

The Detroit River Hawk Watch Monitoring Protocol

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Overview

The Detroit River Hawk Watch (DRHW) is a joint effort between the Detroit River International Wildlife Refuge (DRIWR) and the International Wildlife Refuge Alliance (IWRA). The program fulfills the Refuge's obligation to scientifically monitor wildlife populations and promote appreciation of the region's wildlife resources. The Detroit River Hawk Watch Monitoring Protocol is to be used by field workers to collect data on fall raptor migration at the mouth of the Detroit River, from which reliable trend analyses and population indices can be derived.

There are three objectives of DRHW:

1. Monitoring – collect high-quality annual fall raptor migration data at the mouth of the Detroit River from which scientifically defensible trend analyses and population indices can be formulated;
2. Appropriately disseminate the data collected to the public and scientific community; and
3. Interpret the count and educate the public on the migration to promote awareness of the region's wildlife resources.

These three objectives fulfill one purpose, four goals, and one specific objective for the Refuge as outlined in the Refuge's Comprehensive Conservation Plan (USFWS 2005):

- **Purpose 3** (page 6): "To facilitate partnerships among the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Canadian national and provincial authorities, State and local governments, local communities in the United States and in Canada, conservation organizations, and other non-Federal entities to promote public awareness of the resources of the Detroit River."
- **Goal 2** (page 50): "The Refuge will facilitate and promote hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, wildlife photography, environmental education, and interpretation as wildlife-dependent uses."
- **Goal 3** (page 52): "Visitors and local citizens demonstrate a strong conservation ethic that supports the Refuge and broad-based environmental awareness; and
- **Goal 5** (page 54): "People living or working within the Refuge watersheds will understand and appreciate the importance and ecological value of the Detroit River and Western Lake Erie, and their contributing watersheds, to fish and wildlife and to human quality of life."
- **Goal 7** (page 55) "Fish and wildlife communities are healthy, diverse, and self-sustaining"; and
- **Objective 7.2** (page 55): Establish partnerships to monitor populations of trust resources.

Responsibilities for the DRHW are described in the Detroit River Hawk Watch Advisory Committee Terms of Reference (USFWS, 2010). This document states that the Refuge will provide a biological technician or biologist to manage all data, oversee the

scientific integrity of the watch, and complete all reports, publications, including those online, as well as review this document when deemed necessary. An IWRA board or committee member will serve to fulfill the obligations of IWRA. These are the following:

- Manage all financial aspects of the hawk watch program;
- Submit and manage grants;
- Perform outreach events, such as the annual Hawk Fest at Lake Erie Metropark; and
- Maintain the DRHW website.

1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose and rationale of the monitoring program.

DRHW will provide three types of information: (1) An estimate/sample of local passage of migratory raptors (2) An estimate of demographic variables (e.g., information on population structure provided by data on species' sex and age classes); and (3) A measure of the environmental variables believed to affect the first two estimates (Hutchinson 1978; Ralph et al. 1993).

The Hawk Migration Association (HMA) has provided options for a standard data collection protocol for raptor migration monitoring since its formation in 1975. In this document, DRHW has implemented components of the HMA protocols as closely as possible to maintain the highest quality migration monitoring data, which can be used in scientific analyses.

1.2. Objectives of this protocol.

This protocol will serve as the specific data collection technique for raptor monitoring at the DRHW and meets the following objectives: (1) Provide standard instructions for raptor migration count data collection, (2) Present the rationale of why these data should be collected and expand specific instructions for data collection procedures, and (3) Introduce site-specific improvements to the basic HMA protocol.

1.3. Organization of this protocol.

This document follows the same format and structure as the current set of HMA (2006) standards. It starts with information on the count site location and when data are collected, as well as the target species and demographic variables that are recordable under field conditions. Additionally, it includes instructions for weather and flight recording conditions. A Seasonal Metadata Form (Appendix 2) records site-specific information, species coverage, and data collection instructions for each year at DRHW.

