HAWK CLIFF

Raptor Banding Station

NEWSLETTER 2020

Cover- Red-tailed hawk (Harlan's subspecies)
Photo: Cyril Crocker

Hawk Cliff Raptor Banding Station

Affiliated with the Ontario Bird Banding Association

2020 Annual Newsletter

Project Summary

The primary objective of the **Hawk Cliff Raptor Banding Station** is to trap and band raptors during their fall migration at Hawk Cliff in order to add to the body of scientific knowledge. With that as a base, we undertake a number of projects that compliment that primary objective.

In the fall, we support an education program, whereby we show captive birds to the public during two weekends in September. We explain how to identify one from the other, their individual characteristics, and their benefits. We also explain the advantages and benefits of the banding program.

Through the summer, several members monitor American Kestrel nest box trails and undertake banding of the young from the nest.

With the support of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, members band raptors released from rehab and hacking programs.

Season Overview

Well, COVID-19 impacted all nations and all people this year including banding programs across North America in 2020. From reductions to total cancellations, this pandemic played havoc with furthering scientific and research programs.
Fortunately, we could continue with our banding operation due in part to our government lowering the restrictions back in September and the fact that our stations are so far apart. With only ten banders and six banding stations it was not hard to self isolate. This was especially true as only six banders operated these stations during the week while others were working.
On a sombre note, we had problems this year with someone or more breaking into our main and station pens and stealing pigeons and starlings. Station 4 had a game camera set up and caught the villain in action but unfortunately the camera's view line was set too low so we could not identify the person. Additional cameras will be purchased and set up in hopes of catching the person(s) behind this.
Overall, the season was successful. Our total for 2020 of 1618 is the best total since 2012. September started off very slow but improved in the latter half of September and all through October. In November and December unfavourable winds sent the migrants far to the north of us or at higher altitudes where they would not respond.
As will be mentioned further on, we set a new record for Peregrine Falcons and banded a first for us, a Red-tailed hawk (Harlan's subspecies). Another bright spot for 2020, for many species, our numbers were above average.
Something to be happy about in these most troubling of times.

Repairs

This past summer we needed to install a larger viewing window at station 5. Due to Rose being vertically challenged the original window was too high and she had to stand on a platform in order to see the bownets.
The old window was 20” high but the new window is 30” high which gave her a great view.
We also had to replace the shingles on our main bird pen. It was decided to install steel roofing instead of new shingles that meant we didn’t need to remove the old shingles. This made the job much easier and quicker.
Thanks to Jim Izawa, Charlie Fowler and Al Hurst for their expertise and hard work to complete the job. Also, a special thanks goes to Mike Hogdson and Vicwest Building Products of Stratford for donating the steel roofing material.

Charlie Fowler, Al Hurst and Jim Izawa installing steel roofing on main pen
Photo: Cyril Crocker

Species Summary

Falcons

American Kestrel

Last year I mentioned that their numbers seemed to be increasing ever so slightly. This year proved to be the complete opposite. Very few birds returned to nest in our nest boxes this year which resulted in another year with lower-than-average young banded. This, I feel, was due to the very late spring with snow in April and into May. We experienced more winter in these two months than all last winter. The delay resulted in very few Kestrels returning early and starlings getting to the boxes first.
The migration this fall was unusual. Many Kestrels, for some unknown reason, delayed their migration to later in the day, after the stations were closed, with few usual large numbers during the day.
Another problem arose as well. Station 5, our lake station that catches the majority, had larger glass installed this summer. They experienced many flaring or passing overhead and not responding. There is a possibility the Kestrels were seeing them and not responding or flaring at the last minute. We will need to address this in the off season.
American Kestrel Genoscape Project continued this year with three years under our belt. Unfortunately, FedEx lost our feather samples which is a terrible disappointment.
Our total this year was only 138 and almost half of what we banded in 2019 and considerably lower than both our 10-year average of 234 and 20- year average of 354.

Merlins

Our total this year of 34 was down from our 51 in 2019 but above our 10- year average of 30 but still below our 20-year average of 39.

Peregrines

As mentioned before, these birds tend to follow the lake edge as they pass Hawk Cliff but this year, they seemed to be more wide spread over their migration route. They were even seen at our inland stations. This year was our best year on record with 14 banded. Station five, our lake station, banded 10 with station six and station three each banding 2.
This total may not seem a lot when compared to other banding sights in North America but for us it is exciting so we hope this trend continues.
This year's total smashes both our 10- and 20-year averages of 5.

Accipiters

Sharp-shinned Hawk

After a disappointing 2019 this year's migration was much better. Our total of 810 was the best since 2010 and a big improvement over our 10-year average of 570 and 20- year average of 679.

Cooper's Hawk

As the Sharp-shinned hawk migration goes so does the Cooper's hawk. This year we almost doubled our 2019 total with 129 banded. This is our best total since 2003 and much better than our 10-year average of 73 and our 20-year average of 90.

Northern Goshawk

As mentioned, many times in previous newsletters, Hawk Cliff is not a major migration route for this species. This year proved that to be true as only one bird was banded. Hawk Cliff Hawkwatch only saw 14.

Northern Harrier

This year's migration of Northern Harriers seemed to be spread out almost evenly from September through to December with a few dry spells. Our total this year of 124 almost doubled our 2019 total and was our best year since 2010. It also bettered our 10-year average of 64 and 20- year average of 94.

Russ Chantler
Photo: Cyril Crocker

Buteos

Broad-winged Hawk

There were a number of days with decent migrations but unfavorable winds at peek migration time moved them further inland or into the stratosphere. We did manage to catch one which matched both our 10- and 20-year averages.

Red-Shouldered Hawk

For the second year in a row the migration numbers were up and we managed to band 7 which is our best year since 2014. Both our 10- and 20-year average is 5.

Rough-legged Hawk

Lack of snow cover up north resulted in very few Rough-legged hawks migrating southward. We did manage to band 3 which is about average for us for this species. Our 10-year average is 2 and our 20-year average is 3.

Red-tailed Hawk

After last year's unusually large migration in November, this year was a bit of a letdown. Even though we were hoping for another good migration year it just did not occur.
Like the Broad-winged hawk unfavourable winds during prime migration time sent them further inland and into higher altitudes. With that said, we had a pretty good year. This year's total was 357 which, excluding 2019's total, is the best since 2007 and much better than our 10-year average of 237 and 20- year average of 265.

