NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD MONITORING STUDY AT MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA

SECOND ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 1996

Prepared for

U.S. Marine Corps Environmental and Natural Resources Office Camp Pendleton, California

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Cooperative Letter Agreement N68711-94-LT-4049

Introduction

This report is the second annual progress update summarizing the activities of two MAPS stations at Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton. MAPS, or "Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survival", is an international program designed to monitor through capture and banding basic demographic parameters of migratory species, many of which are imperiled regionally and even globally. Age- and sex-specific data on annual survival, reproduction, and recruitment can be gathered and compared across stations to identify population trends for species of interest, and can be used to identify factors responsible for trends; in particular, negative trends. In turn, information obtained from long-term monitoring of bird populations can be used to guide management activities intended to maintain or re-establish viable populations throughout the species' ranges.

Two MAPS stations were established at Camp Pendleton in 1995 and operated in 1995 and 1996; one in riparian habitat along De Luz Creek, and the other in an oak woodland near Case Springs in a mountainous region of the Base. These stations were established as part of a long-term study of the status of neotropical migratory birds at Camp Pendleton, and are being operated in a manner consistent with other banding stations participating in an effort to monitor birds world-wide.

Methods

Each banding station was operated once during every 10-day period between April 1 and August 31, 1996, for a total of 15 days per station. Ten mistnets were erected at each site in fixed locations (Figures 1 and 2). Nets were opened at dawn and run for several hours, depending on the weather. Nets were checked every 15-30 minutes by observers working circuits. All birds except hummingbirds were removed from nets, held in mesh bags labeled with the net number and time of capture, and taken to a central processing location where they were banded with National Biological Service numbered aluminum bands. Data recorded for each individual caught included age, sex, breeding condition, weight, wing chord, fat deposition, feather wear, and molt status. After processing, birds were released in the vicinity of the net in which they had been captured. Hummingbirds were not processed, but were identified to species, age, and sex when possible, and released immediately at the capture site. Typically, four field personnel operated the De Luz station, and two the Case Springs station, working on consecutive days.

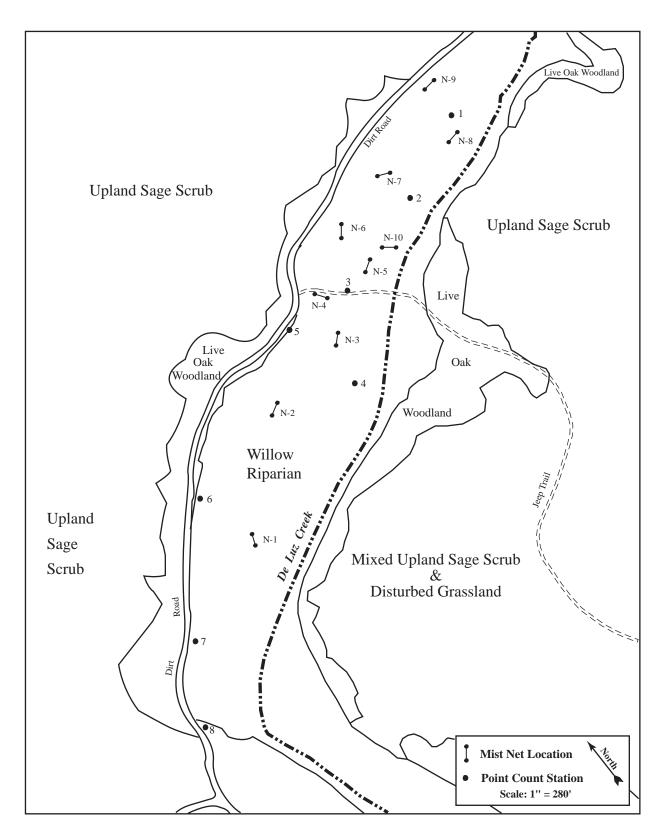


Figure 1. De Luz Creek MAPS Station, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton.

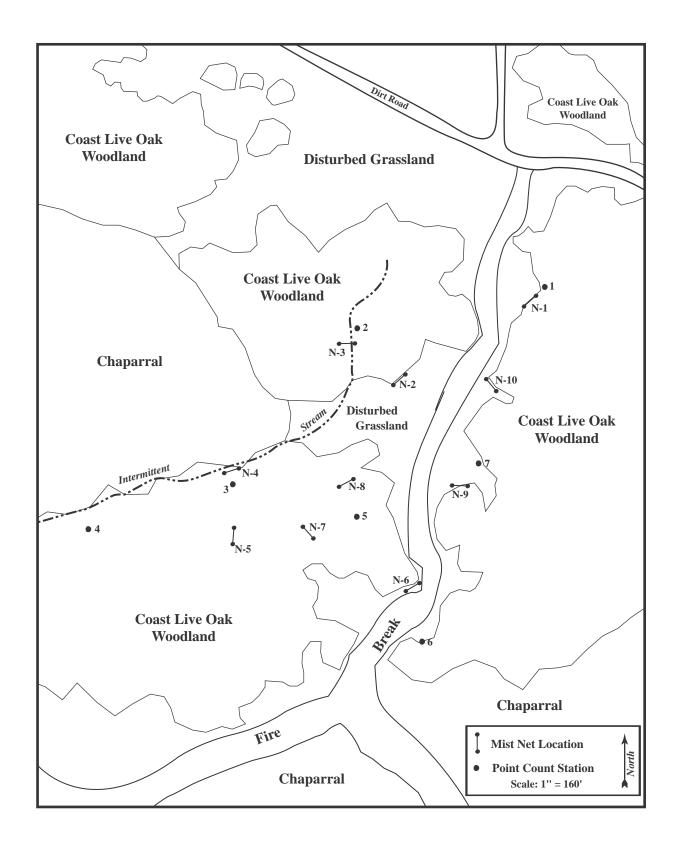


Figure 2. Case Springs MAPS Station, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton.

Results

<u>De Luz Creek</u>

Overview of 1996 Captures

Four hundred and twenty-two individuals of 38 species were caught during 789 net-hours (Table 1; see attached list of A.O.U. codes for common and taxonomic species names). As in 1995, the most abundant species at the station included common yellowthroats, song sparrows, yellow-breasted chats, spotted towhees, black-headed grosbeaks, wrentits, and California towhees (Figure 3), although the relative abundance of these species differed between the two years (Table 2). Overall, the number of individuals caught in 1996 was seven percent lower than the number (454) captured in 1995, despite the fact that the total number of net-hours was seven percent greater in 1996. Fewer species were caught in 1996 as well, and seven of the 41 species (California quail, hooded oriole, western tanager, phainopepla, Nashville warbler, yellow-rumped warbler, and hermit thrush) captured in 1995 were not represented in the 1996 captures (Table 2). In contrast, five of the 38 species caught in 1996, including western wood peewee, purple finch, Oregon junco, blue grosbeak, and warbling vireo, were first-time records for the station.

The sex ratio of birds of known sex (N=265) was roughly 1:1, with 49 percent female and 51 percent male (Table 1). Eighty-two percent of the known-aged birds (N=393, Table 1) were second-year birds or older, and 18 percent were hatching year birds. Both the age- and sex-composition of the 1996 population were comparable to those in 1995.

Three hundred and fifty-five of the birds caught (84 percent), including 10 hummingbirds, were new captures. Of these, 97 percent of the non-hummingbirds (336/345) were banded; the remainder escaped prior to banding (Table 2). The majority of birds were captured only once during the season, but some individuals of the most abundant species were captured 2-3 times, and one wrentit was captured four times (Table 3).

