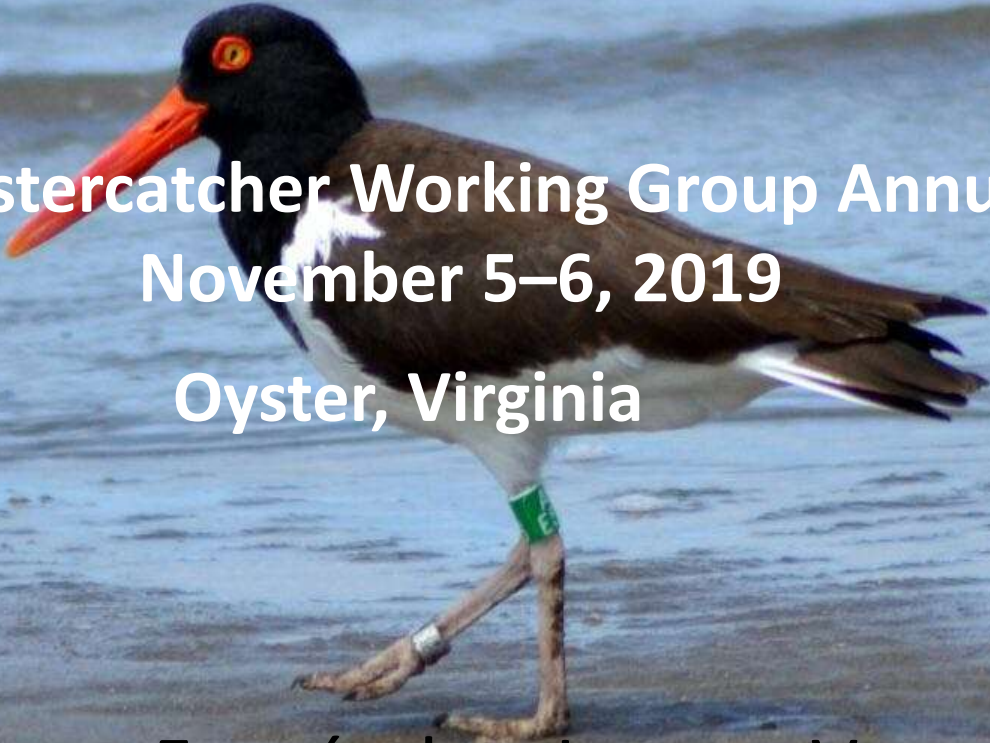


An update of the American Oystercatcher work in Sinaloa, Mexico

An American Oystercatcher bird is shown in profile, walking on a sandy beach. The bird has a black head and neck, a long, bright orange beak, and a white breast with a black patch. It has a green band on its right leg and a silver band on its left leg. The background shows the ocean waves.

American Oystercatcher Working Group Annual Meeting
November 5–6, 2019
Oyster, Virginia

Guillermo Fernández, Ivonne Vega-Ruiz,
José Alfredo Castillo-Guerrero, and Eduardo Palacios

Breeding season



Playa / marisma



Dunas con vegetación



Playa / duna



Manglar (2m)

