Bird Specimens Collected by POBSP on Baker Island (1)

Blue-faced Booby (Sula dactylatra)

493936 —

Semipalmated Plover (Charadrius semipalmatus)

496785 —
496786 —

American Golden Plover (Pluvialis dominica)

493164 —
493167 —
493168 —
493169 —
493170 —
493171 —
493172 —
493173 —
494038 —
496682 —

498351 —
498352 —
498353 —
503636 —
503637 —

******

Ruddy Turnstone (Arenaria interpres)

493186 —
493187 —
493188 —
493189 —
493190 —
493191 —
493192 —
493193 —
493194 —
496074 —
496075 —

Bird. Sp. Coll. by POBSP on Baker Is. (2)

[Ruddy Turnstone (cont)]

496351 —
496352 —
496353 —
496904 —
496918 —
~~496918~~ —
496919 —
496920 —
496921 —
496922 —
496923 —
497284 —
497285 —
497286 —
497287 —
497288 —
******* ← 498031 —
543132 —
543133 —

Bristle-thighed Curlew (Numenius tahitiensis)

496051 —

Wandering Tattler (Heteroscelus incanum)

493220 —
493221 —
493222 —
494055 —
494056 —

[Wandering Tattler (cont.)]

496059 —
496061 —
496690 —
543102 —
543103 —

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (Erolia acuminata)

496070 —
496694 —
496695 —
497273 —

Pectoral Sandpiper (Erolia melanotos)

496066 —
496067 —

Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica)

493338 —
493339 —
496056 —
496789 —

Sanderling (Crocethia alba)

493256 —
493257 —

Laughing Gull (Larus atricilla)

494089 —

Gray-backed Tern (Sterna lunata)

497114 —
543149 —

Sooty Tern (Sterna fuscata)

496041 —
497067 —
497068 —

Brown Noddy (Anous stolidus)

493288 —
493289 —
493290 —
493291 —
493292 —
493293 —
493294 —
✓ 493295 —
493296 —
493297 —
497233 —
497234 —
497235 —
497236 —
497935 —
497936 —
497937 —
498045 —
498046 —
498047 —

