

MEMORANDUM

TO : All Banders

FROM : Chief, Bird Banding Laboratory
Migratory Bird Populations Station
Laurel, Maryland 20810

June 17, 1968
MTAB #10

SUBJECT: 1. "We're Back in Business"

2. Revised "Reports to Hunter and Bander"

3. Machine Determination of "Banding Locations"

4. New or Obsolete Codes

5. Samples and Explanation of Revised "Reports to Hunters"
and "Reports to Banders"

It has frequently been said that:

"All good things come to he who waits."

During recent months, we have been forced to add:

"if he waits long enough."

After a "long, dry winter" (and spring) the Bird Banding Laboratory and Automatic Data Processing Section are now back in business.

The ADP Section has now completed the initial phase of the installation of their new automatic data processing equipment, most of the essential programs have been written and most of the essential files have been created. The installation of the new equipment, plus a 24-hour operation, have enabled us to make significant progress toward dissipating the backlogs discussed in MTAB #9. By the time you read this, most of this backlog will have been eliminated.

There will be several changes in Bird Banding Laboratory procedures and reports that you, as banders or potential recoverers of other banders' birds, should be aware. This information will be covered in greater detail in a future issue of "Bird Banding Notes" or in the revised Banding Manual. The information contained in this MTAB is intended to point out those changes most likely to raise questions.

1. Machine Data Extraction. One of the most significant changes is our ability to extract, by machine, banding data with which to process recoveries. Prior to the installation of the new tape-oriented computer, it was necessary to manually search our files

for your schedule each time we received a recovery report. The Bird Banding Laboratory's clerical staff then manually extracted the data from your schedule, transmitted them to the Automatic Data Processing Section where they were punched into machine cards and machine-matched with the data received from the person who recovered your band to produce:

- a. the "Report to the Hunter" card,
- b. the "Report to the Bander" card and
- c. the statistical record maintained in the Bird Banding Laboratory's permanent files.

The new equipment permits us to enter into a computer file all of the numeric coded information (including the band number) for each bird you band. This is being done for all birds banded after January 1, 1967.

Thus, when we receive a recovery, the Bird Banding Laboratory's clerical staff simply reads the recovery letter and converts the "how, when, where" data to numeric codes which are fed into the computer. The machine then rapidly scans its files, locates the banding data pertaining to that band number and automatically produces:

- a. the new "Certificate of Appreciation,"
- b. the revised "Report to the Bander" card and
- c. the statistical record which is maintained in the Bird Banding Laboratory's permanent files.

THIS PROCEDURE APPLIES ONLY TO BIRDS BANDED AFTER JANUARY 1, 1967. WE MUST STILL PROCESS MANUALLY ALL RECOVERIES OF BIRDS BANDED PRIOR TO THAT DATE.

These revised procedures permit us to process data much more rapidly and greatly reduce the chance of clerical error. We have built into the computer system numerous "logic" checks which will detect gross errors. For example, we have built-in checks which compare the banding and recovery coordinates against the geographic boundaries of the state in which the bird was banded or recovered and we have a system to check the band size against the "AOU" number to prevent our processing a recovery of a "rufous hummingbird" wearing a size 6 band, etc. (That has happened!)

There are still many types of errors which can slip through. With the amount of data passing through the Banding Laboratory,

it is impossible for biologists to carefully review each bit of data. FOR THIS REASON, WE REQUEST THAT BANDERS CONTINUE TO VERY CAREFULLY EXAMINE ANY DATA YOU RECEIVE FROM THE BANDING LABORATORY. IF YOU DETECT ANY ERRORS, PLEASE BE SURE TO BRING THEM TO OUR ATTENTION SO WE CAN RECONCILE OUR FILES.

2. Revised "Reports to Hunters" and "Reports to Banders." The new equipment enables us to provide a much more satisfactory acknowledgment to persons who report their recovery of banded birds. We feel that the "eye wash" provided by the gilt-edged "Certificate of Appreciation" will have more "trophy appeal" to persons who recover banded birds than did our earlier IBM card-type report.

