

## Multiregional Approach to Monitoring Migratory Raptor Counts Within the Atlantic Flyway Zofia Myszko and Eric Wiener

School of Theoretical and Applied Science, Ramapo College of New Jersey 505 Ramapo Valley Road, Mahwah, NJ07430 USA

Introduction		
Many groundbreaking contributions to our understanding of		
raptor migration come from data collected at Hawk Mountain Sanctuary (Kittatinny Ridge, Pennsylvania) and Cape May Bird		
Observatory (Atlantic coast, New Jersey) (Farmer & Smith, 2009; Goodrich et al., 1996; McCarty & Bildstein, 2005).		
<ul> <li>Vertical updrafts created by the interactions among wind</li> </ul>		
direction, wind speed, thermal heating and the topographic features of the Kittatinny Ridge have been shown to allow		
raptors to travel at higher speeds while expending less energy,		
thereby impacting the number of raptors passing by each site on any given day (Gettig & Hawkins, 2012). The mechanisms		
behind hourly and daily variation in migrant raptor numbers		
along the Atlantic coast are less understood.  Despite that many hawkwatch sites exist in the region between		
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