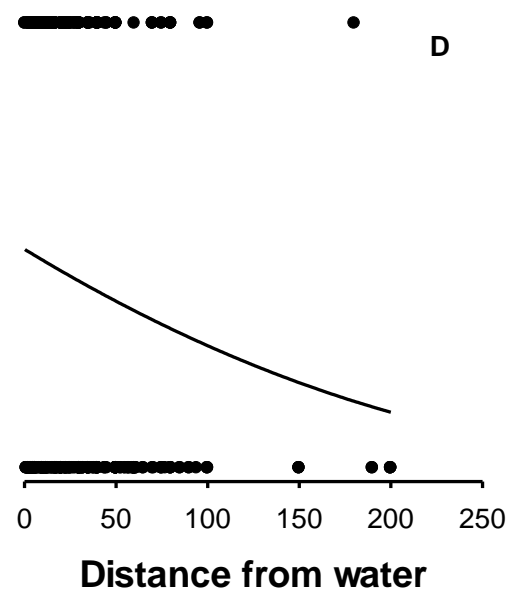
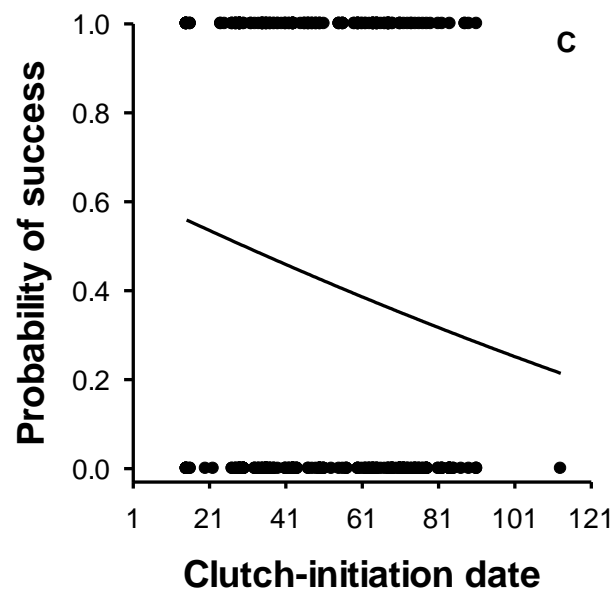
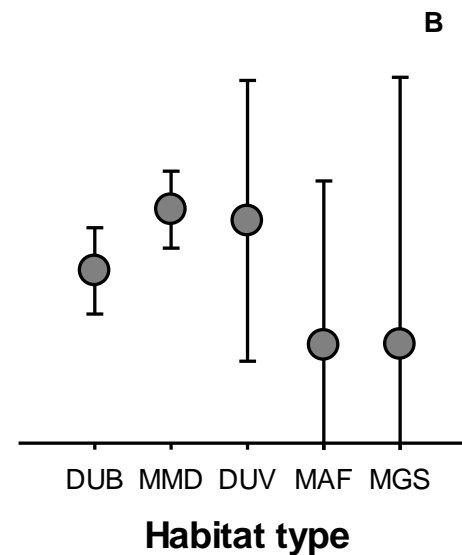
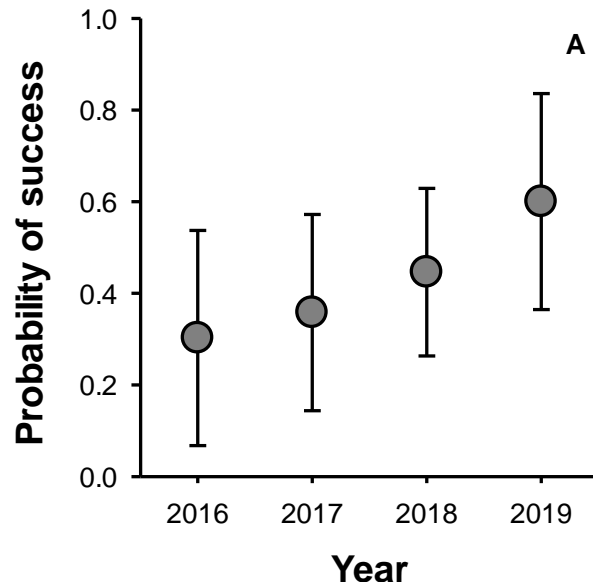


