

Pittsburg State University

## Pittsburg State University Digital Commons

---

Research

Sperry-Galligar Collection

---

1-4-1974

### Memorandum to All Banders, 22

George M. Jonkel

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.pittstate.edu/sperryresearch>

---

#### Recommended Citation

Jonkel, George M., "Memorandum to All Banders, 22" (1974). *Research*. 50.  
<https://digitalcommons.pittstate.edu/sperryresearch/50>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Sperry-Galligar Collection at Pittsburg State University Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Research by an authorized administrator of Pittsburg State University Digital Commons. For more information, please contact [digitalcommons@pittstate.edu](mailto:digitalcommons@pittstate.edu).

TO : All Banders  
FROM : Chief, Bird Banding Laboratory  
Office of Migratory Bird Management

MTAB-22  
January 4, 1974

- SUBJECT: 1. End-of-the-Year Banding Report  
2. Annual Report  
3. Reporting Color-marked Birds  
4. Progress of the "EDIT"  
5. Recovery Processing Delayed for Lack of Banding Data  
6. Use of Bird Band Recovery Reports (Form 3-1807)  
7. Monk Parakeets  
8. Brian Sharp, Biologist, is Leaving the BBL  
9. Banding Association Membership

1. Enclosed are an END-OF-THE-YEAR BANDING REPORT and a MIGRATORY BIRD SALVAGE REPORT for calendar year 1973. Both reports are due in the Bird Banding Laboratory on or before January 31, 1974.
2. Enclosed is the annual report promised in MTAB-19. It lists the total numbers of birds banded in 1971 and in 1967, and the number of recoveries of the 1967-banded birds processed through August 1972. A similar report providing data from 1972 and 1968 bandings will hopefully be mailed to all banders in the near future.

An additional report giving the total number of birds banded in 1971 and 1972 sorted in species, state, and permit number sequence has been furnished to the banding associations.

3. The Bird Banding Laboratory registers and coordinates color-marking projects throughout North America. Whenever possible, we act as an intermediary between the observer of a marked bird and the researcher. Therefore, it is in everyone's interest that banders not color mark birds without Bird Banding Laboratory authorization.

When requesting authorization to use auxiliary markers, the markers should be described in detail, and samples other than colored bands should be sent to the Bird Banding Laboratory. Banding schedules should also carry the proper status and additional information codes for marked birds with appropriate explanations in the "Remarks" section.

Send observations of marked birds to the Bird Banding Laboratory rather than to the bander thought to be doing the marking. A marker can often be associated with a unique Bureau band number which can then be recorded in our permanent files. The inscription on the marker is often as important as the type and color of marker. Swans and Canada geese, for example, are often neck-collared, and it is necessary to read the collar inscription to identify the bander.



We are interested in determining who did the marking that led to the following recent sightings. Banders interested in further detail of these sightings should contact us.

<u>Species</u>	<u>Type of Marker</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>Sighting Area</u>
White Pelican	Dye or paint	Red or Pink	Mississippi Flyway
Canvasback	Wing (or back) tag	Yellow	West Coast
Broad-winged Hawk	Streamers or impied feathers	White	Midwest
Sandhill Crane	Neck collar	White	Indiana
Long-billed Curlew	Wing tag	White	West coast
"Herring" Gull	Wing streamer	Red	Idaho
Gull, species?	Wing tag, numbered "2A"	Blue	Alaska
Gull, species?	Wing tag, numbered "9A";	Blue and White;	West coast
	Colored leg bands	Red and blue	
Ring-billed Gull	Colored leg bands, two per bird	Red, white; Blue, white	East coast
Ring-billed Gull	Dye or paint	Orange	East coast
Gull, species?	Wing tag/disk (1" across) "ICELAND GULL PLPAT 1666"	Aluminum?	Northeast
Evening Grosbeak	Wing tag	Red	Midwest

4. Part of the File Edit involves repunching 1960-'66 banding data. We completed repunching the larger band sizes, and data for size 3 bands, 1960-1966, are currently being repunched.

In August 1972 repunched data for those species taking a size 7 band or larger were incorporated into the Banding Retrieval File. For those species then, and from 1960 to the present, banding summary data are machine-edited.

The edit of pre-1960 banding data (Phase I) continues. We plan to finish coincident with the completion of the repunching of the size 3 banding data. Then an inter-file edit (Phase III) will be performed on all species taking size 3 or larger bands.

5. During November 1973 we received 487 recoveries for which we had no banding record on file. Banding data were found on only 22 of these recoveries by checking schedules on editing clerks' and biologists' desks. To save time in the future we will not look for such schedules but will send banders a request for the banding information on all recoveries for which we have not completely processed any schedules. If you receive a request for banding data but have already sent schedules to the Bird Banding Laboratory, please be patient, mark the card appropriately, and return it to us.



6. The Bird Banding Laboratory has a recurring problem of receiving the pink Bird Band Recovery Reports (form 3-1807) directly from the public. This form is worded specifically for use by State and Federal conservation agencies and others directly associated with the banding program. Such records from the public become useless in the data used to establish hunting regulations. All cooperators should please advise all subpermittees and field personnel to cease distributing the pink recovery reports to the public.

Also, clearly print the hunter's name and complete address on recovery reports. Some checking station personnel or others insert their own name as the person who actually "found" the band, when, in fact, a hunter was involved. Confusion as to who found the band causes processing problems, including duplicate reporting and difficulty in relocating the band.

7. Mr. William Neidermyer, Department of Wildlife Ecology, 226 Russell Laboratory, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, is studying Monk Parakeets. He is interested in obtaining specimens through 1975. Monk Parakeets may be frozen and shipped collect to him at the above address. Call collect in advance, (608) 262-2671, to advise him of the shipment. Mr. Neidermyer reports that Monk Parakeets can best be trapped with a bal-chatri containing a live Monk Parakeet decoy.
8. After four years with the Bird Banding Laboratory, Brian Sharp will be moving to Portland, Oregon about the middle of January 1974. There he will be attached to the Division of Refuges as a Wildlife Biologist. Among other duties, he will be involved in land acquisitions for Wildlife Refuges and in writing Environmental Impact Statements. We are sorry to have Brian leave and will be hard-pressed to find as versatile an ornithologist to replace him.
9. Banders who are not members of a bird banding association may be missing important information, new ideas and rewarding personal contacts. We strongly urge all banders to join at least the association whose territory they band in. Dues, information and association addresses are in the Bird Banding Manual. All banders should consider banding association membership a virtual necessity in order to do a better job of banding.

*George M. Jonkel*  
George M. Jonkel

Enclosures