



## **Bruce Peninsula Bird Observatory**

# Cabot Head Research Station Migration Monitoring Spring 2014 Report

*By*

Andrew Sawyer  
120 Woodstock Avenue  
R.R. #3 Port Rowan, ON  
N0E 1M0  
[andrew\\_kawx@hotmail.com](mailto:andrew_kawx@hotmail.com)

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## **Introduction**

Cabot Head is a promontory of the northeast headland of the upper Bruce Peninsula in south-central Ontario. Cabot Head Research Station (CHRS) is situated on the western side of Wingfield Basin (at 45°15'N, 81°18'W) near the community of Dyer's Bay. In 2001 Cabot Head was designated as an Important Bird Area (IBA) by Birdlife International for its significant concentrations of migratory bird species (Cheskey and Wilson, 2001). Ontario Parks and Bruce Peninsula Bird Observatory (BPBO) manage Cabot Head Research Station.

The Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) is the principle method for monitoring bird populations in the United States. However, breeding ranges of many species in northern Canada are inaccessible to roadside surveys and are therefore poorly monitored by the BBS method. The Canadian Migration Monitoring Network (CMMN) is a nationwide Bird Studies Canada initiative, enacted to assess changes in populations during migration. There are 21 stations across Canada where data are being collected for each bird species during the spring and fall migrations, typically through a standardized capture and observation protocol. Bruce Peninsula Bird Observatory has demonstrated through data collection since 1998 that Cabot Head is a significant site for monitoring migrating land birds. In recognition of its importance and established migration monitoring effort, BPBO became a member of the CMMN in fall 2003.

Bruce Peninsula Bird Observatory was incorporated as a non-profit charitable organization in 2001 to initiate and direct ornithological assessments and monitoring at Cabot Head and surrounding areas. Migration monitoring has been the primary focus of bird research at Cabot Head since 1998. A standard migration monitoring protocol has been implemented since 2002 and this year we collected data for our 13<sup>th</sup> spring. This spring BPBO banded 1907 individuals of 74 species bringing the grand total since 2002 to 41,926 birds.

## **Executive Summary**

In this document are summarized the results of migration monitoring at Cabot Head research station in the spring of 2014. Upon arrival to Cabot Head on April 15th there was snow blocking the road to the station as such volunteers hiked out on the 19th to start the migration protocol for April 20th. Spring fieldwork began on April 20th and ended on June 10th for a total of 51 consecutive days of coverage yielding

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2833.75 net hours with a catch rate of 57.3/100 net hours. A total of species and forms were detected during the monitoring period. A total of 1,432 birds of 69 species were banded using our standard 15 mist nets. Using non-standard nets and traps we banded 1,907 birds of 74 species and 24 birds of 4 species of birds were recaptured from previous years.

There were many days of rain and snow in April and the early part of May. The standard banding total was the 2nd highest since 2002. Five species, Ruby-crowned kinglet, Blue Jay, American Redstart, Golden-crowned kinglet and Magnolia Warbler represent 48% of the banding total, contributing 14%, 13%, 9%, 7% and 5% respectively. For most species, banding totals were around average compared to previous springs (see Appendix). There were 11 days with banding total greater than 50 birds, with the highest day for the spring being May 10th with 180 birds of 25 species banded including 12 warbler species. One new species was added to the Cabot Head checklist a Fish Crow observed by call and flying with a flock of American crows. We also banded our first Cooper's Hawk and Mourning Dove in spring and our second blue-winged warbler since 2002.

### **Methods**

The migration monitoring program at Cabot Head like all CMMN stations follows a field protocol (established by Heagy et al, 2003, modified from Heagy 2002) as it is essential for the production of population indices that data collection be consistent over the long term. At Cabot Head Research Station, fifteen mist nets are operated for 6 hours starting a half hour before sunrise, weather permitting. Personnel also complete a census done for one hour along a fixed route starting an hour after sunrise, where all birds seen or heard are recorded. Throughout a 7 hour period starting when nets open personnel also record any observations of birds during the morning.