Red-Shouldered Hawk-adult
Photos: LH-Cyril Crocker, RH- George Prieksaitis

Station Reports

Station 1- Bob Hubert

COVID-19 was one small factor plus unfavorable winds created a poor banding season with many raptors migrating at very high altitudes. This made them difficult to lure and band. Even with all the adverse conditions I was thankful to be able to take part in the banding activities for another year.
A special thanks to Rob Visscher and his daughter Eva for donating their time and material to replace the roof and supports on my station. Fortunately, Rob says he enjoys doing this type of work.

Eva and Rob Visscher
Photos: Bob Hubert

Station 3- Cyril Crocker

September migration started very slowly for me. What birds were migrating were south of me and it took me twelve days before I banded my first hawk. Through the remainder of the month and into October the flights were decent. November and December, on the other hand, were terrible.
There were a couple of highlights this year for me. First, catching and banding two Peregrine Falcons. This is the first time in many, many years that I have caught this species at my station. They tend to migrate right along the lake edge and my station is about a half kilometer inland so I see very few let alone catch them. The other highlight and the most exciting is catching and banding a Red-tailed hawk (Harlan's subspecies). This is a first for Hawk Cliff and only the second one documented to have been banded in eastern North America. The other was at Braddock Bay in New York in the spring of 2003.
Overall, I cannot complain about this season. My total of 292 is the best since 2007.

Station 4- Charles Fowler

As has been the norm the last three years or so, the first ten days of September saw few to no raptors migrating, possibly due to climate change. After that, momentum began to build and there were some pretty consistent flights of hawks on most days, up until the last week of October. In most recent years, I usually cannot string two good months together. Either it's a productive September followed by a slow October or a slow September followed by a good October. This year however, the first two months at this station were very similar with 175 hawks banded in September and 180 in October, consisting mostly of Sharp-shinned hawks. They are the most common hawk at this station.
The poor last week of October continued throughout November. With Sharp-shinned numbers dwindling and the lack of a big Red-tailed hawk flight ,like we saw last year, few raptors were banded this month.
We saw our first significant snowfall on December 1. This resulted in a pretty good first week with 20 hawks banded, in the first seven days, including a number of Northern Harriers, a Rough-legged hawk and a Northern Goshawk. A good start compared to only banding six hawks in December of 2018 and eight banded in 2019. The flight was short lived however, as the rest of the month the snow disappeared and winds were primarily from the south. Only another six hawks were banded in the remaining twenty-four days of December.
Nothing really stood out for me in 2020, such as a rare or unusual bird, or a record day of a particular species. Overall, it was a productive year with 423 banded raptors. This was a better year than last; however, it was short of my record of 445 in 2018. As we all like to say, maybe next year will be a banner year for everyone. A year full of Eagles, Peregrines and Northern Goshawks!

Station 5- Rose Braxton

2020 was certainly a year like no other, as we all know! It had its good and bad, and that also goes for the banding season. I feel like we were lucky to be able to go ahead, as some sites had to completely cancel their operations due to COVID-19. Hawk Cliff is a great place to escape from all of the chaos of life during the pandemic!
First of all, I would like to thank all who helped with the renovations of the station ... Charlie, Cyril, Al and Mike. You all contributed. I am so happy to have a much better view and I do not need to stand on a stool, to see out, any more.
On the whole, I am pretty happy with this year's numbers. We had an exceptional year for Peregrine Falcons, with 10 banded. Jim and Russ caught an amazing 6 Peregrines between the two of them! Good job! Mike banded 2 and so did I, which made for a record-setting season!! Other highlights were an adult Red-shouldered hawk which Mike banded in September, in his first season as a licensed bander! Not bad for his rookie year- Peregrines and a Red-shouldered! We also had a very good season for Northern Harriers and Merlins, although not very high compared to other stations. Our Sharp-shinned hawks banded were more than double the previous year.
On the other hand, we fell very short on American Kestrels this year. We're not sure why this is. If it had not been for the low numbers of banded American Kestrels, we would have surpassed our previous season's total hawks. We have some ideas for next season as far as our setup and we hope this will improve the number of American Kestrels caught. This year we were taking several more measurements on American Kestrels besides doing feather samples. This made for some extra processing time but we did get into the groove after a while. Unfortunately, FedEx lost the package with all our feather samples which was very disappointing to say the least.
A big thank you goes out to Mike for putting up with me and being there pretty much every weekend to assist. You have learned much and are definitely much more comfortable with

removing birds from the nets and banding procedures. Congrats on becoming a licensed bander and welcome to say the least.
Lastly, I would like to thank Jim Izawa for manning the station during the week while I was at work. Taking care of things and being a source of advice and expertise especially with falcons and harriers. I appreciate all of your help.
Looking forward to next season! Hope everyone stays healthy!

Station 6- Al Hurst

September started slow with few hawks seen and none caught until the 10th with two American Kestrels. Things took off from there and 163 hawks were banded by the end of the month. We banded 158 in October, 34 in November and 23 in December, for a total of 378 for the year. Best year by far after banding 298 in 2014. We were top station in Cooper's hawk and Red-tailed hawk and second or tied for second in most other species.
We did log the highest hours, (just ask my wife), but were second in hawks per hour.
Interesting to see the patterns as just four days in September accounted for 94 of the 163 banded-(September 14th - 16 banded, 17th- 19 banded, 18th- 43 banded, 26th- 16 banded). You can quickly see how missing those big days can skew the numbers.
We are continuing the process of moving and adjusting our net placements to see what works and what does not. Thanks to Rob Butler, Tim Morphy (trainees) and Brody Morphy (assistant) for their assistance and enthusiasm, also for supplying pigeons and being able to replace them so quickly after they were stolen. We are fortunate to have new banders coming out especially ones that are pitching in with repairs and upkeep.
Great year. Looking forward to 2021.