2. Monitoring Site Specifics

2.1. Location.

DRHW operates from a fixed monitoring site. The site is located within Lake Erie Metropark (LEMP) in Wayne County, Michigan. Counting takes place at a picnic area just south of the Metropark boat launch (N 42.0792, W 83.1937). The count site is flat at approximately 575 ft. above sea level and is located in the ancient Maumee Lake plain. The view is of Lake Erie, southwestern Ontario, the mouth of the Detroit River, and the neighborhood of Gibraltar.

Photographs should be taken of the site each year to document the landscape features and to provide a historical record of change in the landscape.

2.2. Seasons and dates of operation.

DRHW operates for 91 days every fall, beginning on 1 September and ending on 30 November, to capture the full duration of all species' migration windows (Figure 1). The length of the field season has a strong influence on its power to estimate trends. Lewis and Gould (2000) estimate that counts conducted over periods of 30 or 60 days have a lower statistical power than counts conducted over a period of 90 days.

2.3. Daily times of operation.

DRHW operates between 0900 and 1600 hours Eastern Daylight Time. Data is recorded in Eastern Standard Time. The count time is entered as 0800 to 1500 hours from 1 September until Daylight Saving Time ends. The count time is then recorded as 0900 to 1600 hours, starting on the first Sunday of November until 30 November.

The primary counter is not required to count beyond standard hours of coverage; however, a reasonable effort to stay longer or designate an assistant counter is expected on big flight days when extraordinary passages of migrant birds occur into the evening hours. Data collected beyond the standard hours of coverage can be included on the physical datasheet and HawkCount.org if all aspects of the protocol were followed.

The primary counter should make every effort to conduct the count each day, despite weather conditions. Data generated on days with adverse weather is as valuable as data collected on days with good weather. However, if persistent rain, snow, or thick fog is occurring, the primary counter may contact the USFWS Site Coordinator to discuss delaying, pausing, or cancelling the count. The counters are not required to be on-site during delays, pauses, or cancellations, but must monitor the local weather conditions and forecasts and plan to resume/begin the daily count if conditions improve.

Any changes to regular count hours must be noted on the physical datasheet and in the HawkCount.org Day's Comments for that date. If any dangerous weather is occurring, seek immediate shelter in the adjacent boat launch restroom building.

2.4. General description of the flight.

Migrant raptors at DRHW follow a diversion line (the north shore of Lake Erie), flying from east to west as they seek to minimize the necessary water crossing distance at the mouth of the Detroit River at the northwestern limit of Lake Erie. Depending on wind and thermal conditions, birds may be observed across a 180-degree arc as they navigate their optimal water crossing strategy. It is recognized that even though raptors are greatly concentrated by the diversion line of the northern shore of Lake Erie, some raptors may cross out of sight to the south or north.

3. Species Coverage

3.1. Species covered.

The DRHW observers will count all diurnal migrating raptors, including vultures. Observers must be as accurate as possible in identifying species and determining their demographic variables (Table 1). If the species can be determined but not age, sex, or color-morph, it should be recorded as an unknown for the species. If a migrant cannot be identified to species, it can be recorded in the Unknown Accipitrine, Unknown Buteo, Unknown Eagle, Unknown Falcon, or Unknown Raptor sections. The following species are regularly recorded at DRHW: Turkey Vulture, Osprey, Bald Eagle, Northern Harrier, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Cooper's Hawk, American Goshawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, Broad-winged Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, Rough-legged Hawk, Golden Eagle, American Kestrel, Merlin, and Peregrine Falcon. Black Vulture and Swainson's Hawk are additional species rarely counted at DRHW. If other raptor species are observed, these observations will be documented in the notes on the physical datasheet and acknowledged in the reports on HawkCount.org.

DRHW observers also count monarch butterflies, Blue Jay, and American Crow. Counting non-raptor migrants is a secondary priority to counting raptor migrants. These counts must be recorded on the field data sheet and in the HawkCount.org Day's Comments.

