

Distribution, Habitat Use and Conservation of Bicknell's Thrush and other Montane Forest Birds in the Dominican Republic

PROGRESS REPORT 1994-1997



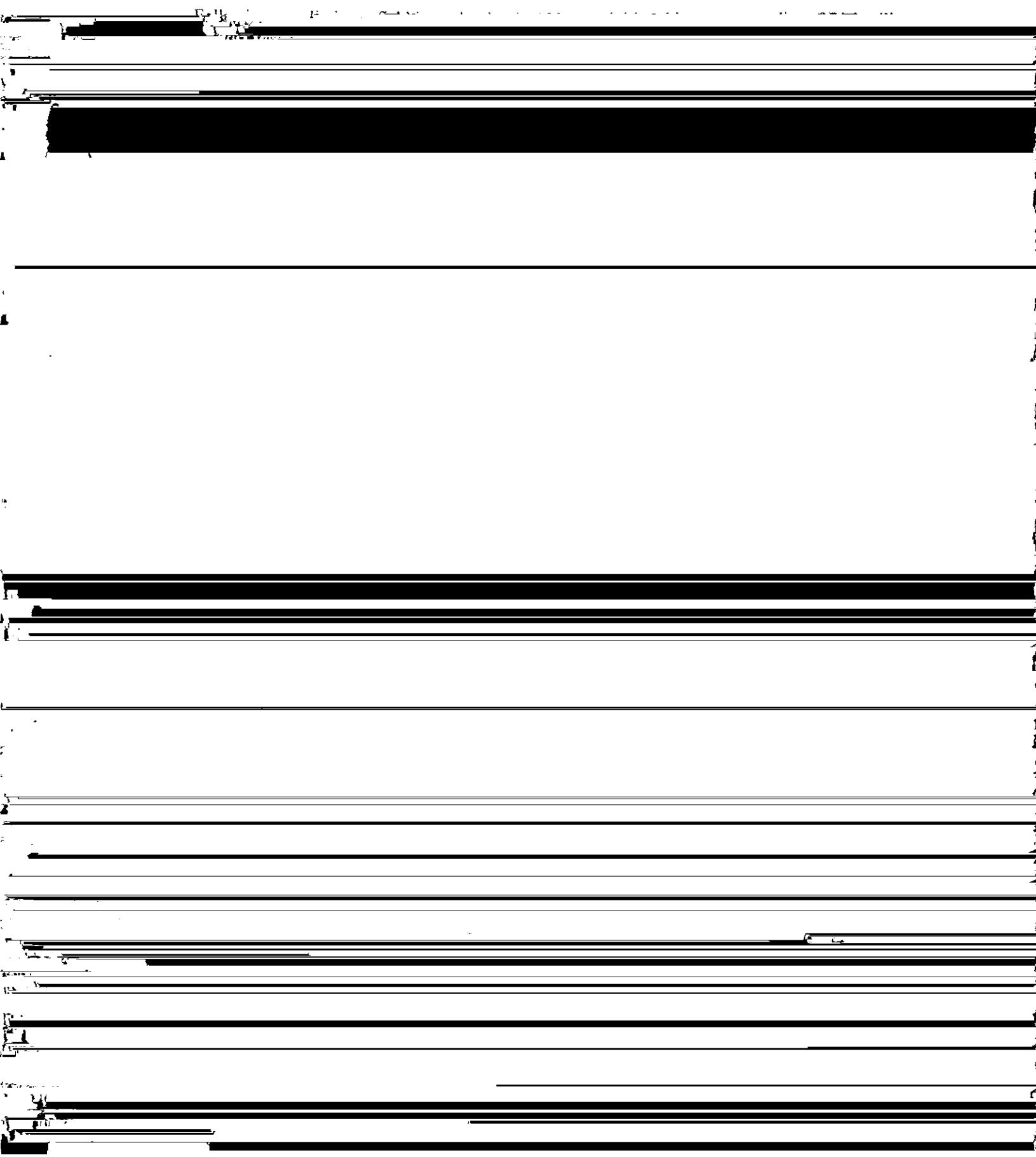