Overall capture rates by net ranged from 26 to 86 captures per 100 net-hours (Table 5), for an overall average capture rate of 61 per 100 net-hours (Table 4). With the exception of net 4, capture rates were comparable among nets, and equitability appeared higher than in 1995 (Figure 4). Net 4, located along a dirt road crossing De Luz Creek, experienced the lowest capture rates in both years (55 and 26 captures per 100 net-hours in 1995 and 1996, respectively), and capture rate dropped by 50 percent in 1996 relative to the previous year. Clearing of vegetation near the net, increased vehicle and foot-traffic by Marines along the dirt road, and daily vehicle trips by personnel operating a cowbird trap near the net (Griffith Wildlife Biology) probably all contributed to the reduced capture rate.

Unlike in 1995, when April was the period of highest captures, capture rates in 1996 increased steadily through the season until they peaked in mid-May at 94 captures per 100 nethours (Table 5). Capture rates declined for the remainder of the season, and fluctuated between 43 and 76 captures per 100 net-hours, with periodic pulses produced at least in part by the emergence of fledged young.

Table 1 Age and Sex of Individuals Captured: De Luz, 1996

		Fe	mal	е				M	lale				Un	knov	۷n ۹	Sex		
		Α	ge*			Female		Α	ge*			Male		Ag	e*		Unknown	Species
Species	Α	Η	0	S	J	Total	Α	Н	0	S	U	Total	Α	Τ	L	U	Total	Total
DOWO	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
NUWO	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
BCHU	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
COHU	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2
ANHU	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	5
HUMM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
ATFL	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	4	9
WEWP	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PSFL	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	8	9
WIFL	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
BUOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
PUFI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
HOFI	4	0	0	0	1	5	2	2	0	0	0	4	0	9	0	4	13	22
LEGO	2	0	0	5	0	7	3	0	0	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	13
LASP	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
GCSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2
ORJU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
RCSP	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	4
SOSP	12	0	0	0	0	12	15	0	0	0	0	15	4	20	2	2	28	55
LISP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
SPTO	8	1	1	0	1	11	9	0	2	0	0	11	0	1	0	0	1	23
CALT	8	3	0	0	0	11	5	0	0	0	0	5	7	0	0	0	7	23
BHGR	14	1	0	0	2	17	12	0	2	3	0	17	0	3	0	0	3	37
BLGR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
LAZB	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
WAVI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	3
LBVI	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	4	5
OCWA	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
YWAR	4	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
COYE	19	0	0	0	0	19	24	0	1	0	0	25	0	10	1	2	13	57
YBCH	20	0	0	0	0	20	18	0	0	1	0	19	1	2	0	0	3	42
WIWA	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
CATH	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	5
BEWR	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	4	7
HOWR	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	5	8
PLTI	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	4
WREN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	1	0	10	36	36
COBU	3	1	0	0	1	5	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	3	0	0	3	14
SWTH	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	7	8
Sex Total	114	6	1	5	5	131	117	3	5	8	1	134	73	57	4	23	157	422

* Age Key

A = After Hatching Year H = Hatching Year

O = Older than Second Year

S = Second Year

U = Unknown Age

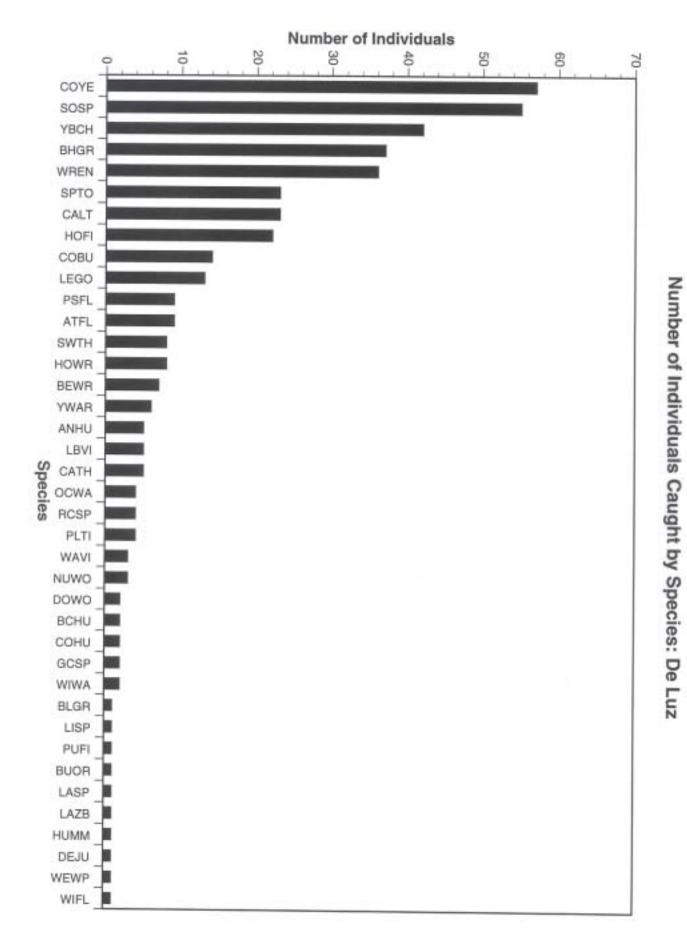


Figure 3

Table 2
Change in Capture Frequency between 1995 and 1996: De Luz

	Capt	ures	Net	Individua	s Banded	Banded 1995,	Percent
Species	1995	1996 ^a	Change	1995	1996	Recaptured 1996	Recapture
CAQU	2	0	-2	0	0	0	NA
DOWO	2	2	0	2	2	0	0%
NUWO	4	4	0	4	2	1	25%
BCHU	3	2	-1	0	0	0	NA
COHU	2	2	0	0	0	0	NA
ANHU	5	5	0	0	0	0	NA
HUMM	11	1	-10	0	0	0	NA
ATFL	13	9	-4	10	7	2	20%
WEWP	0	1	1	0	1	0	NA
PSFL	14	9	-5	14	9	0	0%
WIFL	1	1	0	1	1	0	0%
HOOR	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0%
BUOR	5	1	-4	5	1	0	0%
PUFI	0	1	1	0	1	0	NA
HOFI	1	23	22	1	22	0	0%
LEGO	15	14	-1	15	13	0	0%
LASP	1	1	0	1	1	0	0%
GCSP	3	2	-1	3	2	0	0%
ORJU	0	1	1	0	0	0	NA
RCSP	1	4	3	1	4	0	0%
SOSP	70	69	-1	51	43	12	24%
LISP	1	1	0	1	1	0	0%
			-11	Ţ.		-	
SPTO	38	27		33	17	6	18%
CALT	20	25	5	17	19	4	24%
BHGR	33	40	7	26	33	4	15%
BLGR	0	1	1	0	1	0	NA
LAZB	12	1	-11	12	1	0	0%
WETA	1	0	-1	1	0	0	0%
PHAI	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0%
WAVI	0	3	3	0	3	0	NA
HUVI	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0%
LBVI	10	5	-5	9	5	0	0%
NAWA	1	0	-1	1	0	0	0%
OCWA	13	4	-9	12	3	1	8%
YWAR	3	7	4	3	6	0	0%
YRWA	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0%
COYE	74	70	-4	62	42	13	21%
YBCH	55	51	-4	39	30	10	26%
WIWA	2	2	0	2	2	0	0.0%
CATH	2	5	3	0	4	0	NA
BEWR	22	11	-11	16	4	3	19%
HOWR	3	8	5	2	8	0	0%
PLTI	7	5	-2	6	1	3	50%
WREN	49	45	-4	33	26	7	21%
COBU	10	14	4	9	13	1	11%
SWTH	22	8	-14	22	8	0	0%
HETH	1	0	-1	1	0	0	0%
Total	540	485	-55	423	336	67	16%
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^aIncludes recaptures of birds banded in 1995