The addition of birds banded, re-captured, daily observations and census create a value called the detected total (DT) which is the total number of a certain species that was observed in the census area for a given day. Estimated totals (ET) are also calculated which allows the personnel to estimate the number of birds likely to have moved through the area despite not physically counting every individual. The estimated total (ET) is used for calculating population trends by the Canadian Migration Monitoring Network from year to year. Supplemental surveys such as visible migration counts and bay watches are completed when circumstances permit.

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**Migration Monitoring Summary**

BPBO migration monitoring operation began on April 20<sup>th</sup> 2104 after a 5 day delay due to snow. Dedicated volunteers left Dyer's Bay 10 km away from Cabot Head Research Station (CHRS) and hiked with all the necessary supplies on April 19<sup>th</sup>. The first 5 nets went up that evening and were used the following morning and shortly thereafter all the other nets were operation except for net 13 which would remain unusable until May 10<sup>th</sup> before which there was a 7 foot snow drift blocking the net lane. Despite the cold weather the first week was productive.

The first week was dominated by large numbers of visual migrants flying over with 120 yellow-shafted flickers, 30 turkey vultures and more than 300 Canada Geese seen April 20. April 21<sup>st</sup> 113 birds were banded including golden-crowned and ruby-crowned kinglets, brown creepers, song sparrows and slate-coloured juncos as well as the first American kestrel ever banded at CHRS. 20 long-tailed ducks were seen as well as 3 eastern meadowlark, 2 eastern towhee and 70 rusty blackbirds. Golden-crowned and ruby-crowned kinglets, brown creepers, song sparrows and slate-coloured juncos and American tree sparrows were the most commonly banded birds in April and early May as well as hermit thrush and song sparrow to a lesser extent. Blackbirds were seen in better numbers this April than the past two years with an average of 100-500 observed per day in probably due to the late spring with common grackle and red-winged blackbird the most common and brown-headed cowbird and rusty blackbird observed less frequently. Wingfield basin was still partially frozen until May so ducks were fewer than normal. Small numbers of common, hooded and red-breasted merganser, common loon, mallard, ring-necked duck and common goldeneye were observed daily during April. Five American green-winged teals were seen on April 22 one of the only sightings of this species in spring 2014.

**Table 1: Top 10 banded species divided by age ratios at BPBO in spring 2014.**

Species	Number Banded	% Second Year	% After Second Year	% After Hatch Year
Ruby-crowned kinglet	268	75.2	7.5	17.2
Blue jay	247	83.8	15.8	0.4
American redstart	174	65.0	32.8	2.2
Golden-crowned kinglet	140	88.6	3.6	7.8
Magnolia warbler	94	60.6	31.9	7.5
Slate-coloured junco	88	95.5	3.4	1.1
Myrtle warbler	83	66.3	14.5	19.2
Black-and-white warbler	82	69.5	22.0	8.5
Chipping sparrow	74	97.3	1.0	1.7
Brown creeper	67	0.0	0.0	100.0

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After the initial burst of activity from April 21<sup>st</sup> birds slowed down in the nets due to high winds and cold temperatures. A fish crow was observed calling and flying with a small group of American crows. This is the first record for Cabot Head and likely the first for North Bruce Peninsula. Hawks started to move through by April 24, with 26 broad-winged hawks, 4 sharp-shinned, 3 red-tailed as well as American kestrels and northern harriers. The first northern rough-winged swallow was also seen on the 24<sup>th</sup>. High numbers of yellow-shafted flickers continued into May with an average of 60 observed per day. April 28<sup>th</sup> an American woodcock was banded as well as the first brown thrasher of the year. More than 3000 blackbirds of the species mentioned above flew over the morning of April 30<sup>th</sup>, 42 sharp-shinned hawks and the only house finch of the spring were also seen. May 1<sup>st</sup> was the beginning of a short burst of warmer weather and with it the next waves of migrants.