3.2. Migrants vs. non-migrant raptors

Lake Erie Metropark and the surrounding areas are inhabited by resident raptors. Additionally, when migrating, raptors commonly remain in stopover areas for several days. To avoid counting these non-migrants, DRHW defines a migrant as a bird that will cross the count line from the east and does not reverse its course. The count line is the approximate projection of the sea wall directly in front of the observers from horizon to horizon. The line runs from

northwest to southeast. Birds can also be determined as non-migrants if they are soaring in view for extended periods of time and/or observed actively hunting. Local birds may also be recognized by familiarity with their plumage, especially through photography.

4. Data Recording and Data Storage

4.1. Equipment and materials in use.

Each observer at DRHW will use an 8-10X binocular to find and identify birds. A spotting scope and a sturdy tripod are also encouraged to help identify birds. Hand-held tally counters and a table-top “denominator” tally counter are used to record hourly species counts. A USFWS iPad and wifi hotspot are used to access DTW airport weather data and input all hourly weather and species count data into HawkCount.org. Physical weather and species data sheets, printed on Rite-in-the-Rain paper, will also be updated hourly. The physical data sheets are secured to clipboards. Observers also use a variety of personal equipment, including, but not limited to, sunglasses, wide-brimmed sun hats, reclining lawn or stargazing chairs, cameras with telescopic lenses, water bottles, cushioned seat pads, notebooks, hand and toe warmers, sun gloves, binocular sticks, binocular harnesses, winter hats, and winter gloves.

4.2. Weather variables and flight recording conditions.

Weather and flight-recording conditions are perhaps the most central variables required for data analysis. Hourly weather should be recorded on physical datasheets regardless of delays, pauses, or cancellations to the count. In the event of delays or pauses, the weather should still be filled out in HawkCount for all hours, and “no count conducted during this period” can be selected when appropriate. In the event of a full count cancellation, “no count conducted during this day” can be selected on the Day’s Comments page, but the reason for the cancellation must be clearly stated in the Day’s Comments Weather Summary (i.e., “no count was conducted due to rain”).

The following weather and flight condition variables and the desired HMA collection protocol are to be recorded at DRHW (Appendix A):

- Observers - Protocol 2 and 3
- Duration of observation - Protocol 1, 2, and 3
- Flight direction - Protocol 1 and 2
- Height of flight - Protocol 1 and 2
- Wind speed (km/hour) - Protocol 3
- Wind direction - Protocol 3
- Temperature (Celsius) - Protocol 3
- Humidity (percent) - Protocol 3
- Barometric pressure (inHg) - Protocol 3
- Cloud cover (percent) - Protocol 1, 2 and 3
- Cloud type (seven categories) - Protocol 2 and 3
- Precipitation - Protocol 3

- Visibility (kilometers) - Protocol 3
 - South Tip of Horse Island: 0.58 km
 - South tip of Celeron Island: 1.88 km
 - Trenton Channel Power Plant: 4.94 km
 - Navigation Light: 6.46 km
 - Canada shoreline past Celeron Island: 6.78 km

Cloud type, cloud cover, precipitation, and visibility are determined by the observer at the count site. All other weather variables should be taken at the beginning of the hour from the Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County Airport (DTW) weather station, accessible at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) (<https://forecast.weather.gov/MapClick.php?lat=42.23139&lon=-83.33083>).

Note: DRHW weather variables were collected using a Kestrel 3500® Pocket Weather Meter until 2018. From 2019 through 2024, data were taken from the Grosse Ile Municipal Airport (ONZ) weather station, accessed via WeatherUnderground, because the count site was sheltered by tree lines, preventing accurate readings from the Kestrel. In 2025, the ONZ airport station stopped reporting reliably, so data from the DTW weather station, accessed via NOAA, were used instead.

