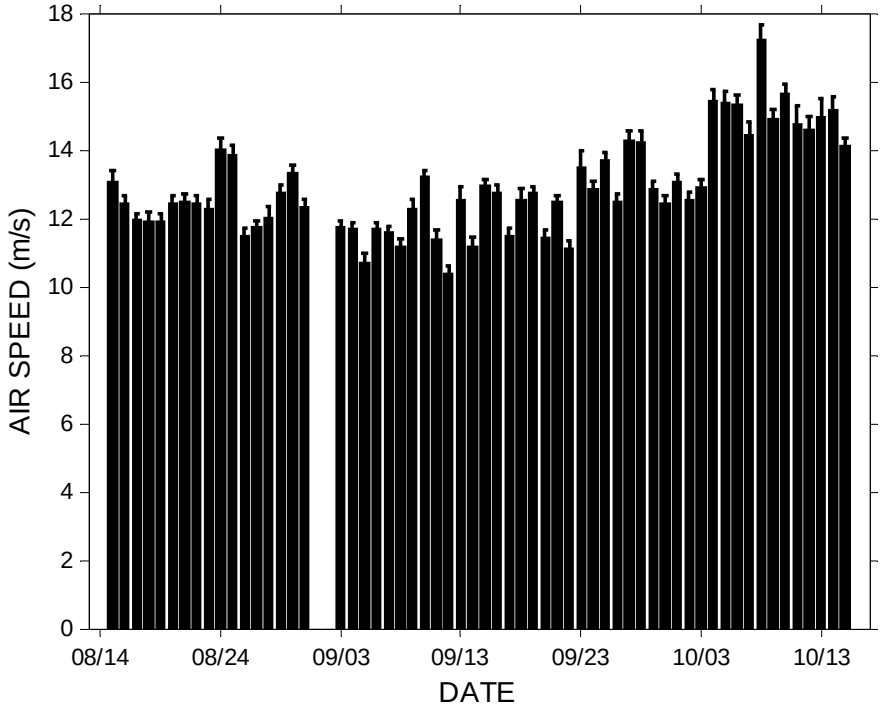
Target Speed

Air speed of targets was calculated by adjusting for wind speed and direction (see Methods above). Of 12190 targets, approximately 1% (120 targets) were moving very slow (< 6 m/s) and one target was moving at high speed (> 35m/s). After excluding very slow and very fast targets, overall mean target air speed was 12.95 ± 0.03 m/s (mean ± SE) (*n* = 12069 targets). Nightly mean target air speed varied from approximately 10 to 17 m/s (Figure 12). Because the percentage of targets moving slow was so small, no further adjustment to the data set was warranted.

Figure 12. Mean + 1 SE nightly target air speed.



3.2 Raptor Migration Surveys

The objective of the raptor migration surveys is to estimate the spatial and temporal use of the sites by migrant raptors, other diurnal migrants (e.g., waterfowl, corvids), and other large birds. Point counts using variable circular plots (Reynolds *et al.* 1980, Bibby *et al.* 1992) were conducted within the project area according to methods used by the Hawk Migration Association of North America (HMANA) with observers continuously scanning the sky and surrounding areas for raptors in the survey area. Three permanent stations were designated for diurnal surveys (Figure 3). All large birds and flocks detected during the point counts were recorded, but the emphasis of the surveys was locating and counting raptors within approximately 800-m (0.5 mi) of each point. The timing of surveys was determined in consultation with the NYSDEC