Table 3
Capture Frequency of Individuals: De Luz,1996

-		# Indiv	iduals /			Captures:	1
		Capture	Incidence	,			
		-	led Birds)				
	1	2	3	4	Banded	Unbanded	All
Species	Capture	Captures	Captures	Captures	Birds	Birds	Birds
DOWO	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
NUWO	2	1	0	0	4	0	4
BCHU	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
COHU	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
ANHU	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
HUMM	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
ATFL	9	0	0	0	9	0	9
WEWP	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
PSFL	9	0	0	0	9	0	9
WIFL	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
BUOR	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
PUFI	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
HOFI	21	1	0	0	23	0	23
LEGO	12	1	0	0	14	0	14
LASP	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
GCSP	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
ORJU	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
RCSP	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
SOSP	44	8	3	0	69	0	69
LISP	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
SPTO	20	2	1	0	27	0	27
CALT	21	2	0	0	25	0	25
BHGR	34	3	0	0	40	0	40
BLGR	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
LAZB	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
WAVI	3	0	0	0	3	0	3
LBVI	5 4	0	0	0	5 4	0	5 4
OCWA YWAR	5	0 1	0	0	7	0	7
COYE	43	11	0 1	0	68	0 2	70
		7					
YBCH WIWA	32 2	0	0	0	49 2	0	51 2
CATH	4	0	0	0	4	1	5
BEWR	4	2	1	0	11	0	11
HOWR	8	0	0	0	8	0	8
PLTI	3	1	0	0	5	0	5
WREN	26	6	0	1	42	3	45
COBU	14	0	0	0	14	0	14
SWTH	8	0	0	0	8	0	8
Total	349	46	7	1	466	19	485
ı Ulai	J+3	+0	1	I	400	13	400

Table 4
Number of Captures by Date: De Luz, 1996

								Date									
		()	()		()	()					()	()	()		()	Total	Captures
	96	76/)6/	96)6/)6/)6/)6/)6/	//1/96)6/)6/(/31/96	96	96/6	Captures	per 100
Species	4/2/96	4/12/96	4/21/96	96/1/9	5/11/96	5/21/96	5/31/96	6/11/96	6/21/96	/1/	7/11/96	7/20/96	//31	96/6/8	8/18	1996	Net-hours ^a
DOWO	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	2	0.25
NUWO	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0.51
BCHU	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.25
COHU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0.25
ANHU	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	5	0.63
HUMM ^b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.13
ATFL	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	9	1.14
WEWP	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.13
PSFL	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	9	1.14
WIFL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.13
BUOR	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.13
PUFI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.13
HOFI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	2	14	23	2.91
LEGO	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	14	1.77
LASP	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.13
GCSP	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.25
ORJU	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.13
RCSP	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0.51
SOSP LISP	3	0	5	0	6	8	7	8	8	6	0	3	3	0	5	69 1	8.74 0.13
SPTO	6	0	1	3	6	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	2	27	3.42
CALT	2	1	0	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	4	2	3	1	25	3.17
BHGR	0	0	3	2	6	6	2	4	2	4	2	0	5	3	1	40	5.06
BLGR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.13
LAZB	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.13
WAVI	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0.38
LBVI	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	5	0.63
OCWA	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	0.51
YWAR	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.89
COYE	5	7	4	5	5	3	3	8	10	2	2	5	4	5	2	70	8.86
YBCH	0	0	2	5	1	8	5	6	6	5	2	4	1	4	2	51	6.46
WIWA	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.25
CATH	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0.63
BEWR	0	1	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	11	1.39
HOWR	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	1.01
PLTI WREN	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	0.63
COBU	0	2	4 0	0	0	2	1	5	0	4	0	0	2	1	2	45 14	5.70 1.77
SWTH	0	0	1	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1.77
Captures	25	17	30	38	42	49	29	41	41	32	24	25	27	26	39	485	61.41
Species	10	8	13	16	18	16	14	13	15	13	14	10	11	11	15	38	4.81

