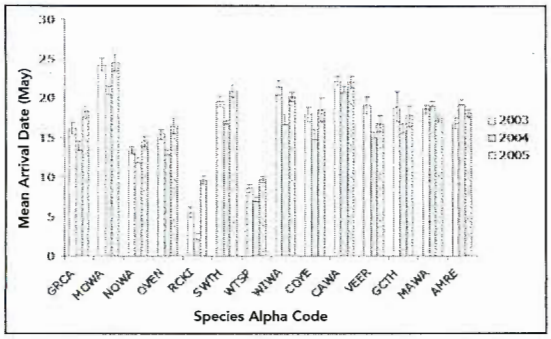

Figure 4: The mean arrival date at the preserve for each of the century club species in 2003, 2004 and 2005 ± standard error. In all but 2 of these species, the mean arrival date for 2004 was earlier than the mean arrival date in 2003 or 2005.

See Species Alpha Codes on page 8.

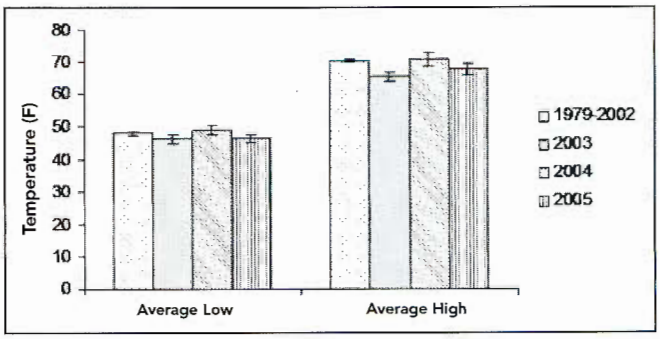

Figure 5: Mean daily high and low temperature ± standard error, recorded at O'Hare airport (Weather Underground, Inc. 2005) for the months of May in 2003, 2004, 2005, and the period from 1979-2002 (missing years: 1994, 1995, 1996). May 2004 stands out at as a relatively warm year, corresponding with general earlier arrival dates of migrants (see text).

markedly among the 14 century club species (Figure 3). There are multiple possible explanations for low within-year recapture rates. One explanation is that the birds may leave the site. Their migration strategy may be to move through rapidly, staying at stopover sites for only a single day. Another possible explanation is that the birds stay multiple days but have a low chance of capture because of behavior or vertical stratum. If birds spend most of their time away from nets and have a low chance of being captured, individual birds should also have a low chance of being recaptured. A third possible explanation for a low within-year recapture rate is that the birds need to refuel locally but find another habitat that's better for them. This scenario raises the fascinating and poorly understood issue of stopover habitat selection. After flying all night and landing in possibly unfamiliar territory, how much searching/choice can/ does a bird make? We suspect that SWAMP may be a magnet habitat for Northern Waterthrushes and possibly Ovenbirds and Gray-cheeked Thrushes, all of which show relatively high within-year recapture rates. In contrast, some species that are captured in good numbers but rarely recaptured in the same year such as American Redstarts, Common Yellowthroats, Mourning Warblers, and Swainson's Thrushes may be moving away to other areas nearby that provide more suitable habitat (Figure 3).

Table 3: Between-year recaptures at SWAMP. This table shows all captures for all individual birds that have been captured in multiple years. Note that the birds that we catch in more than one year also tend to be within-year recaptures as well, suggesting that these birds breed at the Preserve.

Individual Bird	# of captures in 2002	# of captures in 2003	# of captures in 2004	# of captures in 2005
Blue Jay	1	1	0	0
Brown-headed Cowbird	-	1	4	0
Gray Catbird	1	2	0	0
Gray Catbird	1	1	3	0
Indigo Bunting	-	-	2	1
Northern Cardinal	3	2	0	0
Northern Cardinal	-	1	2	0
Northern Cardinal	1	0	1	0
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	-	1	1	0
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	3	0	2	0
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	-	-	1	3
Veery	-	2	1	2
Veery	-	2	2	2
Wood Thrush	3	0	1	0
Wood Thrush	3	0	1	0
Wood Thrush	-	-	2	1
Wood Thrush	-	-	2	2
Wood Thrush	-	-	1	3
Wood Thrush	-	1	0	1

Between-year Recaptures

Between-year recaptures are birds that have been captured in multiple years at SWAMP. Between-year recaptures of migrants indicate fidelity to particular stopover sites/routes. Consistent with the literature, we find very low stopover site fidelity (Catry et al. 2004). All of our between-year recaptures are from species known to breed at the Preserve. Fidelity to breeding and wintering sites is known to be high in many migratory bird species (Pitochelli 1993, Falls and Kopachena 1994, Hall 1994, Ingold and Wallace 1994, Van Horn and Donovan 1994, Cimprich and Moore 1995, Eaton 1995, Moskoff 1995,