The first week of May was much like April in terms of species mostly ruby-crowned kinglets, creepers and juncos with sparrows showing up in numbers as well with both white-throated and white-crowned in high numbers banded and observed the first week of May and the first warblers arriving as well. A northern mockingbird was observed May 10<sup>th</sup> and would be seen again May 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup>. May 1<sup>st</sup> 15 white-throated sparrows, 4 hermit thrushes, 1 chipping sparrow and 1 northern waterthrush were banded as well as blue-headed vireo and blue-grey gnatcatcher observed. May 2<sup>nd</sup> the first least flycatcher, winter wren and yellow-shafted flicker as well as myrtle, black-throated green, black-and-white and western palm warblers were banded along with 64 ruby-crowned kinglets and 20 golden-crowned kinglets. American tree sparrows golden-crowned kinglets continued to be observed well into May which is unusual.

There was an unusual mix of early and later migrants arriving in early May. Warblers, vireos and flycatchers showed up while kinglets, tree sparrows, creepers and junco continued to move through. A yellow-bellied sapsucker was banded on May 4<sup>th</sup> as well as the first mourning dove ever banded at CHRS and recaptured a sharp-shinned hawk banded at another bird banding station. 30 myrtle warblers were also banded on May 4<sup>th</sup> and for the day more than 600 were observed moving through the area along with along with 8 other species of warbler including; Nashville, pine, black-throated green, black-and-white, magnolia, western palm and northern waterthrush. Tree and Barn swallows returned to nest nearby the station in the first week of May as well as a pair of eastern phoebes who nested under the Grebe Lodge balcony. More warblers were banded over the next few days including the first black-throated blue, Cape May and northern parula of the year on May 7<sup>th</sup>. High numbers of hawks soaring over the bluffs were observed on May 9<sup>th</sup> with 115 turkey vultures, 290 broad-winged hawks, 156 sharp-shinned hawks, 3 Cooper's Hawks, 12 northern harriers, 17 red-tailed hawks and 2 rough-legged hawks. The 2<sup>nd</sup> blue-winged warbler was banded on the 9<sup>th</sup> and the only Blackburnian warbler of the spring. May 9<sup>th</sup> had the

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highest diversity on census in the past two years with 76 species seen in the area in one hour as well as a total of 98 species observed for the rest of the morning. 2 ospreys were observed almost every day for most of April and early May along with the resident pair of bald eagles. Cool weather returned by mid-May and bird movement through the area slowed considerably.

Warblers continued to move through in low numbers throughout the rest of May along with unusually high numbers of Baltimore orioles, scarlet tanagers and rose-breasted grosbeaks both banded and observed. Ruby-throated hummingbirds were in high abundance in the latter half of May with an average of 5 observed per day. May 15<sup>th</sup> a red-headed woodpecker and was observed daily for two weeks. May 18<sup>th</sup> more than 1000 blue jays flew back and forth throughout the morning along with vesper sparrow, savannah sparrow and eastern kingbird. Swainson's thrushes and veerys moved through in good numbers in the second half of May with a couple of each banded per day. American redstarts showed up in good numbers from mid-May into June with 174 banded for the season. May 19<sup>th</sup> was a good day with 30 magnolia warblers and 15 American redstarts as well as mourning warbler, Canada warbler, Wilson's warbler, eastern towhee and purple finch. 4 Cliff swallows were observed on May 20<sup>th</sup> and a green heron was seen on May 21st. White-crowned sparrows were in high number the third week of May with more than 100 seen on the 22<sup>nd</sup>. Local red-eyed vireos took up residence by mid-May with 6 or so on territory in the vicinity of the cabin. Swamp sparrows and Lincoln's sparrows were banded every few days throughout the latter half of May with 3 of each banded on May 25 the highest total. The first Traill's flycatcher and gray-cheeked thrush were banded on May 25<sup>th</sup> and alder flycatchers were heard singing. Gray catbirds and brown thrasher were in high numbers in May, 15 brown thrashers were observed on May 20<sup>th</sup> and continued to be observed daily along with gray catbirds. Common yellowthroats and yellow warblers were observed and banded daily and are regular breeders in the area in May.

