

Results of Terrestrial Bird Studies on St. Martin: Winter of 2005

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Introduction

During the winter month of January 2005, Environmental Protection In the Caribbean (EPIC) banded passerines in two habitats on the Caribbean island of St. Martin. The two habitats were defined as secondary dry forest and thorn scrub forest. This was the fourth year banding in the secondary dry forest and second year banding in thorn scrub forest. Additionally, area surveys were conducted in both habitats to detect birds which were not captured while banding.

There is little known regarding passerine overwintering requirements in the Lesser Antillean region of the Caribbean. Much has been studied on overwintering passerines in the Greater Antillean islands to the north of the Lesser Antilles, including the islands of Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, and Jamaica (Arendt and Faaborg 1989; Confer and Holmes 1993; Ewert and Askins 1991; Marra *et al.* 1993; Parrish and Sherry 1994; Wallace *et al.* 1996; Wunderle and Wade 1993). Habitat and diet requirements must be known in order to better conserve and protect the birds which overwinter in the Lesser Antilles. Many species are only found in single dominant habitat types in their overwintering range. For instance, Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) and Northern Waterthrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*) are primarily found in mangrove dominated habitat.

Objectives

- Band both migrant birds and resident birds.
- Conduct area surveys for birds not accounted for while banding.
- Assess how many birds and which species of birds are using each habitat type: secondary dry forest and thorn scrub forest.
- For overwintering migrants: Assess length of stay in overwintering habitat.
- For overwintering migrants: Assess general health during overwintering period.
- For resident species: Assess general health over a three-month period as well as inter-annually.
- For resident species: Assess breeding cycles inter-annually.

Methods

Mist-netting: The objective of mist-netting was to collect information on the bird's age, sex, fat stores, molt, and plumage characteristics. Capture/re-capture analysis will give us additional insight into population estimates. Nets were placed within two separate habitats: secondary dry forest ("forest site") and thorn scrub forest ("scrub site"). Sixteen nets were used at the forest site and 15 nets were used at the scrub site. The additional net at the forest site was added to compensate for lower bird densities at that site. Nets were arranged at a distance of three nets per two-hectare area. This distance assured biologists of covering all nets within a 15-minute time span. All nets used were 12m long, 30mm mesh, 4-tier, tethered, nylon mist nets. Nets at the forest site were open from 0600-1200 during the first period and during 0600-1800 during the second period. Nets at the scrub site were open during morning hours, 0600-1200. Nets were

placed in areas of high avian traffic. This assured us of high capture/re-capture rates. Finally, all birds were fitted with uniquely numbered leg bands. Starting January 2nd, each station was run for 5 consecutive days. The two sites were run consecutively to each other. Additionally, a single three-day period was run in the forest site during late January. Banding dates were:

Banding Period	Secondary Dry Forest	Thorn Scrub Forest
Period One	2-6 January	9-13 January
Period Two	19-21 January	Did not band

Area Surveys: Area surveys were run concurrently with mist-net sites during all banding periods. Surveys were done in two habitats on the island, secondary dry forest and thorn scrub forest. Each transect was done along pre-existing trails in each habitat. These trails were the only “breaks” in otherwise unbroken tracts of habitat, none of which border habitat edges.

Area surveys started between 0600-0900 and ran for 70 minutes. Ten points were located along each transect. Points were located approximately 250 meters apart from each other, avoiding duplication of previously recorded birds, as more than 95% of individuals are detected within 125 meters of the observer (Ralph and Scott 1981). Five minutes were spent at each point. Data collected included all individuals seen or heard during the first three minutes and those individuals heard during the remaining two minutes. Counts only took place during stable weather conditions, not during rainy or exceptionally windy conditions. A single observer completed all surveys to reduce observer bias. During data collection, birds flying over the site were recorded separately from individuals detected in vegetation, as these birds may not have been associated with the habitat surrounding the station. A. Brown conducted all area surveys.

Results

We mist-netted for a total of 1374.5 net hours at both sites including 992 hours at the forest site and 382.5 at the scrub site. The higher hours at the forest site indicate a sixteenth net as well as a second banding period.

