

2002 Report to the Vermont Monitoring Cooperative

Submitted by:

within 12-40 hours. Samples were analyzed by electron spin resonance (ESR) at the University of California, Berkeley.

are all associated to varying extents with aquatic-based habitats, where rates of methylation and bioavailability are presumably higher. Sample sizes are small and variability is high so comparisons

among species must be made carefully and conditionally. We believe that the data presented here form a valuable preliminary benchmark for understanding Hg effects in terrestrial passerines, and that further extensive and intensive studies are warranted.

We await results of 97 additional Bicknell's Thrush blood and feather samples collected in 2002 and 2003

Table 1. Hg and MeHg levels in *Furnace* species of *Corvus* on Mt. Mansfield, VT.

(adults only) sampled in 2000-2001 on Mt. Mansfield, VT. Data given as mean \pm standard deviation in ppm.

Species	Total Blood Hg	Blood MeHg:Hg ratio	Total Feather Hg
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Figure 1 Mean blood Hg levels (ppm) in Ricknell's Thrushes sampled on Mt. Mansfield

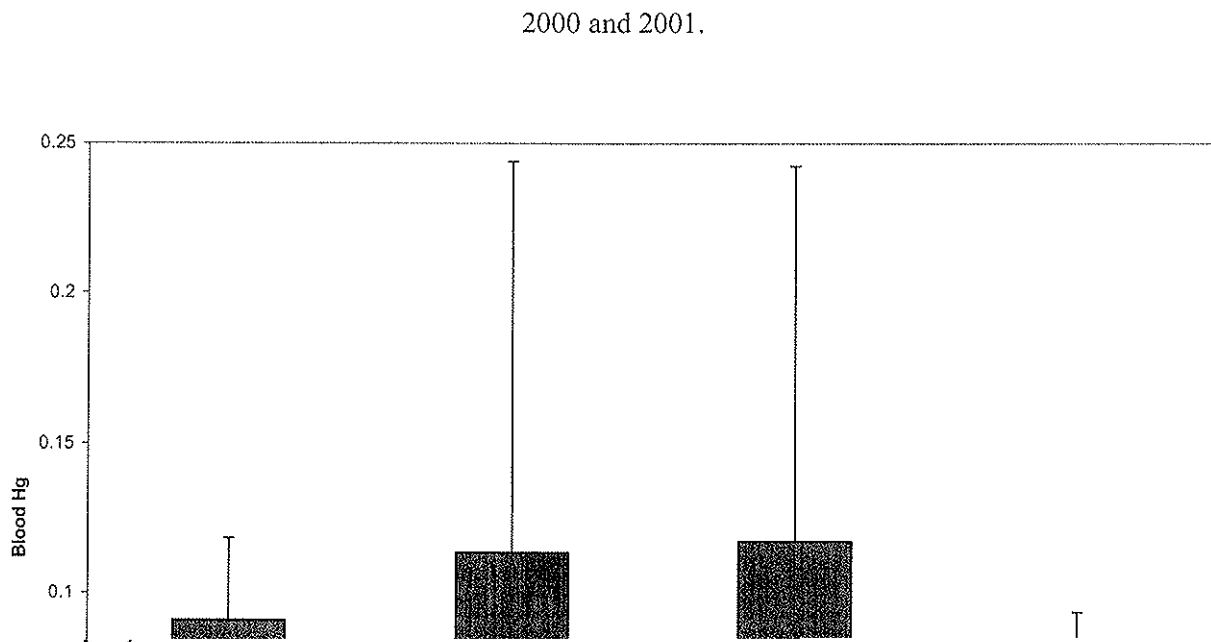
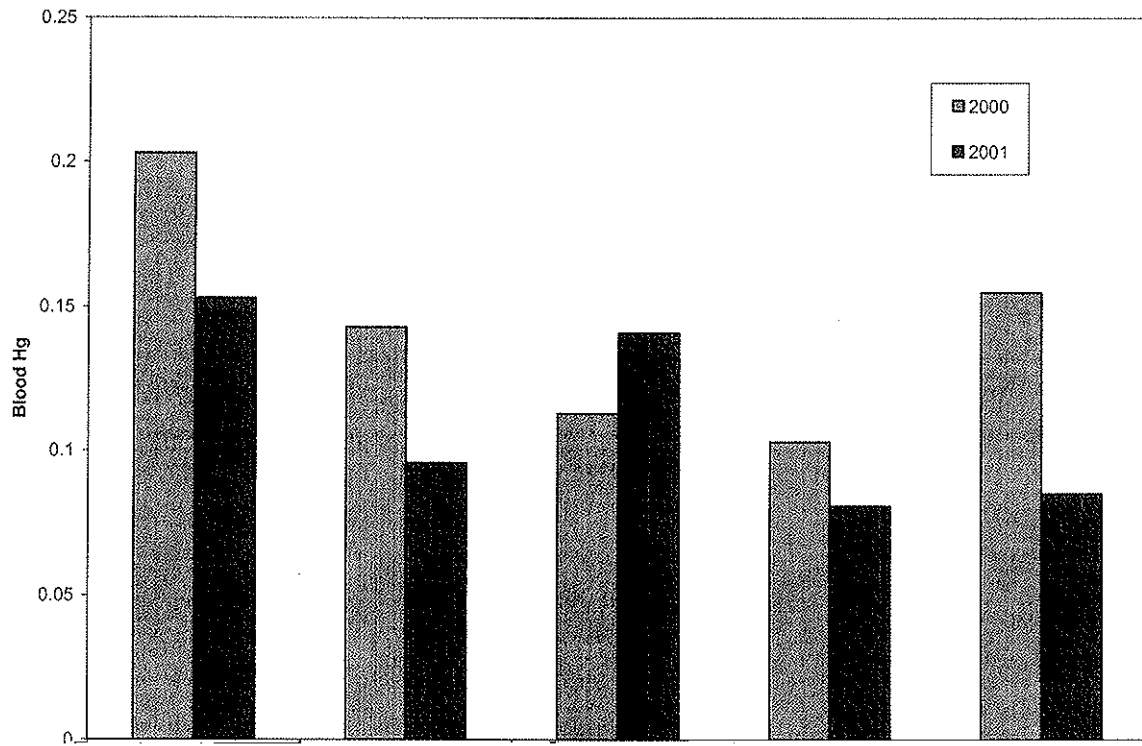


Figure 2. Mean Blood Hg levels (ppm) in 5 Bicknell's Thrushes sampled on Mt. Mansfield in June of 2000 and June of 2001.



Band Number

Figure 4. Mean feather H α levels (nm) in Ricknell's Thrushes of precisely known age class



Figure 5. Blood Hg levels in selected insectivorous birds in the northeastern U.S. (mean + SD). Asterisk indicates unpublished data from D. Evers, BRI.