We have chosen the size of the "Certificate of Appreciation" deliberately. If the person receiving the "certificate" is a hunter or other non-bander, the return address and mailing frank can be removed from the card, thus providing him a "certificate" of a size which is suitable for framing.

If the person receiving the "certificate" is a bander, the "certificate" can be folded in half, thus reducing it to a size compatible with filing equipment used for our earlier reports.

The new equipment enables us to produce "Certificates of Appreciation" in three languages. If the letter from the person recovering the bird is written in English, he would receive a "certificate" similar to the one illustrated on the following pages.

If the incoming recovery letter is written in either Spanish or French, the person who reported the recovery will receive either a "CERTIFICADO DE APRECIACION" or a "CERTIFICAT D'APPRECIATION." The banding data (age, sex, species, etc.) printed by the computer will also be in Spanish or French.

The "Report to the Bander" card has also been modified. We have put both the coded numeric data and the printed information on the same side of the card, thus making these data easier to read.

We have also eliminated most of the holes. We found that very few banders actually utilized the coded holes in the earlier type cards. The five holes punched in the new cards correspond to your permit number. These holes enable us to machine sort the cards for mailing purposes.

The information on the back of the "Report to the Bander" card should also be carefully noted.

Each time you receive "Report to the Bander" cards, you will find a card upon which your name and address are printed. This card is simply used as an address card and should be discarded upon your receipt of the data.

3. Machine Determination of Banding Locations. In order to fully realize the increased efficiency and accuracy made possible by extracting banding data via machine, we have had to make some "sacrifices." One of these is the manner we determine the "banding location" we provide the person who reports a recovery (a hunter or a person who finds or captures a banded bird).

With the volume of data now being processed through the Banding Laboratory (well over a million birds per year), it is physically impossible to enter the bander's verbal description of his banding site into each record. To solve this problem, we have constructed a computer "gazetteer" file which enables the machines to determine a verbal description of the banding location for use on the "Certificate of Appreciation" and "Report to the Bander" card.

Last summer we hired several student assistants who, working with our maps, assigned a name to each 10-minute block of latitude and longitude throughout most of the United States and Canada. The students were instructed to locate a town or prominent geographic feature in or near each 10-minute block. The name of this town or feature was then assigned to that particular block and this name and the coordinates which identify that block were fed into the computer.

This procedure enables us to enter only coordinates (Lat.-Long.) from your banding schedule into our master files.

When we receive a recovery, the machine locates the banding data for that band number, reads the coordinates you provided and searches the "gazetteer" file. When it locates the corresponding coordinates in the "gazetteer" file, it picks up the name which has been assigned to that block and the person who recovered the band is informed that the bird was banded "near" that location. This verbal location is also printed on the "Report to the Bander" card you will receive when the recovery is processed.

Thus, you may receive recovery cards on which the printed banding location differs from the information you provided on your schedules. Although at first this may seem confusing, I think the benefits derived from this system far outweigh the disadvantages. In adopting this system, we took into consideration:

- a. that most persons who report recovered bands (hunters, persons who find dead birds, etc.) are not vitally interested in the precise location at which the bird was banded. They are much more interested in knowing that the bird was banded in the general vicinity of a place that they can locate on a standard gasoline company road map. The procedure we have adopted should enable them to do this.
- b. We realize that many persons do have need to know the precise banding location. For this reason we now provide persons who recover banded birds both the name and address of the person who banded the bird. Thus, if you capture a banded bird and have need to know the precise banding location, you will receive from the Banding Laboratory the name and address of the person who banded the bird. A postal card to him should provide you much more precise data than you would have received on the earlier version of the report from the Banding Laboratory.
- c. WE STILL REQUEST BANDERS TO PROVIDE PRECISE "BANDING LOCATION" DATA ON THEIR SCHEDULES. WE NEED THIS INFORMATION TO VERIFY THE ACCURACY OF YOUR COORDINATES.

Since banding schedules are permanently retained in the Banding Laboratory, these more precise data will be available for future reference.

- d. These procedures pertain only to the banding location. We will continue to provide as precise a verbal description of the recovery location as our space limitations permit. This will insure that you receive as specific information as we have concerning the area where your birds are recovered.