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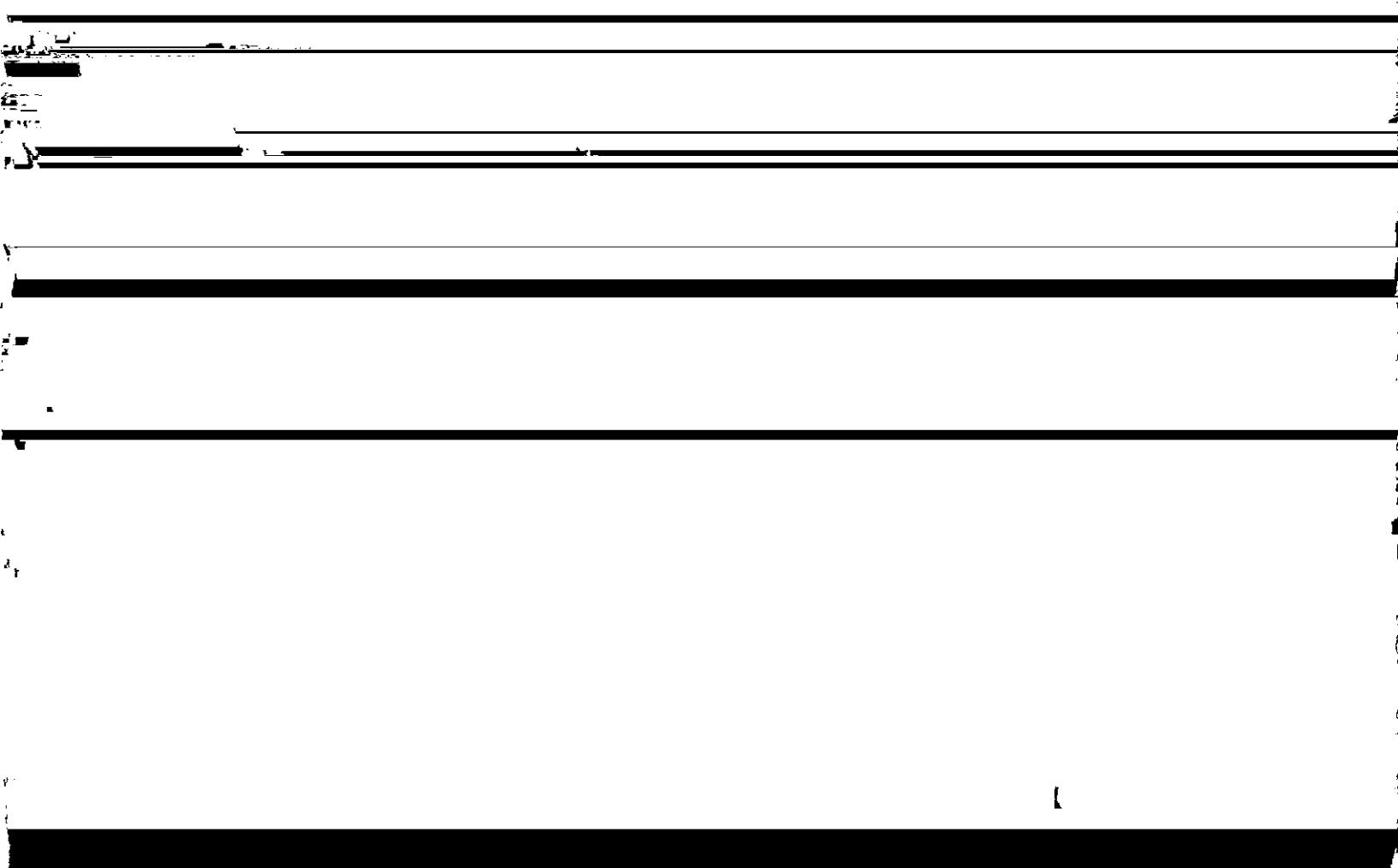
Abstract: To clarify the status of Bicknell's Thrush (*Catharus bicknelli*) on its wintering grounds and to