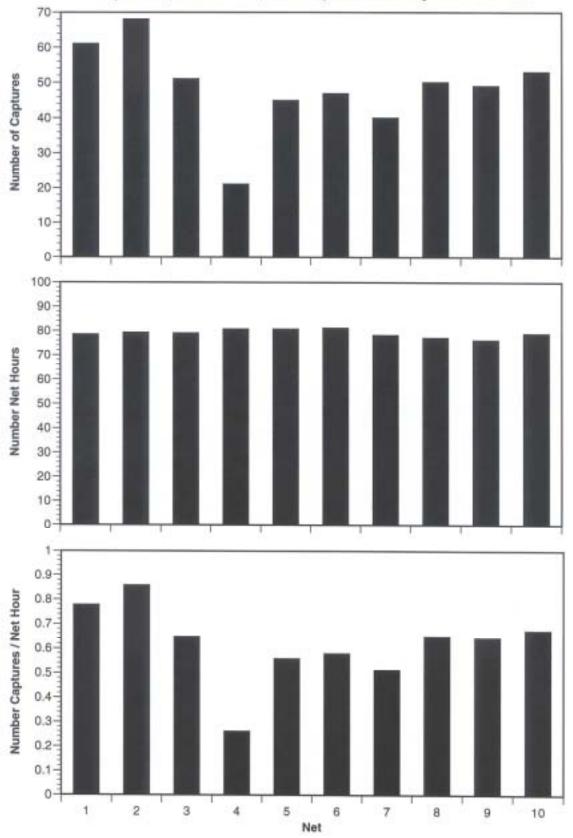
^a 789:46 Total Net Hours

^b Not included in species total

Table 5
Capture Rates by Net and Date: De Luz, 1996

						N	et					Date
Date		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
4/2/96	Net Hours	6:24	6:44	6:22	6:14	5:57	6:14	6:01	5:50	5:53	6:10	61:49
	Captures	5	1	0	2	2	1	4	2	5	3	25
	Captures/Net Hour	0.78	0.15	0.00	0.32	0.34	0.16	0.66	0.34	0.85	0.49	0.40
4/12/96	Net Hours	5:36	5:33	5:32	5:42	5:34	5:32	5:34	5:45	5:39	5:30	55:57
	Captures	1	2	1	2	4	1	0	3	2	1	17
	Captures/Net Hour	0.18	0.36	0.18	0.35	0.72	0.18	0.00	0.52	0.35	0.18	0.30
4/21/96	Net Hours	4:55	4:53	4:45	4:40	4:50	4:55	5:05	4:50	4:50	5:10	48:53
	Captures	4	1	0	4	4	6	4	0	1	6	30
	Captures/Net Hour	0.81	0.20	0.00	0.86	0.83	1.22	0.79	0.00	0.21	1.16	0.61
5/1/96	Net Hours	4:35	4:35	4:35	4:45	4:30	4:35	4:00	4:15	3:45	3:50	43:25
	Captures	8	3	5	0	5	4	2	3	3	5	38
	Captures/Net Hour	1.75	0.65	1.09	0.00	1.11	0.87	0.50	0.71	0.80	1.30	0.88
5/11/96	Net Hours	4:10	4:35	4:35	5:00	5:05	4:35	3:55	4:30	4:15	4:10	44:50
	Captures	4	8	6	4	2	4	5	3	4	2	42
	Captures/Net Hour	0.96	1.75	1.31	0.80	0.39	0.87	1.28	0.67	0.94	0.48	0.94
5/21/96	Net Hours	5:30	5:50	5:40	5:50	5:45	5:50	5:35	5:30	5:35	5:45	56:50
	Captures	4	9	7	0	4	3	2	5	8	7	49
	Captures/Net Hour	0.73	1.54	1.24	0.00	0.70	0.51	0.36	0.91	1.43	1.22	0.86
5/31/96	Net Hours	5:10	5:25	5:30	5:18	5:55	5:55	6:00	5:20	5:30	5:45	55:48
	Captures	3	6	2	1	1	4	3	4	3	2	29
	Captures/Net Hour	0.58	1.11	0.36	0.19	0.17	0.68	0.50	0.75	0.55	0.35	0.52
6/11/96	Net Hours	5:46	5:42	5:54	6:01	5:40	5:40	5:50	5:50	5:30	5:50	57:43
	Captures	5	6	4	0	1	3	2	5	6	9	41
	Captures/Net Hour	0.87	1.05	0.68	0.00	0.18	0.53	0.34	0.86	1.09	1.54	0.71
6/21/96	Net Hours	6:25	6:25	6:10	6:10	6:35	6:20	6:10	6:00	6:00	6:10	62:25
	Captures	4	2	4	1	3	7	6	5	2	7	41
	Captures/Net Hour	0.62	0.31	0.65	0.16	0.46	1.11	0.97	0.83	0.33	1.14	0.66
7/1/96	Net Hours	4:55	4:57	5:08	4:54	4:50	5:00	4:39	4:24	4:22	4:45	47:54
	Captures	3	5	1	2	4	2	4	4	2	5	32
	Captures/Net Hour	0.61	1.01	0.19	0.41	0.83	0.40	0.86	0.91	0.46	1.05	0.67
7/11/96	Net Hours	5:15	5:17	5:11	5:24	5:20	5:20	5:25	5:20	5:20	5:30	53:22
	Captures	1	2	7	2	0	2	3	5	0	2	24
	Captures/Net Hour	0.19	0.38	1.35	0.37	0.00	0.38	0.55	0.94	0.00	0.36	0.45
7/20/96	Net Hours	5:50	5:50	6:00	5:50	5:40	5:55	5:50	5:35	5:30	5:40	57:40
	Captures	1	1	3	1	4	6	2	3	3	1	25
	Captures/Net Hour	0.17	0.17	0.50	0.17	0.71	1.01	0.34	0.54	0.55	0.18	0.43
7/31/96	Net Hours	4:13	3:43	3:52	4:56	5:03	5:05	4:15	4:05	4:05	4:20	43:37
	Captures	5	6	4	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	27
	Captures/Net Hour	1.19	1.61	1.03	0.20	0.59	0.39	0.47	0.49	0.24	0.23	0.62
8/9/96	Net Hours	4:40	4:43	4:40	4:50	4:50	5:05	4:45	4:45	4:45	4:55	47:58
	Captures	11	3	1	0	4	1	1	3	2	0	26
	Captures/Net Hour	2.36	0.64	0.21	0.00	0.83	0.20	0.21	0.63	0.42	0.00	0.54
8/19/96	Net Hours	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:20	51:35
	Captures	2	13	6	1	4	1	0	3	7	2	39
	Captures/Net Hour	0.39	2.56	1.18	0.19	0.77	0.19	0.00	0.58	1.35	0.38	0.76
Net	Net Hours	78:29	79:17	78:59	80:44	80:44	81:11	78:14	77:09	76:09	78:50	789:46
Total	Captures	61	68	51	21	45	47	40	50	49	53	485
	Captures/Net Hour	0.78	0.86	0.65	0.26	0.56	0.58	0.51	0.65	0.64	0.67	0.61

Figure 4
Captures, Net Hours, and Capture Rate by Net: De Luz



Survival and Return Rates of Birds Banded in 1995

Sixty-seven of the birds caught in 1996 (16 percent) were recaptured individuals originally banded in 1995 (Table 2), representing an overall survival/return rate of 16 percent of the 1995 banded population. Thirteen species (34 percent of the 38 non-hummingbird species banded in 1995), including four migrants and nine residents, were represented among the recaptures. The likelihood that a species was represented among the recaptures was a function of the number of individuals of that species banded the previous year (Figure 5), which in turn was a function of abundance. A minimum of four banded individuals per species appeared to be required for representation among the recaptures; species with fewer than this, which made up nearly half of the species banded in 1995, never appeared among the 1996 recaptures. With the exception of Swainson-s thrush, which occurs at the station as a transient, all species with more than 15 banded individuals were represented by recaptures.

Return/survival rates (hereafter called simply return rates) averaged 21.7 percent for the 13 species, and 22.8 percent for the 12 species that breed at the site (Table 6). Orange-crowned warblers, which exhibited the lowest return rate at 8.3 percent of those banded in 1995, breed at Camp Pendleton, but not at this MAPS site, and are thus captured in passage. The highest return rate observed (50 percent) was that of the plain titmouse; however, small sample sizes and low vulnerability to netting indicate the need for caution in interpreting these data. Bushtits, with a calculated return rate of 11.1 percent, move about in family groups and are erratic and patchy in their use of the area; consequently, their survival is probably under-estimated by this approach. Outside of these species, return rates were remarkably consistent relative to the mean.

As expected from other studies, return rates differed across age- and sex-classes. On average, 25 percent of the birds banded as adults were recaptured at the site, in contrast to just 10 percent of birds banded as hatching-year individuals (Table 6). Although hatching-year birds made up roughly 19 percent of the banded population in 1995, only four species (Bewicks wren, California towhee, plain titmouse, and song sparrow), all residents, were represented among the recaptures by returning first-year adults. Common yellowthroat, the most abundant bird at the station in 1996, is conspicuously absent from this list, suggesting high dispersal or poor survival of young during this period.

Of birds banded as adults in 1995, males, with an average return rate across species of 35 percent, were twice as likely to survive and return to the site as were females (Table 7). The disparity between male and female return rates was generally greatest in the migrants; however, song sparrows, a resident species, exhibited a strong sex difference more similar to that of migrants than of the other residents. Curiously, no female yellow-breasted chats returned in 1996 while nearly half of the banded males did so, despite the fact that the banded sample of females was sufficient to detect returns. Further monitoring of this neotropical migrant will be necessary to determine whether this is typical of this species and to identify the factors responsible for its occurrence.

