Running head: HOUSE SPARROW DISPLACEMENT

House Sparrow Displacement of other Bird Species

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Introduction

In the autumn of 1994 students, parents and friends of Tualatin Valley Junior Academy (TVJA) built a bird blind. The structure provides a sheltered area large enough to seat a class of 25 students out of the weather from which to observe birds visiting our feeding station. During the 1996-1997 school year my students and I began collecting bird observation data for the Classroom FeederWatch program developed by Cornell Lab of Ornithology. Twelve years later we continue to collect bird data and are enthusiastic participants in the new BirdSleuth program. Over the past twelve years we have noticed significant shifts in the bird population visiting our feeders and have witnessed extraordinary changes to the local environment.









Our feeder area and bird blind (top left). Students seated inside the bird blind (top right). Students collecting bird observation data (bottom left and right).

During the first three years of data collection our most populous species was the Dark-eyed Junco, *Junco hyemalis*. House Sparrows, *Passer domesticus*, also known as English Sparrows had never been observed at our feeding station. Throughout the 1999 – 2000 school year we then saw a dramatic drop in the Dark-eyed Junco population and experienced a huge influx of House Sparrows. The effect was impressive enough to catch the attention and concern of nearly all of my students. Why was this happening? Was it a coincidence? Did the construction of houses and the loss of the field behind our school have something to do with this change? Were the House Sparrows driving away the Juncos?





Aerial photo showing the rural landscape around our school in 1996 (left) and the suburban development around the school in 2002 (right). The yellow star marks the approximate location of our bird blind.

In 2002, Kristina, one of my 10th grade students, wrote a paper for Classroom Birdscope in which she concluded the recent housing development was the cause, as other Oregon FeederWatch schools were not experiencing declines in their Junco populations during the same

time period (Kristina, 2002). In 2007, Nick, one of my 7th grade students, followed up with a paper that concluded the arrival of House Sparrows to our feeders was related to the recent and ongoing construction and development around our school (Nick, 2007). Although both Kristina and Nick made some brilliant discoveries during their search for answers, I have wondered if there wasn't something more going on between the House Sparrows and Dark-eyed Juncos. I have also wondered whether other species visiting our feeders were experiencing similar declines even though they might be less obvious. Because the data on my graphs seemed to show a direct relationship between the arrival of House Sparrows and the decline of Dark-eyed Juncos (Kahler, 2001) I wondered whether the House Sparrows were having the same effect on other birds. Do House Sparrows displace other bird species from our feeder area? I hypothesized that, "If House Sparrows are competing with other bird species for available habitat resources, then over time I will observe an increase in the House Sparrow population and a decrease in the populations of other bird species visiting my feeders." Thus my independent variable in this study is the increasing presence of House Sparrows. My dependent variable is an observable drop in other bird populations.

According to Gibbons and Strom, House Sparrows were released in the eastern United States during the 1850's over the course of several events. Reasons why the Sparrows were released are not entirely clear (Gibbons & Strom, 1988). Some sources suggest that the birds were released to control insects even though House Sparrows are mainly seed eaters, while Baughman credits "The success of the House Sparrow in North America... (as) the result of a deliberate introduction around 1850 into New York's Central Park, where bird lovers hoped that 'all the birds mentioned in Shakespeare's plays' might flourish in a kind of open-air zoo' (*Reference atlas to the birds of North America*, 2003, p. 420). Regardless of the reason why these Sparrows were released, the result was a quick and dramatic establishment of an invasive species across the North American continent.

Terres notes that House Sparrows like to nest and live around human structures. As primarily seed eaters these Sparrows are able to find food left behind by human activity. Further documentation indicates that House Sparrows demonstrate aggressive behavior toward native birds when competing for food, such as stealing worms right out of the bills of the much larger American Robin (Terres, 1982). Together with the Starling, House Sparrows are credited with driving off Eastern Bluebirds from their nesting cavities (Gibbons & Strom, 1988). In all it has been documented that House Sparrows attack and aggressively force out at least 70 different bird species from their nest cavities (Lowther & Cink, 2006). Clearly House Sparrows have a bad reputation for being aggressive and may indeed have a negative effect on other bird species.

Materials and Methods

Our bird blind and feeding station are located in the woods behind our school in Hillsboro, Oregon, just west of Portland. The wooded area is part of a narrow green space that flanks both sides of Downy Creek, which contains water year around. Red Alder, Big Leaf Maple, Western Red Cedar and Douglas Fir comprise the bulk of this mixed deciduous – coniferous forest. Like so many areas in the Pacific Northwest much of the native understory is losing its battle with invasive Himalayan Blackberry and English Ivy.

Over the years we have maintained six hopper-type feeders elevated on poles, three elevated covered platform feeders, one platform feeder on the ground, one hanging tube type feeder, and three suet feeders on trees. Throughout the school year from September through May the feeders are filled with black-oil sunflower seed and a wild songbird seed mix.

Occasionally we also hang out pinecones covered in a peanut butter, flour & seed mix. Thistle feeders have also been used sporadically. When temperatures approach or are below freezing it is not unusual for the birds to consume 80 – 100 pounds of seed in one week.

My students and I have a well established routine for visiting our feeders to gather data.

Before leaving the classroom we record current weather data from our school's weather station,

which many students use for their own bird research. Upon arrival and once we are quietly seated we record our start time and begin the count. All data is carefully recorded on our tally sheet (see appendix 1). We follow the count methods outlined in the Classroom FeederWatch curriculum so the risk of counting one individual bird more than once is minimized (*Classroom FeederWatch: Students and scientists working together*, 1998, p. W.88). Using whole Arabic numbers, not tally marks, we record the greatest number of each species that we can see at one time. For example, if we see five Dark-eyed Juncos, then the number 5 is marked on our tally sheet on the line for Dark-eyed Juncos. As time passes the Juncos may come and go, but if we cannot see any more than five of them at one time, we can only record a 5 on the tally sheet. However, if three more Juncos arrive and join the five already in view, we can put a line through the 5 and write down 8, since we can now see a total of eight Juncos all at once. Eight is the greatest number of Juncos observed and is the only number we can use, so it is circled. We cannot add the eight to the original five or we risk counting some individuals more than once, even though we may suspect the Junco population to be greater.

Each school year we collect our data during the months of November through March. Generally I try to get each of my classes out to the bird blind at least once each week for 20-30 minutes. Sometimes we get out more than one time in a week, and more often than not we are out only for 10-15 minutes. Since I go out with each class, I end up with much more data than my students. The data used in this study is the culmination of twelve years of data that I personally collected each time I took a group of students out to the feeding station. Throughout the twelve years of this study my students and I have had full access to field guides to help us with bird identification. Though I have used my personal binoculars throughout this data collection, my students have only had full access to binoculars for the last two years.

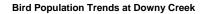
Data recorded on my tally sheets was eventually entered into spread sheets using

Microsoft Excel for all twelve school years from 1996 – 2008 (see appendix 2 for data tables). I

then took the largest number observed at one time for each bird species and entered this data into a separate Excel file so I could track population trends from year to year (see table 1: Bird Population Trends from 1996-2008). Using this data I was then able to generate a number of different graphs to shed some light on my questions about bird population trends at our feeders. It should be noted that during this time we observed and identified thirty-seven different species in our immediate feeder area out of about fifty-six species observed around the school campus. I created graphs to make comparisons between only those species we see regularly at the bird blind.

Results and Analysis

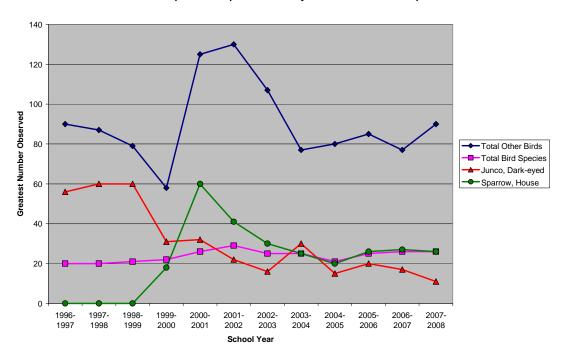
Graph 1 shows a comparison of the total number of bird species and total number of individual birds observed over the last twelve years. It appears that species diversity and population size are related, as the ups and downs mirror each other from year to year. In other words, during years we observed a greater number of species we also saw a greater number of individual birds. I wanted to see what would happen if I took out the numbers for House Sparrows and Dark-eyed Juncos and graphed them out separately to compare with the remaining numbers for bird species and individuals (see graph 2). Here you can see that the same year the House Sparrow population exploded (2000-2001) we also saw a huge increase in other individual birds, and a small increase in observed species. Again, the rises and dips of this line graph seem to mirror each other for many of the years.





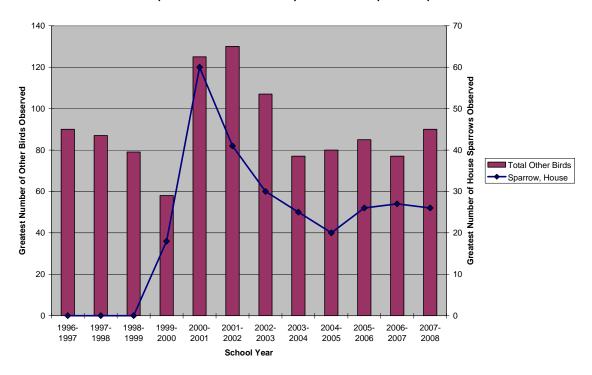
Graph 1

Total Birds & Species Compared to Dark-eyed Juncos and House Sparrows



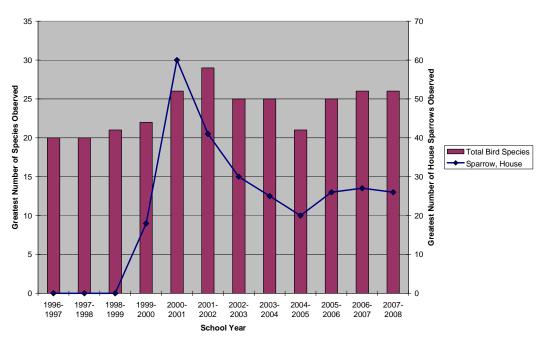
Graph 2a

Total Population of Other Birds Compared to House Sparrow Population



Graph 2b

Total Number of Bird Species Compared to House Sparrow Population



Graph 2c

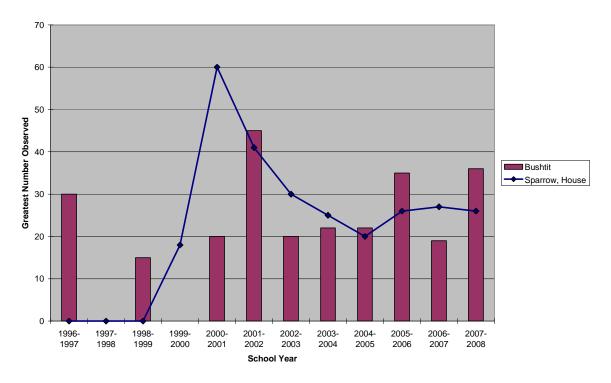
For graphs 3 – 23 you will see that I created combination graphs showing a line for the House Sparrow population and bars for the indicated species. I did this to help the viewer avoid confusion between the two species being graphed. I wanted to better see how the rises and dips in population size compared between the two species, so in most of the graphs you will see the larger House Sparrow scale on the Y-axis to the right, and a smaller scale Y-axis for the specified species on the left.

An analysis of this collection of graphs, reveals that most of the bird species are responding to the same ups and downs that are affecting the House Sparrow population. After the initial House Sparrow population explosion observed in 2000-2001, many of our bird species seem to be on the decline, including the House Sparrow. These results indicate that the House Sparrows are not necessarily the mechanism responsible for the decline of other populations because they are also showing similar downward trends.

I believe the following species are doing well and are either holding their own or are on the increase at our feeders: Bushtit (graph 3), Black-capped Chickadee (graph 4), Chestnut-backed Chickadee (graph 5), Red-breasted Nuthatch (graph 11), American Robin (graph 12), Golden-crowned Sparrow (graph 15), Song Sparrow (graph 16), Varied Thrush (graph 18), Spotted Towhee (graph 19), Townsend's Warbler (graph 20), Yellow-rumped Warbler (graph 21), Downy Woodpecker (graph 22), and Bewick's Wren (graph 23). It should be noted that observation data for Townsend's Warblers and Yellow-rumped Warblers does not exist for the first three years of the study due to my lack of experience in identifying warblers when I began.

