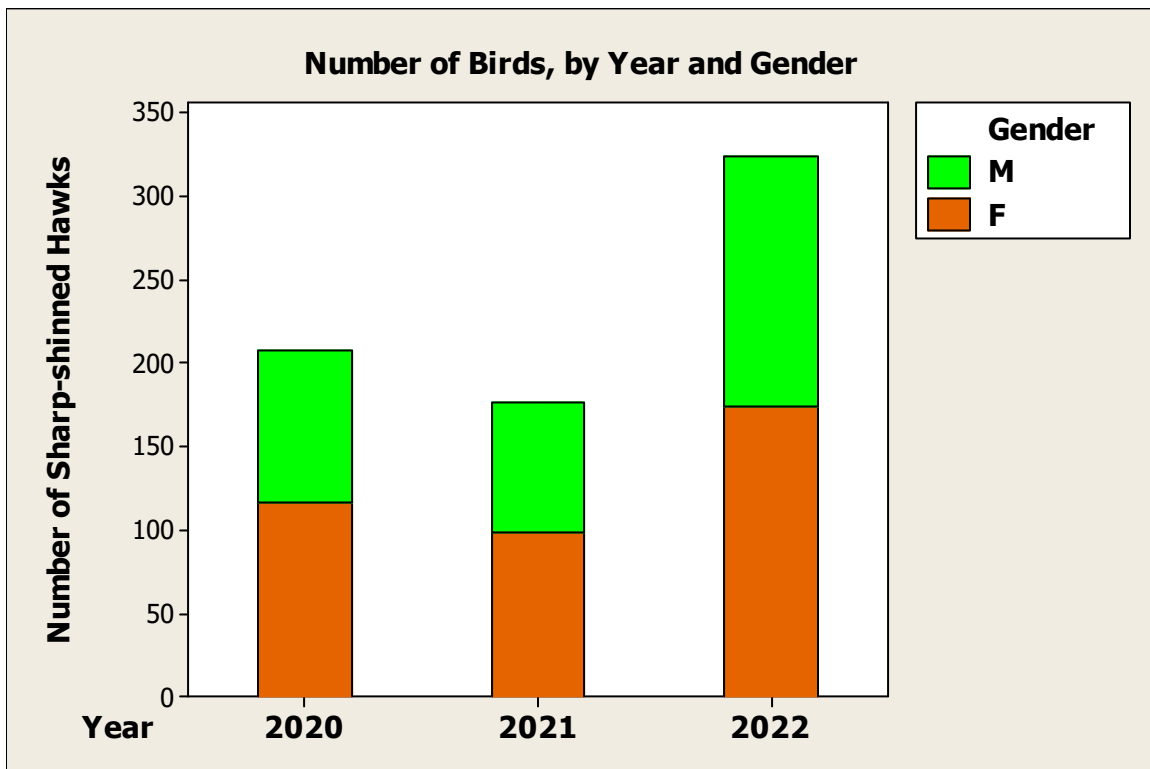


Summary Data on Sharp-shinned Hawks for the Falls 2020, 2021, 2022
Cedar Grove Ornithological Research Station
David Mathiason and Suzanne Kaehler, January 2023

The data presented here were collected during the fall banding seasons, 2020-2022, at the Cedar Grove Ornithological Research Station, near Cedar Grove, Wisconsin. The data are presented in various tables and graphs, without any significance testing (P-values). There can be tremendous year-to-year variation in banding counts due to weather, and it is difficult to draw conclusions from any observed differences.

Table 1 and Graph 1: Count of SSHAs for 2020-2022, by Gender

	2020	2021	2022	Total
Female	116	99	174	389
Male	92	77	150	319
Total	208	176	324	708



