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Autumn migration of Northern Saw-whet Owls on the Lower Delmarva Peninsula 1994-2003: Project Report 2003

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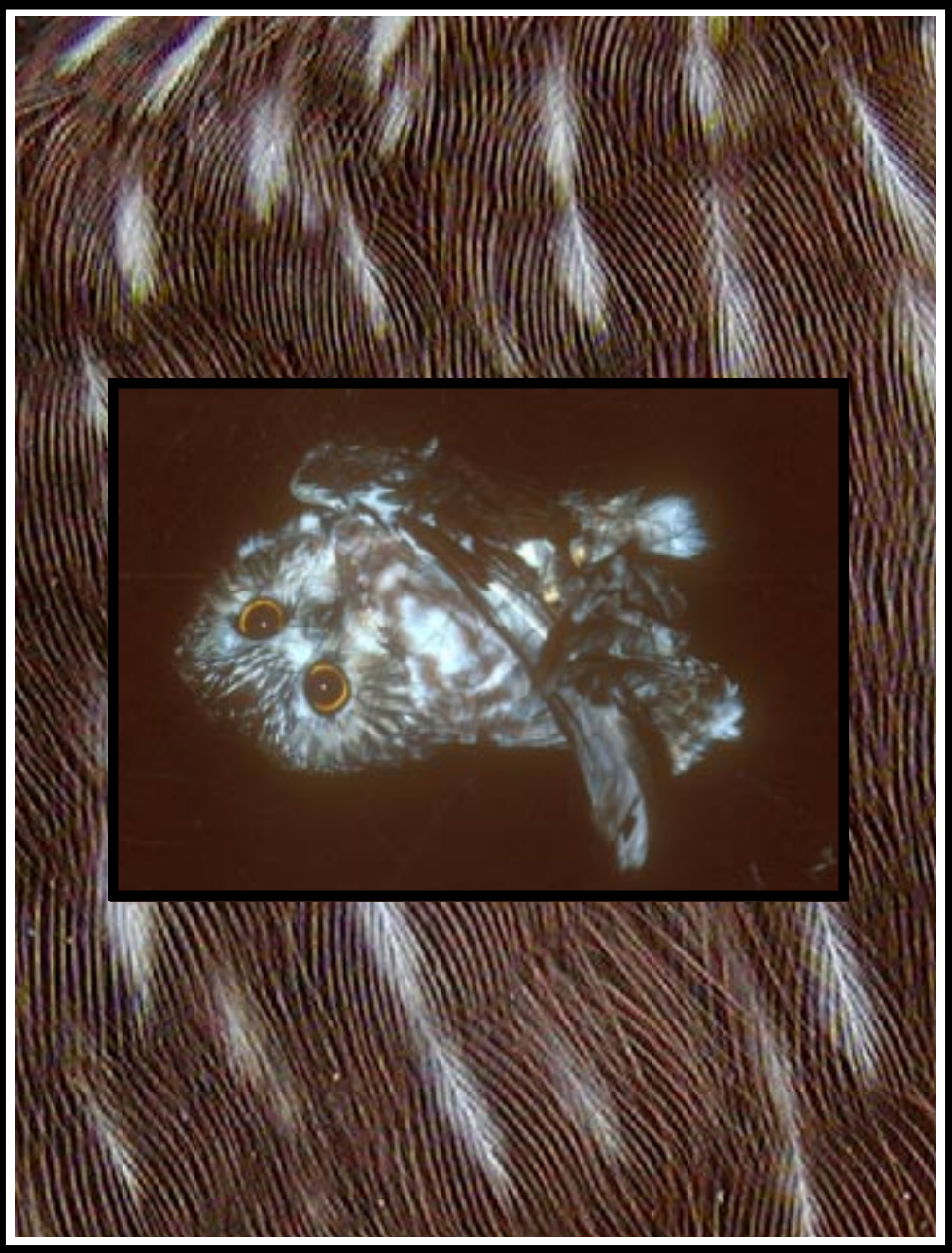

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The Center for Conservation Biology is an organization dedicated to discovering innovative solutions to environmental problems that are both scientifically sound and practical within todays social context. Our philosophy has been to use a general systems approach to locate critical information needs and to plot a deliberate course of action to reach what we believe are essential information endpoints.

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EXECUTUVE SUMMARY

The Northern Saw-whet Owl breeds in southern Canada and the northern United States. During the late fall months this species migrates south to the mid-latitudes of North America. Because of its secretive habits, little was known about the Saw-whet Owl's migration ecology and winter distribution, prior to the increase in the number of banding operations during the late 1990's. During the fall of 1994, The Center for Conservation Biology began a study of migrant Northern Saw-whet Owls along the lower Delmarva Peninsula. This study has been the first to document large numbers of migrants south of Maryland. During the 10-year study, more than 2,500 owls have been banded and more than 96 foreign retraps and returns have been recorded.