We captured a combined total of 415 birds at both sites this year. We banded a combined total of 318 birds, recaptured 76 birds, and released 18 unbanded birds. We banded a total of 26 species including 13 species of overwintering migrants and 13 species of resident birds. During area searches of both study sites, we detected five additional migrant species in addition to the 13 species banded. Two additional resident species were found during area searches. (Table 1 and 2)

Secondary Dry Forest

The secondary dry forest site is located on Loterie Farm on the northeast side of St. Martin. The site is located at the 350 meter level on Pic Paradis. We banded at this site previously during the winters from 2002-2004.

We captured 225 birds of 18 species at the forest site this year, 192 birds banded, 40 recaptures, and 13 released unbanded. Of the 18 species captured, there were eleven over-wintering migrant species and seven resident species. The second period had the most “new birds” captured (defined as either birds banded or released unbanded, this does not include recaptured birds) (88), whereas the first period had 84 new birds captured. There were 106 migrants banded during the entire season at the forest site. (Table 5 and 6)

Our capture rate in this habitat was below that of the thorn scrub site. However, we captured more neotropical migrants in the forest habitat, 118 (includes birds recaptured from previous years) than in the scrub site (12). Fifty-two percent of the new birds captured in the forest were overwintering migrants.

Within the forest site we trapped or observed 11 overwintering species not observed in the scrub site: Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*), Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*), Yellow-throated Vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*), Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora pinus*), Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica*

magnolia), Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Dendroica pensylvanica*), Black-throated Blue Warbler (*Dendroica caerulescens*), Kentucky Warbler (*Oporonis formosus*), Worm-eating Warbler, Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*), and Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga olivacea*). Additionally, within this habitat, we trapped three Scaly-breasted Thrashers (*Margarops fuscus*), the only habitat from which this species was caught during 2005. Finally, eight Antillean-crested Hummingbirds (*Orthorhynchus cristatus*) were trapped in the forest site, the only habitat in which it was observed.

We had a capture rate of 0.22 new birds per net hour (this includes all new birds banded as well as new birds released unbanded and does not include re-captured birds) at the forest site in 2005. In direct comparison to the previous three years banding at this site: 0.45 (2002), 0.14 (2003), 0.16 (2004). (Table 7)

Resident bird capture rates (new birds/net hour) have shown increases for Antillean-crested Hummingbird, Bananaquit (*Coereba flaveola*), and Lesser Antillean Bullfinch (*Loxigilla noctis*). Notable decreases were recorded for Pearly-eyed Thrasher (*Margarops fuscatus*) and Black-faced Grassquit (*Tiaris bicolor*). Stable capture rates were noted for Caribbean Elaenia (*Elaenia martinica*) and Scaly-breasted Thrasher.

Recaptured resident birds banded on St. Martin include Pearly-eyed Thrasher: 2 birds (banded in 2004) and 1 bird (2002). Bananaquit: 3 birds (2004), 3 birds (2003), and 2 birds (2002). Black-faced Grassquit: 1 bird (2003).

We have observed an increasing four-year trend for two migrant species: Black-throated Blue Warbler and Black-and-white-Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*). We have observed a four-year decreasing trend for one species, Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor*). However, most migrant over-wintering populations remained similar over the four-year study period. Additionally, we banded and/or observed the presence of four species not previously recorded at Loterie Farm: Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Scarlet Tanager, and Blue-winged Warbler. (Table 7)

Recaptured migrant species banded on St. Martin include Black-throated Blue Warbler: 4 birds (banded in 2005). Black-and-white-Warbler: 1 bird (2005), 2 birds (2004), and 1 bird (2003). American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*): 5 birds (2005), 1 bird (2004), 2 birds (2003), and 4 birds (2002). Worm-eating Warbler: 2 birds (2005). Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*): 3 birds (2005). (Table 3)

During area searches of this site we recorded 29 species including 17 migrant species and 12 resident species. Migrant species that have shown an inter-annual population increase on St. Martin include Blue-winged Warbler, Northern Parula (*Parula americana*), Black-throated Blue Warbler, Worm-eating Warbler, and Kentucky Warbler. Declines for migrant species were noted for Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*) and Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*). Resident species that have shown increases in population include Zenaïda Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*), Common Ground Dove (*Columbina passerina*), Antillean-crested Hummingbird, Bananaquit, and Lesser Antillean Bullfinch. Declines for resident species were recorded for Caribbean Elaenia, Scaly-breasted Thrasher, Pearly-eyed Thrasher, and Black-faced Grassquit. (Table 10 and 11)

Thorn Scrub Forest

The thorn scrub forest site is located on the northwest slope of Pic Paradis within the private boundaries of Loterie Farm. The site is characterized by thorn acacia (*Acacia turtuosa*) and a low canopy (~ 3m). This was the second year banding at this site.