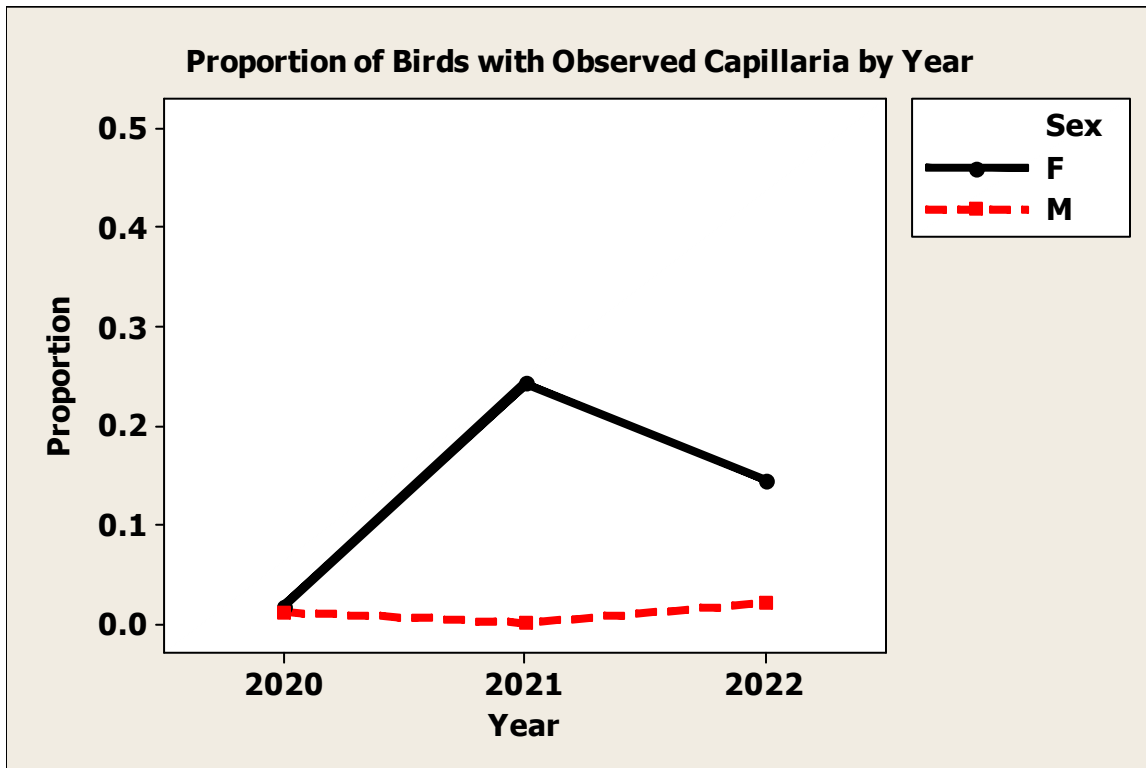
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Past data has shown that capillaria infections are observed in females at a higher proportion than males. In Table 2 below, the totals are slightly different than in Table 1 due to a few birds not being scored.

Table 2 and Graph 2: Proportion Observed with Capillaria, by Year and Gender

We see that the rate among females in 2022 has declined, relative to 2021. The rate among males stayed very low across these three years.

Capillaria Observed?		2020	2021	2022	Total
Females	Yes	2 (2%)	23 (24%)	25 (14%)	50 (13%)
	No	113 (98%)	72 (76%)	148 (86%)	333 (87%)
Males	Yes	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	3 (2%)	4 (1%)
	No	87 (99%)	77 (100%)	146 (98%)	310 (99%)



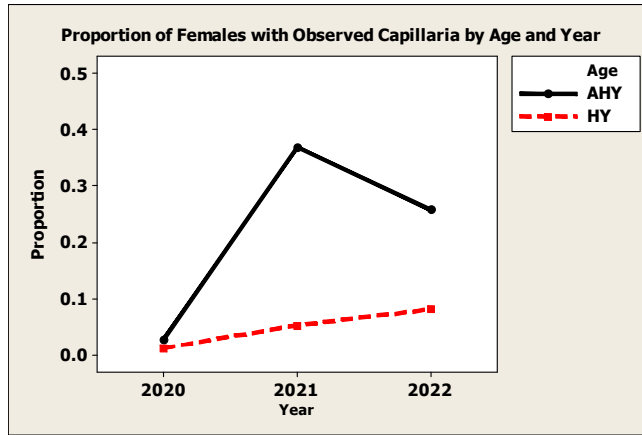
From this point on, we will only look at Females

Table 3 and Graphs 3a, 3b: Proportion of Females with Capillaria, by Year and Age

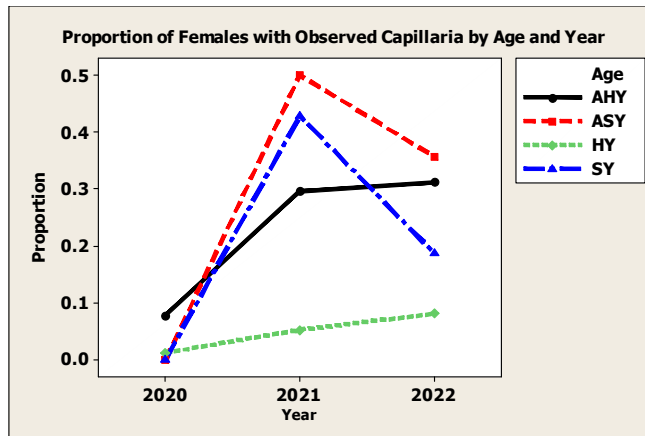
The first graph (3a) shows that the decline in the rate among females is in the AHY (adult) group and that the HY (juvenile) group shows an increase. The birds aged as SY, AHY, and ASY were grouped together into the AHY classification in that graph and table. In the second graph (3b - data table not shown), the age classes are specified in detail. We see that the general trend observed among adult birds in graph 3a, is occurring fairly consistently across three adult categories.

