

MEMORANDUM

MTAB-33
August 23, 1977

TO : All Banders

FROM : Chief, Bird Banding Laboratory
Office of Migratory Bird Management
Laurel, Maryland 20811

SUBJECT: 1. North American Bird Banding Techniques Manual
2. Salvaged birds
3. Temporary address change
4. Data requests
5. Permit number on correspondence
6. Biologist's data changes on schedules
7. Use correct size band

1. Enclosed is your copy of Volume II of the North American Bird Banding Techniques Manual. As with Volume I, this volume was printed courtesy of the Canadian Wildlife Service. Master banders may request copies for subpermittees when it is inconvenient for both to use the same copy. We appreciate and warmly thank the many banders who assisted in preparation of the material for this volume. Enclosed are cover and Foreword sheets to replace the ones the Canadian Wildlife Service furnished with the Manual. An errata sheet is also enclosed and pen and ink corrections should be made in your Manual. Part 6, Ageing and Sexing, should be read carefully by all banders. Please give special attention to the section titled "How to Use the Age-Sex Keys" (pp. 6-21 and 6-22), particularly paragraph 7. The age-sex keys in this section supersede all other keys.

2. The Bird Banding Laboratory strongly encourages you to forward all trap casualties and other dead birds to an appropriate scientific or educational institution for their collection. Banded birds are usually of great importance in any scientific collection. Follow the Manual instructions on salvaging banded birds.

3. Master permittees should notify the Banding Lab if they are going to be away from their permanent mailing address for more than 30 days. We will then be aware that correspondence may go unanswered until your return. Temporary addresses will be hand-noted, but not inserted into our computer files unless you will be relocated for six months or more.

4. Requests for banding and/or band recovery information should be submitted in writing. We will be glad to discuss your data request by telephone, but ask that you send a written follow-up to all telephone conversations.

5. Banders with questions regarding a biologist's data changes on schedules should include the original banding information with an explanation of the methods used to age and/or sex the species in question.

6. Please put your permit number on all correspondence to the Bird Banding Laboratory.

7. One of the most important considerations when banding is the welfare of the bird. A band which is too small can cause extensive damage to the tarsus and sometimes even loss of the foot. A band which is too large often causes irritations and/or abrasions on the tarsus and/or joints from sliding up and down the tarsus.

George M. Jonkel
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Enclosures

ERRATA FOR VOL. II
NORTH AMERICAN BIRD BANDING TECHNIQUES

<u>Page or Sp. No.</u>	<u>Error</u>	<u>Correction</u>
143.0	3A	3B
169.0	<i>Chen</i>	<i>Anser</i>
169.1	<i>Chen</i>	<i>Anser</i>
169.9	<i>Chen</i>	<i>Anser</i>
170.0	<i>Chen</i>	<i>Anser</i>
173.0	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>
	Einaisen	Einarsen
675.0	Band size 1	Band size 0-1

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