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Resource sampling of arthropods in all vegetation strata and correlation with arthropods identified in fecal samples of insectivorous warblers at a spring migration stopover site. VICTORIA D. PIASKOWSKI* and GENE ALBANESE, *Zool. Soc. of Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI.*

Insectivorous warblers (Parulidae) have been captured in high numbers during spring and fall migration monitoring research at the Birds Without Borders-Aves Sin Fronteras Pewaukee, WI study site. To assess the foods available to these birds during spring migration stopover and to determine the plants and/or habitats with which arthropods were associated, sampling was conducted twice weekly from 0.5 m above the ground to canopy level (20 m) using branch clippings for sessile arthropods and Tanglefoot® coated boards for flying insects. Fecal samples were collected from birds at the time of banding and the arthropod parts present were correlated with those sampled at the site. Of the 22 plant species sampled, *Quercus* and *Salix* species had the highest numbers of sessile arthropods. Abundance of flying insects showed two peaks during the spring migration sampling period and numbers detected demonstrated the importance of sampling all height strata. Arthropod parts of 12 orders were detected in fecal samples of insectivorous warblers. In fecal samples of Nashville and Tennessee warblers, the predominant arthropod parts were those of Lepidoptera larvae. Magnolia Warbler fecal samples contained comparable percentages of both Lepidoptera larvae and Diptera parts. The conservation implications of these findings will be discussed.