****** White Tern (Gygis alba)

543073 —
543074

SAMPLE

Bird specimens collected by the POBSP on Baker Island

Museum #	Field #	Sex	Gonad Data	Wt.	Fat Condition	Date collected	Molt Data Rec.	Stomach Saved	Ecto. Collected	Collector	Type Specimen
Ruddy Turnstone (Arenaria interpres) continued											
493187	10054	♀	5 mm.	90	--	15 Oct. 1963	--	--	--	FC Sibley 2880	skin
493188	10046	♂	Ts: 1 mm	87	--	16 Oct. 1963	--	--	--	FC Sibley 2877	skin
493189	10056	♀	4 mm	84	--	17 Oct. 1963	--	--	--	FC Sibley 2882	skin
493190	10047	♀	6 mm	102	--	16 Oct. 1963	--	--	--	FC Sibley 2878	skin
493191	10055	♂	Ts: 2	84	--	17 Oct. 1963	--	--	--	FC Sibley 2881	skin
493192	10049	♀	4 mm.	80	--	17 Oct. 1963	--	--	--	RB Clapp 428	skin
493193	10048	♀	7 mm.	100	--	17 Oct. 1963	--	--	--	RB Clapp 427	skin
493194	10057	♀	6 mm.	63	--	17 Oct. 1963	--	--	--	FC Sibley 2883	skin
496074	1627	♀	5x2	117.0	Heavy	25 Nov. 1965	Yes	Yes	No	RL DeLong	skin
496075	1628	♀	ov.small	114.0	Heavy	25 Nov. 1965	Yes	Yes	No	RL DeLong	skin
496351	5891	♂	lt: 2xl	135.0	Extremely fat	6 Feb. 1966	--	--	--	RL DeLong	skin
496352	5892	-	not recognizable	122.0	Extremely fat	6 Feb. 1966	Yes	Yes	--	RL DeLong	skin
496353	5893	♀	8x4;ova gr.	108.0	--	6 Feb. 1966	Yes	--	Yes	RL DeLong	skin
496904	6718	♀	6x3;ova very fine	72	Light	18 Sept. 1966	Yes	Yes	No	LN Huber	skin
496918	6769	♂	lt:3x.5; rt:2x.3	100	Medium	14 Oct. 1966	Yes	Yes	No	W Bulmer	skin
496919	6801	♂	lt:2xl; rt:1.7x9	106	Heavy	20 Nov. 1966	Yes	Yes	No	R Chandler	skin
496920	6802	♀	6x4	99	Heavy	20 Nov. 1966	Yes	Yes	No	R Chandler	skin
496921	6803	♀	6x3	105	Heavy	20 Nov. 1966	Yes	Yes	No	R Chandler	skin
496922	6804	♀	4x3	106	Heavy	20 Nov. 1966	Yes	Yes	No	R Chandler	skin
496923	6805	♀	1.8x8	127	Ext.heavy	20 Nov. 1966	Yes	Yes	No	R Chandler	skin
497284	6894	♂	lt:2x.5; rt:lx.5	86	Medium	19 Feb. 1967	Yes	Yes	No	F Smith	skin
497285	6895	♀	8x3;gran	118	Heavy	19 Feb. 1967	Yes	Yes	No	F Smith	skin
497286	6896	♂	lt:3x.5; rt:lxl	94	Medium	19 Feb. 1967	Yes	Yes	No	F Smith	skin
497287	6897	♀	6x4 gran	107	Moderate	19 Feb. 1967	Yes	Yes	No	F Smith	skin
497288	6898	♀	3xl gran	124	Med-hvy	19 Feb. 1967	Yes	Yes	No	F Smith	skin

Baker Climate

Not much is known of the climate of Baker Island but the fact that it is situated in a region with scanty precipitation is abundantly illustrated by the character of its vegetation.

As is the case with many equatorial islands, meteorological records for Baker Island are ~~[illegible]~~ scanty ~~[illegible]~~ or lacking in many areas. Where they do exist the series of observations are short and discontinuous, But sufficient is known to allow a brief general description of the character of the area.

The Baker: Howland area as a whole is dominated by the trade winds. According to the usual picture of tropical islands, these winds blow from the northeast in the regions north of the equator, and from the southeast in the regions to

the south of the equator, with the doldrums or belt of calms, squalls and variable winds ~~in~~ sandwiched in between. In reality, the situation is not this simple, for the trade winds of the Pacific are not as strong or steady as those of the atlantic, the doldrum belt is narrow or non-existant, and the trade-wind system has a seasonal oscillatory movement northward and southward. The result at Baker is that while the general direction of the winds is from the east, they are apt to vary between northeast and southeast, ~~especially on those islands~~ being most variable between January and May, at the time when the southeast trades have receded to the southwards. At Baker the the tendency is for the trade winds to blow steadily, but with no great force; local squalls occur, but severe storms are rare. Squally weather is more liable

to occur between November and May.
(Nav. Int. Div. 1945) The highest wind velocity is about 15 m.p.h. in normal conditions
The barometric pressure is practically constant except for diurnal variations.
(Hague, 1862) The amount of precipitation is
strongly influenced by the changes in the
trade winds. ( ) During the
middle of the year, when the easterly and
south easterly winds are predominant,
rainfall tends to be sparce; then ~~the~~
~~the end of the year, and in fact~~ few
from Nov. through May, when north
easterly wind are more frequent, the rainy
season occurs. Any interruption of
this periodicity by westerly winds,
however, is almost invariably associated
with heavy precipitation. Another
factor of importance ~~in the case of~~
~~Baker~~ in an island without a lagoon,
such as Baker, is the heated column
of air which rises from its ~~sandy~~
~~s~~ sand & rocky surface. When
conditions are favorable for precipitation
over the surrounding ocean, the inland

does not get its share. Heavy rain clouds have been observed ~~to split~~ on their approach toward Baker to be split ~~d~~ by the rising columns of hot air, as pass by to either side of the island. (Bryan (1942), (Ramsay (1974) (Hague (1862), ~~and~~