locally known as Palo de Agua (PALO). This area also consists of a large tract of premontane wet forest surrounded by pine forest. Most adjacent pine forests have been subject to intense forest fires within the last 5 years (D. L. Johnson, personal communication).

Color Banding. On 3 study plots (LOTO, PUWI, and PALO) we used strategically placed 6 and

Distributional surveys. During the winters of 1995-96 and 1996-97 we conducted broad-scale distributional surveys in forested habitats of the Dominican Republic on the Samaná Peninsula, Los Haitises, southeastern region, eastern and northern sections of the Cordillera Central, Sierra de Baoruco.

Beginning in 1995 at PUVI, we banded all neotropical migrants captured while banding thrushes. Preliminary data show strong site fidelity of Ovenbirds ($n = 3$ between year recaptures, $x = 16.7\text{m}$ moved, $SD = 14.4$, range =0-25). Adult Green-tailed Warblers recaptured at PUVI in March 1997 among individuals banded during December 1996 ($n = 6$) moved further than neotropical migrants ($x = 85.5\text{m}$, SD



We frequently observed both Green-tailed and White-winged warblers and in mixed-species foraging flocks that may cover a 250m^2 area. Our banding and resighting data promise to yield future valuable insights on

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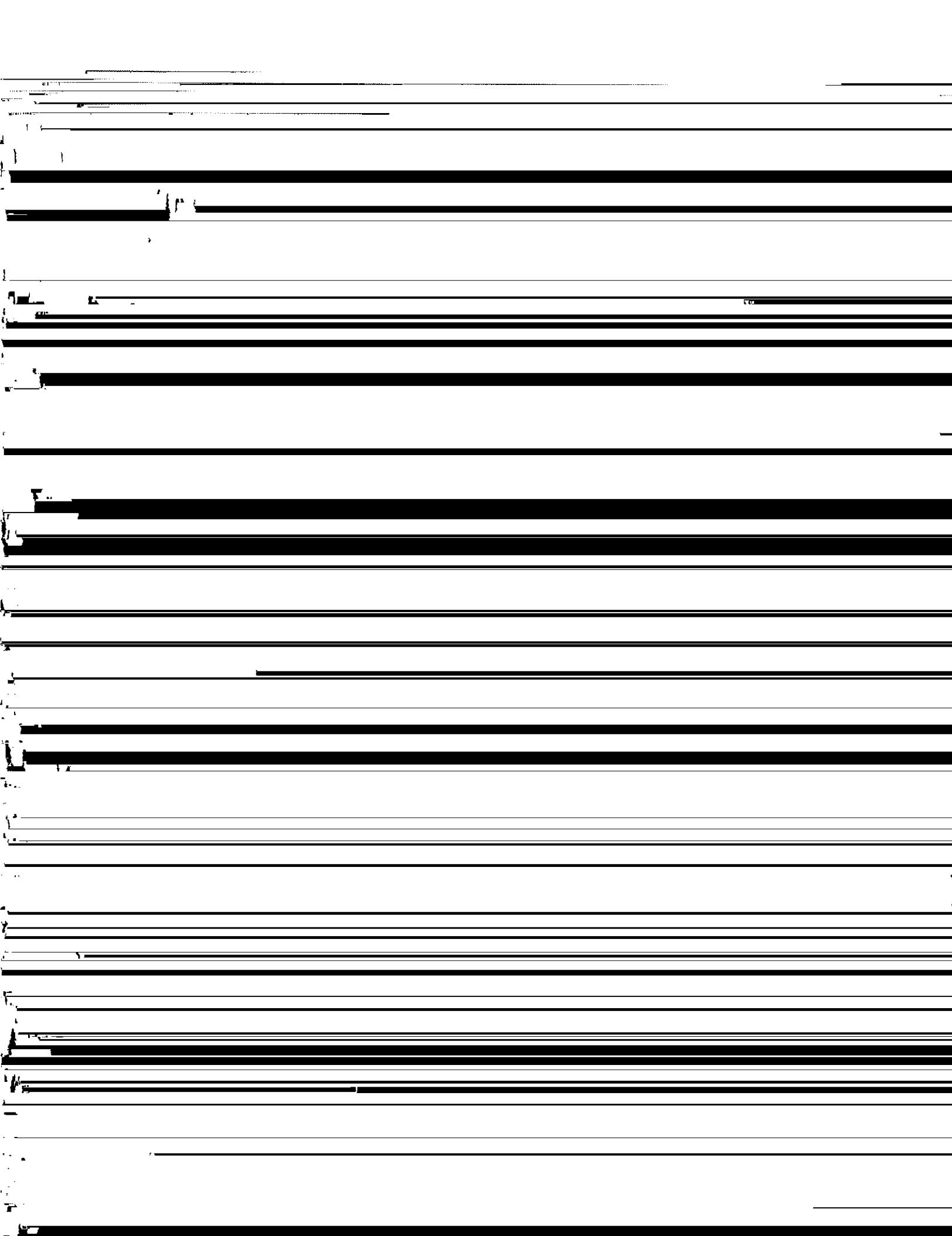
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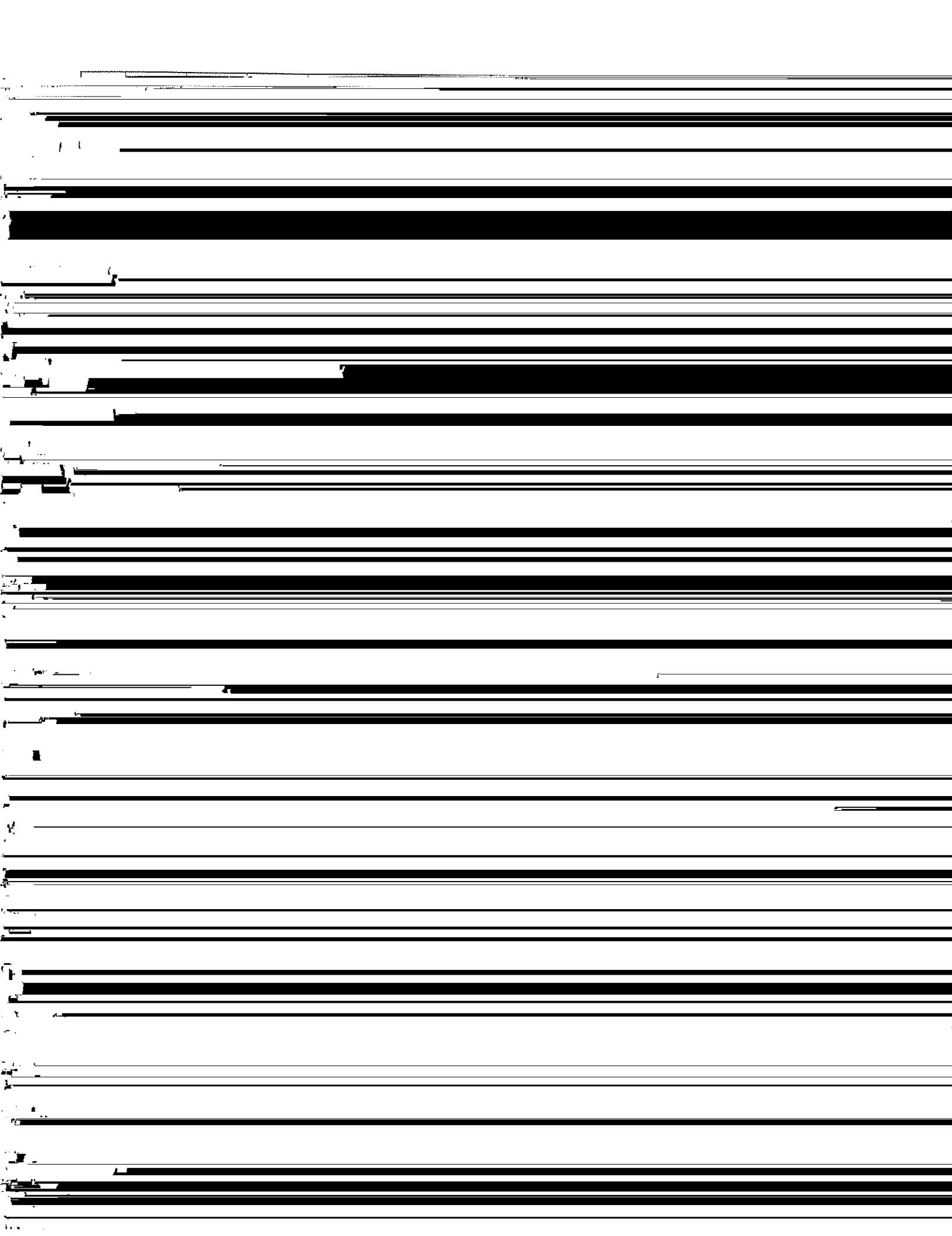
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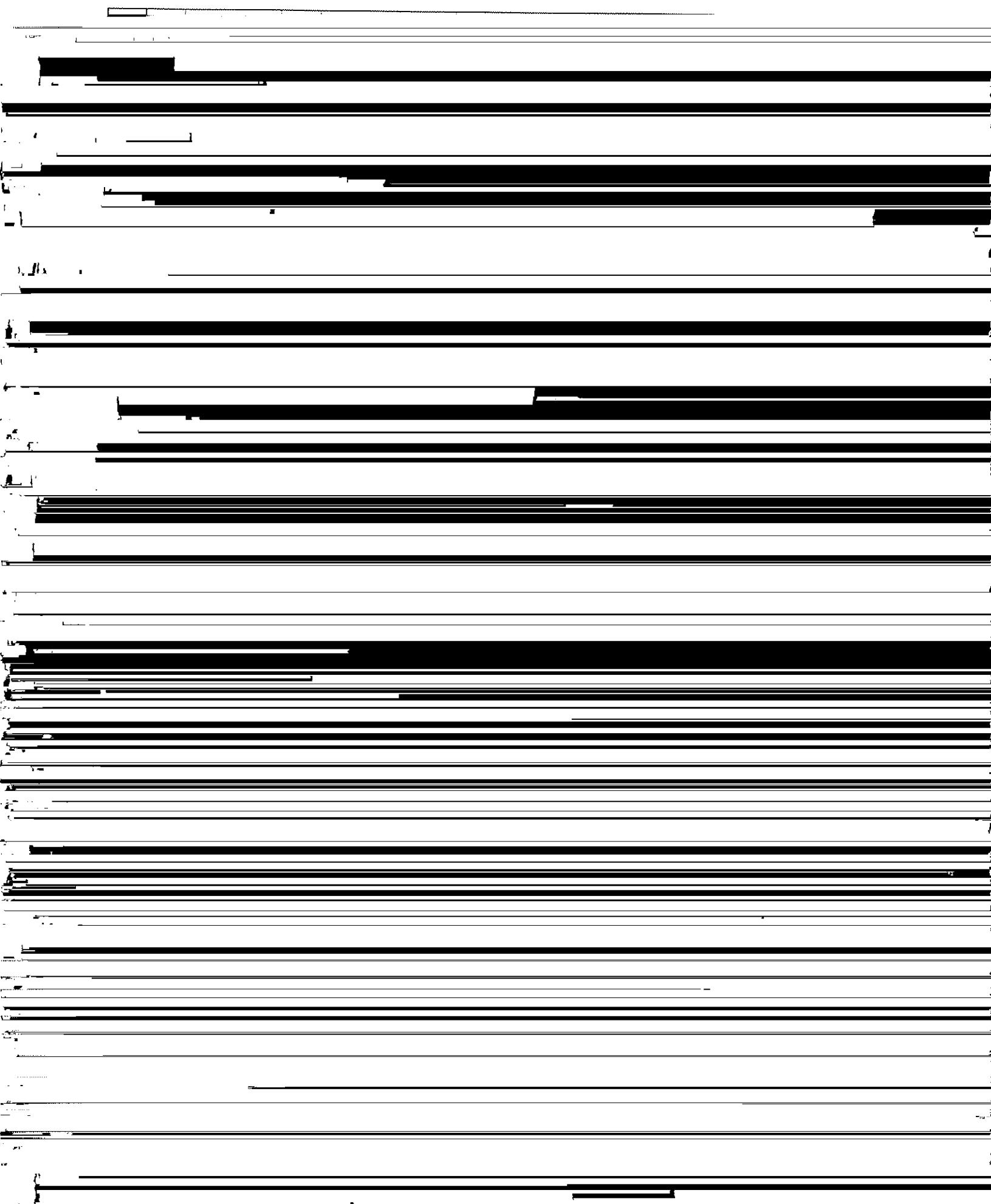
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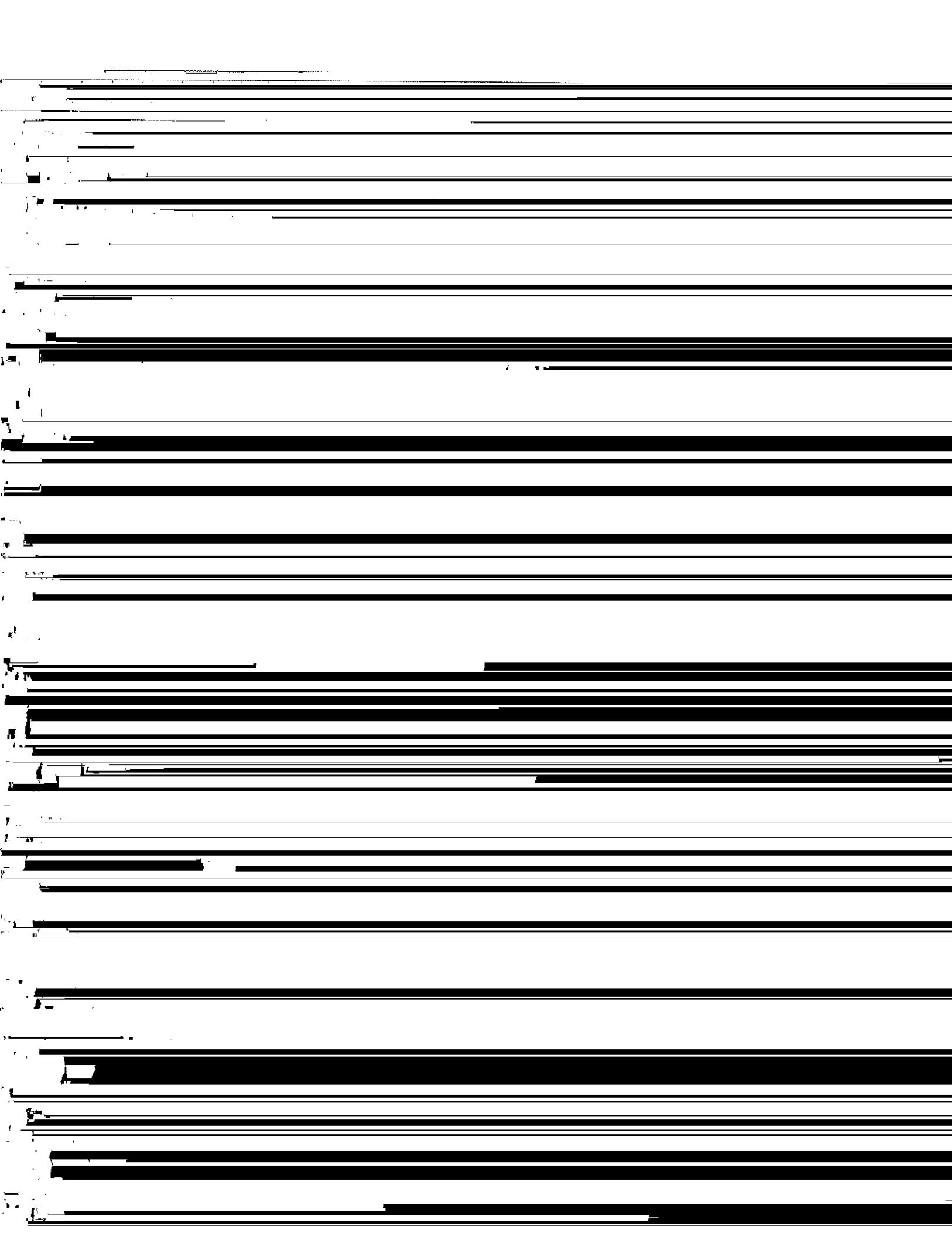