These names can be easily modified. If the name we have assigned to a 10-minute block within which you band is unsatisfactory or illogical, please let us know and we can change it. To make these changes, we need to know:

- a. The coordinates of the block in question
- b. The name presently assigned to that block (both "a" and "b" can be obtained from the "Report to the Bander" card)
- c. The name you feel should be assigned to that block.

4. New or Obsolete Codes. Several new codes have recently been adopted. These new codes are set forth below and should be incorporated into your Banding Manual.

a. New "Who Reported" Codes. The Banding Laboratory has recently adopted the following "Who Reported" codes. These codes should be added to the codes provided you on page 47 of the March 1966 issue of "Bird Banding Notes."

| <u>Code</u> | <u>Definition</u> |
|-------------|--|
| 16 | Canadian Parts Collection Survey. During the 1967 hunting season, the Canadian Wildlife Service began a parts collection survey. Each year the CWS requests a sample of hunters to furnish parts of the birds they bag. The hunters are asked to note any bands they have recovered. This code designates bands thus reported. |
| 17 | Canadian Mail Questionnaire Survey. During the 1967 hunting season, the Canadian Wildlife Service began a survey of Canadian hunters via a mail questionnaire. Among other things, the hunters were asked to note any bands they recovered. This code designates bands thus reported. |

b. Band Type and Material Codes. Since banding data reflect not only the characteristics and longevity of the bird but also the characteristics and longevity of the band, we feel it is important to provide data analysts information concerning the type band and the material. For this reason, we have adopted two single-digit codes. The first digit identifies the type metal of which the band is constructed and the second digit identifies the type band.

THESE CODES ARE DETERMINED AUTOMATICALLY WHEN YOUR BANDING DATA ARE FED INTO THE COMPUTER. YOU WILL NOT NEED TO PROVIDE THESE DATA ON YOUR BANDING SCHEDULES.

These codes will be contained on future "Report to the Bander" cards and in data extracted from our master files for analytical purposes. The following tables are provided for your convenience in translating these codes.

| <u>CODE</u> | <u>TYPE METAL</u> | <u>TYPE BAND</u> |
|-------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 00 | Unknown material | Unknown type |
| 11 | Aluminum | Butt-end |
| 12 | Aluminum | Lock-on |
| 13 | Aluminum | Wide |
| 14 | Aluminum | Wrap-around |
| 15 | Aluminum | Flipper |
| 21 | Monel | Butt-end |
| 22 | Monel | Lock-on |
| 23 | Monel | Wide |
| 24 | Monel | Wrap-around |
| 25 | Monel | Flipper |
| 31 | Titanium | Butt-end |
| 32 | Titanium | Lock-on |
| 33 | Titanium | Wide |
| 34 | Titanium | Wrap-around |
| 35 | Titanium | Flipper |
| 41 | Incaloy | Butt-end |
| 42 | Incaloy | Lock-on |
| 43 | Incaloy | Wide |
| 44 | Incaloy | Wrap-around |
| 45 | Incaloy | Flipper |
| 51 | Stainless Steel | Butt-end |
| 52 | Stainless Steel | Lock-on |
| 53 | Stainless Steel | Wide |
| 54 | Stainless Steel | Wrap-around |
| 55 | Stainless Steel | Flipper |

- c. Obsolete or New "Additional Information" Codes. One new "Additional Information" code has been adopted and the "Band Type and Band Material" codes now being determined by the computer have rendered others obsolete. In order to bring what passes for your Banding Manual up to date, the following changes should be made to the "Additional Information" codes provided on pages 45 and 46 of the March 1966 issue of "Bird Banding Notes."

** DELETE THE FOLLOWING OBSOLETE CODES: **

| <u>Code</u> | <u>Definition</u> |
|-------------|---------------------|
| 54 | Lock-on band |
| 87 | Monel butt-end band |

Birds banded with bands of this type and which have received no additional treatment should now carry "Status and Additional Information" code 3.00 on the schedules reporting them to the Bird Banding Laboratory.