The rainfall is highly variable, not only from month to month but year to year on equatorial islands such ~~Howa~~ as Baker and Howland. Hague (1862) give the following description of Baker's climate:

70
140

The Nat. Mag., is found the following account;

WEATHER CONDITIONS ON BAKER

March 4-10, 1963 :	Fairyly dry - ABA personal communication
July 4-10, 1963 :	Fairly even cover of low grasses. Many eggs washed off Noddy colony.
October 14-18,1963 :	Island unchanged since July. No precipitation during our stay.
February 13-14,1964 :	Island vegetation much more lush than October.
July 21-22, 1964 :	Island vegetation unchanged from February.
October 13-15, 1964 :	
February 3-5, 1965 :	Vegetation in poor condition on Baker. Mimosa Sida and three species of grass are badly burned from lack of rain. Only Portulaca, B.+T. healthy
May 8-18, 1965 :	Prob very judging from Howard
September 16-20,1965:	Lush vegetation and standing water indicated heavy recent rainfall.
October 15-21, 1965 :	At about midnight last night we had a downpour.
November 25, 1965 :	
February 5-7, 1966 :	~~NO COMMENT~~
February 27-28, 1966:	
March 25, 1966 :	Vegetation is showing definite signs of drying. Leaves of Lepturus and Digitaria only half green. Leaves dropping from some Sida in bloom.
May 2-3, 1966 :	At time of visit - cloudy with full moon - judging from Howard dryer
July 12, 1966 :	Vegetation shows considerable evidence of prolonged drought. 273 of Mimosa dead. Much of Lepturus along west beach crest dead. Some sida blm
August 14, 1966 :	Must have had a fair amount of rainfall since July. Most of Lepturus had green growth above dead stalks. Lagoon level risen at least 6 in.
September 18, 1966 :	Only the Portulaca and Cordia healthy. Other vegetation sparse and brown indicating very little rain fell in past month.
October 13-14, 1966 :	NO COMMENT
November 20-21,1966 :	No sign of either excessive rain or drought - No marked change in vegetation from previous visit

March - April 63 - neither wet nor dry
May - June 63 - rain in here somewhere
July - October 63 - normal
Jan - Febmay 64 - increased rainfall
June - July - steed rainfall
Oct 64 - ?
Jan - Feb 65 - very dry
May 65 - rainy

August - Sept 65 - rainy
Oct 65 - Prob. rainy
Nov - Feb - 66 - no data
March 66 - becoming dryer
May 66 - dryer
July 66 - dry
late July - ea Aug 66 - wet
late Aug - early Sept - dry
Oct Nov 66 - medium

Baker Island - Appendix D

Summary of Bird Specimens Taken by the POBSP on Baker Island

Species		Number of Specimens	Type of Specimen Skins, Skeletons, Alcoholics		n for weights	Mean weight (grams)	Range of weights (grams)
Blue-faced Booby	?	1	1		1	1560	-
Golden Plover	♂♂	3	3		3	104	92-120
	♀♀	5	5		4	117	85-137
	?	1	1		1	128	-
Ruddy Turnstone	♂♂	4	3	1	3	90	84-98
	♀♀	6	6		6	87	63-102
Bristle-thighed Curlew	?	1	1		1	439	-
Wandering Tattler	♂♂	4	4		4	91.6	73-112.9
	♀♀	2	2		2	120.4	107-133.7
Pectoral Sandpiper	♀♀	2	2		2	44	40-47
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	♀	1	1		1	52	-
Bar-tailed Godwit	♂♂	2	2		2	214	192-235
	♀	1	1		1	299	-
Sanderling	♂♂	2	2		2	26	25-27
Laughing Gull	♂	1	1		-	-	-
Sooty Tern	♂	1	1		1	130	-
Common Noddy Tern	♂♂	10	7	3	9	174	157-203
	♀♀	6	3	3	4	169	163-183
		53	46	7	47		

Piianaia, A. et al. 1936. (Unpublished) Daily Log of Baker Island August 7, 1936 - October 26, 1936. National Archives Record Group 126, File No. 9-12-17

Aug 14: 11 papio caught.