The owl migration project is conducted each year between the third week of October and the middle of December. Three trap sites consisting of 6 mist nets and a continuous-loop audio-lure are opened nightly from dusk to dawn. Among other objectives, the project seeks to 1) determine the annual variation in the magnitude and timing of saw-whet owl migration through the lower Delmarva Peninsula, 2) determine the spatial pattern of habitat use near the tip of the Delmarva Peninsula, 3) determine the relative timing of passage for different age classes of saw-whet owls, and 4) determine the rate of movement of saw-whet owls moving down the Atlantic Flyway.

During the fall of 2003, 119 owls were captured during 43 nights of operation. Capture rate was 2.8 owls/night or 1.4 owls/100 net-h. Age ratio was 59.7% hatching-year birds compared to 40.3% after-hatching-year birds. The capture rate was much lower than the invasion years of 1995 and 1999 and similar to the non-invasion years of 1994, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000, and 2002. The age ratio observed was not highly skewed toward hatching-year birds and is consistent with the age ratios observed during non-invasion years suggesting that 2003 was a non-invasion year.

BACKGROUND

Context

In eastern North America, Northern Saw-whet Owls (*Aegolius acadicus*) breed primarily in the forests of Canada and the northern United States (Cannings 1993). Some scattered breeding locations occur in the mountains of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina (Am. Ornithol. Union 1983, Smith et al. 1988). Although Saw-whet Owls are resident year-round throughout much of the breeding range, some populations that breed in higher latitudes migrate to lower latitudes for the winter months (Mueller and Berger 1967a, Holroyd and Woods 1975, Weir et al. 1980). The winter range of most northeastern populations is believed to be in the east-central United States, but the limits of this range are uncertain (Cannings 1993). Sporadic winter records of this species exist for all southeastern states including Florida (Holroyd and Woods 1975, Miller and Loftin 1984, Smith et al. 1988).

The Atlantic Coastal Plain may serve as a Saw-whet Owl migration route extending from Nova Scotia to the southeast (Holroyd and Woods 1975). Duffy and Kerlinger (1992) demonstrated that substantial numbers of Saw-whet Owls migrate at least as far south as Cape May, New Jersey every year. Beginning in 1991, Saw-whet Owls have also been banded each fall at several locations in Maryland including Assateague Island National Seashore (Brinker et al. 1997). Prior to 1994, there were very few fall or winter records of this species in Virginia (Kain 1987).

Beginning in the fall of 1994 a banding project was initiated to investigate the migration ecology of Northern Saw-whet Owls on the lower Delmarva Peninsula in Virginia. This location is a well-known migration bottleneck for passerines and diurnal raptors moving south along the Atlantic Coast. This ongoing study has documented passage times (Whalen et al. 1997), diet (Whalen et al. 2000), and some aspects of stopover ecology (Whalen and Watts 2001) for Northern Saw-whet Owls migrating through the mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain.

Objectives

The objectives of this ongoing study are to: 1) determine the magnitude of the autumn migration of Saw-whet Owls on the lower Delmarva Peninsula, 2) analyze the spatial dynamics of migration on the lower Delmarva Peninsula, 3) determine the seasonal timing of migration, and 4) investigate age-specific differences in migration ecology.

METHODS

Study Area

This study was conducted within the lower Delmarva Peninsula that forms the northern shoreline near the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay (Figure 1). Owls were trapped at 3 stations located within a 10 km^2 area at the southern tip of the Delmarva Peninsula. Stations were located on the Eastern Shore of Virginia National Wildlife Refuge, Gatr Tract/ Mockhorn Island Wildlife Management Area, and Kiptopeke State Park. Each station was wooded with a mixture of loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*) and/or hardwoods and contained moderate to dense understory vegetation.