Table 7 Bicknell's Thrushes captured in the Sierra de Paracotos, Dominican Republic, 1994-1995

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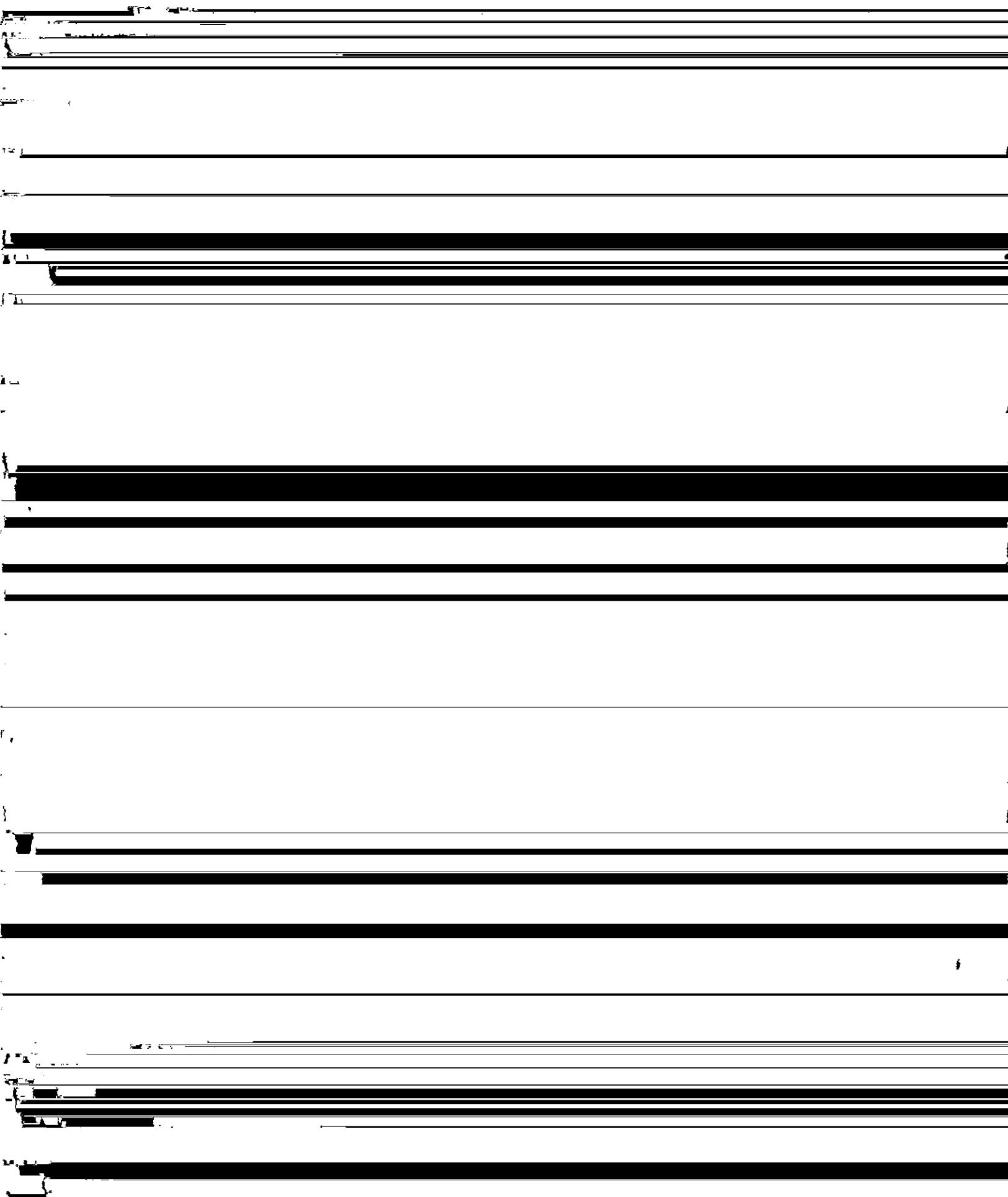
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ucos, Dominican Republic, 1996-97.

R ²	T ³	Total Captures per 100 net-hours			Number of Species (migrants)
		N	R	T	
10	76	7.3	1.1	8.4	18 (5)
13	67	7.3	1.7	9.0	19 (5)
2	73	9.5	0.3	9.8	18 (4)
1	33	15.2	0.5	15.7	10 (3)

Table 9. Total number of captures (N = first captures, R = repeat captures) at Loma del Torro (LOTO), Palo de Viento (PALO) and Pueblo Viejo (PUVI) in the Sierras de Baoruco National Park. **Bold** common names are neotropical migrant species. Number of banded birds are not adjusted for net hours (see table 8 for net hours).

	Loto	Palo	Viejo
Common Name			
Black-headed Grosbeak			
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher			
Baird's Towhee			
Blue Grosbeak			
Common Grackle			
Indigo Bunting			
Lesser Goldfinch			
Red-eyed Vireo			
Scarlet Tanager			
Spurred Towhee			
Tropical Mockingbird			
White-throated Swift			
Yellow-rumped Warbler			
Total			
N			
R			
Banded			



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