** ADD THE FOLLOWING "ADDITIONAL INFORMATION" CODE: **

| <u>Code</u> | <u>Definition</u> |
|-------------|---|
| 88 | Birds captured by means of drugs or tranquilizing chemicals |

Since the use of drugs and tranquilizing agents is still considered a highly experimental technique, all birds captured in this manner should be identified by "Additional Information" code 88 accompanied by "Status" code 6 (6.88).



Earl B. Baysinger

"Certificate of Appreciation" - BACK

Band recoveries provide valuable information on migration routes, mortality, and other subjects important in the conservation of migratory birds. For example, the banding of waterfowl on the breeding grounds provides information on the sources of birds that are hunted in each State or Province. In this way we are learning many facts about the behavior and life histories of over 800 kinds of North American birds. Many of these, including some ducks such as the Blue-winged Teal, migrate as far as South America. Other distant points where bands have been recovered include Siberia, Japan, Africa, Portugal, England, France, New Zealand and several Pacific Islands. One Pintail banded in Canada was taken in England 18 days later.

Banding has revealed that most birds live less than two years. However a Caspian Tern was recovered 26 years after banding; a Ring-billed Gull and an Osprey lived 21 years; a Purple Martin lived 14 years; and a Blue Jay and Chimney Swift 13 years; several Mallards and Pintails have survived more than 20 years. Banding has indicated that Albatrosses continue to breed at an age of at least 30 years. Bird banding in North America is under the general direction of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Canadian Wildlife Service with participation by State and Provincial Game Departments and many licensed and qualified volunteers. Over 19 million birds have been banded and a million or more are being added each year. About 1 million of these have been recovered and are being studied. The agencies and individuals participating in this work thank you for your cooperation.

Les bagues retrouvées fournissent de précieux renseignements sur les routes de migration, la mortalité et sur d'autres sujets d'importance pour la conservation d'oiseaux migrateurs. Par exemple, le baguage des oiseaux aquatiques sur les terrains de nidification nous renseigne sur l'origine des oiseaux qui sont chassés dans chaque État ou province. De cette façon, nous apprenons de nombreux renseignements sur le comportement et l'évolution de plus de 800 espèces d'oiseaux d'Amérique du Nord. Un grand nombre d'entre eux, y compris certains canards tels que la sarcelle à ailes bleues, émigrent même en Amérique du Sud. Les autres endroits éloignés où l'on reprend des oiseaux bagués, comprennent la Sibérie, le Japon, l'Afrique, le Portugal, l'Angleterre, la France, la Nouvelle-Zélande et plusieurs îles du Pacifique. Un canard pilet, que l'on avait bagué au Canada, a été pris en Angleterre 18 jours après.

Le baguage a révélé que la plupart des oiseaux vivent moins de deux ans. Cependant, on a retrouvé une sterné caspienne 26 ans après qu'elle fut baguée; un goéland à bec cerclé et un aigle pêcheur ont vécu 21 ans, une hirondelle pourprée, 14 ans et un geau bleu, ainsi qu'un martinet ramoneur, 13 ans; plusieurs canards malards et canards pilets ont vécu plus de 20 ans. Le baguage a indiqué que les albatros continuent de se reproduire jusqu'à l'âge d'au moins 30 ans. Le baguage des oiseaux en Amérique du Nord est sous la direction générale du Fish and Wildlife Service des États-Unis et du Service canadien de la faune avec la participation des services de la chasse des États et des provinces, ainsi que de nombreux volontaires autorisés et compétents. Plus de 19 millions d'oiseaux ont été bagués et un demi million d'autres, ou plus, le sont à chaque année. Environ un million d'entre eux ont été repris et font l'objet d'études. Les organismes et fonctionnaires qui participent à cette entreprise, vous remercient de votre collaboration.

La captura de pájaros con anillos da una valiosa información de los rutas migratorias, mortalidad, y otros asuntos importantes para la conservación de pájaros migratorios. Por ejemplo, el anillar pájaros acuáticos en regiones de criaderos da información del origen de los pájaros que se cazan en cada estado o provincia. De este modo, aprendemos muchos detalles del comportamiento y vida de más de 800 clases de pájaros norteamericanos. Muchos de éstos, incluyendo algunos patos, como la cerceta de alas azules, emigran hasta la América del Sur. Otros lugares lejanos donde se han recobrado anillos son Siberia, Japón, África, Portugal, Inglaterra, Francia, Nueva Zelandia y varias islas del Pacífico. Un pato golandrino anillado en el Canadá fue cogido en Inglaterra 18 días después.