Figure 5

Recapture as a Function of the Number of Individuals Banded:

De Luz

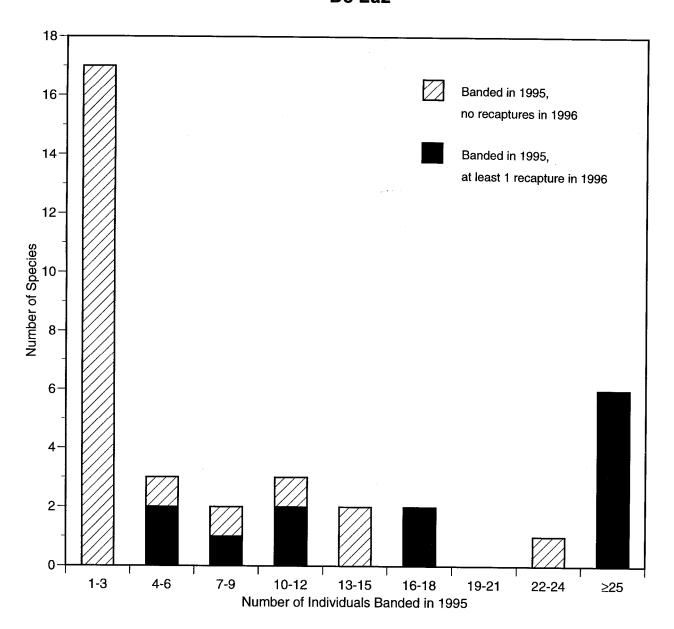


Table 6. Recapture Rate by Age of Birds Banded in 1995: De Luz Creek

					,	Age at Time of Banding ^b	of Banding ^b					-
		TOTAL			АНҮ			ΥН		Unk	Unknown Age, Sex	Sex
Species	#Banded #	# Recaptured %Recaptured	%Recaptured	# Banded #	# Recaptured	# Banded # Recaptured %Recaptured	# Banded	# Recaptured	# Recaptured %Recaptured	# Banded #	# Recaptured	# Banded # Recaptured %Recaptured
ATFL	10	2	20.0	10.0	2.0	20.0	0	0	'	0	0	1
BEWR	16	ω	18.8	13.0	1.0	7.7	2	_	50.0	_	<u></u>	100.0
BHGRª	26	4	15.4	23.0	4.0	17.4	ω	0	0.0	0	0	,
CALT	17	4	23.5	11.0	3.0	27.3	0		16.7	0	0	1
COBU	9	_	11.1	6.0	1.0	16.7	_	0	0.0	2	0	0.0
COYE	62	13	21.0	38.0	13.0	34.2	23	0	0.0	_	0	0.0
NUWO	4	_	25.0	4.0	1.0	25.0	0	0	1	0	0	1
OCWA ^a	12	_	8.3	11.0	1.0	9.1	_	0	0.0	0	0	'
PLTI	6	ω	50.0	5.0	2.0	40.0	_	_	100.0	0	0	'
SOSP	51	12	23.5	34.0	9.0	26.5	15	ω	20.0	2	0	0.0
SPTO	သ	0	18.2	25.0	6.0	24.0	œ	0	0.0	0	0	1
WREN	33	7	21.2	24.0	6.0	25.0	_	0	0.0	8	_	12.5
YBCH ^a	39	10	25.6	36.0	10.0	27.8	2	0	0.0	_	0	0.0
Total	318	67	21.1	240.0	59	24.6	63	6	9.5	15	2	13.3
amigratory species	pecies											
PAHY = after	hatching year	DAHY = after hatching year; HY = hatching year	thing year									

Table 7. Recapture Rate by Sex of Birds Banded as Adults in 1995: De Luz Creek

-					COV				
					OGA				
		Males			Females		_	Unknown Sex	
Species	# Banded	# Recaptured	# Recaptured %Recaptured	# Banded	# Recaptured %Recaptured	%Recaptured	#Banded #Red	# Recaptured	captured %Recaptured
ATFLa	ω	2	66.7	2	0	0.0	51	0	0.0
BEWR	4	0	0.0	7	_	14.3	2	0	0.0
BHGRa	œ	2	25.0	15	2	13.3	0	0	1
CALT	(Ji	_	20.0	о	2	33.3	0	0	ı
COBU	2	_	50.0	4	0	0.0	0	0	1
COYE	21	œ	38.1	17	(J)	29.4	0	0	,
NUWO	2	_	50.0	2	0	0.0	0	0	1
OCWA ^a	4	0	0.0	ω	_	33.3	4	0	0.0
PLTI	ω	_	33.3	2	_	50.0	0	0	0
SOSP	18	7	38.9	14	2	14.3	2	0	0.0
SPTO	16	4	25.0	9	2	22.2	0	0	0
WREN	0	0	1	_	0	0.0	23	6	26.1
YBCHa	21	10	47.6	15	0	0.0	0	0	0
Total	107	37	34.6	97	16	16.5	36	6	16.7
amigratory species	species								
I III GI GIOI Y	phacias								

Case Springs

Overview of 1996 Captures

One hundred and thirty-one individuals of 33 species were caught during 826 net-hours at the Case Springs station (Table 8). As at De Luz, species richness and abundance were lower in 1996 relative to the previous year, with 43 percent fewer individuals captured despite a 13 percent increase in net time (Table 9). The most abundant species at the site included lesser goldfinch, California towhee, plain titmouse, and house wren (Figure 4). Swainson=s thrush, one of the most abundant species in 1995, was absent from the site in 1996, and chipping sparrows, also among the most commonly caught species in 1995, dropped by 86 percent (Table 9). Twenty-five percent of the 36 species caught in 1995, all migrants and primarily warblers, flycatchers and thrushes, were absent in 1996; in turn, 18 percent (6/33) of the 1996 captures, including black-chinned hummingbird, European starling, golden-crowned sparrow, phainopepla, wrentit, and red-shouldered hawk, were new

The sex ratio of birds of known sex (N=86) was 1:1, with 50 percent female and 50 percent male (Table 8). Seventy-five percent of the known-aged birds (N=117, Table 8) were second-year birds or older, and 25 percent were hatching year birds. Both the age- and sex-composition of the 1996 population were comparable to those in 1995.

One hundred and twenty-four of the birds caught (95 percent), including 22 hummingbirds and one raptor, were new captures. Of these, 95 percent (96/101) of the non-hummingbirds and non-raptors were banded; the remaining five escaped prior to banding. As in 1995, recapture of banded birds occurred less often than at De Luz, with only five percent of banded birds captured more than once (Table 10). The most commonly recaptured species, California towhee, white-breasted nuthatch, and plain titmouse, were also among the most abundant species breeding at the site.

Overall capture rates ranged from zero to 37 captures per 100 net-hours, with an average capture rate (16 per 100 net-hours) less than half that in 1995 (Table 12). As in 1995, capture rates were highly variable among nets; however, the pattern with regard to relative performance remained the same (Figure 5). Capture rates were lowest in April, and did not exhibit the May peak observed in 1995, when many migrants passed through the site (Tables 11 and 12). Beyond this, no clear trend in capture rates with regard to time of season was discernible from the 1996 data.

Survival and Return Rates of Birds Banded in 1995

Seven of the birds caught in 1996 (5 percent) were recaptured birds originally banded in 1995 (Table 9), representing an overall return rate of just 4 percent of the 1995 banded population. Six species: acorn woodpecker, California towhee, house wren, white-breasted nuthatch, plain titmouse, and ash-throated flycatcher, all residents except the latter, were included among the recaptures. As at De Luz, no species with fewer than four banded individuals were recaptured, amounting to 52 percent of the non-hummingbird species banded in

1995 (Figure 6).

Return rates averaged roughly 11 percent across species (Table 13), half that observed for the 13 returning De Luz species (Table 6). Birds banded as adults were more than twice as likely to be recaptured at Case Springs as were birds banded as hatching-year individuals (15 versus 7 percent, respectively; Table 13), but less likely to be recaptured at their original banding site than adults banded at De Luz Creek (25 percent, Table 6). It is likely that differences in sample size and species composition of the captures with regard to migratory status, as well as habitat effects on overwinter survival, are responsible for differences in overall return rates between the two stations.

Recapture rates differed between adult males and females (Table 14), with females exhibiting the higher rate, in contrast to De Luz, where male returns were twice as likely as female returns (Table 7). However, this may be an artifact of a small sample size coupled with the lack of banded males in two of the six Case Springs species. Additional data will be required to evaluate sex-related survival.