Station 7- George Prieksaitis

2020 started off quite well for us, especially in September, and results definitely improved over prior year's September mostly because of favourable northerly winds and lower temperatures. We managed to band 151 birds in 2020 from seven different species, which is a record over the past several years. In 2016, we managed to band 138 birds. In 2017, we caught only 40 birds for the season, and even Red-tailed hawks were hard to come by. In 2018, we managed to catch 97 birds from eight different species. In 2019, we finished the year with 104 birds from six different species. 2020 also saw the return of American Kestrels to this station, especially later in the afternoon as they began to hunt in the Ward's pasture at the end of the day. We ended up banding 13 American Kestrels this year which was a very strong showing for this station.
The other interesting observation from 2020, consistent with the three prior years, was that almost all birds were caught later in the afternoon, usually after 2pm. It seems that birds tend to move inland nearer the end of the day to hunt, and were much more responsive to lures. This is a pattern that Janet Snaith confirmed to us from her previous time at this station with her husband Bruce Duncan; it was definitely true again this year.
The variety of raptors banded at station 7 this year continued to keep it interesting. This year we managed to band seven species, including two Red-shouldered hawks, one of which was a nice adult. Also, in perhaps a first for this station, we were top station in December 2020 with 30 birds including two Red-shouldered hawks! Proves that we were smart to keep the set open until Christmas time!
We did have problems this year with the theft of lure birds at the station on at least two occasions. Starlings were the main target. John Lemon arrived in November to find the bird pens empty on his first morning. Not a great start. However, the other banders came to the rescue and kept John in business. Thanks for the help. New bolted locks were put on the pens and additional video surveillance was installed. No thefts occurred after that.

We hope that this does not become a future trend.
Consistent with last year, we kept our eyes peeled for other birds that passed through. As a group, we managed to see a new record of 132 species this fall, including a flock of Red Crossbills on October 31, 2020- seen by myself and are an Elgin County life bird for me, White-winged Crossbills on November 21, 2020- seen by Ryan Leys and myself, American Bittern on October 7,2020-seen by Ryan Leys, Amy Wilson and myself, American Golden-Plover on October 17, 2020-seen by myself and a Sora Rail on September 27, 2020- seen by myself. Another new bird at this station was several Common Raven-seen by Bill Read, David Vanseader and I. The big story for this fall migration was the appearance of huge numbers of migrating winter finches, including Evening Grosbeak, Common Redpolls, Pine Siskin, both Crossbills, Snow Bunting and even Lapland Longspurs. Our list also included 14 species of warblers including Cape May, Northern Parula, Blackpoll, Bay-breasted and Orange Crowned. Other interesting sightings included Red-headed Woodpecker, Philadelphia Vireo, Black-billed Cuckoo, Short-eared Owl, Northern Mockingbird, Northern Shrike and American Pipit. We also witnessed impressive migrations of Sandhill Cranes and Tundra Swans, especially in November. All records, along with dozens of other lists submitted from Hawk Cliff, conform that this area is indeed an amazing location to go bird watching in the fall in Ontario. Myself along with Ryan logged all sightings in e-bird as well.
We want to thank all those who volunteered at station 7 this year, including David Vanseader, John Lemon, Bill Read and his friend Renee, Amy Wilson, Ryan and Chris Leys and myself. Appreciated the team effort to keep the station going, feed and water the birds and repairing all sorts of small things around the station. We are also extremely thankful to Bob and Eleanor Ward and their family for their assistance, encouragement and friendship. They are kind and generous hosts and we are forever grateful for their generosity and hospitality.
See you again in 2021.

Hawk Cliff Interpretive Weekends

Our live Interpretive Weekends, this year, fell victim to the COVID19 virus. We, along with the Thames Talbot Land Trust and the St. Thomas Field Naturalist Club, felt it was in the best interest of the general public and respective representatives not to hold these weekends when hundreds gather.
Much discussion was held amongst the organizations concerned, and it was decided to go ahead with the two weekends but we would do it virtually.
At the time of this writing, I cannot say how many attended but believe the numbers were low.

Red-tailed hawk-HY (dark morph)
Photo: Cyril Crocker

American Kestrel Nest Box Program

There was a slight increase over last year with trail 4 banding the highest numbers while trail 1 declined. With the milder winter we expected higher numbers nesting but, as mentioned, a wintery April and May changed all that.

American Kestrel Nest Box Trail									
2020			Nestlings Banded			AHY Banded		Returns	
Banders	Area	Boxes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Crocker	#1	17	11	11	22		1		
Fowler	#4	22	11	14	25		2		
Dimuzio	#5	2	3	2	5		2		
Total Boxes		41							
Total Banded			25	27	52		5		
% of total banded were male young **48.1%**						% of total banded were female young **51.9%**			

American Kestrel young
Photo: Cyril Crocker

Observation Summary- Hawk Cliff Hawk Watch

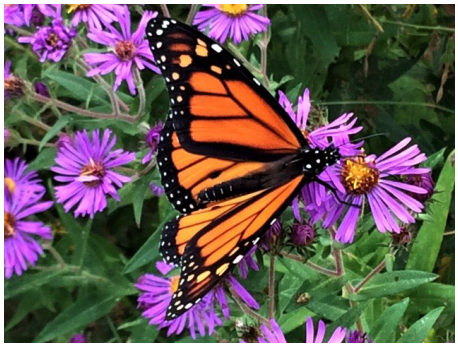
MONTH	BV	TV	OS	BE	NH	SS	CH	NG	RS	BW	RT	RL	GE	AK	ML	PG
SEPT		446	27	50	249	2113	51		1	6301	4			1021	61	55
OCT		9591	12	136	394	2391	176	9	466	129	2564	16	33	415	54	52
NOV		392	1	52	153	87	79	1	26		707	15	11	16	12	1
DEC		62		54	142	9	42	4	20		526	21	25	3	2	2
TOTAL		**10491**	**40**	**292**	**938**	**4600**	**348**	**14**	**513**	**6430**	**3801**	**52**	**69**	**1455**	**129**	**110**

Observation results are from the ***Hawk Watch*** totals and the Hawk Cliff Raptor Banding Station**.** *Hawk Watch totals printed by permission.*

Abbreviation Key

BV- Black Vulture
TV- Turkey Vulture
OS- Osprey
BE- Bald Eagle
NH- Northern Harrier
RS- Red-shouldered Hawk
BW- Broad-winged Hawk
RT- Red-tailed Hawk
RL- Rough-legged Hawk
GE- Golden Eagle
SS- Sharp-shinned Hawk
CH- Cooper's Hawk
NG- Northern Goshawk
AK- American Kestrel
ML- Merlin
PG- Peregrine Falcon