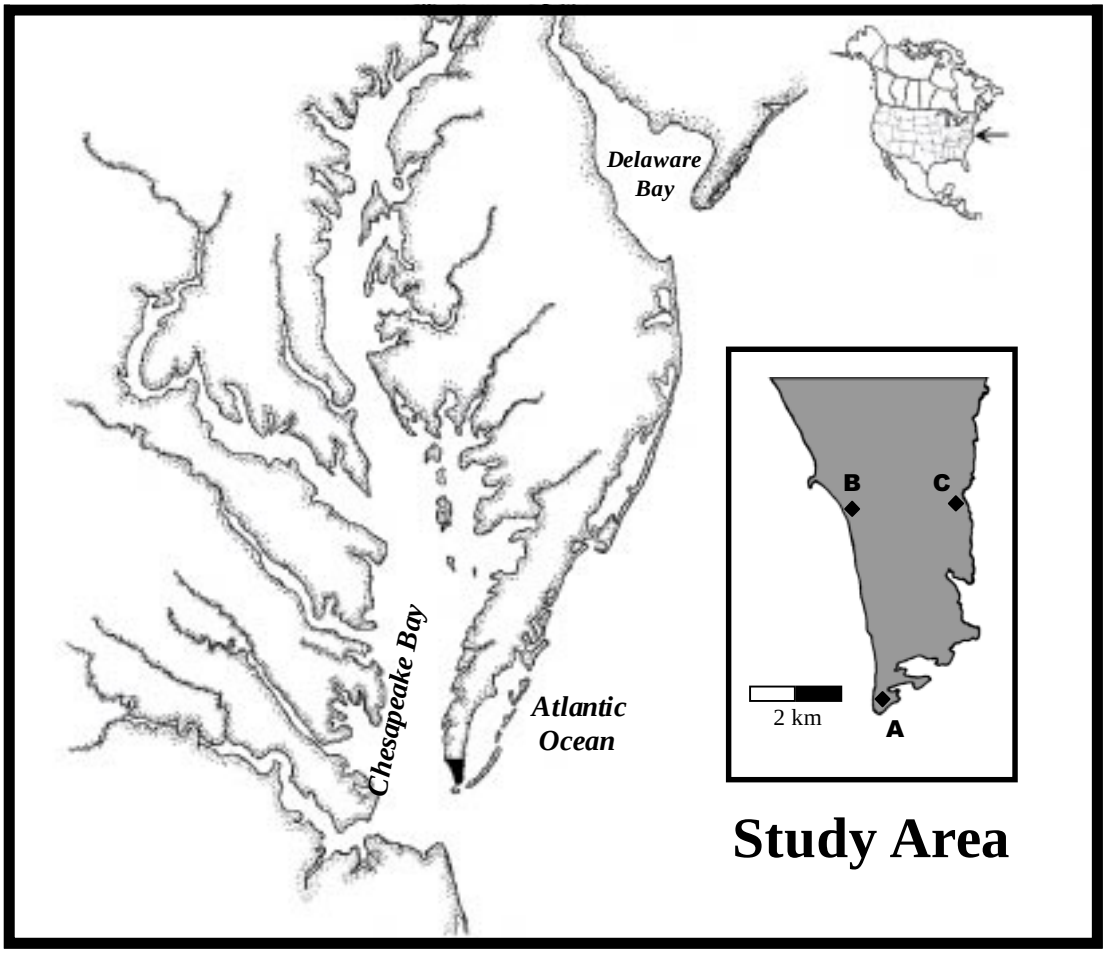

Figure 1. *Map of study area on lower Delmarva Peninsula. Inset map shows location of trap sites witin A) Eastern Shore of Virginia National Wildlife Refuge, B) Kiptopeke State Park, and C) GATR Tract Wildlife Management Area.*

Trapping

A continuous line of 6 mist nets was erected along an east/west axis at each trapping station. Mist nets were 12 m long by 2 m tall and were made of 60 mm, black nylon mesh. An electronic audio-lure was situated at the center of each net lane to attract migrating owls. Audio-lures consisted of a portable compact disk player, amplifier, deep cycle marine battery, and a loud-speaker. A continuous broadcast of a Saw-whet "advertising call" was played (Cannings 1993). The effectiveness of audio-lures has been demonstrated by increased capture rates over passive trapping (i.e. trapping without an audio-lure) at other owl banding stations in the United States. Capture rates are increased 5 to 10 fold when an audio-lure is used (Erdman, *personal communication*). It should be noted that this technique may exaggerate sex ratios (Whalen and Watts 1999).

Photos of audio lure components. Photo on left shows components inside plastic container including battery, tape/CD player, amplifier, and connectors. Photo on right shows audio lure in operation with external bell speaker. Photos by Lee Walker.

Banding operations began 23 October 2003 and continued nightly, weather permitting, through 15 December 2003. On each night, nets were opened and audio-lures were started at sunset. Nets were usually checked for owls in rounds occurring at 21:00, 24:00, 3:00, and dawn. An individual round involved driving to all 3 stations in the order in which they were opened and inspecting nets for captured owls. The order in which stations were opened was varied night to night. Captured owls were stored in holding boxes and taken to the College of William and Mary field station (located on the Eastern Shore of Virginia National Wildlife Refuge) for processing. All owls were later released near the original site of capture.