The last week of May warmed up considerably but bird movement started to slow down as local resident species became the most commonly banded and observed species. An indigo bunting was banded and an upland sandpiper was observed on May 30 and the third Cooper's hawk banded at CHRS was banded on May 31st. Warm weather continued into June, the first week was dominated by high winds and a large storm front moving through and as such bird activity was minimal. By June most migrants had moved through despite the late start the birds had. Yellow-bellied flycatchers arrived in June the first banded June 1 as well as other flycatchers. In June American redstart, yellow warbler, ovenbird, Traill's flycatcher, common yellowthroat and red-eyed vireo were the most common species banded. The only eastern-wood pewee of the season was banded June 2<sup>nd</sup> and 2 breeding eastern phoebes were banded June 9<sup>th</sup>. A least flycatcher with leucistic plumage was also banded June 9th. The only hairy woodpecker of the season was banded June 10<sup>th</sup> on the last day of banding along with a wood thrush, gray catbird and brown

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thrasher. Nets were taken down the afternoon of June 10<sup>th</sup> and the site was closed for spring operations shortly thereafter. The weather made the season unusual with late snow and unusually cool temperatures however birds moved through in larger numbers than usual and despite fewer net hours due to poor weather our banding total was well above average.

### **Summary of Re-captures at Cabot Head for spring 2014**

Re-captured birds are an important part of migration monitoring and can help ornithologists to better understand migration routes. Although new technology has allowed more accurate ways of tracking birds such as satellite trackers and geo-locaters re-capturing birds at migratory station can still provide valuable data. Aside from the re-captured birds contributing to the estimated daily totals for bird populations ornithologists have also amended records of maximum ages of birds in the wild.

This spring 24 individuals were re-captured that were originally banded at Cabot Head at least a year ago. The majority of these birds were American Redstarts which are the most common breeding bird in the direct vicinity around the station. 19 Redstarts were captured that had been previously banded. One individual was originally banded in 2011 making this after-second-year male more than 4 years old. There were also 4 banded in 2012 and 14 banded in 2013. Most of these birds are local breeders and Cabot Head is their destination rather than a stop-over point. Some of these birds breed at Cabot Head year after year and it is interesting to see how their arrival and departure dates differ year to year. Apart from Redstarts there were also 3 Red-eyed vireos banded originally in 2013, a black-and-white warbler banded in 2013 and a black-capped chickadee banded 2013. A second-year sharp-shinned hawk was also re-captured that was not one of our bands and therefore must have been banded at another station. See Appendix 1 for recapture totals.

### **Personnel**

This spring, six volunteers from Canada, USA, Germany and UK logged over 100 person-hours monitoring migration at Cabot Head Research Station. Special thanks go out to all the volunteers for their dedication and contribution to BPBO's Migration Monitoring program this spring.

**Long Term Volunteers (> 3 weeks):** Kati Fleming (Houston, TX, US), Dave Scheck (Ithaca, NY, US), Rachel Davenport (Lancashire, UK) and Claudia Fleuter (Berlin, Germany).

**Short Term Volunteers (< 3 weeks):** Keelin Stanbury (Burlington, ON, CA) and Katie Wever (Silver Hill, ON, CA).



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### **Coverage**

Due to snow drifts blocking the access road to the station coverage began on April 20<sup>th</sup> and ran through until June 10<sup>th</sup>. There were 51 days of coverage that included census, observations and 45 days with some net hours. A total of 2833.75 net hours were completed this spring yielding a catch rate of 57.3 birds/100 net hours. There were many days in which no nets could be opened due to high winds, low temperatures and rain. There were only 11 days in which all 15 nets were open for the standard six hours and 19 days with 25 to 72 hours. This represents 58% of full coverage that is 55 days with 90 hours each. Poor weather this spring contributed to fewer standard net hours however the catch rate was above average for spring.

### **Acknowledgements**

As a non-profit, volunteer-based initiative, the Bruce Peninsula Bird Observatory would not be operable without the overwhelming support of its membership, financial supporters and volunteers. BPBO wishes to thank Ontario Park and Parks Canada (Bruce National Park), for their continued support.