We captured a total of 187 birds of 17 species at this site, banding 146 birds, releasing 7 unbanded birds, and recapturing 34 birds. Of the 17 species banded, five were overwintering migrants and 12 were resident species. (Table 1 and 2)

A total of eight overwintering migrants were banded at this site. We did not recapture any migrants from previous years. However, we recaptured three species banded during 2005: Black-and-white Warbler (2 birds), Ovenbird (1 bird), and Hooded Warbler (1 bird). (Table 11)

Within the scrub site we observed/trapped four species not observed at the forest site: American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), Gray Kingbird (*Tyrannus dominicensis*), White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*), and Prairie Warbler. (Table 12)

In direct comparison to 2003, for total new birds caught per net hour, we observed a decrease from .575 in 2003 to .397 in 2005. For migrant warbler species, capture rate increases were recorded for Northern Parula, Black-and-white Warbler, Ovenbird, and Indigo Bunting. Decreases were noted for Prairie Warbler. Inter-annual capture rates were similar for Hooded Warblers. Resident species capture rates increased for Zenaida Dove and Green-throated Carib. Decreases were recorded for Common Ground Dove, Mangrove Cuckoo (*Coccyzus minor*), Caribbean Elaenia, Scaly-breasted Thrasher, Black-whiskered Vireo (*Vireo altiloquus*), Bananaquit, Black-faced Grassquit, and Lesser Antillean Bullfinch. Inter-annual capture rates were similar for Pearly-eyed Thrasher and Golden Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia petechia*). (Table 13 and 14)

Recaptures of migrants species included Black-and-white Warbler: 2 birds (banded in 2005), Ovenbird: 1 bird (2005), and Hooded Warbler: 1 bird (2005). Recaptures of resident birds include Pearly-eyed Thrasher: 1 bird (2002; banded at forest site), 2 birds (2003), and 1 bird (2005). Bananaquit: 8 birds (2003), 2 birds (2004; banded at forest site), and 9 birds (2005). (Table 3 and 4)

During area searches of this site we recorded 21 species, including eight migrant species and 13 resident species. Migrant species that have shown upward overwintering population trends on St. Martin include White-eyed Vireo, Northern Parula, American Redstart, Ovenbird, Hooded Warbler, and Indigo Bunting. Declines for migrant species were noted for Yellow-billed Cuckoo and Common Yellowthroat. The same overwintering population was recorded for Prairie Warbler in both 2003 and 2005. Resident species that have shown increases in population include Mangrove Cuckoo, Green-throated Carib (*Eulampis holosericeus*), Gray Kingbird, Golden Yellow Warbler, Lesser Antillean Bullfinch. Declines for resident species were recorded for Caribbean Elaenia, Scaly-breasted Thrasher, Pearly-eyed Thrasher, Bananaquit, and Black-faced Grassquit. Consistent numbers were recorded for Common Ground Dove and Black-whiskered Vireo in both 2003 and 2005. (Table 15 and 16)

Discussion

Banding at two distinct habitat types during the winter of 2005 enabled us to further distinguish which habitats landbirds of St. Martin require during the winter months. We were able to identify species which rely on a single habitat type during their overwintering stay on St. Martin. Additionally, we were able to identify habitats where the majority of certain overwintering species are located. Finally, we were able to monitor populations of resident species in multiple habitats.