Aug 15: 4 paulu, 2 uu caught.

Aug 16: 22 papio caught using pièces of flying fish for bait. Flying fish had flown in one band at night and become staranded. Caught also a moana, several pualus.

Aug 23: Caught 27 papios--a foot long weighing one pound.

Aug 24: Plants watered include ironwood and mangoes brought down last time on the Itasca.
Aug 2
Aug 26: Small Japanese cargo freighter seen offshore.

Aug 30: 5:30 rained 12 minutes .05 inches (Did not rain on Howland same day)

Sept 27: an ulua caught. (40 lbs.)

Oct 4: Searched for rats with clubs, killed 12.

Oct 9: Coconut grove among ( ) at NE section of island. Trees ( )

Oct 11: .88 inches rainfall--3 hours--starting slightly before noon.

Oct 15: 6 squid caught in afternoon.

Oct 23: transplanted two mango trees.

Oct 24: 31 papios caught.

Oct 26: Itasca arrived.

TABLE Avifauna of Baker Island

Species	Current Status	POBSP Maximum Population Estimate	Mouth in which estimate was recorded ~~Nearest Nesting Area~~
CENTRAL PACIFIC RESIDENTS			
Red-tailed Tropicbird	Rare resident	19	
Blue-faced Booby	Fairly common resident	400	
Brown Booby*	Fairly common visitant	21	
Red-footed Booby*	Fairly common visitant	16	
Great Frigatebird*	Common visitant	ca.40	
Lesser Frigatebird*	Very common visitant	175	
Sooty Tern	Abundant visitant	1,000	
Gray-backed Tern*	Rare resident	25	
Brown Noddy*	Common resident	1,000	
Black Noddy*	Fairly common visitant	20	
Fairy Tern*	Fairly common visitant	10	
ARCTIC SHOREBIRD MIGRANTS			
Golden Plover	Common migrant	150	
Ruddy Turnstone	Very common migrant	250	
Wandering Tattler*	Uncommon migrant	35	
Bristle-thighed Curlew	Uncommon migrant	15	
Sanderling*	Rare migrant	2	
Pectoral Sandpiper*			
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper*			
Bar-tailed Godwit*	Rare migrant	2	
VAGRANTS			
Laughing Gull*		1	

* previously unreported from the island or no unambiguous records in the published literature.

ROGER

BAKER ISLAND

PRELIMINARY REPORT

SIC# 14 - AUGUST, 1966

by Roger B. Clapp

BAKER ISLAND

PRELIMINARY REPORT

SIC# 14 - AUGUST, 1966

Field Party --- Richard S. Crossin (Biologist in Charge), Kenneth C. Balcomb, Walter Bulmer, Richard D. Chandler, Roger B. Clapp, David I. Hoff, Lawrence N. Huber, and David L. Pearson.

Itinerary ----- August 14 - 1215 - Clapp and Pearson arrive Baker.
- 1600 - Clapp and Pearson depart Baker.

Man-days Spent on Baker : 0.3

Upon our arrival at the island we noted that Baker, although very dry, must have had a fair amount of rainfall since our visit in July. Most of the Lepturus showed new green growth above the dead stalks and the Mimosa along the west beach crest was far greener than on our previous visit. Some Portulaca, Boerhaavia, Tribulus and Sida plants were flowering, but only the latter two plants were flowering in most areas where they occurred. The two Cordia at the northwestern end of the island, although possessing several dry and yellowed leaves, seemed to be in good condition.

Another indication of increased rainfall since our last visit was the increased depth of water in the small lagoon which was notably dry on our last visit. The water level had risen at least six inches in the past month.

