

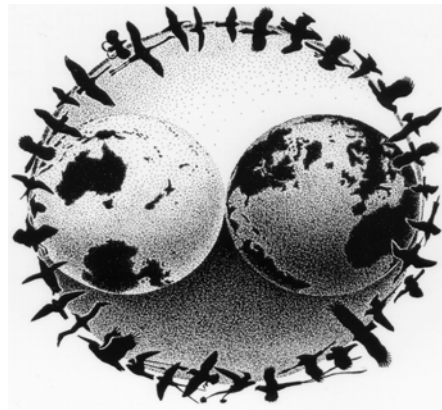
**Integrating Guidelines to Reverse Avian Declines into
Actions to Enhance Military Readiness and
Range Sustainment:
Report on 2006 Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship
(MAPS) Data Collected on Five
DoD Installations in Southeastern United States**

**Monitoring Results
for DoD Legacy Project Number 03-103**

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Monitoring Data

I am pleased to report that as of August 8, 2006, all 2006 mist-netting, bird-banding, and habitat assessment data had been collected through Period 10, the end of the season. We completed data collection at 48 MAPS stations, six stations on each of the eight military installations in the southeastern United States on which we are currently integrating our guidelines for reversing avian declines into actions to enhance Military Readiness and Range Sustainment. As of August 8, 2006, all net locations at each station, as well as the boundaries of the stations, had been re-marked in preparation for future year's work. In addition, all equipment and supplies were inventoried and securely stored at each installation, and all 2006 data were photocopied, sent to, and received by our office here at The Institute for Bird Populations. And finally, as of September 1, 2006, we have examined all data, found them to be complete and in excellent shape, and have sent them on to John W. Shipman at Biological Data Processing in Socorro, New Mexico, for computer entry.

The actual field work and collection of data at five (Fort Hood and Camp Bowie, TX; Crane NSWC and Big Oak NWR [formerly Jefferson Proving Ground], IN; and Fort Knox, KY) of the eight military installations are funded under this Cooperative Agreement. Funding for the actual field work and collection of data at the remaining three installations (Camp Swift, TX; Fort Leonard Wood, MO; and Fort Bragg, NC) are provided by those installations themselves. Funding for management of all data (including computer entry, proofing, and verification), as well as all data analysis, GIS analysis, and computer modeling for all stations on all eight installations is provided under this Cooperative Agreement.

Following is a summary of all MAPS data (pooled over the six stations on each installation) collected during the 2006 season on each of the five installations funded under this Agreement.

A. Texas Installations:

1) Fort Hood – 2333.00 total net-hours of effort produced 545 newly banded birds, 58 birds (mostly hummingbirds which we do not band) released unbanded, and 229 recaptures of previously banded birds.

2) Camp Bowie – 2071.17 total net-hours of effort produced 218 newly banded birds, 18 birds (mostly hummingbirds which we do not band) released unbanded, and 170 recaptures of previously banded birds. Military training exercises, which excluded banding operations during most of the month of June, were responsible for the low number of net-hours.

B. Indiana Installations:

3) Crane Naval Surface Warfare Center – 2475.5 total net-hours of effort produced 648 newly banded birds, 33 birds (mostly hummingbirds which we do not band) released unbanded, and 223 recaptures of previously banded birds.

4) Big Oaks NWR (formerly Jefferson Proving Ground) – 2724.5 total net-hours of effort produced 514 newly banded birds, 55 birds (mostly hummingbirds which we do not band) released unbanded, and 208 recaptures of previously banded birds.

C. Kentucky Installation:

5) Fort Knox – 2695.83 total net-hours of effort produced 483 newly banded birds, 45 birds (mostly hummingbirds which we do not band) released unbanded, and 166 recaptures of previously banded birds.

During the summer of 2006, at all 30 stations combined on the five installations, we operated the nets for a total of 12,300.00 net-hours, banded 2,408 individual birds, released 209 birds unbanded, and recaptured 996 previously banded birds. Thus, a total of 3,613 bird captures was recorded at these 30 stations during the summer of 2006.