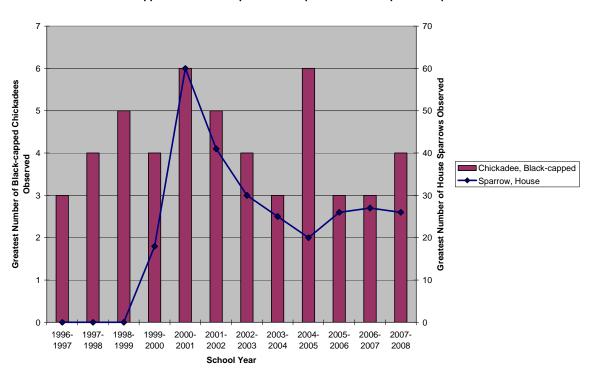
Unfortunately the data seems to indicate the following species may be in trouble in our area: Morning Dove (graph 6), House Finch (graph 7), Western Scrub Jay (graph 8), Steller's Jay (graph 9), Dark-eyed Junco (graphs 10a and 10b), Pine Siskin (graph 13), and Fox Sparrow (graph 14). European Starlings (graph 17) also appear to be on the decline here.

Bushtit Population Compaired to House Sparrow Population



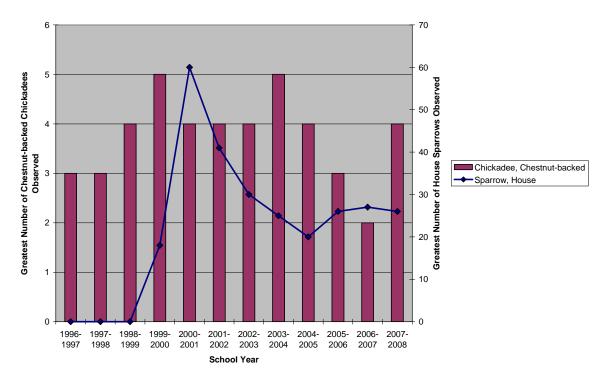
Graph 3

Black-capped Chickadee Population Compared to House Sparrow Population



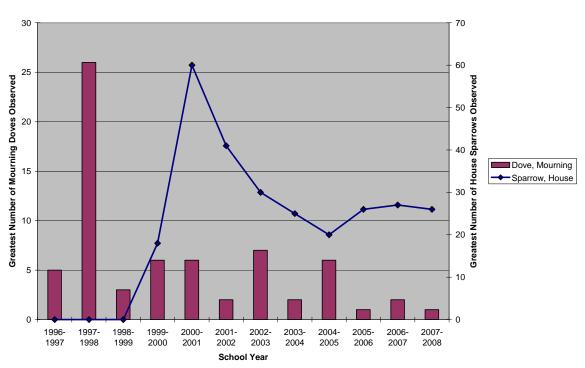
Graph 4

Chestnut-backed Chickadee Population Compared to House Sparrow Population



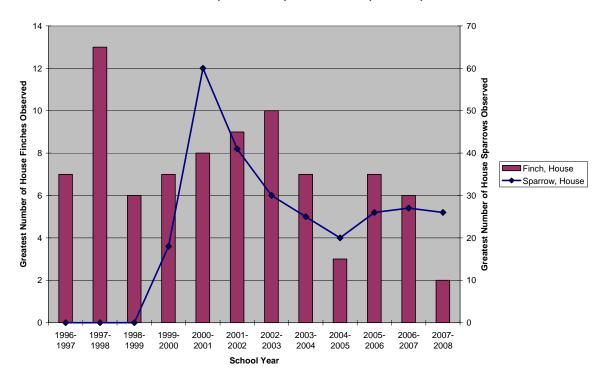
Graph 5

Mourning Dove Population Compared to House Sparrow Population



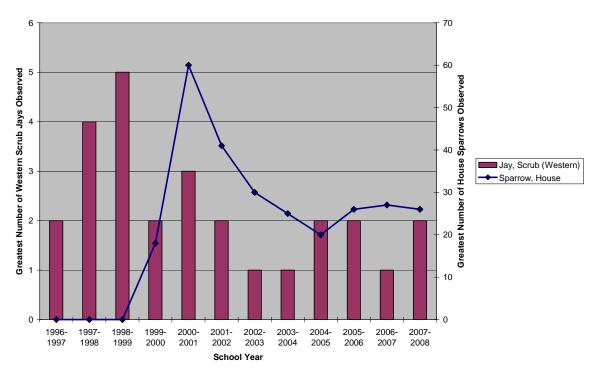
Graph 6

House Finch Population Compared to House Sparrow Population



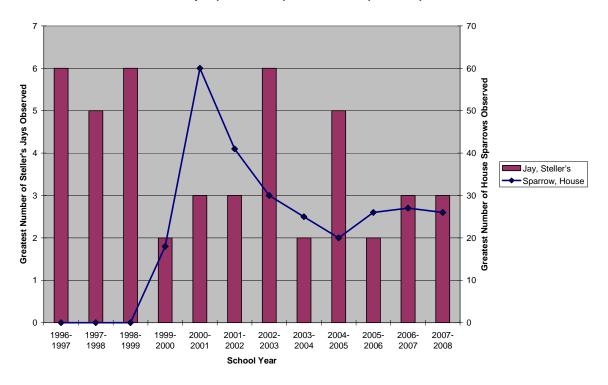
Graph 7

Western Scrub Jay Population Compared to House Sparrow Population



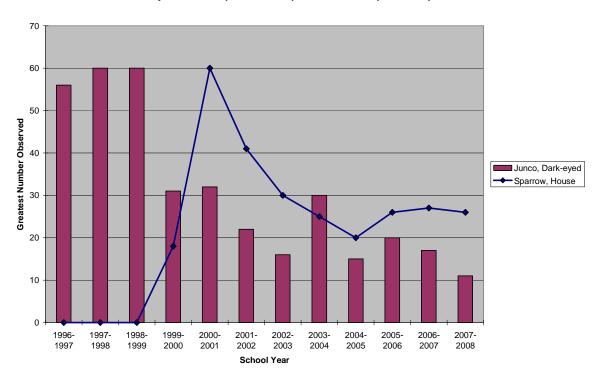
Graph 8

Steller's Jay Population Compared to House Sparrow Population

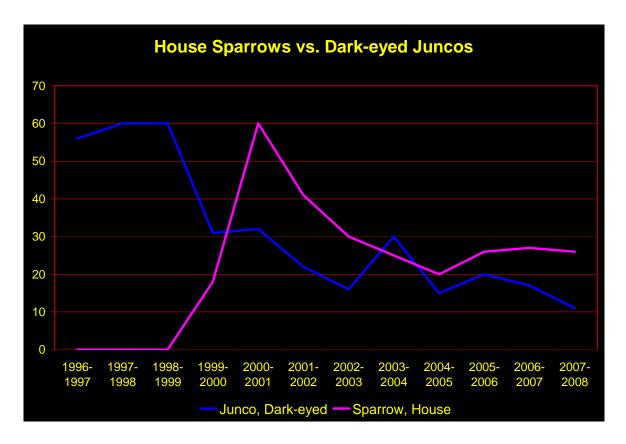


Graph 9

Dark-eyed Junco Population Compared to House Sparrow Population

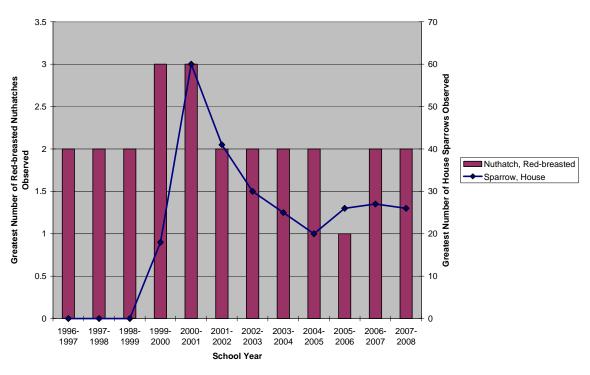


Graph 10a



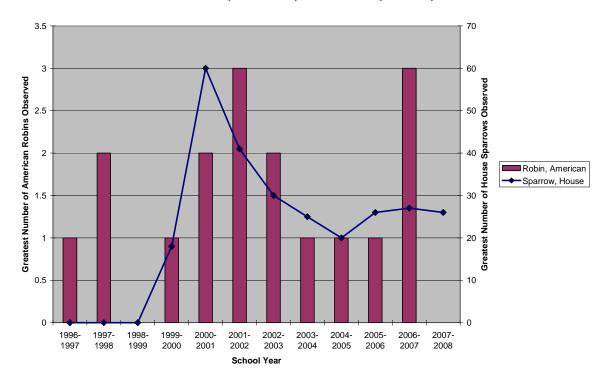
Graph 10b





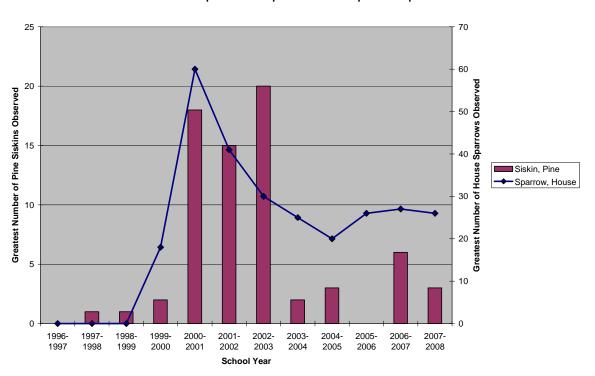
Graph 11

American Robin Population Compared to House Sparrow Population



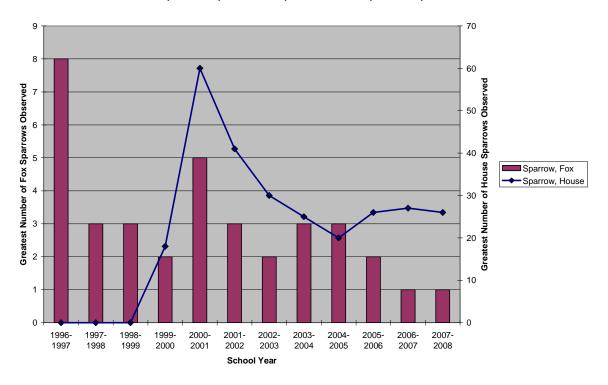
Graph 12

Pine Siskin Population Compared to House Sparrow Population



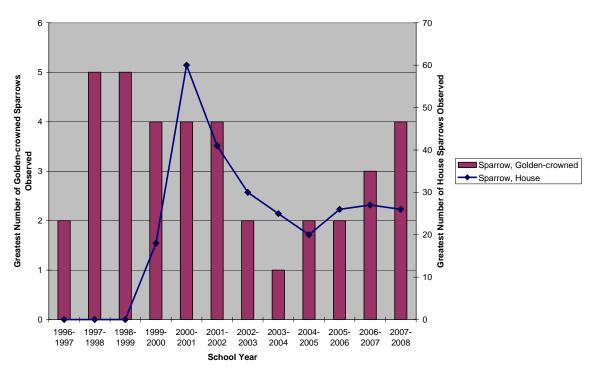
Graph 13

Fox Sparrow Population Compared to House Sparrow Population



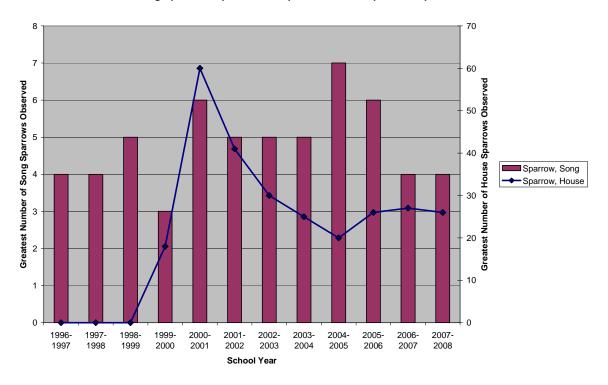
Graph 14

Golden-crowned Sparrow Population Compared to House Sparrow Population



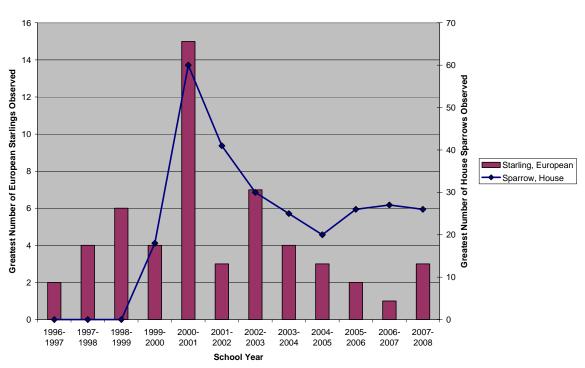
Graph 15

Song Sparrow Population Compared to House Sparrow Population



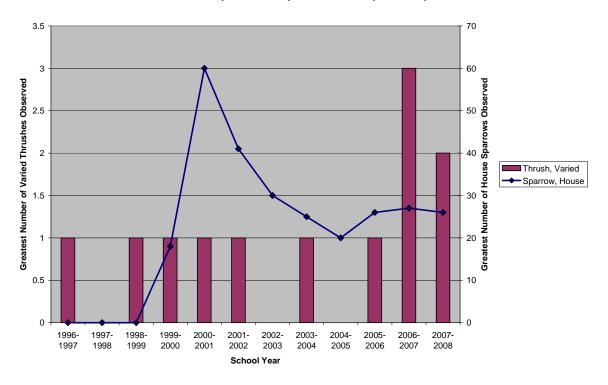
Graph 16

European Starling Population Compared to House Sparrow Population



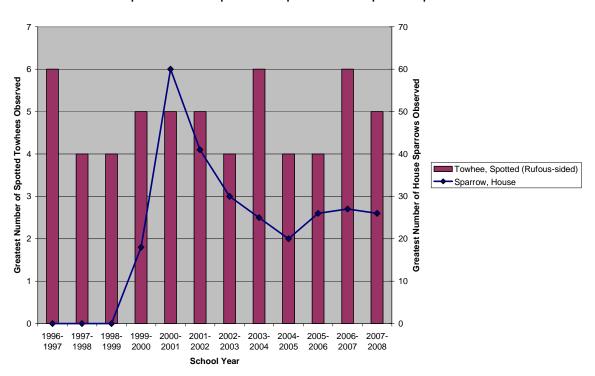
Graph 17

Varied Thrush Population Compared to House Sparrow Population



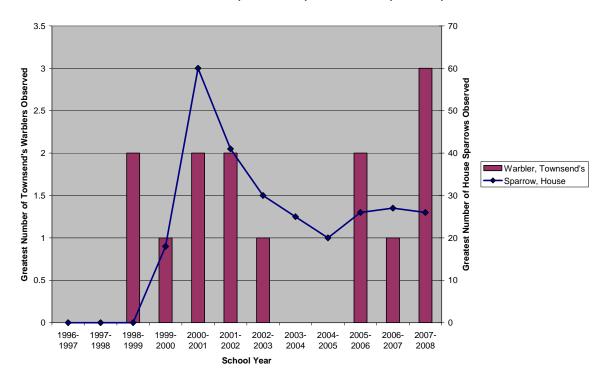
Graph 18

Spotted Towhee Population Compared to House Sparrow Population



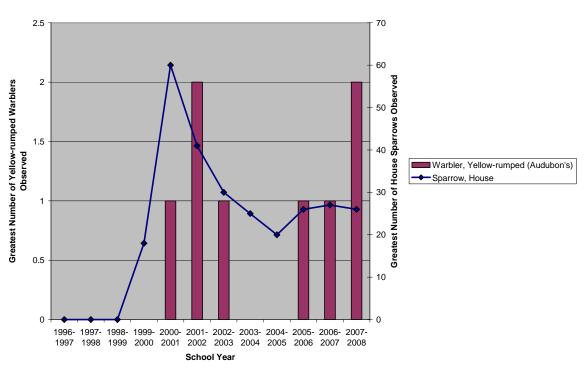
Graph 19

Townsend's Warbler Population Compared to House Sparrow Population



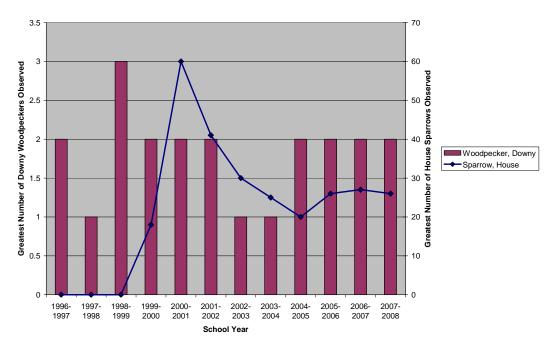
Graph 20

Yellow-rumped Warbler Population Compared to House Sparrow Population



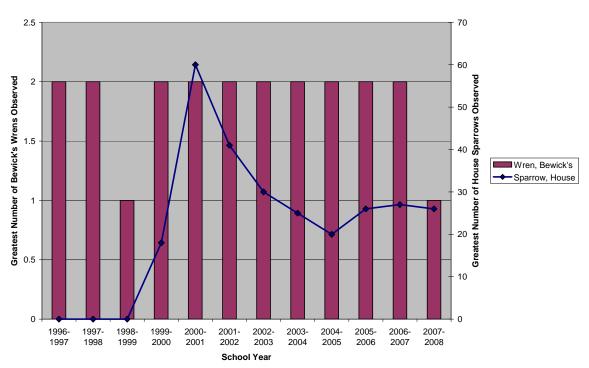
Graph 21

Downy Woodpecker Population Compared to House Sparrow Population



Graph 22

Bewick's Wren Population Compared to House Sparrow Population



Graph 23

Discussion and Conclusions

When the housing development replaced the field on the north side of Downy Creek behind our school I believe the House Sparrows moved in because the habitat had become ideal for their needs. Unfortunately, the Dark-eyed Juncos lost much of their needed habitat with this change. During the winter of 1999-2000 the nomadic Juncos did not find their favored foraging area along the margins of the fallow field and woods when they returned from their higher elevation haunts and likely moved on. Perhaps only the resident population of Juncos remained in our feeder area. Other possible explanations for the dramatic drop in the Junco population visiting our feeders may be related to temperature fluctuations in the high country, or whether or not Junco populations are influenced by what is known as a *mast year*, when huge quantities of tree seeds are produced and eaten (Dunn & Tessaglia-Hymes, 1999). Further historical studies should be conducted to determine whether or not either of these conditions coincided with our large Junco counts from 1996 – 1998.

While declines in the Dark-eyed Junco, House Finch, Western Scrub Jay, Steller's Jay, Morning Dove, Fox Sparrow and Pine Siskin populations are continuing, it appears that the same limiting factor is at work against the House Sparrow population. In many of my graphs the House Sparrow population rises and falls the same years other species are rising and falling. If the data supported my hypothesis I would expect to see the House Sparrow population numbers steadily rising while at the same time the population numbers of other species would have been steadily falling. The only data I observed that seem to support my hypothesis is for the Dark-eyed Junco and Fox Sparrow. Both of these species seem to slightly jump up when the House Sparrow population dips. And both species have slightly but steadily declined over the last couple of years as the House Sparrow population slightly increased. But for the greater bird populations visiting our feeders I must reject my hypothesis that, "If House Sparrows are competing with other bird species for available habitat resources, then over time I will observe