El anillar pájaros ha revelado que la mayoría de ellos vive menos de dos años. Sin embargo, una golondrina marina fue recobrada 26 años después de haber sido anillada; una gaviota y un gavilán pescador vivieron 21 años; un vencejo púrpura o avión negro vivió 14 años; y un azulejo y un arrejaco 13 años; varios patos silvestres vivieron más de 20 años. El anillar pájaros ha indicado que los albatros siguen procreando hasta los 30 años y más. Este programa en la América del Norte está bajo la dirección del Servicio de Caza y Pesca de los E. E. U. U. y del Canadá con la participación de departamentos semejantes de los varios estados y provincias y de muchos voluntarios licenciados y calificados. Más de 19 millones de pájaros han sido anillados y cada año se añaden un millón o más. De éstos, aproximadamente un millón ha sido recobrado y estudiado. Las agencias y particulares participantes en esta empresa le agradecen su cooperación.

-- SAMPLE --

"Report to the Bander" - BACK

The Bird Banding Laboratory has received and processed a report of the recovery of the bird. The "r" noted on the reverse.

The statistical information extracted from your banding records, and the communication from the person who recovered the bird have been encoded and printed out at the top of the card. These codes can be interpreted through the "keys" in your Banding Manual or supplements thereto.

We frequently find that persons who report band recoveries do not provide precise information. This is especially true where recovery dates are concerned. Therefore, we frequently must use "approximate" dates. These "approximate" dates are not always indicated in the alpha information in the "Date of Recovery" box at the bottom of the card. Be sure to check the data in the "Date Recovered" box at the top of the card.

The "Batch Number" indicated on the reverse is the Bird Banding Laboratory's file reference number for the incoming recovery correspondence. PLEASE BE SURE TO INDICATE THAT NUMBER IN ANY CORRESPONDENCE PERTAINING TO THIS RECORD. Without both the band number and the batch number, we would be unable to locate the correspondence from the person who reported the recovery.

The "Date Proc" indicates the date the data from the person who recovered the bird were entered into the Bird Banding Laboratory's recovery files.

The verbal description of the "banding location" for this band probably does not agree with the "banding location" you noted on the schedule you submitted to the Bird Banding Laboratory. The Banding Laboratory has assigned a name to each 10-minute block of latitude and longitude. When our computer extracts your data, it compares your banding co-ordinates with this list of names. The banding location printed out on this card and on the "Certificate of Appreciation" was provided the person who reported your band is the name we assigned the 10-minute block within which you banded the bird.

We have attempted to insure that these names can be readily located on maps to which persons who recover bird bands would likely have access. This enables them to determine the approximate location where your bird was banded.

PLEASE CHECK THE INFORMATION ON THIS CARD VERY CAREFULLY. If you note any errors or discrepancies, please indicate them on this card and return the card to us. We will check the data and make any necessary corrections.

The purpose of this card is to inform you that one of your bird bands has been recovered. The information on this card is not intended for use in serious banding data analyses. Researchers should obtain banding data from the Bird Banding Laboratory's master banding data files. These files reflect all corrections, revisions, etc., and are, therefore, the most accurate source of data. These data can be provided in the form of punched and interpreted IBM cards, machine-printed listings, machine-prepared tabulations, or magnetic tapes.