The secondary dry forest is critically important habitat for migrant landbirds on St. Martin. Within this habitat, we recorded 90% of all migrant landbirds banded on St. Martin. Seventeen of the 20 overwintering species observed/banded on St. Martin in 2005 were banded in the forest site. Eleven of these 20 overwintering species were observed only within the secondary dry forest. American Redstart, the most abundant overwintering landbird on St. Martin based on 41 birds banded and 40 birds observed during area searches in 2005, was only banded in the secondary dry forest. Scaly-breasted Thrashers, whose populations are diminishing throughout its range and was previously considered a rare visitor to St. Martin, are found almost exclusively in this forest habitat. One-hundred percent of the Scaly-breasted Thrashers banded on St. Martin in 2005 were banded in the forest habitat.

Thorn scrub is critical habitat for resident species on the island. We recorded high counts for the resident species Golden Yellow Warbler and Black-faced Grassquit during area searches. Thirteen of the 15 resident species were recorded during area survey in 2005. Additionally, Prairie Warblers were only located during area searches within scrub habitat.

Both habitats share common threats: habitat loss due to development, hunting by humans, and mongoose predation. Secondary dry forest habitat is rapidly decreasing as developments encroach up the forested hillsides of the island. Predation by mongoose on landbirds is a serious threat (Seaman and Randall 1962). We witnessed mongoose predation on landbirds in our mist nets on multiple occasions. Mongoose have been commonly observed in both habitats on the island. Many of these threats can be controlled by proper management and development of the island.

Careful consideration of habitat and species loss due to development should be a major consideration of developers and governments. Hunting on St. Martin should be regulated and bans should be put placed on taking threatened and endangered resident species and all migrant species. These hunting bans should be enforced by land management officers. Control of the mongoose problem should be taken up. Trapping and removal of this invasive species should become a priority for both public and private land managers. St. Martin is an important area for migrating and overwintering birds. The habitats of the island should be protected for both the use of these birds as well as the use of resident birds on St. Martin.

Priority Recommendations

- Pass legislation protecting areas of high bird diversity from development, including hillside slopes above 200 meters and all wetland areas, including ponds, lagoons, and coastal intertidal zones.
- Enact a permit system where all new developments are required to uphold stringent environmental laws, including limiting vegetation removal (i.e. stands of large trees or mangrove forests) and filling wetland areas with debris.
- Enact legislation protecting all non-invasive landbird species from hunting, including both resident and migratory species

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Tables

Table 1. Migrant bird totals for new birds trapped (non-recaptures) for both banding sites during winter 2005 on St. Martin

Migrant Birds		
	forest	scrub
Blue-winged Warbler	2	0
Northern Parula	14	4
Chestnut-sided Warbler	1	0
Black-throated Blue Warbler	15	0
Prairie Warbler	0	1
Kentucky Warbler	2	0
Black-and-white Warbler	14	1
American Redstart	41	0
Worm-eating Warbler	2	0
Ovenbird	1	3
Hooded Warbler	7	1
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	1	0
Indigo Bunting	0	2

Table 2. Resident bird totals for new birds trapped (non-recaptures) for both banding sites during winter 2005 on St. Martin.

Resident Birds		
	forest	mangrove
Cattle Egret	0	1
Green Heron	0	1
Zenaida Dove	0	3

Common Ground Dove	0	2
Green-throated Carib	0	3
Antillean Crested Hummingbird	8	0
Caribbean Eleania	2	2
Scaly-breasted Thrasher	3	0
Pearly-eyed Thrasher	8	9
Golden Yellow Warbler	0	3
Bananaquit	92	56
Black-faced Grassquit	2	21
Lesser Antillean Bullfinch	9	4

Table 3. 2005 migrant recapture histories by year originally banded, species, and number banded.

Migrants	Forest Site				Scrub Site	
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2003	2005
Black-throated Blue Warbler				4		
Black-and-white-Warbler		1	2	1		2
American Redstart	4	2	1	5		
Worm-eating Warbler				2		
Ovenbird						1
Hooded Warbler				3		1

Table 4. 2005 resident recapture histories by year originally banded, species, and number banded.

Residents	Forest Site				Scrub Site			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Pearly-eyed Thrasher	1		2	1	1	2		1
Bananaquit	2	3	3	3		8	2	9
Black-faced Grassquit		1				7		

Table 5. Comparison of total new migrant birds trapped in the secondary dry forest during 2002-2005.