an increase in the House Sparrow population and a decrease in the populations of other bird species visiting my feeders." Something else is clearly influencing the bird population fluctuations and downward trends that I and my students have noticed over the years, with possible exception to the Dark-eyed Junco and Fox Sparrow populations.

Uncontrolled variables that may have influenced the outcome of my data include inconsistencies in the time or duration spent each time data was collected, inconsistencies in the number of days spent collecting data from school year to school year, and variations in local weather from year to year. It would be interesting to go back and compare my bird observation data with the before mentioned data collection inconsistencies to see if there is a significant relationship.

My thoughts now turn back to the insights of my students, Kristina and Nick, and how they concluded that all the development around our school had been responsible for the changes we were observing in bird populations visiting our feeders. House Sparrows are clearly attracted to human-built landscapes and flourish in these types of environments. I am wondering if the House Sparrow isn't like the canary in the coal mine, serving as an indicator to let us know when something has gone wrong, when we humans have gone too far in changing the lay of the land and upset the fragile balance that supports species diversity. According to the Handbook of Bird Biology, "Loss of required habitat is by far the single biggest factor causing population declines." (Handbook of bird biology, 2004, pp. 10-59) While the House Sparrow may be causing trouble for some species it appears that habitat loss is a far greater culprit in the population declines we have observed. The House Sparrow is not necessarily the villain in this story but rather the messenger that arrives to tell us to pay attention. I believe further research should be conducted to determine whether the presence of House Sparrows could be used as an indicator for determining the loss of habitat.

Table 1

20 20
-
22 26
- 00
ō
102
-
-
141
121
Total Dirac

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Appendix 1 (Tally Sheet)

	Name	
BIRD		
Sleuth	Class	
	Species Name	Highest Number Seen At One Time
TALLY SHEET	Junco, Dark-eyed	158 (Place an X to Indicate presence when unclear number)
The Birds of Downy Creek	01) Bushtit	
Location: Tualatin Valley Junior	02) Chickadee, Black-capped	
Academy Bird Blind	03) Chickadee, Chestnut-backed	
	04) Creeper, Brown	
Observation Information	05) Dove, Mourning	
Date	66) Duck, Mallard	
(militaria)	07) Finch, House	
Start Time	08) Finch, Purple	
End Time	09) Flicker, Northern (Red-shufted)	
Duration	10) Goldfinch, American	
Observation Type (circle one)	11) Hawk, Cooper's	
	12) Hawk, Red-tailed	
Casual Stationary Traveling	13) Jay, Scrub (Western)	
Number of people	14) Jay, Steller's	
Weather Information	15) Junco, Dark-eyed	
	16) Kinglet, Golden-crowned	
Temperature(Celsius)	17) Kinglet, Ruby-crowned	
• Humidity %	18) Nuthatch, Red-breasted	
Barometric Pressurembar	19) Robin, American	
	20) Siskin, Pine	
The Barometric Pressure is (circle one)	21) Sparrow, Fox	
Rising Steady Falling	22) Sparrow, Golden-crowned	
• Light%	23) Sparrow, House	
400 S	24) Sparrow, Lincoln's	
Wind Speedkph	25) Sparrow, Song	
Wind Direction	26) Sparrow, White-crowned	
Precipitation (Circle One)	27) Sparrow, White-throated	
Rain Rain-Snow Snow None	28) Starling, European	
	29) Thrush, Varied	
Total precipitationcm	30) Towhee, Spotted (Rufous-sided)	
 Total snow cover (circle one) 	31) Warbler, Townsend's	
Patchy Under 5 cm	32) Warbler, Yellow-rumped (Audubo	m's)
F 1F cm Over 1F cm	33) Woodpecker, Downy	
5-15 cm Over 15 cm	34) Wren, Bewick's	
Wind Chill(Celsius)		
Dew Point Wet Bulb		
• Cloud Cover%		
2700		
• Notes:		
)		Total number of species seen today:
	Chipmunk(s)	Squirrel(s)

Appendix 2 (Data Tables by School Year)