Photo of holding boxes used to transport owls to field station for processing. Photo by Bryan Watts.

Owls were banded with U.S.G.S Bird Banding Laboratory aluminum tarsal bands. Wing chord measurements were recorded to the nearest millimeter and mass was recorded to the nearest tenth of a gram using an electronic balance. Wings were inspected for evidence of molt to determine age according to criteria established by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Anonymous 1977). Saw-whet Owls were aged as hatching-year (HY) if all primary and secondary remiges and coverts appeared uniform in color or as after-hatching-year (AHY) if primary and secondary remiges were not uniform in color, indicating the presence of more than one generation of feathers.

Bird (left) showing typical hatching-year plumage pattern with a single generation of light brown feathers. Bird (right) showing one of several after-hatching-year plumage patterns. This individual illustrates a typical second-year pattern with new outer primaries and retained inner primaries. Photos by Lee Walker.

RESULTS

Banding operations were conducted on 43 nights during the months of October, November, and December. Total effort was 8,279 net-hours (3 stations X 6 nets X hours of operation). A total of 138 owl captures were made including 119 new owls (including 2 returns and 3 foreign recaptures) and 19 same-year recaptures (see Appendix I for details on returns and foreign recaptures). This number of new owls resulted in a capture rate of 2.8 owls/night or 1.4 owls/100 net-h. The capture rate in 2003 was much lower than the invasion years of 1995 and 1999 and similar to the non-invasion years of 1994, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000, and 2002 (Table 1). The 2003 capture rate was the second highest observed during a non-invasion year and slightly higher than the non-invasion year average of 1.2 owls/100 net-h over the past 10 years.

Table 1: Effort, capture totals, and capture rates for Saw-whet Owl trapping on the lower Delmarva Peninsula, 21 October – 15 December, 1994-2001.

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Invasion Year Average	Non-invasion Year Average
Trap-Nights	32	44	42	40	22	48	46	48	37	43	46.7	37.4
Net-Hours	6,903	9,481	8,817	8,212	4,499	9,633	9,477	9,804	7287	8279	9639	7639
Owl Captures	52	1,007	106	101	22	695	101	273	137	119	658	91
Owls/Trap-Night	1.6	22.9	2.5	2.5	1.0	14.5	2.2	5.7	3.7	2.8	14.1	2.4
Owls/100 Net-Hours	0.8	10.6	1.2	1.2	0.5	7.2	1.1	2.8	1.9	1.4	6.8	1.2
Invasion Year	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No

Capture rates varied between the three trap sites. Kiptopeke State Park accounted for 57.1% of all new captures followed by the GATR Tract WMA (38.7%) and the Eastern Shore of Virginia National Wildlife Refuge (4.2%). This is the highest proportion of new captures represented by Kiptopeke State Park and the lowest proportion new captures represented by the Eastern Shore of Virginia National Wildlife Refuge over the 10-year study period (Table 2). The capture rate for the Gatr Tract/Mockhorn Island Wildlife Management Area was similar to previous years. Strong westerly winds coming off of the Chesapeake Bay, across route 13 and down the net lane of the Eastern Shore of Virginia National Wildlife Refuge kept this site closed on 2 nights that the other sites were in operation. While this reduced the number of net-hours by approximately 144 hours, it is not the primary factor in the extremely low capture rate of new owls observed at this site.

Table 2: Summary of capture locations for Saw-whet Owls on the lower Delmarva Peninsula, 21 October – 15 December, 1994-2003.

	Station 1 Refuge		Station 2 Gatr Tract		Station 3 Kiptopeke		
Year	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**Total**
1994	17	32.7	21	40.4	14	26.9	52
1995	237	23.5	323	32.1	446	44.4	1007
1996	29	27.4	40	37.7	37	34.9	106
1997	19	18.8	35	34.7	47	46.5	101
1998	3	13.6	8	36.4	11	50.0	22
1999	117	16.8	272	39.1	306	44.0	695
2000	13	12.9	56	55.4	32	31.7	101
2001	61	22.3	57	20.9	155	56.8	273
2002	20	14.6	55	40.1	62	45.3	137
2003	5	4.2	46	38.7	68	57.1	119
Invasion Year Average	138.3	21.0	217.3	33.0	302.3	45.9	658.3
Non-Invasion Year Average	15.1	16.6	37.3	40.9	38.7	42.5	91.1

Age ratios in 2003 were 59.7% hatching-year birds and 40.3% after-hatching-year birds. This age ratio is not highly skewed toward hatching-year birds and is consistent with the age ratios observed during non-invasion years further suggesting that 2003 was a non-invasion year (Table 3).