A single butterfly, a male Hypolimnas bolina, was seen flying over the north end of the island.

The four most notable differences in the avifauna since the previous month were the decrease in the number of tropicbirds, the changing status of the Common Noddy nesting cycle, the increased number of shorebirds, and the presence of two species (Gray-backed Tern and Fairy Tern) not seen on the previous visit.

Three Berlese samples and four bird specimens were collected.

Additional notes on the fauna and specimens are given in the following annotated list.

BIRDS ANNOTATED LIST

Red-tailed Tropicbird (Phaethon rubricauda)
Estimated population - - - - - - - -: 12
Nest count: Nests/ egg - - - - - - -: 1

Fewer tropicbirds were seen on this visit than in July. The

most seen in the air at one time was two, and none were seen displaying. The nest site under the plane wreck that contained a bird on an empty nest in July has now been deserted. An unbanded tropicbird was found on one heavily incubated egg beneath the larger and northernmost of the two small Cordia trees.

Blue-faced Booby
(Sula dactylatra)

Estimated (diurnial) population - - - : 20
Nest count: Nests/ 2 eggs - - - - - - : 2
Nests/ large downy young : 1
Nests/ immature - - - - - - : 1
Berlese samples taken - - - - - - - - - : 1

Although four Blue-faced Booby nests were found, our coverage of the island was not complete, and it seems likely that as many as four or five more nests may have been present on the island.

One of the nests (containing a young bird that had almost fully attained immature plumage) was found in the north-central part of the island and was probably the same nest that held a large downy young on the previous visit. The other three nests were found on the open sand of the northwestern beach crest about 100 yards north of the lighthouse. The three nests were within about 30 feet of one another.

Three of the four adult Blue-faced Boobies associated with the nests (from the nest containing a large downy young, the one containing an immature, and from one nest with two eggs) were blue-streamered birds from Howland Island.

Lesser Frigatebird
(Fregata ariel)

Estimated (diurnial) population - - - : 25

As we first approached Baker Island in the rubber raft, a group of nine unidentified frigatebirds were seen flying towards Baker from the southeast. While on the island we saw five frigatebirds which flew low enough for specific identification. All five birds (three adult males and two adult females) were Lesser Frigatebirds. Later in the afternoon a group of fifteen unidentified frigatebirds were seen flying several hundred feet above the water off the northwestern point of the island.

Golden Plover
(Pluvialis dominica)

Shorebird count - -- - - - - - - - - - : 75

Most of the Golden Plover were seen along the northern third of the island perimeter. Only about 6 of the 75 birds counted were first seen in the lagoon.

Most of the plovers were seen in mixed flocks with Ruddy Turnstones and often a few Wandering Tattlers. The three largest flocks (with perhaps some overlap in individual birds) were composed of 52 birds (27 Golden Plovers and 35 Ruddy Turnstones); 37 birds (20 Golden Plovers and 17 Ruddy Turnstones); and 42 birds (13 Golden Plovers and 28 Ruddy Turnstones).

None of the Golden Plovers observed were in breeding plumage.

Ruddy Turnstone (Arenaria interpres)

Shorebird count - - - - - - - - - - - - : 136
Specimens collected - - - - - - - - - - : 1

Only 15 of the 136 birds counted were first seen in the lagoon, most of the rest being seen either in mixed flocks with Golden Plover or in "pure" flocks of Turnstones. The largest single flock composed solely of turnstones contained 35 birds.

At least 40 or 50 of the turnstones were observed closely with binoculars but none showed any trace of red on the rump. The single specimen collected by Pearson was well into its primary molt which was about 50% complete but had not yet begun to molt in the secondary series.

Wandering Tattler (Heteroscelus incanum)

Shorebird count - - - - - - - - - - - - : 22

Twenty of the 22 tattlers counted were first seen along the outer perimeter of the island. They associated realtively little with the plovers and turnstones, and for that matter, with one another. The largest flock of tattlers seen contained but five birds.