Total Birds	146	58	109	78	71	115	62	Total Birds
Wren, Bewick's	2	_	_	_	2	_	_	Wren, Bewick's
Woodpecker, Downy	2	_	_	2	2	_	_	Woodpecker, Downy
Towhee, Spotted (Rufous-sided)	<u>б</u>	4	6	4	2	4	4	Towhee, Spotted (Rufous-sided)
Thrush, Varied			_					Thrush, Varied
Starling, European	2	2	2	2	_	_	2	Starling, European
Sparrow, White-throated								Sparrow, White-throated
Sparrow, White-crowned								Sparrow, White-crowned
Sparrow, Song	4	2	ω	ω	4	4	ω	Sparrow, Song
Sparrow, House								Sparrow, House
Sparrow, Golden-crowned	2		_	_		_	2	Sparrow, Golden-crowned
Sparrow, Fox	8	_	2	ω	2	2	∞	Sparrow, Fox
Siskin, Pine								Siskin, Pine
Robin, American		_	_	_				Robin, American
Nuthatch, Red-breasted	2	_	2	_	2	2	2	Nuthatch, Red-breasted
Junco, Dark-eyed	56	20	40	42	41	56	22	Junco, Dark-eyed
Jay, Steller's	<u>б</u>	4	6	ω	ω	2	4	Jay, Steller's
Jay, Scrub	2	_	_	_	_	_	2	Jay, Scrub
Hawk, Cooper's								Hawk, Cooper's
Flicker, Northern (Red-shafted)	ω	_	ω					Flicker, Northern (Red-shafted)
Finch, Purple		_						Finch, Purple
Finch, House	7	7	Ŋ	7	4	4	တ	Finch, House
Dove, Mourning	ΟΊ	Οī	Ŋ	2	2			Dove, Mourning
Chickadee, Chestnut-backed	ω	2	2	2	ω	ω	2	Chickadee, Chestnut-backed
Chickadee, Black-capped	ω	ω	ω	ω	2	ω	ω	Chickadee, Black-capped
Bushtit	30	_	24			30		Bushtit
Bird Species	Number Seen							Bird Species
	Greatest	r. 20-21	: 12-13 Ma	. 26-27 Mar	10-11 Feb	. 27-28 Feb.	Jan. 14-15 Jan. 27-28 Feb. 10-11 Feb. 26-27 Mar. 12-13 Mar. 20-21	Date Ja
	Total Days=12							
	~	ıy Cree	t Down	The Bird Blind at Downy Creek	ne Bird	_	1996-19	Project FeederWatch 1996-1997 ~

Project FeederWatch 1997-1998 ~ The Bird Blind at Downy Creek

Date 11/17/1997 11/18/1997 11/25/1997 12/1/1997 12/2/1997 12/8

Bird Species 11/17/1997 11/18/1997 11/25/1997 12/1/1997 12/2/1997 12/3/1997 12/4/1997 12/11/1997 12/15/1997 12/16/1997 12/17/1997 12/18/1997

Total Birds	Wren, Bewick's	Woodpecker, Downy	Towhee, Spotted (Rufous-sided)	Thrush, Varied	Starling, European	Sparrow, White-throated	Sparrow, White-crowned	Sparrow, Song	Sparrow, House	Sparrow, Golden-crowned	Sparrow, Fox	Siskin, Pine	Robin, American	Nuthatch, Red-breasted	Junco, Dark-eyed	Jay, Steller's	Jay, Scrub	Hawk, Cooper's	Flicker, Northern (Red-shafted)	Finch, Purple	Finch, House	Dove, Mourning	Chickadee, Chestnut-backed	Chickadee, Black-capped	Bushtit	Bird Species
48	_		2					_			2			_	12				_			26		2		
50	_		ω							2	2			_	17	_					6	15		2		
43		_	ω		_			_		4	2			_	20	_					ΟΊ	2		2		
76	_	_	ω		_	_		ω		2	2			_	40				_		7	1		2		
74	_	_	_			_		2		2					50						Ŋ	9		2		
77	_	_	ω		_	_		2		ω	2			_	35	ω	_		_		S ₁	15		2		
99	_	_	З			_		2		51	_			_	60	_		_	_		51	13	_	2		
52	_		ω					ω		4	2			_	22	ω					4	6		ω		
40	_	_	2					_		2	_			_	7	2	_				2	16		ω		
50	_		ω		_			2		2	2			_	30				_		4	_		2		
44	_	_	2		_			4		2	_			_	17	_					4	œ		_		
58	_		ω					_		_	ω			_	3						13	2		2		

Total Birds	147	15	56	41	48	6	33	63	30	38	67	65	62	38
Wren, Bewick's	2	_	_	_	_		_	_	_	_	2	_		_
Woodpecker, Downy			_		_			_			_		_	_
Towhee, Spotted (Rufous-sided)	4		2	2	2			2	2	2	ω	ω		4
Thrush, Varied														
Starling, European	4		ω	_	_			4			ω	_		
Sparrow, White-throated														
Sparrow, White-crowned														
Sparrow, Song	4	_	_	_	2	_	_	_	_	_	2	2		_
Sparrow, House														
Sparrow, Golden-crowned	5		2	4	2			Ŋ	_	2	ω	4	_	2
Sparrow, Fox	ω			2	_			ω	_	2	2	2		2
Siskin, Pine					_									_
Robin, American	2		2	2										
Nuthatch, Red-breasted	2	2	2	2	2	_	_	_		_	2		_	_
Junco, Dark-eyed	60	თ	25	15	20	2	18	28	20	20	34	35	52	20
Jay, Steller's	5	ω	4	Ŋ	_			_		2	_	2		
Jay, Scrub	4		4	_	_				_		_			
Hawk, Cooper's	_													
Flicker, Northern (Red-shafted)	2				2									
Finch, Purple														
Finch, House	13		2		4		4	10		ω	7	Ŋ	ω	ω
Dove, Mourning	26	_	2	ω	2		6	2			2	7		
Chickadee, Chestnut-backed	ω		ω		2			2		2		2	_	
Chickadee, Black-capped	4	_	2	2	ω	2	2	2	2	2	4	_	ω	2
Bushtit														
Bird Species	Number seen	2												
	Greatest		5/1998 3/16/1998	7/1998 3/5/	9/1998 2/27	15/1998 1/6/1998 1/7/1998 1/8/1998 1/22/1998 2/2/1998 2/3/1998 2/4/1998 2/18/1998 2/19/1998	4/1998 2/1	3/1998 2/	1/2/1998 2/	/22/1998 2	1/8/1998 1	1/7/1998 1	1/6/1998	1/5/1998
	otal Days=25]_												

Total Species	Total Birds	Woodpecker, Downy Wren, Bewick's	Towhee, Spotted (Rufous-sided) Warbler, Townsend's	Starling, European Thrush, Varied	Sparrow, White-crowned Sparrow, White-throated	Sparrow, Song	Sparrow, House	Sparrow, Golden-crowned	Sparrow, Fox	Siskin, Pine	Robin, American	Nuthatch, Red-breasted	Junco, Dark-eyed	Jay, Steller's	Jay, Scrub	Hawk, Red Tailed	Hawk, Cooper's	Flicker, Northern (Red-shafted)	Finch, Purple	Finch, House	Dove, Mourning	Chickadee, Chestnut-backed	Chickadee, Black-capped	Bushtit	Bird Species	Precipitation cm	Barometric Pressure	Low Temperature C	Project FeederWatch 1998-1999 ~ Weather 11/24/1998 12/3
11	50	_	_	N		_		2				_	30	Ŋ	ΟΊ							_	_			0	29.9	10	998-1999
8	28					2			_			_	20	_							_	_	_			1.8	29.95	&	The /1998
1	44		_			2		Ŋ	2				26	_	2					_	2		_			0	30.43	9	Bird Blind 12/14/1998 12
13	55	_	2	_		2		2	2				30	ω	2			_		Ο Ί		2	2			0	30.45	7	Bird Blind at Downy Creek 12/14/1998 12/15/1998 12/16/1998 1
15	61	_	ယ			4		ω	2	_		_	30	6	З					2	2	_	_			0	30.39	З	vny Creek 12/16/1998 1/5/1999
13	72	_	2	2		4		2	ω			_	50	2	_	_						2	_			0	30.34	_	/5/1999 1/6/
10	45	ω	ω			ω		2	2				25	2						ω						0	30.2	ω	6/1999 1/
13	44	_	2	ത		_		ω	_			2	20	2	2					2		_	_			1	29.88	7	11/1999 1/
13	60	_	ω	ω		4		ω	2			_	31	_	ΟΊ					4		_	_			0.5	30.1	9	12/1999 1,
10	52	<u> -</u> ω	4			2		2					30	2						Ŋ		2	_			0.2	30.18	10	1999 1/11/1999 1/12/1999 1/13/1999 1/14/1999 1/19/1999
6	62	2	2			_		_					50							6						2 0.5			14/1999 1/
10	76		1 2			ω		2	2				60	2	2											2	29.69	œ	19/1999

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13	57	_			2		_			ω		Ŋ	ω	_			32	ω	_					_	2	2				2.5	29.95	1999 2/ 8
13	68		2		_		ω			2		2	2			2	42		_			_		_		4	O1			0.5	30.34	1/1999 2/ 8
15	47	_	2	2	2		_			2		_	_	_			20	4						ω	2	2	ω			2	29.81	<u>4/1999_2</u> 3
14	68	_	2	_	2		_			4		2	2				30	ω							_	2	2	15		0.2	29.84	2/5/1999 2, 4
10	52		_	_	2		ω			4		2	_				34	2								2				2	29.97	/ <u>8/1999_2</u> 4
14	44	_	2	_	2		_			ω		2	2				20	ω	2			_				_	ω			0.2	29.84	2/9/1999 2/ 7
14	64	_	_	_	2					2		2	_				29	ω	2					_		2	2	15		0.1	30.29	<u>/11/1999_2</u> 4
11	36	_	_		_	_				_		ω	_				20								ω	2	2			1	30.24	2/19/1999 3 9
10	42	_			ω	_				O1		2	ω				22							2		2	_			3	30.24	<u>//1/1999_3</u> 7
17	76	_	_	2	2	_	Οī			4		2	2				40	o	2			_		2	_	_	ω			0.5	29.88	- 1
10	33	_	2		2					ω		_	_				20		_					_			_			1.7	29.85	- 1
12	33	_	_		2	_				_		2					15		_					2	ω	2	2			0.2	30.14	3/4/1999 8
																													Number Seen	Greatest		Total Days=24
21	139	_	ω	2	4	_	စ			Οī		Ŋ	ω	_		N	60	ი	Ŋ	_		_		စ	ω	4	Ŋ	15	Seen			ys=24
Total Species	Total Birds	Wren, Bewick's	Woodpecker, Downy	Warbler, Townsend's	Towhee, Spotted (Rufous-sided)	Thrush, Varied	Starling, European	Sparrow, White-throated	Sparrow, White-crowned	Sparrow, Song	Sparrow, House	Sparrow, Golden-crowned	Sparrow, Fox	Siskin, Pine	Robin, American	Nuthatch, Red-breasted	Junco, Dark-eyed	Jay, Steller's	Jay, Scrub	Hawk, Red Tailed	Hawk, Cooper's	Flicker, Northern (Red-shafted)	Finch, Purple	Finch, House	Dove, Mourning	Chickadee, Chestnut-backed	Chickadee, Black-capped	Bushtit	Bird Species	Precipitation cm	Barometric Pressure	Low Temperature C

Total Species	Total Birds	Wren, Bewick's	Woodpecker, Downy	Warbler, Townsend's	Towhee, Spotted (Rufous-sided)	Thrush, Varied	Starling, European	Sparrow, White-throated	Sparrow, White-crowned	Sparrow, Song	Sparrow, House	Sparrow, Golden-crowned	Sparrow, Fox	Siskin, Pine	Robin, American	Nuthatch, Red-breasted	Junco, Dark-eyed	Jay, Steller's	Jay, Scrub	Hawk, Red Tailed	Hawk, Cooper's	Flicker, Northern (Red-shafted)	Finch, Purple	Finch, House	Dove, Mourning	Chickadee, Chestnut-backed	Chickadee, Black-capped	Bushtit	Bird Species	Precipitation cm	Wind Velocity kmph	Wind Direction	Barometric Pressure	Temperature C	Humidity	Time	Date
10	33				_					_	. 2	_				2	20		_					2	_		2			0	10.6	S	102.45	7.1	64.2	9:34	11/22/1999 1
12	35		2		2					2	ω	_	_	2		_	15							ω		_	2			0	4.2	\$	100.99	12.2	42.4	1:19	1/29/1999 1
10	23	_								2				_		_	12	_	_					2	_		_			0.08	4.2	ш	101.31	12.3	37.6	1:20	1/30/1999 1:
<u> </u>	44	_			2					2		2	_			_	30							_		2	_			0	13.4	SSE	102.13	8	69	1:23	2/1/1999 12
13	41	_			4					2		ω	_			2	15	_	2					4		4	2			1.42	9.9	WS	101.51	7.1	50.3	10:01	12/2/1999 12/3/1999 12/13/1999
2	67				ω		_			2	2	ω	2			2	30		2					7	6	σı	2			0	0	Z V	103.3	4	82.7	9:40	/3/1999 12/
16	54	2	2	_	_		2			ω	2	_	_			2	22	2	2					6		2	ω			0.46	7.4	SE	102.4	4.9	90.1	1:25	/13/1999 12
<u> </u>	40				4		_			ω	ω	_	_			_	20							ω		2	_			0.3	17.6	SSE	102.28	5.2	53.3	9:44	12/14/1999 1
۷	2																										2							6.5		1:23	/3/2000 1.
10	34				ω					2	2	ω	_	2		2	15							2			2			1.09	17.6	WSS	102.51	9.5	100	1:14	/4/2000 1/5
ů	34	_			51		ω			ω	ν Ν	_	_			_	7							ω	_	4	2			0				∞		1:24	5/2000 1/6/2000
7	29	_								2			_			_	22							_			_			0	6.4	WSS	102.63	1.4	57.7	1:18	
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s	7				_												51										_			0.53	25.4	SSE	101.52	0.9	78.4	9:34	1/12/2000 1/
50	14			_							_					ω	S)									2	2			0.53	0	WS	101.53	4.7	70.8	1:19	1/13/2000