The author wishes to thank all the members of the Bruce Peninsula Bird Observatory, as well as BPBO administrator Mike Van de Laar, Sarah Jane Van de Laar and Bob Lesperance of Ontario Parks for their support during the field season. I would also like to thank all migration monitoring volunteers and administrative volunteers who helped make the field season efficient and enjoyable.

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**Appendix 1** Spring 2012 Re-captures Summary at Cabot Head research station.

Species	Between-year Re-captures
American Redstart	19
Black-capped Chickadee	1
Black-and-white warbler	1
Red-eyed vireo	3

**Appendix 2** Spring 2013 Banding totals at Cabot Head research station.

Species	Spring												
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
American Woodcock							1	1					1
Sharp shinned Hawk	29	20	12	10	14	16	22	14	24	34	25	22	12
Cooper's Hawk													1
Merlin							1				1		
American Kestrel													1
Black-billed Cuckoo	1					2	4	2					
Yellow-billed Cuckoo											1		
Mourning Dove													1
Northern Saw-whet Owl												1	
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker		1		2		2		5	1	2	1	1	2
Hairy Woodpecker				1				2	3				1
Yellow-shafted Flicker	1	1		8	4	12	6	5	5	4	2	1	2
Intermediate Flicker					1								
Pileated Woodpecker		1		1					1	1			
Whip-poor-will				1									
Eastern Wood-Pewee		8	1	2	1		2	3	1		2	1	1
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	15	22	17	22	7	10	5	20	4	16	21	13	3
Trail's Flycatcher	14	13	11	18	13	6	26	32	31	16	22	13	5
Least Flycatcher	9	17	22	20	8	14	12	16	11	13	14	21	23

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Eastern Phoebe	5	2	3	4	4	3		10	1	3	1	9	5
Great-crested Flycatcher									1			1	
Northern Shrike										1			
White-eyed Vireo			1										
Blue-headed Vireo	6			1	3	4	4	5	7	4	4	3	8
Philadelphia Vireo	2	2		1			4	6	1			5	1
Warbling Vireo	3					1		1			1		
Red-eyed Vireo	10	14	14	10	15	13	25	12	9	14	17	39	5
Blue Jay	13	21	88	16	14	28	62	24	11	10	41	179	247
Tree Swallow			1										
Barn Swallow	1	1		2								2	
Black-capped Chickadee	342	6	14	6	22	10	76	9	16	166	30	61	5
Red-breasted Nuthatch	17	1	2	2	17	2	17	5	2	9	1	27	1
Brown Creeper	6	30	10	20	45	65	8	56	12	86	11	34	67
House Wren	2			2	1	2		1		1			
Winter Wren	2	2	3	1	2	1	3	2	2		1	1	1
Golden-crowned Kinglet	6	77	36	33	186	241	3	431	50	149	9	69	140
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	79	145	74	81	228	222	65	154	61	124	55	128	268
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	1												
Veery	1	4	22	6	21	12	5	7	10	12	10	13	11
Gray-cheeked Thrush	1	2	5	4	1	3	1	4	8	6	3		2
Swainson's Thrush	13	12	21	27	42	18	14	27	29	43	37	25	
Hermit Thrush	8	14	6	16	12	21	18	12	14	11	14	16	16
Wood Thrush	1	1	1	2	4	3	2	2	5	2	1		
American Robin	8	15	5	6	10	12	3	5	6	5	5	7	2
Gray Catbird	11	16	11	16	18	9	14	7	13	8	8	3	6
Northern Mockingbird				1									
Brown Thrasher	3	7	7	8	6	2	12	8	7	3	5	7	10
Cedar Waxwing		4		2	7			21			13	3	5
Blue-winged Warbler	1									1			1
Golden-winged Warbler	3		1					1		1	4	1	
Tennessee Warbler	6	1			1		1	2			1	2	1
Orange-cr. Warbler	29	5	8	8	6	23	11	4	4	6	8	4	2