2020 Monarch Butterfly Tagging Report- Anne Vance



Monarchs seemed plentiful to several people this year, but it's that last hatch in late August and September that will confirm this. It's only this last hatch that flies to overwinter in Mexico. In his July 2020 newsletter, Dr. Taylor of Monarch Watch (University of Kansas), predicted numbers in Mexico this year will be higher than in 2019.
With 200 tags, I started on September 6, 2020 and finished with 3 reared ones on October 8, 2020. I could have finished earlier, but chose to wait. Two tags were lost to use when they stuck to my thumb upon the butterfly's release.
Males and females were equal in numbers at 100.
Ninety-six were wild ones and most came from a kind farmer's clover fields near Dexter. Since ditches are being cut, they've lost their importance of being feeding areas for Monarchs.
The 104 reared ones were collected as eggs or larvae and taken indoors. Two very interested people in St. Thomas called me when they had adults to tag. A special thank you goes to these helpers.
Dr. Taylor also reported that an analysis of his data revealed differences between wild and reared Monarchs in the probability of reaching Mexico. More analysis is needed to understand why. Rearing conditions area a major factor, but there are several others. Rearing Monarchs outdoors in a protected area is his suggestion at this time.

Ectoparasite Study

Louse flies are in the family Hippoboscidae (Diptera). They are ectoparasites who can live on a range of hosts, mostly mammals and birds. Females feed on blood to gain enough protein to produce larvae. They raise one larva at the time inside the abdomen and can have multiple clutches through their lifetime. Louse flies tend to select their host based on their similar ecology, which means that species rarely overlap between things as different as birds and mammals. It also means that the diversity on raptors should be quite low. Based on past studies in North America, I suspect that *Icosta americana* will represent most of the specimens collected.

During the 2020 fall migration, all raptors banded at Hawk Cliff were searched for the presence of louse flies. When present, they were collected and transferred to a vial of ethanol in order to kill and preserve the specimens. A sample number was associated with each vial and recorded on the field data entry spreadsheet to connect the specimen to the information recorded from the raptor. The aim of this project is to:

1. Obtain the rate of infestation across the different raptor species banded.
2. Verify if any component measured (i.e. species, age, sex, wing cord and weight) during the fall migration make them more susceptible of getting parasites.
3. Verify how many parasites species are found on Ontario's raptors

Early results account for approximately 260 flies being collected, representing 3 species of louse flies. The majority of specimens were, as suspected, *Icosta americana* (Fig. 1), with a small proportion of *Ornithomya* (*O. bequaerti* and *O. anchineuria*). I'm still working through the last batch of flies to mount, label and identify to species. The final results will come later.

Figure 1 Icosta americana (Left photo) lateral view of and (Right photo) dorsal view

With the presence of blood in the abdomen (Fig. 2) of many flies, a side project arose. I have now sampled 95 flies into a micro plate to extract a sample of the blood in their abdomen through metabarcoding. This is an exploratory project, where we will run those samples via a next-generation sequencing platform to detect anything that can be present in the blood. This should give the DNA of the bird host, which we can confirm with the data collected, but it might also show other interesting things present in the blood. Depending on the findings, this could become a larger project in the near future.

Figure 2A, B) Icosta americana with blood present in the abdomen.