Three species (ash-throated flycatcher, California towhee, and plain titmouse) were among the recaptures at both MAPS sites. Of these, California towhees and plain titmice exhibited lower overall survival rates at the Case Springs site (Tables 6 and 13), while ash-throated flycatchers, a migrant, were comparable in return rates at the two sites.

Table 8
Age and Sex of Individuals Captured: Case Springs, 1996

		F	emal	е					Vlale)			U	nkn	owr	ı Se	×		
			Age*			Female		-	Age	*		Male		Α	\ge	k		Unknown	Species
Species	Α	Н	0	S	U	Total	Α	Н	0	S	U	Total	Α	Н	0	S	U	Total	Total
RSHA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
NUWO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
ACWO	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
RSFL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
BCHU	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
COHU	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
ANHU	7	1	0	0	1	9	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	4	16
HUMM	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
ATFL	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
PSFL	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	5	7
WESJ	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	3
EUST	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
LEGO	2	1	3	4	0	10	4	0	4	5	0	13	0	1	0	0	0	1	24
LASP	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
GCSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	2
CHSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2
RCSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
SOSP	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SPTO	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4
CALT	2	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	3	6	11
BHGR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
LAZB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
WETA	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
PHAI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
WAVI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
OCWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HEWA	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
BEWR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2
HOWR	3	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	4	9
WBNU	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
PLTI	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	6	8
WREN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
COBU	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
WEBL	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	4
Sex Total	29	4	3	5	2	43	21	5	6	10	1	43	12	20	1	1	11	45	131

* Age Key

A = After Hatching Year

H = Hatching Year

O = Older than Second Year

S = Second Year

U = Unknown Age

Table 9 Change in Capture Frequency between 1995 and 1996: Case Springs

	Capt	ures	Net	Individua	ls Banded	Banded 1995,	Percent
Species	1995	1996 ^a	Change	1995	1996	Recaptured 1996	Recapture
RSHA	0	1	1	0	0	0	NA
NUWO	1	1	0	1	1	0	0%
ACWO	15	5	-10	11	4	1	9%
RSFL	2	1	-1	1	1	0	0%
BCHU	0	1	1	0	0	0	NA
COHU	2	3	1	0	0	0	NA
ANHU	15	16	1	0	0	0	NA
ALHU	4	0	-4	0	0	0	NA
HUMM	2	2	0	0	0	0	NA
ATFL	5	2	-3	4	1	1	25%
WEWP	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0%
PSFL	9	7	-2	9	7	0	0%
HAFL	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0%
WESJ	3	3	0	3	3	0	0%
EUST	0	1	1	0	1	0	NA 20/
LEGO	25	24	-1	24	24	0	0%
LASP	7	2	-6	6	1 2	0	0%
GCSP CHSP	0	2	-12	0	2	0	NA oo/
DEJU	14 6	0	-12 -6	14 6	0	0	0% 0%
RCSP	3	1	-0 -2	3	1	0	0%
SOSP	0	2	2	0	1	0	NA
SPTO	5	6	1	4	3	0	0%
CALT	21	10	-11	 16	7	1	6%
BHGR	12	3	-9	11	3	0	0%
LAZB	9	2	-7	9	2	0	0%
WETA	1	3	2	1	3	0	0%
PHAI	0	1	1	0	1	0	NA
WAVI	1	1	0	1	1	0	0%
OCWA	3	1	-2	3	1	0	0%
YWAR	3	0	-3	3	0	0	0%
BTYW	1	0	-1	1	0	0	0%
TOWA	3	0	-3	3	0	0	0%
HEWA	2	2	0	2	1	0	0%
WIWA	3	0	-3	3	0	0	0%
BEWR	1	1	0	1	1	0	0%
HOWR	11	9	-2	8	7	2	25%
WBNU	12	5	-7	9	3	1	11%
PLTI	24	10	-14	16	7	1	6%
WREN	0	1	1	0	1	0	NA
COBU	2	2	0	2	2	0	0%
SWTH	16	0	-16	16	0	0	0%
HETH	1	0	-1	1	0	0	0%
WEBL	4	4	0	4	4	0	0%
Total	252	136	-116	200	96	7	4%

^a Includes recaptures of birds banded in 1995

Number of Individuals 0 20-25 30 5 C) LEGO ANHU CALT HOWR PLTI PSFL ACWO WEBL SPTO WBNU BHGR COHU WESJ WETA ATFL GCSP CHSP BEWR LAZB COBU HUMM EUST PHAI LASP **RSFL** HEWA SOSP RCSP WAVI RSHA BCHU NUWO **OCWA** WREN

Figure 6
Number of Individuals Caught by Species: Case Springs

Table 10
Capture Frequency of Individuals: Case Springs,1996

	# Indivi	iduals /		# Captures	:
	Capture I	Incidence		-	
	(Banded E	Birds Only)			
	1	2	Banded	Unbanded	All
Species	Capture	Captures	Birds	Birds	Birds
RSHA	0	0	0	1	1
NUWO	1	0	1	0	1
ACWO	5	0	5	0	5
RSFL	1	0	1	0	1
BCHU	0	0	0	1	1
COHU	0	0	0	3	3
ANHU	0	0	0	16	16
HUMM	0	0	0	2	2
ATFL	2	0	2	0	2
PSFL	7	0	7	0	7
WESJ	3	0	3	0	3
EUST	1	0	1	0	1
LEGO	24	0	24	0	24
LASP	1	0	1	0	1
GCSP	2	0	2	0	2
CHSP	2	0	2	0	2
RCSP	1	0	1	0	1
SOSP	1	0	1	1	2
SPTO	3	0	3	3	6
CALT	6	2	10	0	10
BHGR	3	0	3	0	3
LAZB	2	0	2	0	2
WETA	3	0	3	0	3
PHAI	1	0	1	0	1
WAVI	1	0	1	0	1
OCWA	1	0	1	0	1
HEWA	1	0	1	1	2
BEWR	1	0	1	0	1
HOWR	9	0	9	0	9
WBNU	3	1	5	0	5
PLTI	6	2	10	0	10
WREN	1	0	1	0	1
COBU	2	0	2	0	2
WEBL	4	0	4	0	4
Total	98	5	108	28	136

Table 11 Number of Captures by Date: Case Springs, 1996

	<u> </u>							Date	2								
												72					
	0	96	96	9	96	96	(0	96	96	9	96	7/20/1992	ی ا	96	96	Total	Captures
	4/4/96	4/13/96	4/22/96	96/7/9	5/12/96	5/22/96	96/٤/9	6/12/96	6/22/96	96/2/2	7/12/96	50/	8/1/96	8/10/96	8/20/96	Captures	per 100
Species	7/7	4/1	4/2	2/5	2/1	2/5	€/9	1/9	Z/9	3/2	1/1	7/2	8/1	8/1	2/8	1996	Net-hours ^a
RSHA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.12
NUWO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.12
ACWO	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	0.60
RSFL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.12
BCHU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.12
COHU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.36
ANHU	0	1	3	0	1	0	1	3	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	16	1.94
HUMM ^b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0.24
ATFL	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.24
PSFL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	7	0.85
WESJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0.36
EUST	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.12
LEGO	0	0	1	1	2	1	5	2	0	7	4	0	0	1	0	24	2.90
LASP	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.12
GCSP	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.24
CHSP	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.24
RCSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.12
SOSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.12
SPTO	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	4	0.48
CALT	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	3	13	1.57
BHGR	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.36
LAZB	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.24
WETA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0.36
PHAI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.12
WAVI	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.12
OCWA	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.12
HEWA BEWR	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.12 0.24
HOWR	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1.09
WBNU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	5	0.60
PLTI	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	1	10	1.21
WREN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0.12
COBU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.12
WEBL	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0.24
Captures	2	3	8	14	7	2	13	13	11	18	11	0	8	12	14	136	16.45
Species	1	3	5	11	6	2	6	9	6	11	6	0	7	7	8	33	3.99
Openics	<u>'</u>	,	J	• •	J	_		9	,		J	9	<u>'</u>		<u> </u>	0 0	0.00