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9	47		2	_		ω	4	2			-	_	29							4			_			1.02	17.3	WSS	101.71	10.2	51.2	
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4	5		_			_					-	_											2			0.64	12.7	WSS	101.46	8.6	50.6	
10	28	_	2			_	4	2			_		10		_					2		4				0	8.8	т	102.02	7.6	48.6	
10	42	_	_	_		2	4	_	_				25							4			2			0	4.9	ESE	101.96		67.2	
12	31	<u> </u>		2		_	Ŋ	ω	_		ı	2	12							_			_			0	4.2	т	102.25	4.6	69.4	
9	18		2	_		2		_					œ	_			_				_		_			0	0	WSW	102.35	<u></u>	61.8	
22	107	2	→ 51 ·	- 4		ω	18	4	2 1	2	<u>~</u> (ω	<u>3</u>	2	2					7	6	5	4		Number Seen	Greatest						
Total Species	Total Birds	Woodpecker, Downy Wren, Bewick's	Towhee, Spotted (Rufous-sided) Warbler, Townsend's	Starling, European Thrush. Varied	Sparrow, White-throated	Sparrow, Song	Sparrow, House	Sparrow, Golden-crowned	Sparrow, Fox	Siskin. Pine	Robin, American	Nuthatch Red-breasted	Junco, Dark-eyed	Jay, Steller's	Jay, Scrub	Hawk, Red Tailed	Hawk, Cooper's	Flicker, Northern (Red-shafted)	Finch, Purple	Finch, House	Dove, Mourning	Chickadee, Chestnut-backed	Chickadee, Black-capped	Bushtit	Bird Species	Precipitation cm	Wind Velocity kmph	Wind Direction	Barometric Pressure	Temperature C	Humidity	

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Total Species	26	17	19	22	8	15	15	11	7	20	14	15	14	14	13	15	12
Total Birds	217	46	73	68	24	49	49	33	19	69	76	42	76	95	81	124	74
Woodpecker, Downy Wren, Bewick's	2 2	_	2			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			_	_	2	2	_	<u> </u>	_
Warbler, Yellow-rumped (Audubon's)	→ N					_	-	-		_	_	-			_		
Towhee, Spotted (Rufous-sided)	ათ	_	_	2 2	_	<u> 2</u> 22		۰ ـ	2	<u>-</u> ω	<u>-</u> ω	ω 4	υ ω	ა ω	ω 4	4	2
Thrush, Varied	→ (→ 4	1	-			-			4	1	1	1	1			
Sparrow, White-throated	1	4	s	_			_			4	s	s	s	s			
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Sparrow, Song	o (→ (→ i	ω (2	ω·	ω	ωi	4	ω	4	4	ယ်း	4	2 0	2	ω:
Sparrow, House	60	o (15	9 1	13	7	∞ ι	13	σı	22	27	o ·	32 .	40	19	58	41
Sparrow, Fox Sparrow, Golden-crowned	2 4	ω -	، د	2 1	^	ωΝ	N -	→ N		N 6	c	ن د		ω ν	، د	2 4	2 1
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Nuthatch, Red-breasted	oω	· N		oω		_	_	_		د د	_	_	_		_	_	
Junco, Dark-eyed	32	9	10	10	2	. 12	7	7	ω	12	. 25	. 12	. 21	12	. 32	25	16
Jay, Steller's	3	2	_	_						_	_	2					
Jay, Scrub	ω	_		2						2	_	_				2	
Hawk, Red Tailed																	
Hawk Cooper's						_		_									
Goldfinch, American	ω			ω													
Flicker, Northern (Red-shafted)	2		_	2						_	_						
Finch Burnlo	o	O	α	4							4		^	ú	N		_
Dove, Mourning	ത	1	οω	_	_	_	N) <u> </u>	.		5	- د	4 0)) N
Creeper, Brown	ω		ω			•))
Chickadee, Chestnut-backed	4		_	_	_	_	_		_	2		2		2		_	_
Chickadee, Black-capped	6	2	4	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	_	2	_	ω	2	_
Bushtit	20	5	8	8		11	17							18	9	18	
Bird Species	Number Seen																
Wet Bulb C	Greatest	11.8	1	9.7	5.7	4.8	5.5	5.5	7	6.7	0.09	2.6	7	6.3	3.9	3.5	4.1
Dew Point C		6.6	4	3.9	5.2	-3.9	-6.6	<u>.</u> خ	5.9	-0.7	-1.6	-0.6	3.6	4.6	≟,	ω .ω	0.2
Heat Index C		18.2	18	Z	Z/A	Z/A	Z/A	N/A	5.3	12.8	Z/A	Z/A	10.1	ω	6	3.6	7.2
Wind Chill C		18.2		15.8	3.2	1	11.4	10.7	5.3	12.8	1.3	4.9	10.1	00	6	3.6	7.2
Precipitation cm		0	0	0	0.79	0	0	0	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0.03	0.33	0
Wind Direction		WS	N E	Z N M	S	WSS	ZWW	ENE	S	WSW	SSE	ESE	ENE	8	N N N N	SE	ENE
Wind Velocity kph		4.6	о	4.2	10.2	0	10.2	6	8.8	0.4	7.8	0	2.5	3.5	4.2	4.9	4.2
Light %		39.3%	39.0%	30.4%	0.0%	1310.0%	29.7%	34.3%	7.6%	16.0%	71.8%	68.1%	10.0%	13.7%	4.7%	12.2%	5.6%
Bar. Pressure (Rising, Steady, Falling)		Falling	Steady	Falling	Falling	Falling	Falling	Falling	Falling	Falling	Falling	Falling	Falling	Falling	Falling	Rising	Falling
Barometric Pressure mbar		1027.33	1018	102.51	101.7	102.48	103.13	103.33	1022.98	1024.61	101.83	102.52	1033.36	1037.9	1021.19	1018.53	1013.76
Humidity %		46.6%	39.0%	44.8%	93.3%	35.1%	24.1%	44.2%	85.4%	39.3%	73.8%	67.9%	63.5%	79.1%	70.2%	98.3%	61.3%
Temperature C		18.2	18 18 18 2	15.8	10-2.30 pill id	11	13.5	٧ -	2 2 2 2 2 2	128) FI	2.30-11piii 4.9	10 1 8 10 1	- Joi	9-2011	36	7.2
Tim	Total Days=30	3/7/2001	3/6/2001	- 1	3/1/2001	2/28/2001					2/8/2001	2/7/2001	2/1/2001	1/31/2001	1/25/2001	1/24/2001	1/23/2001

Total Species	Total Birds	Warbler, Iownsends Warbler, Yellow-ruml Woodpecker, Downy Wren, Bewick's		Sparrow, White-crowned Sparrow, White-throated Starling, European	Sparrow, Lincoln Sparrow, Song	Sparrow, House	Sparrow, Gold	Siskin, Pine	Robin, American	Kinglet, Ruby-crowned Nuthatch, Red-breaste	Kinglet, Golde	Junco, Dark-eyed	Jay, Steller's	Jay, Scrub (Western)	Hawk, Cooper's	Flicker, North	Finch, Purple	Finch, House	Duck, Mallard	Dove, Mourning	Chickadee, C	Chickadee B	Bird Species	Cloud Cover %	Wet Bulb C	Dew Point C	Wind Chill C	Precipitation cm	Wind Direction	Wind Velocity kph	Light %	Barometric P	Humidity %	Temperature C	Time	Date
s		Townsends Yellow-rumped (Audubon's) Cker, Downy swick's	Varied Spotted (Rufous-sided)	, White-crowned , White-throated European	gön	Se	parrow, Folden-crowned		can	let, Ruby-crowned natch, Red-breasted	t, Golden-crowned	eyed		/estern)	ailed	icker, Northern (Red-shafted)			-,	ng	nickadee. Chestnut-backed	ishti hickadee Black-canned		%				m	5	knh	Sarometric Pressure R/S/F	arometric Pressure mbar	-	C		
		n's)																						10							SIC	2	. ~		9:0	11/13/2001
7	13	<u> </u>	_		2					<u> </u>		Οī		2								_		00%	9	œ	10	0.03	ш	ი მ	Steady	1010	87%	10	- 1	
51	19		ω		ω	1		_				_												100%	14	13	9	0.01	တ	20 5	KISING 1%	1011	88%	15	- 1	11/14/2001 1
10	56	_	N		ω	41	_			_		2		2				_				v		100%	<u> </u>	1	12	0.99	SE	7	KISING 4%	7017	95%	12	- 1	11/15/2001
13	44	<u> </u>	_		ω	6		ω	_	_		22	_					_		_	ν.	_		100%	Ŋ	4	6	0	WSW	° C	KISING	201	85%	ი ი	1-2pm	11/26/2001
15	52		2		ω	17	<u> </u>	1 2	_	<u> </u>		19		_						_		_		100%	ω	3	4	0	N W	o	ralling 1%	1029	94%	4	9:00am	1/27/2001
9	15	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	_		<u> </u>	_				5	_			2					,	v		60%	4	3	3	0.05	SW	Q 0 0	KISING 8%	1004	83%	σı	- 1	1/29/2001
8	29		_		_	10		_				12			_			_				s		100%	6	6	0	0.03	တ	10	ralling 2%	1008	99%	ი ი		11/30/2001
12	36	_	ω		ω	6	-	ـ ـ		2		6						9		_	ا د	v		100%	ω	ω	-2	0.03	တ	10 8	Steady	01016	99%	ω	٦	12/4/2001
15	54		ω	_	ω	9	-	. 1		2		6		N		_		7		N		4		100%	_	_	_	0.03	S	v č	KISING 1%	1014	100%	_	- 1	12/5/2001 1
9	47		ω		2	20		_		_		14						ω			,	s		75%	6	51	7	0.03	S	טו פֿ	Steady	1018	85%	7	9:00am	12/6/2001 12/1
1	40	<u> </u>	N		4	13	_	_			_	9	_	2								ת		100%	6	6	6	0	NN N	10	ralling 4%	1012	93%	ი	<u>-</u> 2	9/2
13	50	_	· Oi	_	4	9	-	_				16	_	2		_		4		_		4		75%	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	0.01	S	1 5 C	Steady 62%	1021	79%	12	10-2pm	1/8/2002 1
12	36		2		2	4	ے د	ى د		_		2	_	_		_					2	16	5	20%	ω	_	51	0	ш	ء 1 5 س	Steady	6201	72%	51	1-2pm	/15/2002 1
19	51	<u>.</u>	· N	<u></u>	4	_	2 -	۰ ـ	_	2 1		7		2	_			_			1 4	s ē	<u>.</u>	100%	ω	2	4	0	WSS	o 6	Steady	1030	84%	4	10-12pm	/17/2002 1
15	62	_	ω	2	O1	14	ν-	_		2 1		15	_	N							Ν.	<u> </u>	;	80%	2	2	2	0.18	WSW	ر د د	KISING	2018	100%	2	9:00am	/22/2002 1
12	46	<u> </u>			ω	1						6			_						Ν.	<u>.</u> =	ì	100%	2	2	2	0.03	SE	v 8	KISING	7201	100%	2	9:00am	/23/2002 1
4	34		_			ω														_		29	3	100%	4		_	0	SSE	10	ing steady steady stsing kising railing	1025	87%	6	9:00am	/24/2002