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Nashville Warbler	227	61	18	49	34	37	24	23	33	41	59	24	21
Northern Parula	3	9		1		1		1	1	1	4	1	4
Yellow Warbler	22	16	8	4	11	7	12	13	9	4	7	25	10
Chestnut-sided Warbler	26	20	14	12	12	12	8	13	21	16	9	18	14
Magnolia Warbler	184	144	109	116	81	121	63	73	83	73	88	54	94
Cape May Warbler	9	1		2	8	6		2	3	1	3	3	2
Black-thr. Blue Warbler	36	64	21	19	29	23	20	26	25	27	27	23	18
Myrtle Warbler	244	68	49	28	34	111	27	27	31	21	108	53	83
Black-thr. Green Warbler	38	27	25	15	25	27	17	27	19	22	32	25	28
Hermit Warbler		1											
Blackburnian Warbler	13	4	2	5	3	3		2	11	3	6	4	1
Pine Warbler	4	1	2	1	1	3		2		4		1	3
Western Palm Warbler	216	61	55	38	42	145	52	64	49	52	95	66	38
Bay-breasted Warbler	11	1	1	3	3	8		1	7		3	1	
Blackpoll Warbler	4	4	1	1	3	3	1		2	1	3	2	
Black-and-White Warbler	78	72	45	42	43	49	31	57	55	49	67	45	82
American Redstart	204	171	223	152	197	147	195	273	190	146	192	184	174
Worm-eating Warbler			1										
Ovenbird	37	27	26	40	31	29	19	38	30	19	26	26	27
Northern Waterthrush	2	3	2	7	5	6	1	2	13	5	3	6	5
Connecticut Warbler					1								
Mourning Warbler	14	12	11	9	11	6	7	17	8	9	7	4	2
Common Yellowthroat	56	60	45	49	27	23	35	51	34	24	23	30	40
Hooded Warbler	1												
Wilson's Warbler	32	25	20	16	11	17	21	19	11	12	12	12	7
Canada Warbler	19	24	22	13	19	16	11	21	17	16	13	23	16
Scarlet Tanager													1
American Tree Sparrow	5	3	2	2	6	17	6	18	1	3	2	8	50
Chipping Sparrow	47	14	17	19	16	10	7	13	15	7	17	65	74
Clay-colored Sparrow	2			1								2	2
Field Sparrow	1			1	3	2		1	1			10	1

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Savannah Sparrow	1	3	1	1	4	4	2	1	2		2	1	7
Fox Sparrow	2	2		1	1	3	1	4	1	1		2	2
Song Sparrow	12	19	9	8	15	15	10	26	4	9	5	21	18
Lincoln's Sparrow	17	10	11	25	13	21	13	7	7	9	4	6	9
Swamp Sparrow	3	4	6	6	3	3	6	9	4	7	5	4	9
White-throated Sparrow	71	26	26	91	47	57	68	73	64	48	53	82	45
E. White-crowned Sparrow	17	19	14	69	39	38	20	19	15	4	14	38	19
Slate-colored Junco	69	25	20	19	46	150	45	109	15	53	22	33	88
Eastern Towhee			2	1	1			2		1			2
Northern Cardinal	1	1		1		1		2	1			1	
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	1	4	3	2	6	1	4	6	6		4	3	12
Indigo Bunting	3	1	5	4		3	3	6	5	2	1	4	3
Rusty Blackbird							1						
Common Grackle			1							1		2	3
Red-winged Blackbird							1			1		1	
Brown-headed Cowbird								1				3	3
Baltimore Oriole	8	2			2							1	5
Purple Finch		3				3		2		1	1	2	1
Common Redpoll												1	
Pine Siskin	1					1		3					
American Goldfinch	41	4	1	1	2	5	1	1	2	1		1	
House Sparrow													1
<b>Banding Total</b>	<b>2431</b>	<b>1481</b>	<b>1214</b>	<b>1234</b>	<b>1548</b>	<b>1891</b>	<b>1160</b>	<b>1971</b>	<b>1145</b>	<b>1446</b>	<b>1286</b>	<b>1633</b>	<b>1907</b>
<b>Species Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>74</b>

007 - Record high

007 - Record low