Marisma



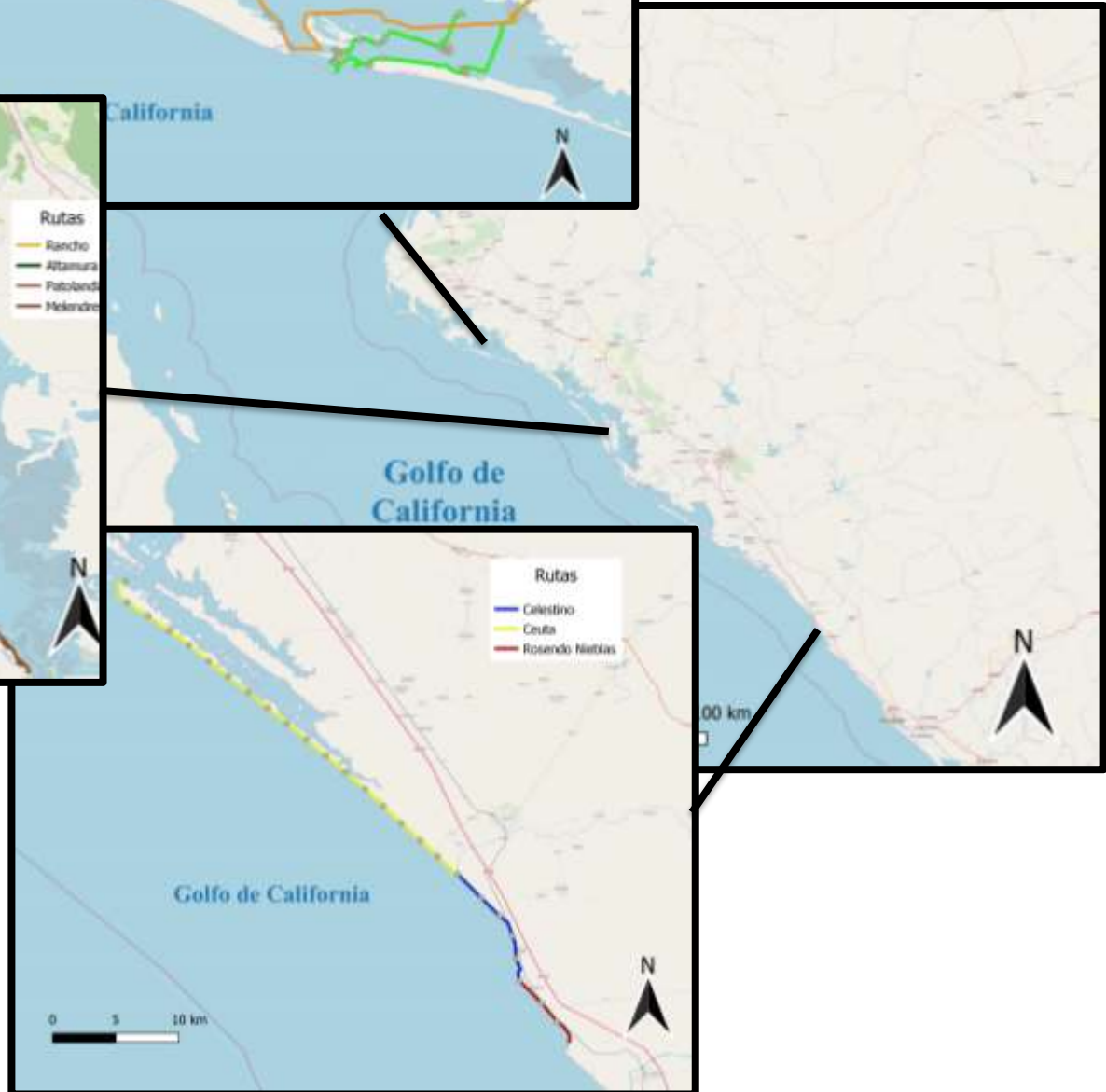
Year	Nests	Eggs	Successful nests	Chicks	Nests fail	Mean survival (Days)
2016	46	86	14	26	32	12.6±7.2
2017	52	100	17	34	35	14.7±7.1
2018	58	122	29	53	29	19±9.9
2019	36	75	23	45	13	20.6±10





Nonbreeding season





Annual variations

Site	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
INM	104				306 ± 33
BSM	1017			874 ± 45	894 ± 145
SPC	10				52 ± 8

29–49% of the population, and BSM: 67–73%

Distribution and habitat use

- Sandy beach the most common habitat.
- “Resident” population.
- 19 sites register 80% of observed AMOY.