Requests for such data from researchers residing in the United States should be forwarded to:

Director
Migratory Bird Populations Station
Laurel, Maryland 20810

Requests for such data from Canadian researchers should be forwarded through:

Canadian Wildlife Service
400 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa 4, Ontario
Canada

Attention: Bird Banding



This is a sample of the acknowledgement persons who report band recoveries to the Bird Banding Laboratory now receive. This form is being used to acknowledge all recoveries received at the Bird Banding Laboratory since October 7, 1967. A sample of the back of the "Certificate" is illustrated on page 9. The numbers in the margins refer to the explanatory comments on page 12.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
MIGRATORY BIRD POPULATIONS STATION
LAUREL, MARYLAND 20810
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Certificate of Appreciation

THIS CERTIFICATE IS AWARDED IN
APPRECIATION OF THE REPORT OF BIRD BAND NUMBER
1093-31672. RECORDS MAINTAINED AT THE BIRD BANDING
LABORATORY, MIGRATORY BIRD POPULATIONS STATION,
LAUREL, MD., 20810, USA, INDICATE THAT THIS
BAND WAS PLACED ON (A MALE) (MOURNING DOVE)
APPROX. 9 W OF ROCKCASTLE KY (ON 09/02/67.)
IT WAS Banded BY L L HOOD 9639 MUIRKIRK ROAD C174
LAUREL MARYLAND 20810
THE BIRD WAS AT LEAST ONE YEAR OLD WHEN Banded.
THE BIRD BANDING LABORATORY WILL NOTIFY THE BANDER
THAT YOU INDICATED THE BAND NUMBER WAS OBTAINED
MAGNOLIA SPRINGS ALA 11/11/67.
FOR THE INTEREST & COOPERATION SHOWN BY REPORTING
THE BAND NUMBER & DATA NOTED ABOVE, THE FEDERAL,
STATE & PROVINCIAL CONSERVATION AGENCIES & THE
PROFESSIONAL & AMATEUR ORNITHOLOGISTS WHO PARTICI-
PATE IN THE NORTH AMERICAN BIRD BANDING PROGRAM
EXTEND THEIR SINCERE APPRECIATION (FILE REF 03341)



TO:

C B DEW
302 STATE ST
MOBILE

ALA 36603

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This is a sample of the report you will receive if a bird you have banded is recovered and reported to the Banding Laboratory. A sample of the back of the "Report to the Bander" card is illustrated on page 9. The numbers in the margins refer to the explanatory comments on page 12.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----|-------------------------------|-----|------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------|------|-------|------|---------------|------------|--------|-----|-----|
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | | | |
| 109331672 11116701010301033412023020874 080613160300014 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BAND NUMBER | | MO. DATE RECOVERED | DAY | YEAR | HOW OBT. REP. | WHO REP. | AGES. WHY COND. REP. | BATCH NUMBER | REGION | LAT. | LONG. | DIR. | PERMIT NUMBER | AQU NUMBER | STATUS | AGE | SEX |
| 2393650880 | | 09 | 02 | 67 | 11 | 05 | 58 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1093-31672 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| REPORT TO THE BANDER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YOUR BAND NUMBER NOTED ABOVE WAS RECOVERED BY: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NAME | | STREET ADDRESS | | | | CITY OR TOWN | | | STATE | | | | | | | | |
| C. E. DEW | | 302 STATE ST | | | | MOBILE | | | ALA | | | | | | | | |
| ZIP CODE | | BANDING INFORMATION | | | | DATE BANNED: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36603 | | SPECIES MOURNING DOVE | | | | 09/02/67 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BANNED BY: | | BANDING (OR RELEASE) LOCATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HOOD | | L L | | | | 9 W OF ROCKCASTLE KY | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RECOVERY INFORMATION: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LOCATION OF RECOVERY: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MAGNOLIA SPRINGS ALA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DATE OF RECOVERY: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11/11/67 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DM D2879 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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Explanation of Numbers Circled on Illustrations of
"Certificate of Appreciation" and "Report to Bander"

1. The band number reported by the person who submitted the Recovery Report.
2. The verbal interpretation of the sex code extracted from the bander's schedule.
3. The verbal interpretation of the AOU (species) code extracted from the bander's schedule.
4. The "banding location" determined by comparing the coordinates provided by the bander with the computer's "gazetteer" file. (See page 4 of this MTAB.)
5. The date the bird was banded (or released) as reported on the banding schedule.
6. The current name, address and zip code of the person who banded the bird. This information is extracted by comparing the permit number from the bander's schedule with our machine name and address file. If you move between the time the bird is banded and the time it is recovered, the person receiving the "certificate" will be provided your current address.
7. This is a verbal interpretation of the "Year Class" code we have extracted from the banding schedule. These codes have been interpreted as follows:

| <u>Year Class</u> <u>Code</u> | <u>Interpretation Which Will Be Printed on "Certificate of Appreciation"</u> |
|----------------------------------|--|
| U | The bird was of an unknown age when banded. |
| L | The bird was too young to fly when banded. |
| HY | The bird was less than one year old when banded. |
| AHY | The bird was at least one year old when banded. |
| SY | The bird was two years old when banded. |
| ASY | The bird was at least two years old when banded. |
| TY | The bird was three years old when banded. |
| ATY | The bird was at least three years old when banded. |

8. The location and date of recovery as reported by the person who recovered the band.
9. The file reference number is very important. This number indicates where the letter reporting the recovery is filed in the Bird Banding Laboratory. We must have both the band number and the "File Reference" number to locate these source documents.
10. Name and address of the person to whom the "certificate" is being mailed.
11. The band number.
12. The date the band was reportedly recovered. See page BBM-B-1316 of your Banding Manual for the interpretation of "Inexact Date" codes.
13. "How Obtained" Code. See page 51 of the March 1966 issue of "Bird Banding Notes" for the interpretation of these codes.
14. "Who Reported" Code. See page 47 of the March 1966 issue of "Bird Banding Notes" for the interpretation of these codes.
15. "Present Condition" Code. See page 60 of the March 1966 issue of "Bird Banding Notes."
16. "Why Reported" Code. See page 59 of the March 1966 issue of "Bird Banding Notes."
17. Batch Number. This is the same number that appears as a "File Reference" number on the "Certificate of Appreciation." It is further explained under Number 9 above.
18. "Region" Code. These codes correspond to the "Flyway-State" codes interpreted on page BBM-B-1310 of your Banding Manual. The first of the three digits is the "Flyway" code and the other two digits comprise the "State" code.
19. "Lat.-Long." Code. These codes refer to the coordinates of latitude and longitude of the recovery location. See page 48 of the March 1966 issue of "Bird Banding Notes" for further information.
20. "Dir." The "Direction" codes indicate the quadrisphere within which the recovery (or banding) occurred. These codes are interpreted below:

Code Indicates the Recovery (or banding) Occurred in the:

| | |
|---------------|--|
| 0 or blank | Western Hemisphere, north of the Equator |
| 2 | Western Hemisphere, south of the Equator |
| 3 | Eastern Hemisphere, south of the Equator |
| 5 | Eastern Hemisphere, north of the Equator |

21. "Permit Number." Self explanatory.
22. "AOU Number." Self explanatory.
23. "Status." See the "Status" codes on page BBM-B-1320 of your Banding Manual and the supplementary comments on page 44 of the March 1966 issue of "Bird Banding Notes." See also the "Additional Information" codes on page 45 of the March 1966 issue of "Bird Banding Notes." The "Status" and "Additional Information" codes will be revised in the future and you will receive additional information later.
24. "Age." See the interpretation of the "Year Class" codes in MTAB Number 7 dated June 9, 1967.
25. "Sex." See page BBM-B-1311 of your Banding Manual.
26. "Region, Latitude, Longitude and Direction" of Banding. See Numbers 18, 19 and 20 above.
27. Date Banded. Self-explanatory.
28. Band Type. See the comments and definitions on page **7** of this MTAB.
29. "Date Processed." The date the recovery report was processed through the Bird Banding Laboratory and the Automatic Data Processing Section.
30. "Hunting Seasons Survived." See page 50 of the March 1966 issue of "Bird Banding Notes." This code is presently being computed and entered into the statistical record maintained in the Bird Banding Laboratory's files. It is not being printed on the "Report to the Bander" card.

31. This is the same "Band Number" described in Number 1 above. It is printed here with the "-" inserted for your convenience.
32. Name and address of the person who reported the recovery.
33. Date the bird was banded (or released), name of bander and "location" of banding as determined from the bander's coordinates and our computer "gazetteer" file.
34. Holes punched into card which correspond to the permit number.
35. Location and date of recovery as reported to the Banding Laboratory.

