

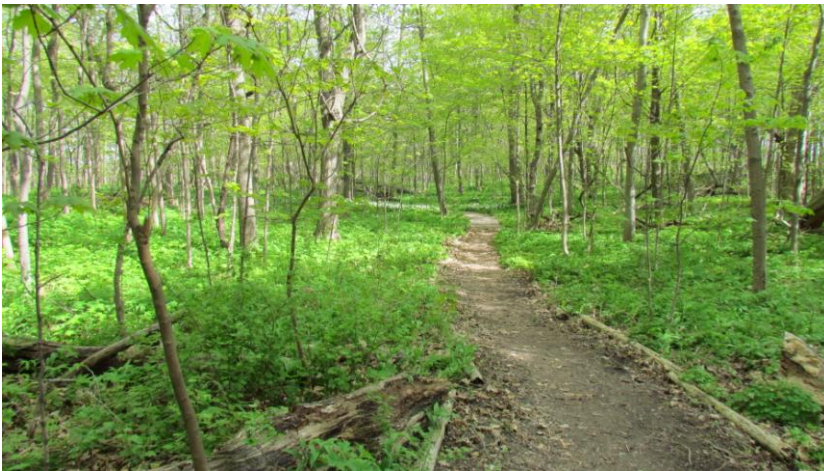
Pelee Island (April-June and mid-August to mid-November):

Having some of the best birding knowledge of the island, we'll explore all of the hotspots searching for our target birds. Pelee Island boasts some of the finest birding during spring and fall migration, as well as its rich, southern selection of breeding species.

Owing to its southern affinities, Pelee Island regularly gets southern overshoots – species which have come too far north, from the southern US, like Summer Tanager, and Yellow-throated and Kentucky Warblers – if we're lucky we'll find one of these species.

Our plan: throughout our stay, we'll explore many of the best locations for our target migrants/breeders, including: Fish and Lighthouse Points Provincial Nature Reserves, the Stone Road Alvar, and the Pelee Island Winery to name a few.

During peak spring migration, we should see close to 110-130 species in a day, with ~25 species of warblers. Prothonotary Warblers and Yellow-breasted Chats breed on the island, while Hooded Warblers and Acadian Flycatchers are sporadic throughout June. The fall migration will see decent numbers of shorebirds and other waterbirds frequenting the shorelines, while we'll comb the woods for passerines.



Fish Point during the spring.



A few pairs of the critically endangered Yellow-breasted Chats nest on the island.



Summer Tanagers (April 2011 at the Stone Road Alvar) and Yellow-throated Warblers (May 2012 at South Bay) are some of the ‘expected’ southern overshoots which we occasionally find on the island.