Table 3: Patterns in age ratios of Saw-Whet Owls captured 21 October – 15 December, 1995 - 2003.

	Hatching-year Birds		After Hatching-year Birds	
Year	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
1995	836	83	171	17
1996	15	14	91	86
1997	59	58	42	42
1998	11	50	11	50
1999	559	80	136	20
2000	18	18	83	82
2001	215	79	58	21
2002	58	42	79	58
2003	71	60	48	40
Invasion Year Average	536.7	81.5	121.7	18.5
Non-invasion Year Average	38.7	39.6	59.0	60.4

DISCUSSION

Although Northern Saw-whet Owls occur regularly on the Atlantic Coast each autumn, the magnitude of the migration is irruptive in nature. The number of Saw-whet Owls trapped at Cape May, NJ during 1980-1988 ranged from a low of 8 owls in 1984 to a high of 115 owls in 1980 (Duffy and Kerlinger 1992). Our data demonstrate that considerable year to year variation exists in the number of owls migrating through the lower Delmarva Peninsula. In 1995, the owl capture rate on the Delmarva was almost 10 times higher than in 1996, 14 times higher than in 1994, and 21 times higher than in 1998. The 1999 capture rate, while lower than that of 1995, was 6 times higher than in 1996 and 1997, 7 times higher than in 1994 and 14 times higher than in 1998. It has been suggested that annual variation in the number of Saw-whet Owls is almost entirely due to variations in breeding success (Weir et al. 1980). However, huge variation in the magnitude of migration is likely

to be caused by a number of additional factors. Newton (1979) suggests that the most important cause of annual fluctuations in the number of migrating raptors is variation in the amount of available prey. In years with particularly harsh weather, such as unusually cold temperatures and early snow cover, prey availability may decrease drastically. Predators may be forced to migrate to lower latitudes in search of a sufficient prey base. As a result, the magnitude of the raptor migration may be larger than normal.

Age ratios of captured owls were found to vary between years. During the invasion years of 1995, 1999, and 2001 83%, 80.4%, and 78.8% of the Saw-whets trapped on the lower Delmarva were immature birds while that trend was reversed in 1996 and 2000 when 86% and 82% of owls caught were adults. This suggests that exceptional levels of productivity are a contributing factor in causing a major irruption year for this species. However, the difference in the number of immature Saw-whet Owls trapped in 1995, 1996, 1999, and 2000 is probably too extreme to be accounted for by variation in productivity alone. In 1995 more than 800 immature Saw-whet Owls were trapped on the lower Delmarva while in 1996 only 15 immature owls were captured. In 1999 the number of immature owls captured increased to over 500 individuals while in 2000 this number dropped to 18. Fluctuations in the abundance of prey may be an important factor contributing to this difference. Lack (1954) proposed that prey cycles may intensify the effect of food shortages because low prey years may often be preceded by years of abundant prey in which predator populations experience low mortality and high productivity. The combination of high population levels and sudden prey shortages may cause a major migration year for a species that is capable of migrating in irruptive fashion. Such factors may have been responsible for the Saw-whet Owl invasions seen on the Atlantic Coast in 1995 and 1999.

The seasonal timing of the Saw-whet Owl migration on the lower Delmarva lags about 1.5 to 2 weeks behind the passage of this species on the Cape May Peninsula. Duffy and Kerlinger (1992) found a mid-migration of 7 November for Saw-whets trapped at Cape May. This is 9 days before the mid-migration date on the lower Delmarva. During 1980-1988, 90% of Saw-whet captures at Cape May occurred during a 5 week period between 16 October and 19 November. On the lower Delmarva 90% of Saw-whets were caught during a 5-week period occurring between 1 November and 5 December. However, it is increasingly clear that age classes move during slightly different time periods.

Although Saw-whet Owls breed almost exclusively in the northern forests of the United States and Canada, substantial numbers penetrate the Southeast each fall and winter. Prior to the start of owl banding efforts in 1994, there was only a scattering of fall and winter records of Saw-whet Owls on Virginia's coastal plain. However, in many years since, more Saw-whets were captured on the Eastern Shore of Virginia than at any other owl-banding site in the eastern United States. Clearly this species occurs on Virginia's coastal plain as a regular transient each fall. Descriptions of Saw-whet Owls as rare on the coastal plain should be attributed to the secretive nature of the species rather than to its relative abundance.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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