^a 826:36 Total Net Hours

^b Not included in species total

Table 12
Capture Rates by Net and Date: Case Springs, 1996

						N	et					Date
Date		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Totals
4/4/96	Net Hours	5:20	5:14	5:11	5:10	5:10	4:50	5:05	5:00	5:10	5:25	51:35
	Captures	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Captures/Net Hour	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
4/13/96	Net Hours	5:55	6:05	6:06	5:55	5:55	6:02	5:57	6:05	6:00	6:05	60:05
	Captures	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
	Captures/Net Hour	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
4/22/96	Net Hours	7:20	7:10	7:10	6:55	6:55	7:05	7:00	7:00	7:05	7:15	70:55
	Captures	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	8
	Captures/Net Hour	0.14	0.00	0.28	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.11
5/2/96	Net Hours	6:10	6:15	6:05	6:05	6:05	6:05	6:15	6:25	6:10	6:15	61:50
	Captures	1	0	2	0	1	2	4	4	0	0	14
	Captures/Net Hour	0.16	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.16	0.33	0.64	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.23
5/12/96	Net Hours	0:00	5:50	6:05	6:00	5:55	4:00	6:00	5:50	6:10	6:15	52:05
	Captures	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	1	1	7
	Captures/Net Hour	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.51	0.16	0.16	0.13
5/22/96	Net Hours	6:50	7:05	7:00	6:20	7:00	7:10	7:10	7:10	7:30	7:10	70:25
	Captures	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
	Captures/Net Hour	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.03
6/3/96	Net Hours	5:40	5:43	5:36	5:35	5:34	5:40	5:36	5:37	5:41	5:41	56:23
	Captures	1	0	4	5	0	0	1	0	0	2	13
	Captures/Net Hour	0.18	0.00	0.71	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.23
6/12/96	Net Hours	5:45	5:49	5:45	5:44	5:48	5:45	5:50	5:45	5:50	5:40	57:41
	Captures	2	0	0	4	2	0	1	1	1	2	13
	Captures/Net Hour	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.34	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.35	0.23
6/22/96	Net Hours	5:40	6:30	6:05	6:05	6:05	6:40	6:05	6:05	6:25	6:00	61:40
	Captures	1	0	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	0	11
	Captures/Net Hour	0.18	0.00	0.33	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.33	0.16	0.31	0.00	0.18
7/5/96	Net Hours	5:25	4:55	5:29	5:28	5:27	4:40	5:25	5:15	5:20	5:20	52:44
	Captures	5	0	1	5	0	4	1	1	0	1	18
	Captures/Net Hour	0.92	0.00	0.18	0.91	0.00	0.86	0.18	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.34
7/12/96	Net Hours	5:25	5:45	5:45	5:45	5:50	5:50	5:50	5:50	5:50	5:50	57:40
	Captures	1	0	5	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	11
	Captures/Net Hour	0.18	0.00	0.87	0.00	0.17	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.19
7/20/96	Net Hours	4:20	0:00	4:25	4:10	4:20	0:00	4:30	4:40	4:45	3:20	34:30
	Captures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Captures/Net Hour	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8/1/96	Net Hours	4:25	4:10	4:50	4:50	4:50	4:15	4:52	4:45	4:40	4:43	46:20
	Captures	3	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	8
-11-1	Captures/Net Hour	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17
8/10/96	Net Hours	5:10	3:50	4:55	4:30	4:50	3:50	4:15	4:35	4:40	5:05	45:40
	Captures	5	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	12
	Captures/Net Hour	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.26	0.24	0.00	0.21	0.59	0.26
8/20/96	Net Hours	4:23	4:50	4:47	4:40	4:38	4:35	4:43	4:50	4:47	4:50	47:03
	Captures	7	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	14
	Captures/Net Hour	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.30
Net	Net Hours	77:48	79:11	85:14	83:12	84:22	76:27	84:33	84:52	86:03	84:54	826:36
Totals	Captures	29	0	16	28	5	12	16	13	6	11	136
	Captures/Net Hour	0.37	0.00	0.19	0.34	0.06	0.16	0.19	0.15	0.07	0.13	0.16

Table 13. Recapture Rate by Age of Birds Banded in 1995: Case Springs

						Age at Time of Banding ^b	of Banding	b				
		TOTAL			АНҮ			ΥН		Ur	Unknown Age, Sex	ex
Species	#Banded #	# Recaptured	%Recaptured	# Banded	# Recaptured	1 %Recaptured	# Banded	#Banded #Recaptured %Recaptured #Banded #Recaptured %Recaptured #Banded #Recaptured %Recaptured	%Recaptured	# Banded	# Recaptured %Recaptured	%Recaptured
ACWO	11	_	9.1	7	1	14.3	1	0	0.0	ယ္င	0	0.0
ATFLa	4	_	25.0	4	_	25.0	0	0	,	0	0	1
CALT	16	->	6.3	9	_	<u>-1</u>	7	0	0.0	0	0	ı
HOWR	8	2	25.0	7	_	14.3	_	- -	100.0	0	0	
PLT!	16	>	6.3	7	-	14.3	4	0	0.0	Oi	0	0.0
WBNU	9	1	11.1	တ	1	16.7	2	0	0.0	19	0	0.0
Total	64	7	10.9	40	6	15.0	15	1	6.7	9	0	0.0
^a migratory species	species				-							
BAHY = after	er hatching ye	^b AHY = after hatching year; HY = hatching year	ching year				7					
cmales of u	^c males of unknown age											
^d female of	^d female of unknown age									=		

Table 14. Recapture Rate by Sex of Birds Banded as Adults in 1995: Case Springs

				-	Sex				
		Males	S		Females		U	Unknown Sex	
Species	# Banded	# Recapture	# Banded # Recaptured %Recaptured	# Banded	#Banded #Recaptured %Recaptured #Banded #Rec	%Recaptured	# Banded	# Recaptured	captured %Recaptured
ACWO	4	1	25.0	1	0	0.0	2	0	0.0
ATFLa	0	0		4	_	25.0	0	0	ı
CALT	(J)	0	0.0	ω	_	33.3		0	1
HOWR	თ	_	20.0	2	0	0.0	0	0	ŀ
PLTI	2	0	0.0	ω	_	33.3	2	0	,
WBNU	0	0	t	4		25.0	2	0	t
Total	16	2	12.5	17	4	23.5	7	0	0.0
^a migratory species	species				·				