Migrant Birds				
	2002	2003	2004	2005
Yellow-throated Vireo	0	0	1	0
Blue-winged Warbler	0	0	0	2
Northern Parula	0	0	0	14
Chestnut-sided Warbler	1	0	1	4
Magnolia Warbler	0	1	2	0
Black-throated Blue Warbler	2	3	7	15
Prairie Warbler	0	0	0	0
Kentucky Warbler	0	0	0	2
Black-and-white Warbler	1	9	10	17
American Redstart	23	16	14	53
Worm-eating Warbler	0	0	0	2
Ovenbird	1	2	5	1

Louisiana Waterthrush	1	0	0	0
Hooded Warbler	7	5	3	7
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	0	0	0	1
Indigo Bunting	0	0	8	0

Table 6. Comparison of total new resident birds trapped in the secondary dry forest during 2002-2005.

Resident Birds				
	2002	2003	2004	2005
Zenaida Dove	2	1	6	0
Common Ground Dove	2	0	0	0
Caribbean Eleania	0	2	1	2
Scaly-breasted Thrasher	5	10	11	3
Pearly-eyed Thrasher	16	6	28	14
Antillean-crested Hummingbird	3	4	6	8
Bananaquit	112	51	64	64
Black-faced Grassquit	23	5	21	3
Lesser Antillean Bullfinch	12	8	6	9

Table 7. Comparison of new migrant birds trapped per net hour in the secondary dry forest from 2002-2005.

Species	2002	2003	2004	2005
Yellow-throated Vireo	0	0	0.001	0
Blue-winged Warbler	0	0	0	0.002
Northern Parula	0.008	0.006	0.004	0.014
Chestnut-sided Warbler	0.002	0	0.001	0.004
Magnolia Warbler	0	0.001	0.002	0
Black-throated Blue Warbler	0.004	0.003	0.006	0.015
Prairie Warbler	0.006	0.001	0	0
Kentucky Warbler	0	0.003	0.001	0.002
Black-and-white Warbler	0.002	0.009	0.008	0.017
American Redstart	0.048	0.017	0.011	0.053
Worm-eating Warbler	0	0	0	0.002
Ovenbird	0.002	0.002	0.004	0.001
Louisiana Waterthrush	0.002	0	0	0
Hooded Warbler	0.015	0.005	0.002	0.007
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	0	0	0	0.001
Indigo Bunting	0	0	0.006	0

Table 8. Comparison of new resident birds trapped per net hour in the secondary dry forest from 2002-2005.

Species	2002	2003	2004	2005
Zenaida Dove	0.004	0.001	0.005	0
Common Ground Dove	0.004	0	0	0
Caribbean Eleania	0	0.002	0.001	0.002

Scaly-breasted Thrasher	0.01	0.01	0.009	0.003
Pearly-eyed Thrasher	0.033	0.006	0.022	0.014
Antillean-crested Hummingbird	0.006	0.004	0.005	0.008
Bananaquit	0.233	0.053	0.051	0.065
Black-faced Grassquit	0.048	0.005	0.017	0.003
Lesser Antillean Bullfinch	0.025	0.008	0.005	0.009

Table 9. Comparison of high counts for migrant species encountered during area surveys of secondary dry forest site from the winters of 2003-2005.

Migrant Species			
	2003	2004	2005
Baltimore Oriole	0	1	0
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	1	1	1
Chuck-will's Widow	1	0	0
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	0	0	1
Yellow-throated Vireo	0	1	1
Blue-winged Warbler	0	0	2
Northern Parula	6	5	8
Chestnut-sided Warbler	0	1	1
Magnolia Warbler	1	3	2
Black-throated Blue Warbler	6	7	12
Myrtle Warbler	1	0	0
Prairie Warbler	3	3	0
Canada Warbler	0	1	0
Black-and-white Warbler	6	12	16
American Redstart	18	24	40
Worm-eating Warbler	1	1	2
Ovenbird	1	5	2
Hooded Warbler	2	5	6
Kentucky Warbler	1	1	2
Scarlet Tanager	0	0	1
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	0	0	1
Indigo Bunting	0	12	1

Table 10. Comparisons of high counts for resident species encountered during area surveys of secondary dry forest site from the winters of 2002-2005.