4.3. Identification, detection, and estimation.

Scanning for migrants should be actively done with both the naked eye and 8-10X binoculars. Spotting scopes up to 60X can be used to help identify demographic variables once a raptor has been located. Observers should scan the entire horizon and the high sky at least once every few minutes. Consistently checking all areas of the sky is essential, as migration routes can shift quickly and flight paths are often variable.

Data on demographic variables are collected whenever it is possible under field conditions (Table 1). Although it is often not possible to determine all the features requested for each record, especially during high-volume flight, this information, even if only determined in a low proportion of the records, may be of help in determining population parameters of importance for explaining population trends. As such, the counters at DRHW should make their best attempt to collect all desired information for each migrant.

Broad-winged Hawks and Turkey Vulture migrate in gregarious flocks over DRHW. It is not possible to conduct a good estimation of the number of these raptors when they are kettling; therefore, migrants should be counted when streaming with the use of hand-held tally counters. Raptors should be directly counted (1, 2, 3, 4...) when possible, or estimated (in groups of 5, 10, 50...) if necessary. Lower multiples should be chosen whenever possible.

All counters at DRHW should understand that, for a variety of reasons, even the most skilled raptor counters will not be able to confidently identify all the migrants they observe in a season to

species. When unable to identify a raptor to species, but its group can be determined, it should be counted under Unknown Accipitrine, Unknown Buteo, Unknown Eagle, or Unknown Falcon. If the raptor can not be identified to its group, then it should be counted as an Unknown Raptor. Having unidentified raptors is unavoidable, but we strive to identify at least 98% of all migrating raptors.

4.4. Personnel and Visitors

At a minimum, there will always be one primary counter on site for the standard count hours. Assistant counters may be present to support the primary counter. Outreach personnel may also be present, particularly on weekends. The primary counter and all present assistant counters will be documented on the data sheets and HawkCount.org hourly. Outreach personnel and visitors must not be included on the observers' list. Disturbance at the site as a consequence of visitors, usually from visitors' outside conversation, should be recorded using the following code: 0=none, 1=low, 2=moderate, and 3=high.

All DRHW personnel are given a copy of the protocol and onboarding manual, suggested reading material, and on-site instruction. All assistant counters and outreach personnel are official USFWS volunteers and complete the mandatory USFWS Volunteer Foundations training. The primary counter is the contract personnel hired by the USFWS with at least one prior season of hawk counting. A highly experienced and dedicated assistant counter assumes the duties of the primary counter to provide relief to the contract hire at least one day per week.

Primary counter:

1. Active scanning for raptors and communicating with assistant counter(s) on the location of raptors.
2. The 'final say' in the identification of a raptor. However, there must be a collaborative approach between the primary and assistant counter(s) in the identification of raptors.
3. Responsible for running hourly tallies of migrants and recording demographic variables (age, sex, and color-morph) on the table-top, hand-held tally counters, or in a notebook.
4. Responsible for hourly data transfer from the tally counter(s) and/or notebook to the physical datasheets. As well as accessing and recording hourly weather and flight conditions variables on the physical datasheet.
5. Responsible for uploading data from the physical datasheets to HawkCount hourly.
6. Responsible for completing all sections of the Day's Comments on HawkCount.org at the end of each day.

The primary counter may delegate tasks 3, 4, 5, or 6 to the assistant counter if desired.

Assistant counter(s):

1. Responsible for completing the primary counter tasks 3, 4, 5, and/or 6 when requested by the primary counter.
2. Responsible for scanning the sky to supplement the efforts of the primary counter.
3. Responsible for providing a "second opinion" or advice on the

identification of a raptor when requested by the primary counter.

4. Responsible for counting Monarch Butterfly, Blue Jay, and American Crow on hand-held tally counters and communicating the totals to the primary counter, or delegated assistant counter, to be recorded on the physical datasheets at the end of each hour.
5. Responsible for engaging visitors, if appropriate and if time permits, to answer their questions or provide an update on the count. While making visitors feel welcome at the count site is important, it should never come at the expense of the accuracy of the count. The assistant counter(s) must also ensure visitors do not compromise the integrity of the count.