Sanderling (Crocethia alba)

Population - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - : 2

Crossin reported that two Sanderling were seen flying into the island from the south just prior to Pearson's and my departure from Baker.

Sooty Tern (Sterna fuscata)

Estimated (diurnial) population - - - -: 15

About 15 adult Sooty Terns, mostly in ones or twos, were seen flying over the lagoon, but no evidence of nesting was found.

Gray-backed Tern (Sterna lunata)

Population - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - : 8
Specimens collected - - - - - - - - - - : 1

As we approached the lagoon eight Gray-backed Terns arose from the sandy easternmost edge of the lagoon. One bird at least had long white

streamers on the outermost rectrices. The specimen, an adult male collected by Pearson, had a naked brood patch, no molt in the flight feathers, and enlarged gonads (12 x 8 mm.). About twenty minutes were spent searching for active nests but none were found. These observations, taken in conjunction with the tern's behaviour, suggest that the Gray-backed Terns may be pre-breeding and that some nests may be present later in the month.

Common Noddy
(Anous stolidus)

Estimated (diurnial) population - - : 850
Nest count : Nests/ egg - - - - - - -: 69
Nests/ small chicks - -: 4
Nests/ large chicks - -: 60
133

When Pearson and I first arrived at the lagoon some 600 Common Noddies arose from the central islet. Most flew out to sea to join a flock of about 250 more feeding off the northeasternmost point of the island.

Only a very few small chicks were seen but 3 of 4 were dark phase and 1 of 4 were white phase, a very similar proportion of dark to light to that seen in July.

Most of the nests with eggs were concentrated on the easternmost end of the islet and along the souteasternmost side where small ledges afford some elevation above the water. One nest was found containing two eggs, one egg fresh, the other heavily incubated. In all,nine eggs were examined to determine their stage of incubation. Seven were fresh, one was slightly incubated, and one was heavily incubated.

Judging from the large proportion of fresh eggs present, the very small number of young chicks, and the increased water level in the lagoon it seems likely that either little egg laying occurred between the July and August 1966 visits , or that those eggs laid during that period were inundated and washed off the central islet.

Fairy Tern
(Gygis alba)

Population - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - : 5
Specimens Collected - - - - - - - - - : 2

Five Fairy Terns were seen flying over the coral rubble on the ocean side of the lagoon. One of the two specimens collected had a naked brood patch with but one or two feathers growing upon it while the other specimen possessed a nearly completely refeathered brood patch. Neither bird was molting in the major flight fea thers.

MAMMALS

House Mouse
(Mus musculus)

Berlese samples taken - - - - - - - - -: 2

House Mice seemed to be as abundant as on our last visit but we were

unable to collect any in the limited time available.

Two nests were found at the northern end of the island, one inactive, the other apparently active, and Berlese samples were taken from both. The first nest was found under a plank and was an open cup about three or four inches across. It was lined with pieces of grass and was surrounded by bird bones (apparently booby and frigatebird) and by Common Noddy feathers which had apparently been brought under the board by the mice. The other nest was found under a piece of tarpaper near some of the debris left from World War II. It was about the same size as the other nest but was lined with soft brown fibers which were originally some sort of insulating material. Two mice fled from under the tarpaper when it was lifted leading to the supposition that the nest may have been being actively used.

House Cat
(Felis domesticus)

None were seen during our short stay on the island.

LIZARDS

No time was spent on this visit collecting or observing lizards but both Snake-eyed Skinks (Ablepharus boutoni) and Mourning Geckos (Lepidodactylus lugubris) were casually observed during the tour of the island. No turtles were seen.