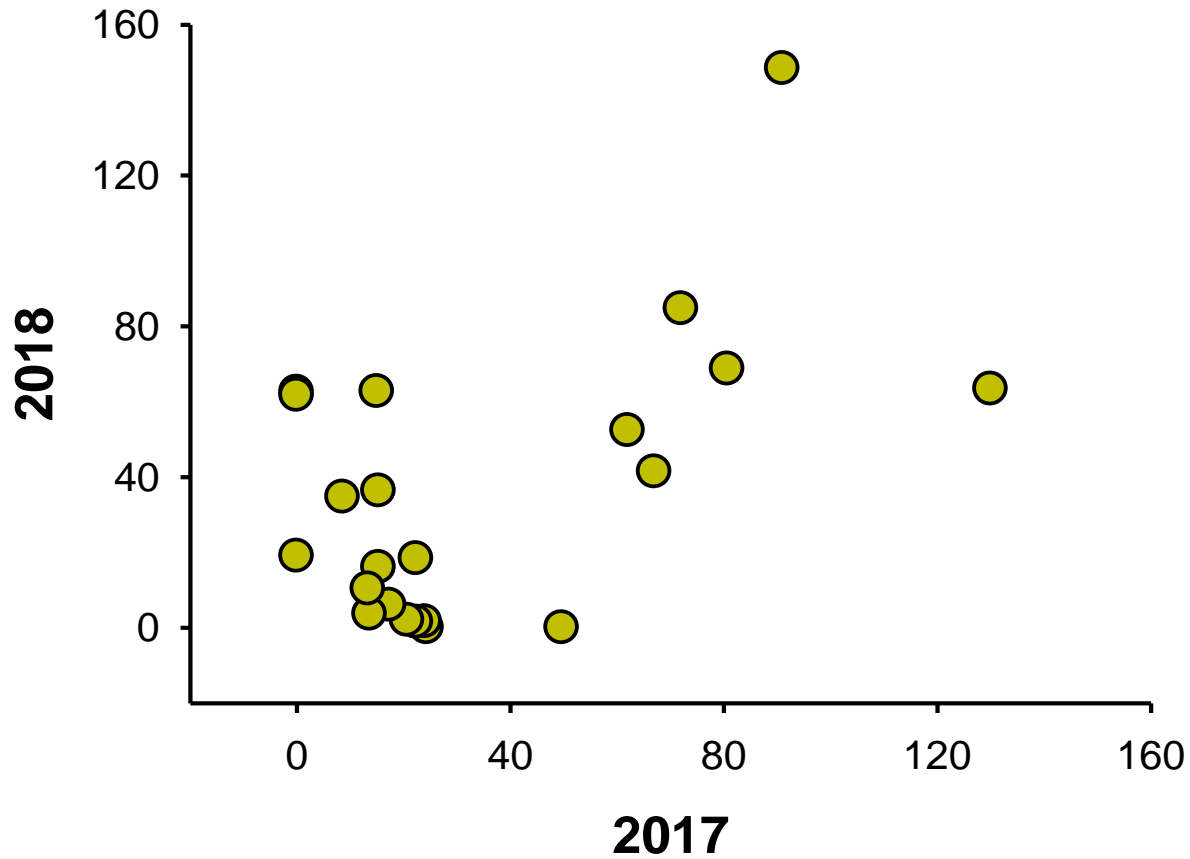


Age structure



Sitio	Sep	Oct	Nov
INM		4.8%	13.6%
BSM	1.9%	3.1%	1.3%
SPC	7.9%		9.9%
Total	1.6%	3.4%	4.4%

Consistency of critical sites?



Resighting of banded during the nonbreeding season

Season	Banded	Sighted
2016-2018	49/44	38/14
2016-2019	70/69	35/15
Overall	70/69	52/22