Capillaria Observed?		2020	2021	2022	Total
HY (young)	Yes	1 (1%)	2 (5%)	9 (8%)	46
	No	79 (99%)	36 (95%)	102 (92%)	183
	Total	80	38	111	229
AHY (adult)	Yes	34 (97%)	21 (37%)	16 (26%)	64
	No	1 (3%)	36 (63%)	46 (74%)	83
	Total	35	57	62	154

Graph 3a



Graph 3b



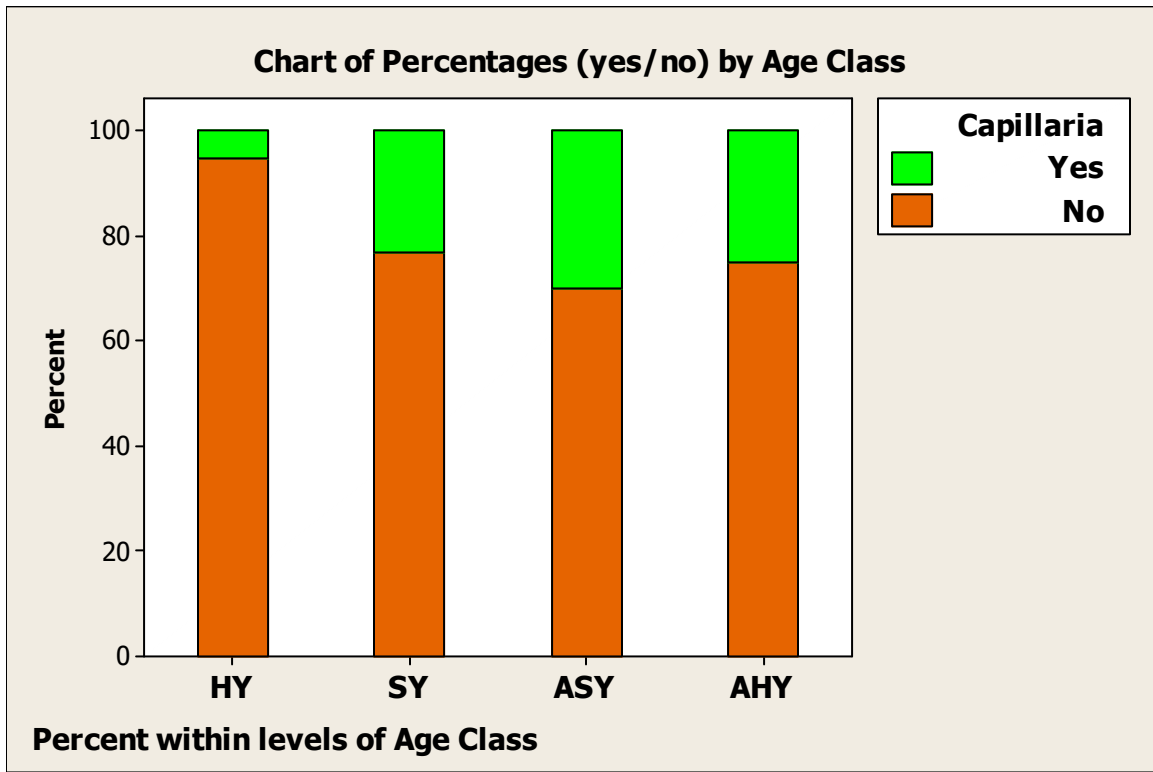
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Females only

Overall, CGORS has been observing a higher proportion of capillaria in adult birds than in juveniles. But as we saw in graphs 3a and 3b, the rates in those two age classifications are not trending the same.

Table 4 and Graph 4: Proportion of Females with Capillaria by Age

Capillaria Observed	HY	SY	ASY	AHY	Total
Yes	12 (5%)	18 (23%)	6 (30%)	14 (25%)	50 (13%)
No	217 (95%)	60 (77%)	14 (70%)	42 (75%)	333 (87%)
Total	229	78	20	56	383



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We see in table 5 and graph 5, that higher capillaria scores were observed more often in 2021 and 2022, than in 2020.

Table 5 and Graph 5: Capillaria Score by Year

Score	Year			Total
	2020	2021	2022	
0	113 (98%)	72 (76%)	148 (86%)	333 (87%)
1	1 (1%)	10 (11%)	21 (12%)	32 (8%)
2	1 (1%)	9 (9%)	1 (1%)	11 (3%)
3	0	2 (2%)	2 (1%)	4 (1%)
4	0	2 (2%)	1 (1%)	3 (1%)
5	0	0	0	0
Total	115	95	173	383