Outreach Personnel:

1. Welcome each new visitor, address questions, and update visitors on the count.
2. Distribute pamphlets to visitors as well as offer help in raptor identification and DRHW site landmarks.
3. Make each visitor aware that information on the count and daily/seasonal totals can be obtained at HawkCount.org and the Detroit River Hawk Watch Facebook page.

4.5. Data collection and management.

The DRHW primary counter, or a delegated assistant counter, shall complete the physical datasheet and update HawkCount.org at the end of each hour. At the end of each day, the primary counter or an assistant counter should provide quality summaries on HawkCount.org, using full sentences in all sections of the Day's Comments. The day's report should be submitted in Step 4 as well as posted to the DRHW Facebook page.

All original physical datasheets from DRHW are obtained by DRIWR personnel by the end of the season and placed in organized binders at Detroit River International Wildlife Refuge John D. Dingell Jr. Visitor Center offices. All counts and weather data posted on HawkCount.org must be checked to ensure they match the physical datasheets at the end of the season. Data checking can not be done on the same day that data is entered and will preferably be done by a different person than the one who entered the data.

The USFWS contract hire or member of the Advisory Committee should work with USFWS staff to prepare a quality final report of the season. The end-of-season report must be posted on the DRHW website (<http://detroitriverhawkwatch.org/>) to be publicly available.

4.6. Seasonal metadata.

DRHW will fill out a Seasonal Metadata Form at the end of each field season to determine when changes in the data collection protocol have occurred. The Seasonal Metadata Form will be stored in the same binder that houses the physical datasheets from that season and on the DRHW shared drive.

Sources of Information and Literature Cited

- Hutchinson, G.E. 1978. An introduction to population biology. Yale University Press. New Haven, Connecticut.
- Ralph, C. J., G. Geupel, P. Pyle, T. E. Martin, and D. F. DeSante. 1993. Handbook of field methods for monitoring landbirds. U.S. Department of Agriculture. Forest Service. Pacific Southwest Research Station. General Technical Report PSW-GTR-144. Albany, California.
- Hawk Migration Association of North America. 2006. Standard Data Collection Protocol for Raptor Migration Monitoring. Version 11. Available online at <https://www.hawkmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Standard-Data-Collection-Protocol-For-Raptor-Migration-Monitoring.pdf>
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Tables and Figures

Table 1. Species and their demographic categories desired at Detroit River Hawk Watch

Species	Categories	Species	Categories
BV Black Vulture	All	RT Red-tailed Hawk	Adult / Juvenile / Unknown
TV Turkey Vulture	All	RL Rough-legged Hawk	Light Morph / Dark Morph / Unknown
OS Osprey	All	GE Golden Eagle	Adult / Subadult / Unknown
BE Bald Eagle	Adult / Subadult / Unknown	AK American Kestrel	Male / Female / Unknown
NH Northern Harrier	Adult / Juvenile / Unknown	ML Merlin	Adult / Juvenile / Unknown
SS Sharp-shinned Hawk	Adult / Juvenile / Unknown	PG Peregrine Falcon	Adult / Juvenile / Unknown
CH Cooper's Hawk	Adult / Juvenile / Unknown	UA Unknown Accipitrine	All
AG American Goshawk	Adult / Juvenile / Unknown	UB Unknown Buteo	All
RS Red-shouldered Hawk	Adult / Juvenile / Unknown	UF Unknown Falcon	All
BW Broad-winged Hawk	Adult / Juvenile / Unknown	UE Unknown Eagle	All
SW Swainson's Hawk	Adult / Juvenile / Unknown	UR Unknown Raptor	All