Baker Island - Appendix D

Summary of Bird Specimens Taken by the POBSP on Baker Island

Species		Number of Specimens	Type of Specimen Skins, Skeletons, Alcoholics		n for weights	Mean weight (grams)	Range of weights (grams)
Blue-faced Booby	?	1	1		1	1560	-
Golden Plover	♂♂	3	3		3	104	92-120
	♀♀	5	5		4	117	85-137
	?	1	1		1	128	-
Ruddy Turnstone	♂♂	4	3	1	3	90	84-98
	♀♀	6	6		6	87	63-102
Bristle-thighed Curlew	?	1	1		1	439	-
Wandering Tattler	♂♂	4	4		4	91.6	73-112.9
	♀♀	2	2		2	120.4	107-133.7
Pectoral Sandpiper	♀♀	2	2		2	44	40-47
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	♀	1	1		1	52	-
Bar-tailed Godwit	♂♂	2	2		2	214	192-235
	♀	1	1		1	299	-
Sanderling	♂♂	2	2		2	26	25-27
Laughing Gull	♂	1	1		-	-	-
Sooty Tern	♂	1	1		1	130	-
Common Noddy Tern	♂♂	10	7	3	9	174	157-203
	♀♀	6	3	3	4	169	163-183
		53	46	7	47		

Composition of the Baker Avifauna

Date	No. of Species Present	Total Pop.	Resident No. of Breeding Seabirds Present	Pct.of. Total Popu.	No. of trans. seabirds pres.	Pct. of total Pop.	No. of shb. pres.	Pct. of tot	Other
March 1963	10-11	226	176	77.9	13	5.8	37	16.4	
July 1963	8	1066	1034	97.0	15	1.4	17	1.6	
Oct. 1963	16	527	110	20.9	123	23.3	294	55.8	*
Feb. 1964	12	476	40		307		129		1
July 1964	13	1724	350	20.3	1308	75.9	66	3.9	
Oct. 1964	13	1272	395	31.0	696	54.7	181	14.2	
Feb. 1965	12	1277	857	67.1	288	22.6	132	10.3	
May 1965	11	850	628	73.8	200	23.5	22	2.6	
Sept. 1965	15-17	717	137	19.1	248	34.6	332	46.3	500
Oct. 1965	16	724	37	5.1	237	32.7	450	62.1	250
Nov. 1965	10	774	303	39.1	147	19.0	324	41.9	
Feb. 1966	8-9	685	253	36.9	101	14.7	331	48.3	
Feb. 1966	8	696	401	57.6	74	10.6	221	31.8	
March 1966	10-11	1024	617	60.3	91	8.9	316	30.9	
May 1966	7-8	619	306	49.4	74	11.9	239	38.6	
July 1966	8	575	446	77.6	20	3.5	109	19.0	
August 1966	11	1170	890	76.1	45	3.8	235	20.1	
Sept. 1966	12	718	474	66.0	17	2.3	227	31.6	
Oct. 1966	17	803	415	51.6	122	15.1	253	31.5	13
Nov. 1966	17	1022	632	61.8	166	16.2	224	21.9	

* Species known to breed on the island (Gray-backed Tern, Red-tailed Tropicbird, Common Noddy) are considered as residents each time recorded whether or not they may not be breeding. Blue-faced Boobies are considered breeders only for population known to breed since clubs are almost certainly largely composed of non-Baker Island birds.

TABLE ___. Monthly Variation in Average Numbers of Central-Pacific Seabirds Visiting Baker Island

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	MEAN NO./ VISIT
Wedge-tailed Shearwater										0.5			
Christmas Island Shearwater										0.3			
Phoenix Island Petrel		0.3											
Brown Booby		2.5	1.0		1.5		1.7		8.5	12.5	1.5		
Red-footed Booby.		0.3					0.3		0.5	4.0	4.0		
Greater and Lesser Frigatebird		8.0	16.0		34.0		12.0	15.0	88.5	63.5	7.2		
Sooty Tern		120.5	10.0		27.5		502.5	15.0	30.0	95.0	55.0		
White-capped Noddy									5.0	2.5	5.0		
Blue-gray Noddy										0.3			
White Tern							0.7	5.0		2.8	2.0		
Percent of Island Population Composed of Seabird Visitants													
	0	4	2	0	2	0	3	1	2	4	2	0	

Number of Visits Made in Each Month to Baker Island