Valerie Levesque- Beaudin, MSc
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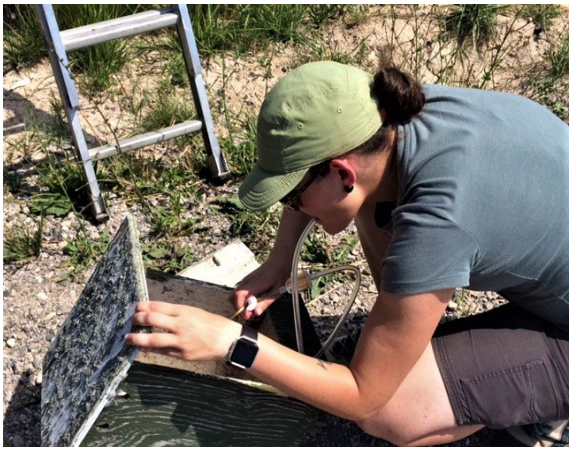
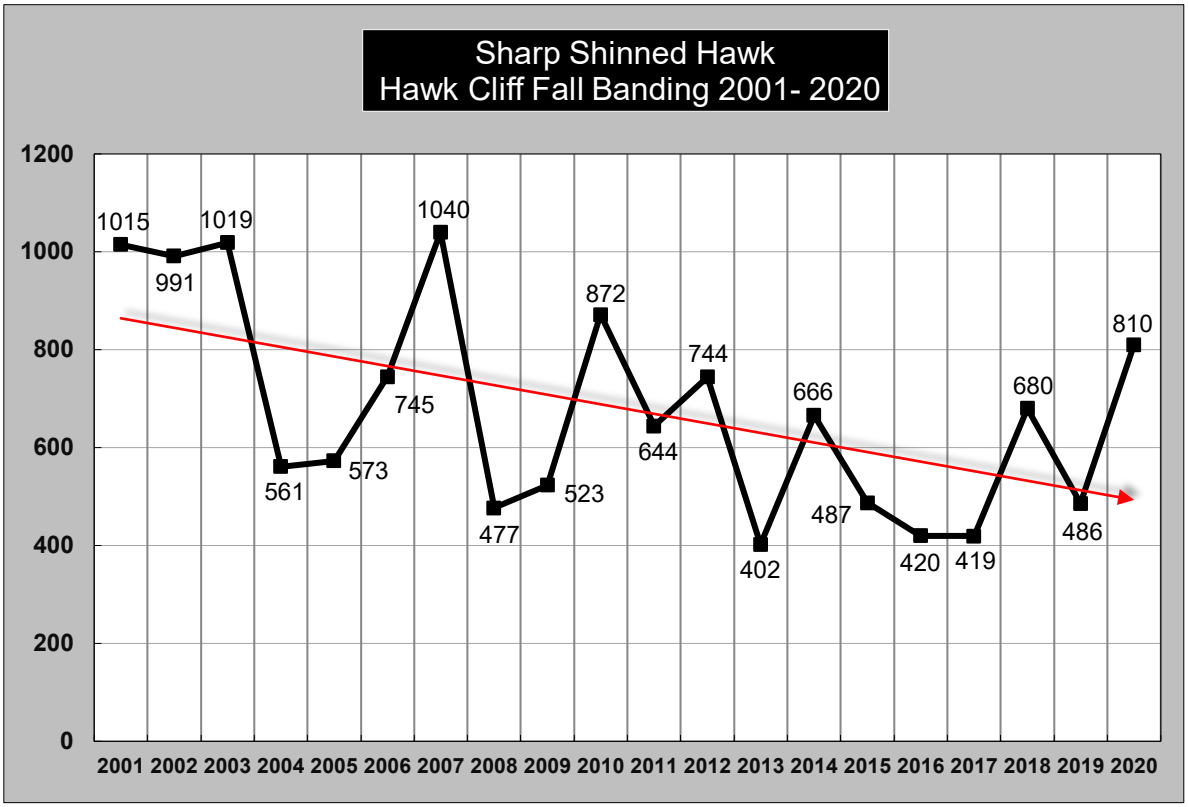
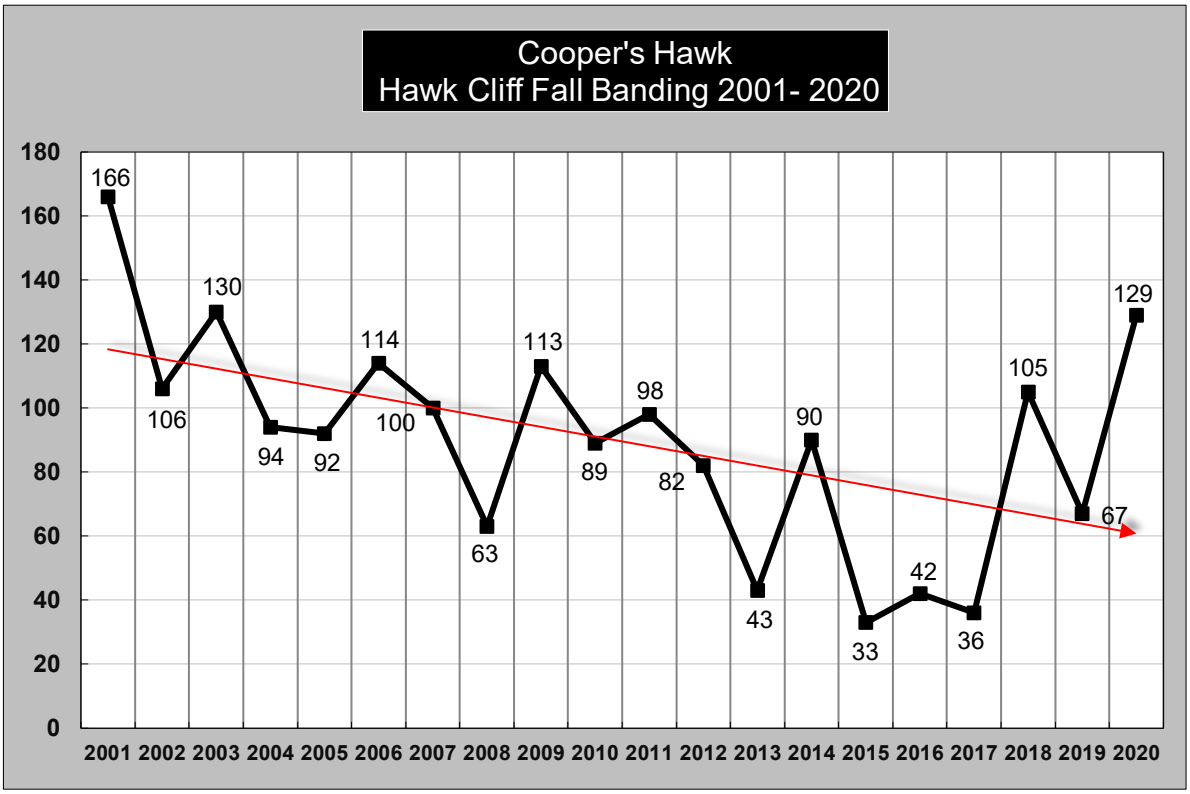
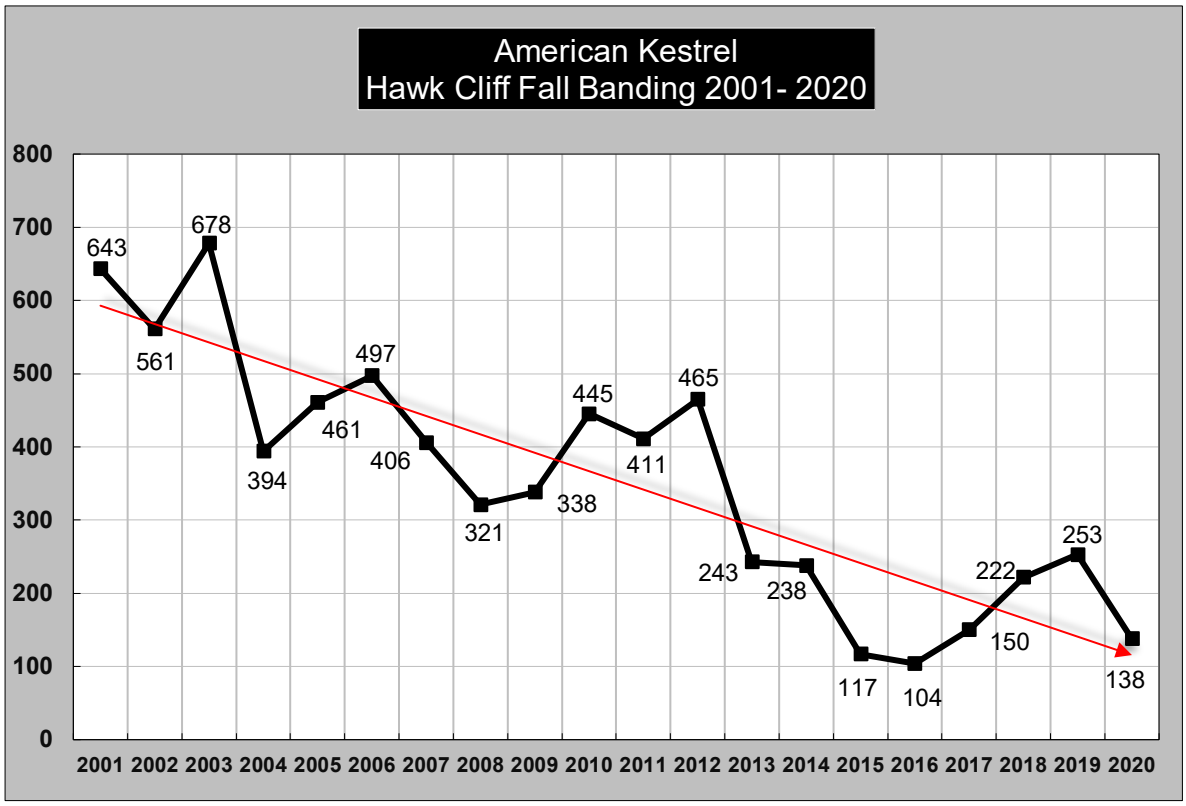
As a side note, louse flies are believed to be a carrier of West Nile Virus.