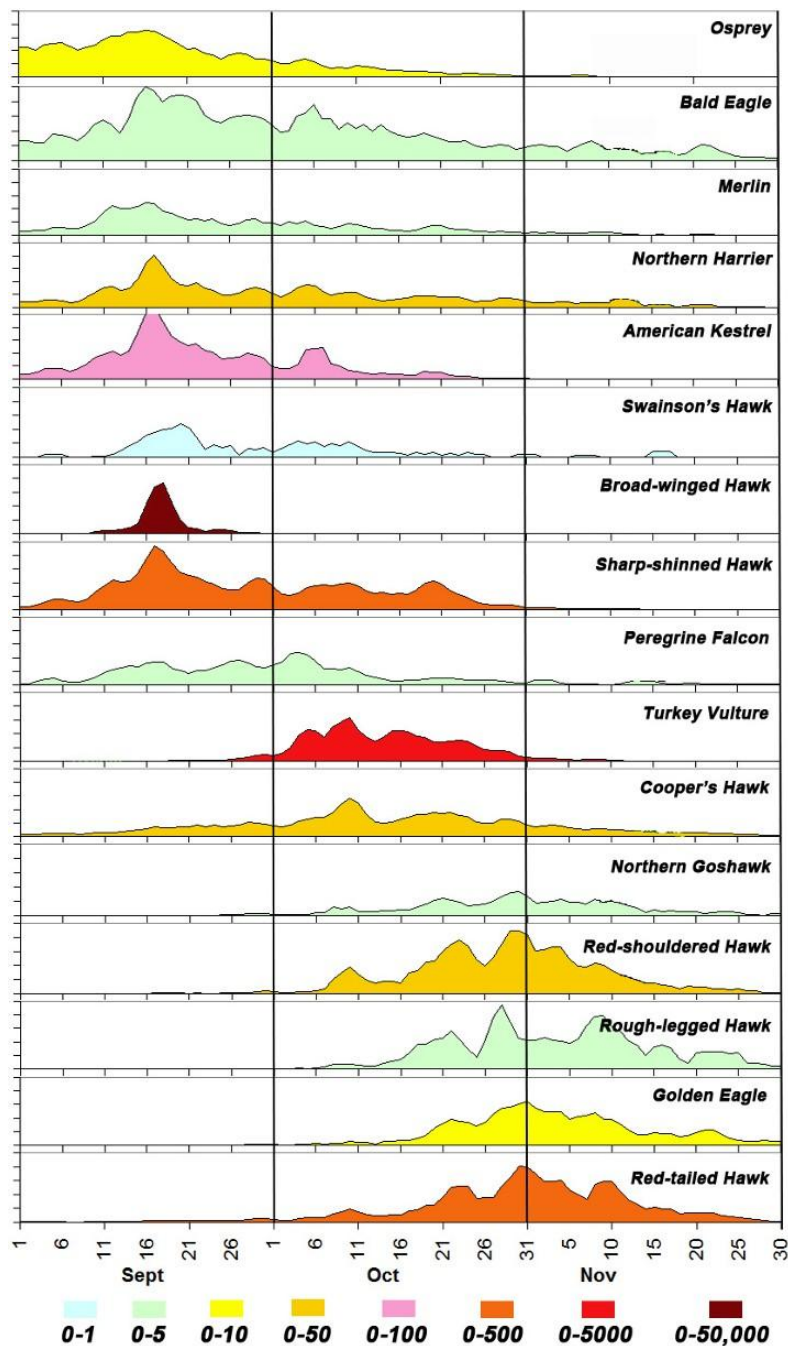


Figure 1. Seasonal distributions of raptors through the Detroit River Hawk Watch site between 1 September and 30 November. Results based on 3-day running average of count data collected between 1991 – 2008. Figure created by Jerry Jourdan.