Classroom FeederWatch 2001-2002 ~ The Bird Blind at Downy Creek
1/1/3/2001 11/14/2001 11/15/2001 11/26/2001 11/27/2001 11/2

Total Species	29	14	23	17	16	22) 12	4 19	16 1		19	19	21	18	14	12	. 17	14	15
lotal birds	193	š	α	6/	86	/4	55	50	٥	0 42	0		00	64	3	82	ă ă	44	50
Total Birds		3	2	67	8				٥			70	2	2	2	3			
Wren, Bewick's	2	2	_	_	2	_			_	_	_,	_	_			_	_	_	_
Woodpecker, Downy	2		2	_		_				_	\	_	_				_		
Warbler, Yellow-rumped (Audubon)	2	2	_		_	_	_					_		_					
Warbler, Townsend's	2	_	_		_	_	_			_	\	_	_	2	2	2	_	_	_
Towhee, Spotted (Rufous-sided)	5	2	а	ω	2	2	~	2	2	ω		_	N	_	2		2	_	_
Thrush, Varied	_		_																
Starling, European	ω		_	_		2	မ	ω	ω		_,		3	2					
Sparrow, White-throated	_	_																	
Sparrow, White-crowned																			
Sparrow, Song	5	3	3	4	ω	2	<i>ح</i>	2	2	~		N	N	4	3	2	3	4	N
Sparrow, Lincoln		_					1												
Sparrow, House	41	2	8	9	15	8) 10	3 10	9	2	12	. 10	7	5	ω	11	20	_	
Sparrow, Golden-crowned	4		4	ú		ú	6		C.			_	N.	Α.					
Sparrow, Fox	٠. د		. w	د ر		, _			N			. N.) <u> </u>) N) N	_	_
OISKIN, FINE	. J	_	5	7.	_	٠ ۵)) <u> </u>			, N	N	o 0	_				
Sisting Dispose	1 0	_	, - r	à	`) N		` -	. ()) (·	n -					
Dobin American	1 0	_	۱ د			ა -	'	٠.	۵.	- r	٠	,	ינ	٠.					
Nuthatch Red-breasted	2		> 1	_	ا د	. د		<u>.</u>		J .	,,	» ·	v .	٠ ـ	٠ ـ	ا د	2 (ا د	v ·
Kinglet, Ruby-crowned	ω	_	2		2	_	2	1	_	_	_	N	_	_	_	2	ω	N	_
Kinglet, Golden-crowned		_																	
Junco, Dark-eyed	22	12	20	20	15	16	3 12	0 16	9 1		11	21	11	12	7	20	15	ω	ω
Jay, Steller's	3	_	_	_	_	ω	.0	7	_			_	N						
Jay, Scrub	2		_	2		_	.5	N.	_	_	_,				2				_
Hawk, Red Talled																			
Hawk, Cooper's	_	_														_			_
Flicker, Northern (Red-shafted)	2		_			_			_				_				_		
Finch, Purple)								•										
Finch, House	_C		C.	U	_	4	J	(*		ú		c.	c		N.	_	N.	_	CL.
Puck, Maliard) N	· N	o	1				1	7	. =) N)	ın) N		o)
Dove, Wourning	- N)	_	_		N		_	•	_)	_)	· -				_
Cilickadee, Cilestilut-packed	1	_		٠ -)		•		- N		_			٠ _		٥		. (
Chickage, Diack-capped	٠ د		ú	٠ ـ	1 c				^	-	,		<i>A</i> C	- د	ن د	_) N		
Chickedon Block conned	n d	_	ა (_	<u> </u>	د د		، د					٠.	ء د	s	ა მ			ء د
Bushtit	45		ω		34	16	15	9		-	_	15	13	13		32	25	25	45
Bird Cover %	Mumbor Soon	100%	100%	100%	%C6	90%	ľ	% 100%	% U%	0 0%	07/0	100%	20%	%UC	25%	100%	100%	/57/	100%
Met prip C	Cinches	1,000	1 1900	1000	DE 0/		1000/					1000/		F00/	1 100	100%	1000/		1000
Wet Bulb C		<u> </u>) د	ω (ω (۰.۰	2 -			, n	1.6	7 (7 -		1 0	٠.		n (
Dew Boint C		ມ -	ω (ມ -	o (· •	۰. د	D '		(12	: د	4 (٠ ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	v (- o .	·	. ת
Wind Chill C			ດ :		0		-	ω	2	ا ب	C	10	11	ω :	7	ω	. د		<u>.</u>
Precipitation cm		0.03			0.03		-		_	_		0.13		0.3	0.03	0.05			1.4
Wind Direction		S	WS	"	WS		WNN	<>	_	WS V	7			8	NNE	SE	NN NN		SSE
Wind Velocity kph		10	ω		6		٠.		Ū	-				10	8	8			18
Light %		15%	18%		43%									55%	55%	22%			20%
Barometric Pressure R/S/F		Falling	Falling	Rising	Steady				`	_		•		Rising	Falling	Falling			Falling
Barometric Pressure mbar		1015	1027	1017	1024		5 1007	7 1015				-		1015	1038	1025			1008
Humidity %		93%	77%		71%	83%			% 87%		30%	86%	61%	63%	56%	78%	98%	77%	92%
Temperature C		4	6		ر ن	-	-							11	7	5			0
Time		1-2pm	10-12pm	10-12pm	11-2pm	9-1pm	1 9:00am	m 9-2pm	n 9:00am	n 9:00am	1 9-2pm	9-12pm	9-12pm	9-2pm	10-2pm	1-2pm	10-12pm	1-2pm	1-2pm
	Total Days = 35	15/2002	3/14/2002 3,	3/8/2002 3/12/2002 3/14/2002 3/15/2002	3/8/2002	3/7/2002		2/28/2002 3/5/2002	2 2/28/200	2	2/26/2002	2	2/20/2002	2/19/2002		1/29/2002 1/30/2002	1	1/28/2002	1/25/2002

100% 0% 80% 100% 100% 100% 3 2 20 4 4 4 4 2 2 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		61	61		(
100% 0% 80% 100% 3	1 12			43	31	Total Birds
100% 0% 80% 100% 3	1 2	<u> </u>	<u> -</u>	<u> -</u> -	_	Wren, Bewick's
100% 0% 80% 100% 3 2 20 4 4 4 4 2 7 1 2 2 10 6 16 8 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 26 10 26 14 3 2 4 4 1 3 2 1 1 1 1 3 2	1 2 4	<u>ـ</u> ـــ	_	_	•	Warbler, Yellow-rumped (Audubon's Wandhecker Downy
100% 0% 80% 100% 3 2 20 4 4 4 4 2 7 1 2 2 10 6 16 8 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 26 10 26 14 4 1 3 2 4 1 3 2	2 4					Warbler, Townsend's
100% 0% 80% 100% 3 2 20 4 4 4 4 2 7 1 2 2 10 6 16 8 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 26 10 26 14 3 2 1 7 4		2	ω	2	_	
100% 0% 80% 100% 3 2 20 4 4 4 4 2 7 1 2 2 10 6 16 8 11 1 1 1 1 1 2 11 2 26 10 26 14 3 2						Thrush, Varied
100% 0% 80% 100% 3 2 20 4 4 4 4 2 7 1 2 2 11 1 2 10 6 16 8 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 26 10 26 14 3 2	_					Starling, European
100% 0% 80% 100% 3 2 4 4 4 4 2 7 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 10 6 16 8 1 1 1 1 26 10 26 14 3 4 3 2						
100% 0% 80% 100% 3 2 20 4 4 4 4 2 7 1 2 2 11 1 2 10 6 16 8 11 1 1 1 1 1 2 26 10 26 14 3 2		,		,		
100% 0% 80% 100% 3 2 20 4 4 4 4 2 7 1 2 3 2 11 2 11 1 2 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 6 16 8 10 26 14	4 3	ω	4	ഗ	2	Sparrow, Lincoln
100% 0% 80% 100% 3 2 20 4 4 4 4 2 7 1 2 2 11 1 1 1 2 11 1 1 1 1 1 2 11 1 1 1	20 26	17	18	15	13	Sparrow, House
100% 0% 80% 100% 3 2 20 4 4 4 4 2 7 1 2 3 2 10 6 16 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2	Ì	;			Sparrow, Golden-crowned
100% 0% 80% 100% 3 2 20 4 4 4 4 2 7 1 2 3 2 11 6 16 8 11 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 3 3 2 3	2		_		_	Sparrow, Fox
100% 0% 80% 100% 3 2 20 4 4 4 4 2 7 1 2 2 11 1 2 11 1 1 2 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				_		Siskin, Pine
100% 0% 80% 100% 3 2 20 4 4 4 4 2 7 1 2 2 11 1 2 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 2						Robin, American
100% 0% 80% 100% 20 3 4 4 4 4 2 7 1 2 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 1	2	2	_	_	Nuthatch, Red-breasted
100% 0% 80% 100% 20 3 4 4 4 4 2 7 1 2 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 10 6 16 8	<u>_</u>	_	2	2	_	Kinglet, Ruby-crowned
100% 0% 80% 100% 20 3 2 4 4 4 4 2 7 1 2 3 2 11 1 1 1 1 2						Kinglet, Golden-crowned
100% 0% 80% 100% 3 2 20 4 4 4 4 2 7 1 2 3 2 1 3 2 1 1 1 2	12 10	15	13	ω	ω	Junco, Dark-eyed
100% 0% 80% 100% 3 2 20 4 4 4 4 2 7 1 2 3 2			ω	_	_	Jay, Steller's
100% 0% 80% 100% 3 2 20 4 4 4 2 7 1 2 3 2	_	_		_		Jay, Scrub (Western)
100% 0% 80% 100% 3 2 20 4 4 4 2 7 1 2 3 2						Hawk, Red Tailed
100% 0% 80% 100% 3 20 4 4 4 2 7 1 2 3 2					_	Hawk, Cooper's
100% 0% 80% 100% 20 3 2 4 4 4 4 2 7 1 2 3 2				_		Flicker, Northern (Red-shafted)
100% 0% 80% 100% 3 2 20 4 4 4 4 2 7 1 2 3 3 2						Finch, Purple
100% 0% 80% 100% 20 3 2 4 4 4 4 2 7 1 2						Finch, House
100% 0% 80% 100% 20 3 2 4 4 4 4 2 7 1 2						Duck, Mallard
100% 0% 80% 100% 20 3 2 4 4 4 4 4 2	3 7					Dove, Mourning
100% 0% 80% 100% 20 3 2 4	3 4	ω	3	2		Chickadee, Chestnut-backed
100% 0% 80% 100%	2	4	_	4	4	Chickadee, Black-capped
100% 0% 80% 100%	12	11	9	ω	_	Bushtit
, 100% 0% 80% 100%						Bird Species
		100%	100%	0%	25%	Cloud Cover %
6 4 5 3 8 6	6 4	2	4	2	8	Wet Bulb C
6 -1 -1 -2 8 6	-1	_	4	_	8	Dew Point C
1 8 1	4	ω	ω	2	&	Wind Chill C
.98 0 0 0 0.03 0	1.98 0	0	0.38	0	0	Precipitation cm
SE E NNE NE SW N	SE E	WS	8	Z ×	WSS	Wind Direction
10 11 2 20 0 1	10 11	0	0	6	б	Wind Velocity kph
0% 41% 12% 2%		2%	1%	29%	3%	Light %
ing Falling Falling Rising Steady Falling	Rising Falling	Falling	Steady	Steady	Falling	Barometric Pressure R/S/F
1007 1018 1018 1022	992 1007	1017	1024	1035	1025	Barometric Pressure mbar
5% 60% 51% 59% 98% 100%	96% 60%	89%	100%	90%	100%	Humidity %
9	7 7	ω	ω	2	8	Temperature C
pm 9am-2pm 2:00pm 9am-2pm 9am-10am 10am-2pm	9am-2pm 9am-2pm	9am-2pm 9a	9am-2pm	9am-2pm	9am-2pm	Time
02 12/19/2002 1/8/2003 1/9/2003 1/13/2003 1/28/2003	12/16/2002 12/19/2002	12/9/2002 12/1	12/4/2002	11/25/2002	11/20/2002	Date