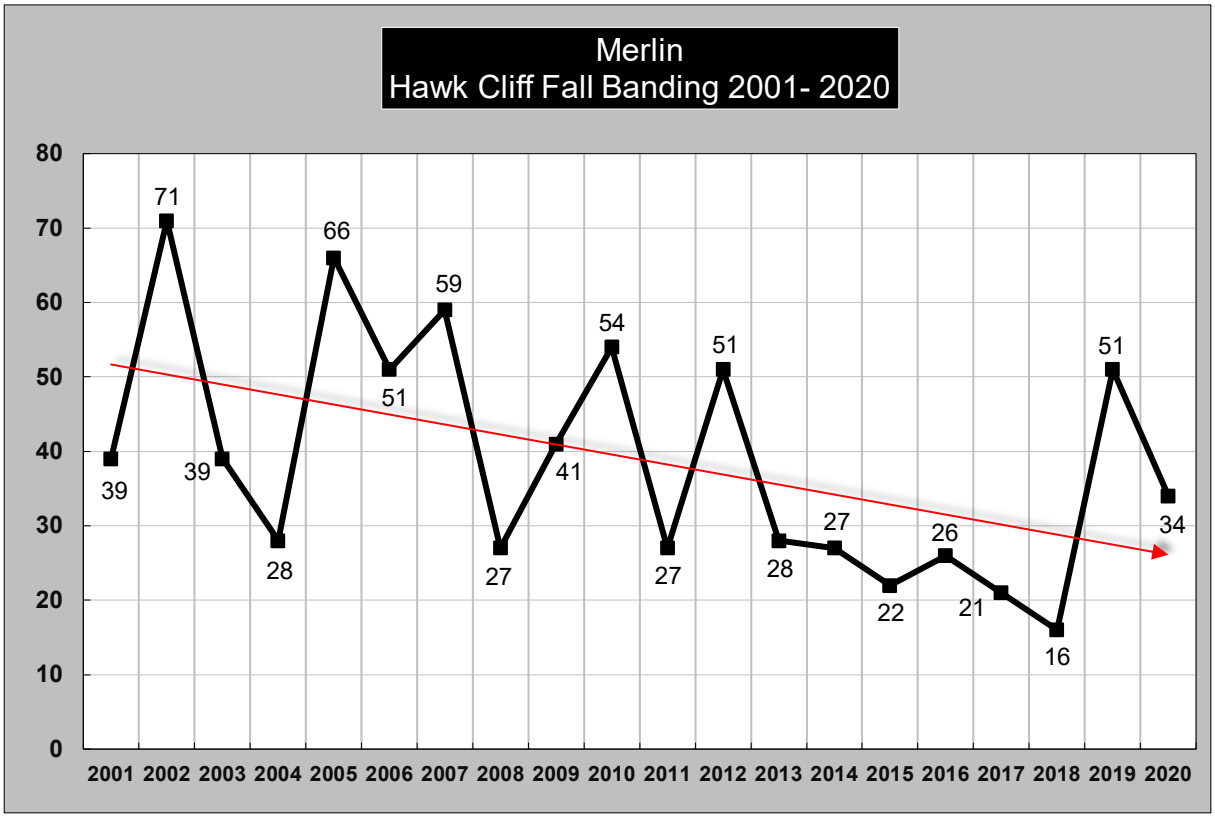


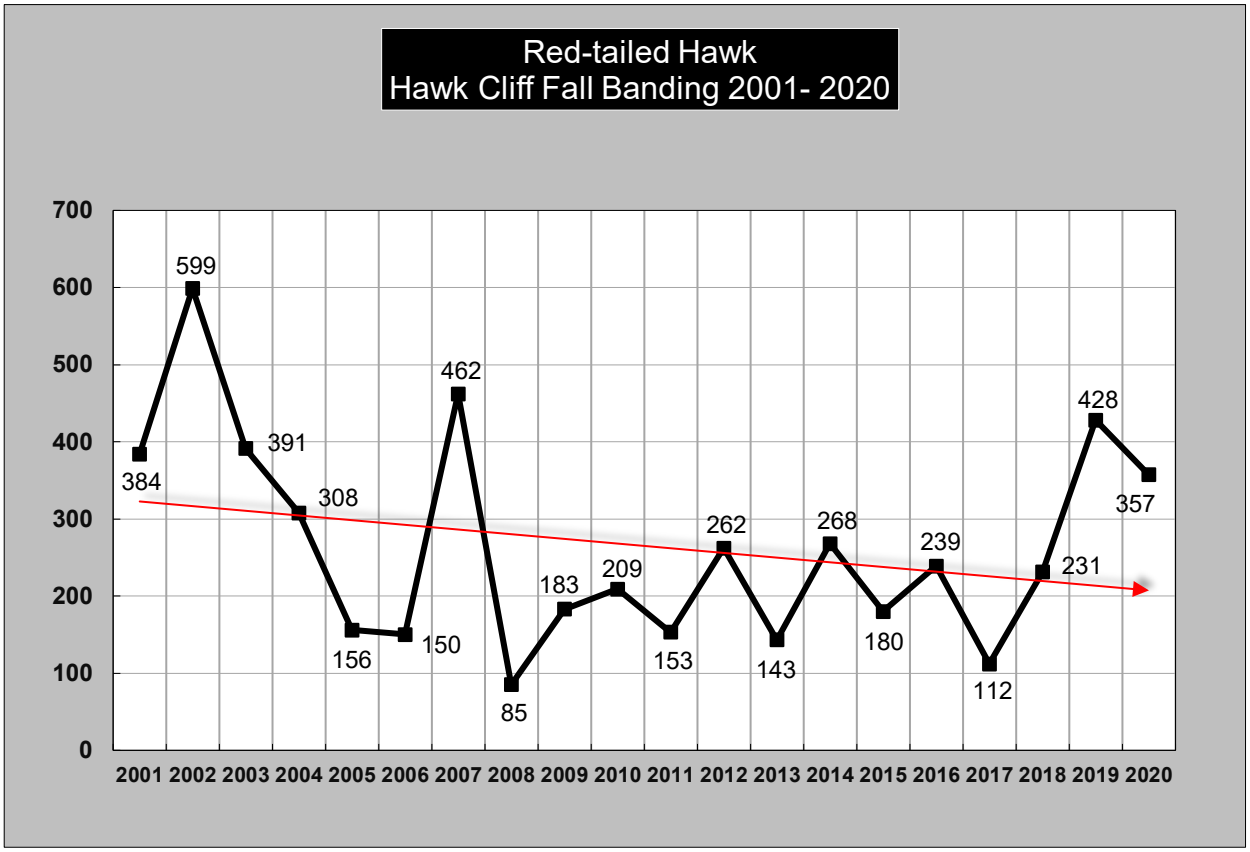
Valerie collecting insects from American Kestrel nest box
Photo: Cyril Crocker

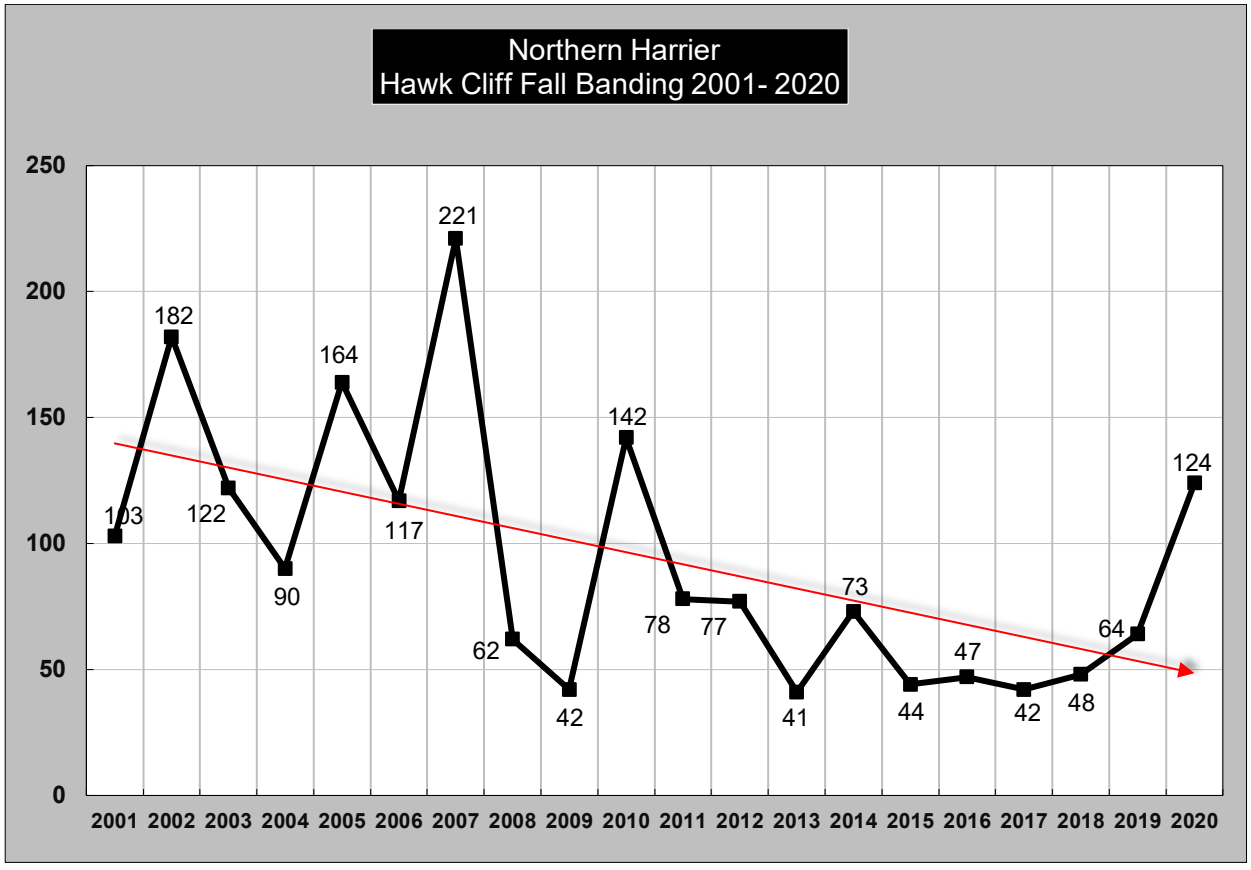

Sharp Shinned Hawk
Hawk Cliff Fall Banding 2001- 2020
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
1015
991
1019
561
573
745
1040
477
523
872
644
744
402
666
487
420
419
680
486
810
2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020


Cooper's Hawk
Hawk Cliff Fall Banding 2001- 2020
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
166
106
130
94
92
114
100
63
113
89
98
82
43
90
33
42
36
105
67
129
2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020


American Kestrel
Hawk Cliff Fall Banding 2001- 2020
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
643
561
678
394
461
497
406
321
338
445
411
465
243
238
117
104
150
222
253
138
2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020


Merlin
Hawk Cliff Fall Banding 2001- 2020
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
39
71
39
28
66
51
59
27
41
54
27
51
28
27
22
26
21
16
51
34
2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020


Red-tailed Hawk
Hawk Cliff Fall Banding 2001- 2020
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
384
599
391
308
156
150
462
85
183
209
153
262
143
268
180
239
112
231
428
357
2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020


Northern Harrier
Hawk Cliff Fall Banding 2001- 2020
250
200
150
100
50
0
103
182
122
90
164
117
221
62
42
142
78
77
41
73
44
47
42
48
64
124
2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020

Acknowledgments

The Hawk Cliff Banding Station is a volunteer organization that relies heavily upon the generosity of a number of individuals and organizations in order to carry on our projects.