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DETROIT RIVER HAWK WATCH SPECIES DATA FORM

SITE: _____

DATE: _____

OFFICIAL OBSERVERS:

#1 _____

#2 _____

#3 _____

☐ = 10

Use local standard time

START TIME: _____ END TIME: _____

START TIME: _____ END TIME: _____

START TIME: _____ END TIME: _____

START TIME: _____ END TIME: _____

TOTAL OBS TIME (HRS) _____

A = Adult

I = Immature

AF = Adult Female

AM = Adult Male

U = Unknown

Line #	Hourly Totals	Hourly Interval		Turkey Vulture	Osprey	Bald Eagle	Northern Harrier	Sharp-shin Hawk	Cooper Hawk	American Goshawk	Record data color morphs as L or D				Golden Eagle	Am. Kestrel	Merlin	Peregrine Falcon	Unknown Raptors				Other Raptors	Other Species		Line #
		From	To								Red-shouldered Hawk	Broad-winged Hawk	Red-tailed Hawk	Rough-legged Hawk					UA	UB	UF	UE		Corvids (specify below)	Monarch Butterfly	
1																								1		
2																								2		
3																								3		
4																								4		
5																								5		
6																								6		
7																								7		
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17																								17		
18																								18		
19																								19		
20																								20		
Species Totals -->																										
		-- Total: Rows \ Total: Columns --																								

Other: Total each species by class codes

Created on 8/24/2015

Appendix 2. Detroit River Hawk Watch Seasonal Metadata Form.

DETROIT RIVER HAWK WATCH SEASONAL METADATA FORM				
Year				
Recorder name				
Position at monitoring site				
Contact information				
Date filed				
MONITORING SITE SPECIFICS				
Location name				
County				
State				
Country				
Longitude				
Latitude				
Elevation				
Type of Location	Fixed		Mobile	
Part of survey line?	Yes		No	
Photo documentation of 360 degree view of site (attach photo)	Yes		No	
Tower, building, or vantage point used?	Yes		No	
Seasonal coverage	Spring		Fall	
Periodicity of operation	Daily	Regular not daily	Weekend	Irregular
Start and end dates of coverage				
Daily times of operation (start/end times)				
Type of migration	Diversion Line		Leading Line	
Species covered	BV, TV, OS, BE, NH, SS, CH, NG, RS, BW, SW, RT, RL, GE, MK, ML, PG			
Sex, age, color morph, and subspecies data available?	Yes		No	
DATA RECORDING AND DATA STORAGE				
Wind speed	Protocol 1	Protocol 2	Protocol 3	
Wind direction	Protocol 1	Protocol 2	Protocol 3	
Temperature	Protocol 1 and 2	Protocol 3		
Humidity	Protocol 1 and 2	Protocol 3		
Barometric pressure	Protocol 1 and 2	Protocol 3		
Cloud cover	Protocol 1, 2, and 3			
Cloud type	Protocol 1	Protocol 2	Protocol 3	
Visibility	Protocol 1	Protocol 2 and 3		
Precipitation	Protocol 1 and 2	Protocol 3		
Flight direction	Protocol 1 and 2	Protocol 3		
Height of flight	Protocol 1 and 2	Protocol 3		
Observers	Protocol 1	Protocol 2 and 3		
Duration of observation	Protocol 1, 2, and 3			
Binoculars used by official observers				
Spotting scope used by official observers				
Identification aids in use at the monitoring site				
Tally counters used?	Yes		No	
Hand weather recording equipment used				
Owl Decoy?	Yes		No	
Regular number of observers on site				
"Average" experience of observers	1 field season	2-5 field seasons	6-10 field seasons	>11 field seasons
Written "job descriptions" for members of the team?	Yes		No	
Number of paid observers in the team				
Number of unpaid observers in the team				
Disturbance on site	None	Low	Moderate	High
Detailed training scheme for team members before season start?	Yes		No	
Data storage	HawkCount.org		Physical Datasheets	
Location of data storage	HawkCount.org	DRIWR: 5437 W Jefferson Ave, Trenton, MI 48183		
Comments and attachments:				