Resident Species			
	2003	2004	2005
Osprey	1	0	0
American Kestrel	2	2	2
Zenaida Dove	2	6	8
Common Ground Dove	0	3	6
Green-throated Carib	1	1	2
Antillean Crested Hummingbird	1	4	9

Caribbean Elaenia	5	3	2
Gray Kingbird	3	2	3
Scaly-breasted Thrasher	12	11	7
Pearly-eyed Thrasher	23	31	21
Golden Yellow Warbler	0	2	0
Bananaquit	22	18	37
Black-faced Grassquit	7	9	4
Lesser Antillean Bullfinch	4	6	12

Table 11. Comparison of total new migrant birds trapped in the thorn scrub forest during 2003 and 2005.

Resident Species		
	2003	2005
Merlin	1	0
Northern Parula	4	4
Prairie Warbler	5	1
Black-and-white-Warbler	0	1
Ovenbird	0	3
Hooded Warbler	3	1
Indigo Bunting	1	2

Table 12. Comparison of total new resident birds trapped in the thorn scrub forest during 2003 and 2005.

Resident Birds		
	2003	2005
Cattle Egret	0	1
Green Heron	0	1
Zenaida Dove	4	3
Common Ground Dove	9	2
Mangrove Cuckoo	1	0
Green-throated Carib	4	3
Caribbean Eleania	12	2
Scaly-breasted Thrasher	2	0
Pearly-eyed Thrasher	22	9
Black-whiskered Vireo	3	0
Golden Yellow Warbler	8	3
Bananaquit	331	92
Black-faced Grassquit	93	20
Lesser Antillean Bullfinch	15	4

Table 13. Comparison of new migrant birds trapped per net hour in the thorn scrub forest from 2003 and 2005.

Species	2003	2005
Merlin	0.001	0

Northern Parula	0.004	0.010
Prairie Warbler	0.006	0.003
Black-and-white-Warbler	0.000	0.003
Ovenbird	0.000	0.008
Hooded Warbler	0.003	0.003
Indigo Bunting	0.001	0.005

Table 14. Comparison of new resident birds trapped per net hour in the thorn scrub forest from 2003 and 2005.

Species	2003	2005
Cattle Egret	0	0.003
Green Heron	0	0.003
Zenaida Dove	0.004	0.008
Common Ground Dove	0.010	0.005
Mangrove Cuckoo	0.001	0.000
Green-throated Carib	0.004	0.008
Caribbean Eleania	0.013	0.005
Scaly-breasted Thrasher	0.002	0.000
Pearly-eyed Thrasher	0.024	0.024
Black-whiskered Vireo	0.003	0.000
Golden Yellow Warbler	0.009	0.008
Bananaquit	0.368	0.241
Black-faced Grassquit	0.103	0.052
Lesser Antillean Bullfinch	0.017	0.010

Table 15. Comparison of high counts for migrant species encountered during area surveys of thorn scrub forest site from the winters of 2003 and 2005.

Migrant Species		
	2003	2005
Merlin	0	1
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	2	0
White-eyed Vireo	0	1
Northern Parula	4	5
Prairie Warbler	3	3
American Redstart	2	8
Ovenbird	0	3
Hooded Warbler	0	1
Common Yellowthroat	1	0
Indigo Bunting	0	2

Table 16. Comparisons of high counts for resident species encountered during area surveys of thorn scrub forest site from the winters of 2003 and 2005.

Resident Species

	2003	2005
Osprey	1	0
American Kestrel	0	2
Zenaida Dove	1	2
Common Ground Dove	1	1
Mangrove Cuckoo	1	3
Green-throated Carib	0	1
Caribbean Elaenia	3	1
Gray Kingbird	0	3
Scaly-breasted Thrasher	1	0
Pearly-eyed Thrasher	22	9
Black-whiskered Vireo	1	1
Golden Yellow Warbler	8	10
Bananaquit	46	21
Black-faced Grassquit	14	8
Lesser Antillean Bullfinch	0	3