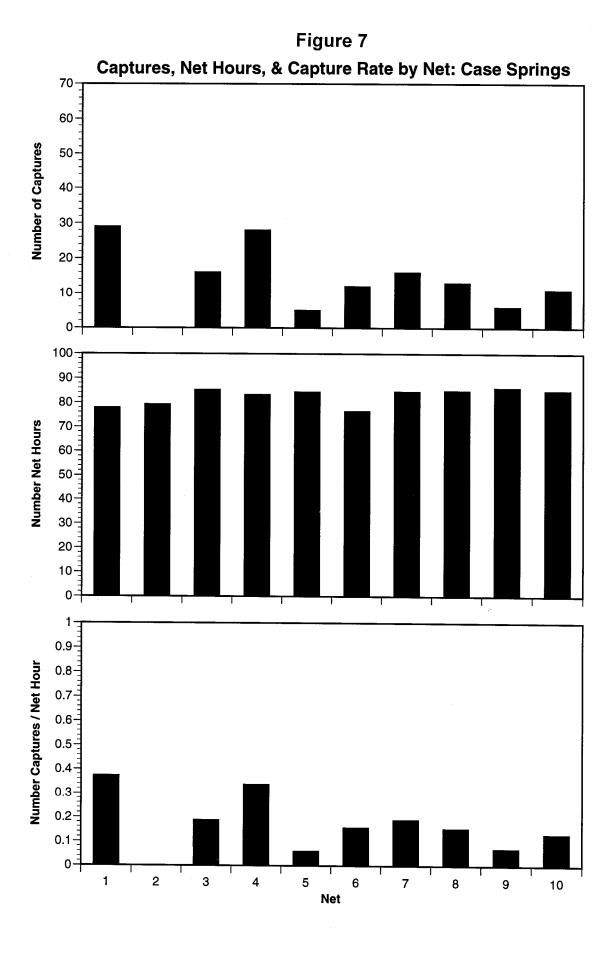
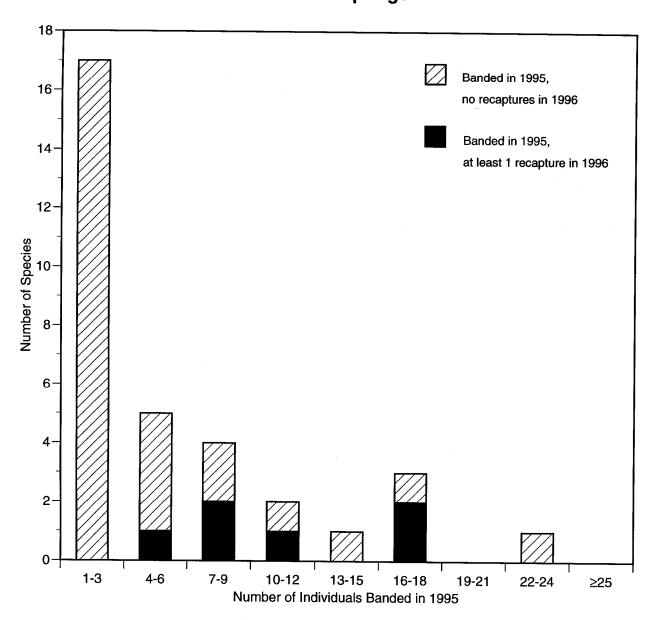


Figure 8

Recapture as a Function of the Number of Individuals Banded:
Case Springs



Alpha Codes, Common Names, and Scientific Names of Species Caught at MAPS Stations, Camp Pendleton

Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	AOU#
RSHA	Red-shouldered hawk	Buteo lineatus	339.0
CAQU	California quail	Callipepla californica	0.0
DOWO	Downy woodpecker	Dendrocopos pubescens	394.0
NUWO	Nuttall's woodpecker	Dendrocopos nuttallii	397.0
ACWO	Acorn woodpecker	Melanerpes formicivorus	407.0
NOFL	Northern flicker	Colaptes auratus	413.0
BCHU	Black-chinned hummingbird	Archilochus alexandri	429.0
COHU	Costa's hummingbird	Archilochus costae	430.0
ANHU	Anna's hummingbird	Archilochus anna	431.0
ALHU	Allen's hummingbird	Selasphorus sasin	434.0
ATFL	Ash-throated flycatcher	Myiarchus cinerascens	454.0
WEWP	Western wood-pewee	Contopus sordidulus	462.0
PSFL	Pacific-slope flycatcher	Empidonax difficilis	464.1
WIFL	Willow flycatcher	Empidonax traillii	466.0
HAFL	Hammond's flycatcher	Empidonax hammondii	468.0
WESJ	Western scrub-jay	Aphelocoma californica	481.0
EUST	European starling	Sturnus vulgaris	493.0
HOOR	Hooded oriole	Icterus cucullatus	505.0
BUOR	Bullock's oriole	Icterus bullockii	508.0
PUFI	Purple finch	Carpodacus purpureus	517.0
HOFI	House finch	Carpodacus mexicanus	519.0
LEGO	Lesser goldfinch	Carduelis psaltria	530.0
LASP	Lark sparrow	Chondestes grammacus	552.0
WCSP	White-crowned sparrow	Zonotrichia leucophrys	554.0
GCSP	Golden-crowned sparrow	Zonotrichia atricapilla	557.0
CHSP	Chipping sparrow	Spizella passerina	560.0
BCSP	Black-chinned sparrow	Spizella atrogularis	565.0
DEJU	Dark-eyed junco	Junco hyemalis	567.1
RCSP	Rufous-crowned sparrow	Aimophila ruficeps	580.0
SOSP	Song sparrow	Melospiza melodia	581.0
LISP	Lincoln's sparrow	Melospiza lincolnii	583.0
SPTO	Spotted towhee	Pipilo maculatus	588.0
CALT	California towhee	Pipilo crissalis	591.1
BHGR	Black-headed grosbeak	Pheucticus melanocephalus	596.0
BLGR	Blue grosbeak	Guiraca caerulea	597.0
LAZB	Lazuli bunting	Passerina amoena	599.0
WETA	Western tanager	Piranga ludoviciana	607.0
PHAI	Phainopepla	Phainopepla nitens	620.0
WAVI	Warbling vireo	Vireo gilvus	627.0
HUVI	Hutton's vireo	Vireo guvas Vireo huttoni	632.0
LBVI	Least Bell's vireo	Vireo bellii pusillus	633.4
NAWA	Nashville warbler	Vermivora ruficapilla	645.0
OCWA	Orange-crowned warbler	Vermivora rajicapitta Vermivora celata	646.0
YWAR	Yellow warbler	Dendroica petechia	652.0
YRWA	Yellow-rumped warbler	Dendroica perecna Dendroica coronata	655.6
BTYW	Black-throated gray warbler	Dendroica rigrescens	665.0
TOWA	Townsend's warbler	Dendroica townsendi	668.0
HEWA	Hermit warbler	Dendroica iownsenai Dendroica occidentalis	669.0
COYE	Common yellowthroat	Geothlypis trichas	681.0
YBCH	Yellow-breasted chat	Geomypis tricnas Icteria virens	683.0
	Wilson's warbler		
WIWA	witson's wardler	Wilsonia pusilla	685.0

Alpha Codes, Common Names, and Scientific Names of Species Caught at MAPS Stations, Camp Pendleton (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	AOU#
California thrasher	Toxostoma redivivum	710.0
Bewick's wren	Thyromanes bewickii	719.0
House wren	Troglodytes aedon	721.0
White-breasted nuthatch	Sitta carolinensis	727.0
Plain titmouse	Parus inornatus	733.0
Wrentit	Chamaea fasciata	742.0
Bushtit	Psaltriparus minimus	743.0
Swainson's thrush	Catharus ustulata	758.0
Hermit thrush	Catharus guttatus	759.0
Western bluebird	Sialia mexicana	767.0
	California thrasher Bewick's wren House wren White-breasted nuthatch Plain titmouse Wrentit Bushtit Swainson's thrush Hermit thrush	California thrasher Bewick's wren House wren White-breasted nuthatch Plain titmouse Wrentit Bushtit Swainson's thrush Hermit thrush Toxostoma redivivum Thyromanes bewickii Troglodytes aedon Sitta carolinensis Parus inornatus Chamaea fasciata Psaltriparus minimus Catharus ustulata Catharus guttatus