Total Species	25	18	19	19	9	16	13	16	16
	- 00	9	1	9	9	00	00		
Total Birds	153	54	52	57	61	63	55	44	76
Wren, Bewick's	2					2		_	
Woodpecker, Downy			_	_		_	_	_	
Warbler, Yellow-rumped (Audubon!				_					
Warbler, Townsend's									
Towhee, Spotted (Rufous-sided)	4	ω	2	2	ω	4	ω	_	ω
Thrush, Varied									
Starling, European	7	ω	ω	ω		2	2	_	2
Sparrow, White-throated									
Sparrow, White-crowned									
Sparrow, Song	σı	ω	2	_	2	4	з	ω	_
Sparrow, Lincoln									
Sparrow, House	30	15	9	6	30	20	13	2	15
Sparrow, Golden-crowned	2	_	_	_		_			_
Sparrow, Fox	2	2	2	_	_	2			_
Siskin, Pine	20	_		2		_			20
Robin, American	2		_	2					
Nuthatch, Red-breasted	2	· N			_	2	2	_	_
Kinglet, Ruby-crowned	2								
Kinglet, Golden-crowned							,		
Junco, Dark-eyed	16	10	4	4	12	10	10	6	σ
Jay, Steller's				. o	i		; _) N	, _
Jay, Scrub))))	
Hawk, Red Falled									
Hawk, Cooper's									
rlickel, Notutetti (Rea-shartea)		_	_						
Flicker Northern (Bod shofted)	٠.	_	٠.						
Finch Purple	5	,	_	1	5	c	,	١	_
Finch House	1 0	s	۱ د	1 0	100	ى د	s	s	٠.
Duck Mallard	.	١	1 0	s -		1		1	1
Dove Mourning	7 .	s i	v (. د		S (,	s i	s .
Chickadee, Chestnut-backed	. 4	N I	ιω	4	<u> </u>	ω.	ω.	2 (14
Chickadee Black-canned		s	s	رد در	_	4	4	w	S
Bushtit	20		13	14			10	15	15
Bird Species	Number Seen				,			,	
Cloud Cover %	Greatest	99%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%
Wet Bulb C		9	6	0	7	7	IJ.	2	12
Dew Point C		9	4	-2	7	7	4	2	12
Wind Chill C		1	7	_	<u>'</u>	7	6	2	10
Precipitation cm		0	0.05	0	0	0.23	0	0	3.33
Wind Direction		S	<	WS	S	ш	\$	NE.	S
Wind Velocity kph		6	0	0	23	0	_	0	8
Light %		28%	6%	15%	14%	5%	5%	32%	2%
Barometric Pressure R/S/F		Falling	Falling	Steady	Steady	Steady	Falling	Falling	Rising
Barometric Pressure mbar		1020	1013	1012	1019	1017	1026	1027	1016
Humidity %		85%	82%	79%	96%	99%	96%	99%	99%
Temperature C		1.			. 7	7	6	2	12
Time	•	9am-2pm	9am-2pm		2:00pm 9	9am-2pm	9am-2pm	9am-2pm	10am-2pm
	Total Days = 18	3/6/2003 3/10/2003	3/6/2003	2/26/2003	2/20/2003	2/5/2003 2/10/2003 2/19/2003 2/20/2003 2/26/2003	2/10/2003	2/5/2003	1/31/2003

1 Woodpecker, Downy 2 Wren, Bewick's 32 Total Birds	_												
		50	26	44	63	61	34	62	41	43	53	48	Total Birds
						ı							
Woodpecker Downy		-			→ .	2	_	-	_	_	_	_	Wren. Bewick's
VY al Cid.		_		_	_			_					Woodbecker Downy
Warklor Vollow-rimpod Winds												<u>s)</u>	Warbler, Yellow-rumped (Audubon's)
													Warbler, Townsend's
6 Towhee, Spotted (Rufous-sided)		51	2	2	2	ω		6	_	ω	4	з	Towhee, Spotted (Rufous-sided)
1 Thrush, Varied					_								Thrush, Varied
4 Starling, European		_	2	_	2		_	2			4		Starling, European
1 Sparrow, White-throated				_						_			Sparrow, White-throated
Sparrow, White-crowned													Sparrow, White-crowned
o opaliow, sorig		_	_	_	c	4		O	_	_	4	_	
Sparrow, Lincoln		_	_	s	s	_		n	s	s	_	s	٠,-
Sparrow, House		5	-	c	c	7	c	c	,		20	ō	
		7	_	ກ	ກ	S T	ى د	ى د	s	7	» -	16	
											_		Sparrow Golden-crowned
3 Sparrow, Fox		2	2	_	2	ω		ω		_		2	Sparrow, Fox
2 Siskin, Pine					2								Siskin, Pine
		_	_					_					Kobin, American
2 Nutilateli, Neu-Diedsteu				-	_	-	_	٠ _			N		Nutifiatori, Neu-Diedsteu
		s	_	_	s	_	_	_			s		Night Pod brooted
Kinglet Buby-crowned													Kinglet Buby-crowned
													Kinalet Golden-crowned
30 Junco, Dark-eyed		10	σı	10	9	4	ω	30	6	12	œ	13	Junco, Dark-eyed
			_		_		_					2	Jay, Steller's
1 Jay, Scrub					_			_				_	Jay, Scrub (Western)
Hawk, Red Talled													Hawk, Ked Talled
Hawk, Cooper's		_							_				Hawk, Cooper's
						_							Goldilloli, Lessel
				1		s				1			Coldfinch asset
				s						ა .			Coldfinch American
1 Flicker, Northern (Red-shafted)										_			Flicker Northern (Red-shafted)
Finch. Purple													Finch. Purple
7 Finch, House		2		2	5	2	_	7	_	51	_		Finch, House
Duck, Mallard													Duck, Mallard
		2	_	_				_	_	2	_		Dove, Mourning
Chickadee, Chestnut-backed		_	2	_	2		2		_	ω	4	5	Chickadee, Chestnut-backed
3 Chickadee, Black-capped		2	_	ω	2	_	2	_	ω	ω	ω	ω	Chickadee, Black-capped
22 Bushtit		4	0	10	21	14	19		22				Bushtit
	Number Seen												Bird Species
	Greatest	0%	1%	0%	50%	100%	95%	100%	0%	100%	100%	80%	Cloud Cover %
Wet Bulb C		7	5	5	51	6	6	-8	6	4	6	4	Wet Bulb C°
Dew Point C		ω	ω	-2	2	6	4	-13	2	_	6	ω	Dew Point C°
Wind Chill C		12	5	4	7	6	6	-14	4	ω	6	5	Wind Chill C°
Precipitation cm		c	С		C	0.03	0.03	Snow	C	0.03	0.69	0.15	Precipitation cm
Wind Direction		WNW	. *	ZZ	E C	Z	SW	, Z	п	· ·	· c	· c	Wind Direction
wind velocity kpn		U	σ	; i	1) 1 N	, i c)	: 5	1 4	1 0) ~	7.	Wind velocity kpn
Light %		59%	49%	53%	48%	3%	24%	19%	36%	5%	12%	23%	Light %
Barometric Pressure K/S/F		U		! ! ¬	ָ בּ			_		! -	·		Barometric Pressure R/S/F
Datometric Prosection D/S/T		201	220	7 -	5	100	1020	1000	7 7	5 0	1000	5	Dalonierio Piessure indal
Poromotric Property when		1022	1020	40%	1013	100%	1022	1022	1022	1015	400F	1017	Baromatic Processing what
l'emperature C		1 - 2	740/	200	200	2000	200	7.00	1 -	200	200	4 22	I emperature C
- III 6		lam-zpm		lam-zpm	I iam-zpm i	i iam-zpm i	Ham-zpm	1000-11-05a		Ham-zpm	I lam-zpm	ı ıaın-zpın	The
		110000	110 10pm 1	cm 25m 11cm 25m 11c 125m			110000000	050 11050	110000	11000	11000000		Timo

Classroom FeederWatch 2004-2005	h 2004-200	05 ~ The	Bird Blir	Bird Blind at Downy Creek	vny Creek	4 5/2004	12/16/2004	1/5/2005	1/6/2005	1/12/2005	1/12/2005	1/10/2005
Time			9am-12pm	\Rightarrow	I-11:45am		2:30-3pm	9:30-3pm	3-3:30pm	9:45-3pm	3-3:15pm 10-10:15am	0-10:15am
Temperature C°	10		ω	7	1	6	9	-2	ъ	4	7	13
Humidity %	72%	89%	100%	95%	74%	100%	73%	73%	93%	96%	76%	86%
Barometric Pressure mbar	1030	1022	1031	998	997	1033	1031	1025	1009	1023	1026	1022
Light %	2%	16%	5%	1% -	10%	2%	33%	29%	0% -	4%	8% (19%
Wind Velocity kph	6	0	0	<u> </u>	13	_	з	з	12	6	0	0
Wind Direction	Z V	S	ENE	SE	WSS	SSW	WNW	8	WS	WSS	WN	S
Precipitation cm	0.46	. 0	0.05	0.56	0.58	0.03	0 0	ه د	٥ ٥	^ ≒	0 0	. 0
Dew Point C°	o (, 4	ω (7 '	7	ത	4	1 ტ	ω (د ب	ω -	1 7
Wet Bulb C°	8	4	ω	7	9	6	7	ယ်	4	ω	6	12
Cloud Cover %	missing	75%	100%	100%	75%	100%	50%	0%	100%	100%	100%	80%
Bird Species												
Bushtit						20						
Chickadee, Black-capped	2) С П	o 6		4	. ω) N) N	2	4	ω	
Cnickadee, Cnestnut-backed Dove. Mourning		u	c			4	N	c				
Duck, Mallard						2						
Finch, House		2	_			_		ω			_	_
Finch, Purple												
Flicker, Northern (Red-sharted)												
Goldfinch Lesser												
Hawk, Cooper's												
Hawk, Red Tailed												
Jay, Scrub (Western)		_						л —		→ N		
Junco, Dark-eyed	ω	10	4	_	15	10	ω	7	ω	9	9	12
Kinglet, Golden-crowned												
Ringlet, Ruby-crowned		د د	_	_	s	s					s.	
Robin, American		_	_	_	^	_	_	_	_	_	^	
Siskin, Pine			_		_	2	ω					
Sparrow, Fox	_	_	2		_	2	_	ω	_	з	_	
Sparrow, Golden-crowned		_	ລີ		_	3	ю	3° N	30	1	00	- د
Sparrow, Lincoln			·			i	(į	į	i	(
Sparrow, Song	ω	2	ω	_	ω	ω	2	Ŋ	2	Ŋ	ω	2
Sparrow, White-throated												
Starling, European					_			ω		_		
Towhee, Spotted (Rufous-sided)	_	_	4	_	4	2	2	2		_		_
Warbler, Townsend's												
Warbler, Yellow-rumped (Audubon's)			•)	.	.		.		
Woodpecker, Downy		_	N 4			· N	2	2		2		
Wren, Bewick's			_		_	_						
Total Birds	10	32	41	4	33	68	26	59	29	44	27	19
Total Species	5	12	12	4	10	16	10	14	6	1	7	7