Hosts

We are very grateful for the following landowners for their generosity. Each year they allow us to use their property to conduct our banding programs.

Mr. and Mrs. Steve Ivan
Mr. and Mrs. Bob Ward
Lake Huron and Elgin Area Water Supply (Andrew Henry- Manager) and staff.

Banders and Volunteers-*current*

Jim Izawa	Charlie Fowler	Pat Fowler
Russ Chantler	Erica Dimuzio	Eva Visscher
Al Hurst	George Prieksaitis	Rose Braxton
Bob Hubert	Helen White	Mike Hodgson
Dave Vanseader	Ryan Leys	Chris Leys
Renee Hallman	Cyril Crocker	John Lemon
Bill Read	Tim Morphy	Rob Butler

Honorable Member

Gary Hubert

Supporters

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources

The Canadian Wildlife Service

St. Thomas Field Naturalist Club

Lake Huron and Elgin Area Water Supply

Vicwest Building Products

Spouses

A special thanks to our spouses, who unselfishly allow us to spend countless hours away from them and family pursuing our passion. Our banding program would not exist without their support.

Charlie Fowler

On behalf of the members of The Hawk Cliff Raptor Banding Station, I would like to thank Charlie Fowler for an outstanding job as Secretary/ Treasurer, recording the recoveries, repeats, retraps and coordinating the band inventory.

Contributions

Thanks to the following for their contributions to this newsletter and donations in 2020.

George Prieksaitis
Valerie Levesque-Beaudin
St. Thomas Field Naturalist Club
Rose Braxton
Dave Vanseader
Charlie Fowler
Jim and Sam Izawa
Anne Vance
Bill Read
Mike Hodgson

Rose Braxton with HY Red-tailed hawk
Photo: Mike Hodgson

Barred Owl at Hawk Cliff- December 2020
Photo: Mike Hodgson

Banding Totals - 2020

Hawk Cliff Raptor Banding Station

	Days	Hours	Hawks per Hr.	Kestrel	Merlin	Peregrine	Sharp-Sh	Coopers	Goshawk	Harrier	Broadwing	Red Tailed	Red- Shouldered	Rough Legged	Golden Eagle	Bald Eagle	East. Screech Owl	Total
Aug																		
Stn 1																		
Stn 3																		
Stn 4																		
Stn 5	**4**	**18.5**	**0.16**	**2**						**1**								**3**
Stn 6																		
Stn 7																		
Total	4	18.5	0.16	2						1								3
Sept																		
Stn 1																		
Stn 3	24	135.50	0.79	1	3	1	87	6		1	**1**	**7**						107
Stn 4	27	156.00	**1.12**	7	1		**156**	5		3		3						**175**
Stn 5	26	**165.50**	0.92	**51**	**14**	**5**	53	3		**23**		2	**1**					152
Stn 6	**28**	163.00	1.00	38	4		99	**10**		4		**7**	**1**					163
Stn 7	9	52.00	0.60	10			14	1		3		3						31
Total	114	672.00	0.93	107	22	6	409	25		34	1	22	2					628
Oct																		
Stn 1	25	122.0	0.75		1		55	5		4		27						92
Stn 3	28	142.3	0.92			1	76	10		7		35	**2**					131
Stn 4	29	160.0	**1.13**	1			**128**	10		9		32						**180**
Stn 5	26	142.5	0.44	**14**		**5**	18	3		**15**		7						62
Stn 6	**31**	**192.8**	0.82	11	**6**	2	71	**15**		12		**41**						158
Stn 7	20	161	0.34	3			25	2		5		19						54
Total	159	920.6	0.74	29	7	8	373	45		52		161	2					677
Nov																		
Stn 1	21	82	0.24		**1**		4	6		2		7						20
Stn 3	**28**	123.25	0.28				**9**	3		3		20						35
Stn 4	27	**132**	0.32		**1**		6	**6**		**4**		24		**1**				**42**
Stn 5	22	95	0.18				1	3		**4**		9						17
Stn 6	26	118	0.29		**1**		1	**10**				21		**1**				34
Stn 7	22	100	**0.36**		**1**		3	6				**26**						**36**
Total	146	650.25	0.28		4		24	34		13		107		2				184
Dec																		
Stn 1	20	67					**2**	6		1		7						16
Stn 3	25	97.75			**1**		**2**	3		1		12						19
Stn 4	**26**	101						**7**	**1**	**7**		9	1	**1**				26
Stn 5	10	43						1		5		6						12
Stn 6	25	**111**						6		**7**		10						23
Stn 7	13	67						2		3		**23**	**2**					**30**
Total	119	486.75			1		4	25	1	24		67	3	1				126
Fall																		
Stn 1	66	271.00			2		61	17		7		41						128
Stn 3	105	498.80		1	4	2	174	22		12	**1**	74	**2**					292
Stn 4	109	549.00		8	2		**290**	28	**1**	23		68	1	**2**				**423**
Stn 5	88	464.50		**67**	**14**	**10**	72	10		**48**		24	1					246
Stn 6	**110**	**584.80**		49	11	2	171	**41**		23		**79**	1	1				378
Stn 7	64	380.00		13	1		42	11		11		71	**2**					151
Total	542	2748.10		138	34	14	810	129	1	124	1	357	7	3				1618
Nests				52														52
Road Trapped																		
Rehab/Hacked				2	2			1				7					2	14
Total 2020				192	36	14	810	130	1	124	1	364	7	3			2	1684

110,452 banded pre- 2020

Total banded since 1969 = 112,136

Hawk Cliff Raptor Banding Station
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