11
Chestnut-sided Warbler	0	0	0	1
Magnolia Warbler	2	2	10	10
Black-throated Blue Warbler	0	1	0	1
Yellow Palm Warbler	0	0	0	1
Black-and-white Warbler	2	2	0	1
American Redstart	0	1	3	0
Ovenbird	20	10	7	9
Northern Waterthrush	27	10	12	12
Mourning Warbler	0	2	2	0
Common Yellowthroat	1	3	0	0
Wilson's Warbler	1	1	0	6
Canada Warbler	1	3	2	2
White-throated Sparrow	1	0	0	1
Northern Cardinal	2	2	1	1
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	2	0	0	0
Indigo Bunting	0	0	1	1
Brown-headed Cowbird	3	0	0	1
Total	103	57	55	83

over four years. We focus on this group for more detailed analyses of recapture patterns and arrival dates because of the large sample sizes available.

Canopy Nets

The four canopy nets, new in 2005, produced 50 captures of 22 species in 210 net hours. This capture rate of 0.24 birds/net hour compares with 0.61 birds per net hour in the ground nets. All birds were classified as understory, midcanopy or canopy species based on foraging height stratum information from literature and general observations (see table 1 for vertical stratum classification). Figure 2 shows that while the canopy nets caught some species typical of the midcanopy and even understory, they were much more successful than the understory nets at catching species typical of the canopy such as Blackpoll Warbler, Red-eyed Vireo and Scarlet Tanager.

Many bird species are known to vertically stratify into specific microhabitats. This vertical stratification is well-known for breeding and wintering grounds but not much is known for migration. Migrant bird behavior has been described as frantic due to the nature of migration (Kerlinger 1995). Migration is severely taxing on the birds who may find themselves in unfamiliar habitat at a migratory stopover site, and who may, therefore, forage at atypical heights. One observation suggestive of this pattern was the simultaneous capture of an American Robin in a canopy net and an Olive-sided Flycatcher in an understory net during the 2005 SWAMP banding season.

Within-year Recaptures

Within-year recaptures (Table 2) are birds that were banded at SWAMP earlier in the season and then captured again at least one day later in the season (multiple captures of individual birds in the same day are not counted as within-year recaptures). The within-year recapture rates differ