I otal opecies	1	c	=	Ī	1	ī	13	10	-	ď
Total Species	2	50	1	16	_	3	3	10	_	0
Total Birds	115	12	31	53	10	30	47	38	3	23
Wren, Bewick's	2		2	_		_	_			
Woodpecker, Downy	2			2		_	_	2		_
Warbler, Yellow-rumped (Audubon)	0									
Warbler Townsend's	0		,	,		ı		1		1
Towhee, Spotted (Rufous-sided)	4	_	ω	ω	_	2	ω	2		2
Thrush, Varied	0									
Starling, European	<u>з</u>									
Sparrow, White-throated	0									
Sparrow, White-crowned	0									
Sparrow, Song	7	4	ω	7	2	4	2	51	ω	4
Sparrow, Lincoln	0									
Sparrow, House	20	2	ω	10	5	5	з	5		_
Sparrow, Golden-crowned	2			_			2	_		
Sparrow, Fox	ω		2	ω		2	_	2		2
Siskin, Pine	ш									
Kobin, American				_		_				
Nuthatch, Ked-breasted	· N						ν.	ب		
Kinglet, Kuby-crowned	· -)			
Kinglet, Golden-clowiled	٠.									
Kinglet Golden-Growned	0 -		C			1		ō		
.lunco Dark-eved	1.5	_	ı.	7		4		10		
Jay, Steller's	5			_				_		
Jay, Scrub	2			_						
Hawk, Red Tailed	0									
Hawk, Cooper's	0									
Goldfinch, Lesser	0									
Goldfinch, American	0									
Flicker, Northern (Red-shafted)	0									
Finch, Purple	0									
Finch, House	· cc		2	ω.		_	_	ν.		
Duck, Mailard) N))) N		
Dove, Mourning	o 0	N	_			c.	σ)		
Cnickagee, Cnestnut-backeg	4 0)) N	· -	N		_
Chickadee, Black-capped	. 0	N	· N	4 c	N	oω	· N	oω		· N
BUSHIII	22	o	o cc	. 0	o	o	22	o		o c
Bird species	Number Seen)	o			3			
CIOUG COVEL %	Greatest	0, C7	0//00	0,001	070	100%	907%	100%	90%	7007
Mer prib C		2500	600V o	100%	00/	100%	00%	1000) 000 000 000	1000/
Work Bulls Co		<u>,</u>	0 0	ـ د	7 (0 0	0 0	ـ د	0 0	7 (
Dew Point Co		<u>، ج</u>	ח מ	ے د	o 5	0	ກ ເ	ى د	n I	on c
Wind Ohill Oo		17	: د	5 (12 (o (10		14	no :
Precipitation cm		0	0.13	0	0	0	0	0.03	0.05	T _r
Wind Direction		WS	S	S	SE	S	S	z	SE	8
Wind Velocity kph		2	24	0	Sī.	0	0	ω	2	ω
Light %		29%	18%	11%	39%	23%	31%	2%	15%	7%
Barometric Pressure R/S/F		П	R	S	FI	S	П	S	П	S
Barometric Pressure mbar		1010	1012	1025	1018	1024	1022	1032	1010	1009
Humidity %		40%	73%	100%	37%	100%	73%	100%	58%	84%
Temperature C°		17			14	0	10	0	14	œ
Time		2-2:20pm	- 1		3-3:15pm	9:45-3pm	3-3:15pm	9am-2pm	3-3:15pm	10am-3pm
	Total Days =21	3/1/2005	2/28/2005	2/14/2005	2/10/2005	2/9/2005	2/3/2005	2/2/2005	1/27/2005	1/26/2005

Sparrow, Fox 2 Sparrow, Golden-crow 2 Sparrow, Golden-crow 2 Sparrow, House 2 Sparrow, Lincoln 6 Sparrow, White-drown 1 Sparrow, White-drown 1 Sparrow, White-drown 2 Sparrow, White-droat 2 Starling, European 1 Thrush, Varied 4 Towhee, Spotted (Rufor Warbler, Townsend's Warbler, Townsend's Warbler, Townsend's Warbler, Yellow-rumpe 2 Woodpecker, Downy 2 Wren, Bewick's	38 -		26		58	71	C	34	24	44	67	30	68	·	
	Γ			27	no.	42	38	24	24	44	75	gr ar	20	43	Total Birds
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					. ^	_	_		_		. -	-	٠	۰ ـ	Woodpecker, Downy
			<u>.</u>		s		<u>.</u>		<u>.</u>		_	_			Waster, reliow-lumped (Adductors)
	_ ^	- 1				_	_	_				-		2	Warbler Vellow rumped (autobate
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	ა -			s	s	s	s		s			s	s	_	Towhoo Spotted (Butanasida)
	- 1										_				Thrush Varied
	٠ 								٠.	-	-		-	-	Starling European
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	ω	ω		သ	4	2	ω	ω	ω	2	ი	ω	ω	4	
															Sparrow Lincoln
	_	о	•	4	N	2	2		2	ω	7	ω	26	10	Sparrow, House
	_			_	_						_		2	2	Sparrow, Golden-crowned
	_								2		2	_	_	_	Sparrow, Fox
															Siskin, Pine
1 Cohin American	_														Robin, American
Nuthatch, Ked-breasted		7	_	_	_	_	_		_				_		Nuthatch, Red-breasted
Kinglet, Kuby-crowned											_				Ringlet, Ruby-crowned
Vinder, Golden-crowned															Kinglet, Golden-crowned
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20 Juneo Dark-eved	1 -	ז ת		л	17	D)	מ		4	s	1 00	1 00	13 -	10 -	lunco Dark-eved
	٠ ـ		., -		_						s	10	۱ د	۔ د	lay Steller's
	_		.,		_							s	s	_	lav Scrib (Western)
															Hawk Red Tailed
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															Goldfinch, Lesser
O Goldfinch, American															Goldfinch, American
															Flicker, Northern (Red-shafted)
0 Finch, Purple															Finch, Purple
	ω	_		•	7	2	7		2		2			2	Finch, House
2 Duck, Mallard	2												2	2	Duck, Mallard
1 Dove, Mourning				_				_							Dove, Mourning
O Creeper, Brown															Creeper, Brown
3 Chickadee, Chestnut-backed	_			_	_	_	ω		_		2	_		_	Chickadee, Chestnut-backed
3 Chickadee, Black-capped	N	_		_	_	ω	ω	2	ω	_	2		2	2	Chickadee, Black-capped
35 Bushtit				. 0	. 17	20	α	26		35	33		12		Bushtit
Number Seen Bird Species	Nun			1	ì))))	2				Bird Species
	Grea		100%	100%	/5%	0%	100%	90%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	Cloud Cover %
	_			ယ္ဖ	9,	40	9°	່ນຶ	7°	110	-7°	١_	ယ္ဖ	မြ	Wet Bulb C°
Dew Point C°	-10			20	œ	2°	æ	4°	7°	10°	ტ	'	20	ယွ	Dew Point C°
Wind Chill C	ά		000	40	11,	6	70	6,0	6	100	7	40	ų	4	Wind Chill C
Precipitation cm) c			0.08	0.1	2 0	0.53	0.08	0.69	1.14	: c	: 0	0.18	0.38	Precipitation cm
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Mind Volocity lash	70%		o	1	7 %CI	12%	%0	%21	ا ا	0 %	ادا	10%	2/0	40	Wind Volcaity lob
balollietiic niessule 7/0/n	-						3 0	200	• -	.	200	200	2 -	200	Daloillettic Flessule Nort
Barometric Pressure IIIpar	n Š	100	- 0		020	1201	5 0	5	ة ت ت	- G	720	п с С	990. I #	5 7	Parometric Processor B/S/F
Poromotrio Droccino a	72.0				1028	1034	1016	1010	1013	1000	1033	1026	009 14	1013	Parametric Processing mbor
Humidity %	4 %				2002	770/	01%	050	7,080	7.98	63%	7038	7080	080	Himidia %
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Time	_		- 1	10.5	2.40.200	11.12.2.10	10:45 3:03	11.38 3.30	10:44-2:22	11.15 2.15	11.03 3.37	-20 44-28	10:43 3:30 1	٦,	Timo

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Date Nov. 19, 20(Nov. 26, 20(Nov. 28, 20(Dec. 6, 2)	Nov. 19, 20(Nov.	v. 26, 20(No	owny cr ov. 28, 20(De	nd at Downy Creek 26, 20(Nov. 28, 20(Dec. 6, 2007 Jan.		2, 2008 Jan. 8, 2008 Jan. 15, 200 Jan. 31, 200 Feb. 4, 2008 Feb. 6, 2008	n. 15, 200 Ja	ın. 31, 200 F∈	∍b. 4, 200€ F¢		эb. 12, 200 F	эb. 15, 20СF	eb. 22, 2008	Feb. 12, 200Feb. 15, 200Feb. 22, 2008 Total Days = 13	ω
Time	11:05am		11:04am	10:58am		10:17am	10:40am	11:20am	11:00am		11:20am	11:58am	2:03pm		
Number of People	33 8	35 40	38 40	<u>ვგ</u> ა	21	41 53	41 53	39 39	4 t	31 31	38 J	40	20 20		Duration (minutes) Number of People
Temperature C°	7	<u> </u>	ω	ω !	ω !	4	10	ъ	2	4	6	9	7		Temperature C°
Humidity %	93%	88%	99%	98%	100%	100%	100%	89%	95%	94%	94%	64%	78%		Humidity %
Barometric Pressure mbar	1021 R	7201	1031	1010	1016 F	1004 S	1039 R	1007	7201	7201	1025 6201	1025 F	1023 R		Barometric Pressure mbar
Light %	24% R	4% T	4% ¬	ვ % თ	0% т	0% v	18% X	17% 7	20% v	19% x	з % т	58% T	71% x		Light %
Wind Velocity kph	4	0	2	4	0	<u> </u>	2	12	2	9	_ ;	4	4		Wind Velocity kph
Wind Direction	်တ	SSE	WNW	, i m	S M	;	, Em	်တ	NW W	် လ) } ≼	, ≤	WNN		Wind Direction
Wind Chill C°	0.03	- C	0.13 3	0.25	0.13 3	1.17	0.03	0.69	v c	0.08 2	0.03	œ С	7 C		Wind Chill C°
Dew Point C°	ი -	ـ د	ω	7	ω (4	→ -	ıω	2 1	2 1	4	ω (<u>6</u> -		Dew Point C°
Wet Bulb C°	o (0 -	ω	ω.	ωί	. 4	<u>.</u>	4	2 1	ωı	υ.	o (<u>& (</u>		Wet Bulb C°
Cloud Cover %	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	50%	100%	100%	100%	75%	50%	Greatest	Cloud Cover %
Bird Species									2		S S S	17		Number Seen	Bird Species
Chickodoo Block cossod	s	_	_			s	.	s	44	s	ა წ	٠,		Se	Chickedop Block compod
Chickadee, Chestnut-backed	1 4	-	ω 4			c	-	→ N	-	^	2 1	N (2		4 Chickadee, Chestnut-backed
Creeper, Brown														0	0 Creeper, Brown
Crow, American									_					_	1 Crow, American
Dove, Mourning	_							_						2 -	1 Dove, Mourning
Finch, House									2	_	_			N) (2 Finch, House
Finch, Purple														0	0 Finch, Purple
Coldfinch Amorican		2				_								5 N	2 Flicker, Northern (Red-shafted) Coldfinch American
Goldfinch, Lesser														0.0	0 Goldfinch, Lesser
Hawk, Cooper's		_							_					_	1 Hawk, Cooper's
Hawk, Red Tailed	•									o	o				0 Hawk, Red Tailed
Jay, Scrub (Western)		س س			v	v	_			N	v v	_		·a N	2 Jay, Scrub (Western)
Junco, Dark-eyed	4	ω	7	_	4	&	œ	ω	7	ъ	<u> </u>	&	_	1	Junco, Dark-eyed
Kinglet, Golden-crowned			٠.						_						O Kinglet, Golden-crowned
Nuthatch, Red-breasted	_	_	2 -						-	_	_	_		N) -	Nuthatch, Red-breasted
Robin, American														0	
Siskin, Pine			_							ω				. (1)	3 Siskin, Pine
Sparrow, Fox	_	_			ພ -	ພ	v -		v -	_ 4	ພ		s		4 Sparrow, Fox
Sparrow, House	4	20	19		10	4	12	11	10	15	26	13	ı	26	
Sparrow, Lincoln	s	_	s		s	s	s		s	s	s	_	s	. 0	
Sparrow, White-crowned	^	4	^	_	^	c	c	_	^	c	N	4	^	o 1	4 Sparrow, Song
Sparrow, White-throated														0.6	O Sparrow, White-throated
Starling, European									_	_			ω	(1)	
Thrush, Varied							_			2	_			· N	2 Thrush, Varied
Towhee, Spotted (Rufous-sided)	_	2	_	_	4	ω)	. ω	» N	o On	» N	ω) (B	
Warbler, Fownsend's Warbler, Yellow-rumped (Audubon's)							ب	→ N	νω	ب د	Nω	ب د	2	N) (**	Warbler, Townsend'sWarbler, Yellow-rumped (Audubon)
Woodpecker, Downy			_					2 -	→ 1	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	ı	N) 1	2 Woodpecker, Downy
Woodpecker, Pileated														_	
Wren, Bewick's		_				_	_		_	_	_	_			1 Wren, Bewick's
Total Birds	22	40	43	ω	26	29	32	24	65	49	101	60	15	127	7 Total Birds
Total Capacian	2	3	3	٥	7	2	1		à	10	47	10	7	26	
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