

**PAPERS OF GRANT PEARSON RE WADER BANDING
ACTIVITIES ON THE SWAN RIVER, ETC., MAINLY
IN THE 1970s & EARLY 1980s**

RESEARCH MATERIALS CONSOLIDATION REPORT

**JAK Lane
WA Department of Parks and Wildlife**

August 2014

This particular **Research Materials Consolidation Report** is a PDF of WA Department of Fisheries & Wildlife Technical Officer Grant B. Pearson's papers concerning wader (shorebird) banding activities on the Swan River (Pert) and a few other places in Western Australia in the 1970s and 1970s. This work was a project of Research Officer Jim Lane.

CONTENT OF THIS RMCR

This RMCR includes:

- Details of some band recoveries and retraps.
- Lists of mist-netting, banding and measuring equipment.
- Lists of some leg-band numbers.
- Reference to possible wader banding at Karakin Lakes.
- Some correspondence with Jeremy Talbot and others.
- A report on 1980/81 wader banding activities.
- Banding permit approvals and renewals and related licences.
- The 'Banders Manual'.
- A page with diagram headed 'Wader Ageing Guide'.
- Papers re band supplies and sizes for various species.
- Some other bits and pieces.

Note that other RMCRs have similar, overlapping and/or related materials.

PAPERS OF

GRANT S. PEARSON

CONCERNING WADDER (SHOREBERD)

BANDING ACTIVITIES ON THE

SWAN RIVER (PERTH) AND

SOME OTHER PLACES IN W.A.

MAINLY IN THE 1970s

AND EARLY 1980s .

④ Sup
⑤ C. H. A. M. Notified Jim Lane 22/11/82

On the afternoon of Sunday November 21, 1982

Mr W. Pefler

34 Seaton Road

Inglewood

rang me at my residence & informed me that he had rescued a small wader at Pelican Point at approximately 2.45 pm, the bird was banded & the number on the Band is 03337799. I directed Mr Pefler to deliver the bird to Leanne Nicholls, Miss Nicholls was contacted & she advised me that the bird was a:-

Little Stint (*Colinus ruficollis*)

J. Wilson
Sen WO

22.11.82

Mr Lane
Jim of any interest
M. H. 23/11/82

Mr Pearson Band was posted to CSIRO
by L. Nicholls. Bird was banded
20.11.82. Apparently affected by botulism type
organism died. Pearson 29/11/82

House ADD TO LIST

SUPPLIES TO WMA WILSON GROUP
 TO ~~JERRY TACBUT~~
 Cf J TACBUT
 29 Joyce Rd
 LE SMURDIE

WADER MIST NETTING AND BANDING EQUIPMENT

MISTNETTING

- 5 NYLON NETS 60' x 3 shelf x 2" mesh
- 10 TERYLENE NETS 60' x 3 shelf x 2" mesh
- 64 ALUMINIUM POLES 1.2 m x 20 mm (00)
 (15 cm Bonded inserts 16 mm 00)
- 16 STAR PICKETS
- 15 M FRAME NET SUPPORTS 1.2 m high of 9 mm Tensile Steel
- 24 MACRAME TOGGLES
- 12 TOGGLE TIES
- 20 x 25 x 20 cm Calico Bags
- 5 x 60 x 25 cm Calico Bags
- 3 Aluminium Flywire covered holding cages 70 x 34 x 24 cm
- 1 Wooden Holding Cage 120 x 45 x 25 cm.

BANDING - MEASURING

- 1 x 2610 gram Capacity Ohaus Triple Beam Balance
- 1 x 15 cm Mitutoyo Vernier Caliper
- 1 x 15 cm Brass Dividers
- 1 x 60 cm x 1 mm S/S Wing Rule
- 1 x S/S Blunt Probe
- 2 x Sidchrome Circlip Removers
- 2 x Standard Banding Pliers
- 1 x Electricians Pliers

BANDERS MANUAL AND LIST OF APPROVED BAND SIZES

2x flood TORCHES

WADER BANDS

SIZE	PARTS 16-20 INC	PARTS 21-25 INC	TOTAL
032	11371 To 11600	+ 14101 - 14350	480
040	10490 To 10800		311
050	10329 To 10400		62
051	10408 To 10500	+ 01901 - 01920	113
061	10256 To 10300	+ 31201-300 + 31211-31250	155
071	20051 To 20100		50
080	28323 To 28400		78
090	28653 To 28650		18
100	28583 To 28700		118
			1285



WADER MIST NETTING AND BANDING EQUIPMENT *Supplied to W.A.*

WADER GROUP CT J TALBOT

*29 JOYCE RD
LEIMURONG*

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- 5 NYLON NETS 60' x 3 shelf x 2" mesh
- 10 TERYLENE NETS 60' x 3 shelf x 2" mesh
- 64* 6' ALUMINIUM POLES 1.2 m x 20 mm (00)
(15 cm Bonded inserts 16 mm 00)
- 16* 1 STAR PICKETS
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- 2 x Standard Banding Pliers
- 1 x Electricians Pliers

2 x HEAD TORCHES

BANDING MANUAL & LIST OF APPROVED BANDS: 323

These PLEASE ADD TO LIST

SUPPLIERS
~~FAKON~~
~~...~~

5
 TO W.A. WADSWORTH GROUP
 TO ~~...~~
 Cf J TALBOT
 29 Joyce Rd
 LESMURDIE

WADER MIST NETTING AND BANDING EQUIPMENT

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BANDERS MANUAL AND LIST OF APPROVED BAND SIZES
 24 HEAD TORCHES

WADER BANDS

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032	11371 To 11600	+ 14101 - 14350	480
040	90490 To 90800		311
050	10329 To 10400		62
051	00408 To 00500	+ 01801 - 01920	113
061	00256 To 00300	+ 31201-300 + 31523-31532	155
071	20051 To 20100		50
080	28323 To 28400		78
090	21633 To 21650		18
100	28883 To 28900		18
			1285

Mr. Ken Mills
5 Burns Road
NARROGIN

Dear Ken,

Following are the wader counts for the Peel Inlet for the weekend of November 29. Attached also is map indicating areas surveyed.

29-11-81	<u>Town Marina</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Bar-tailed Godwit	26	90
Grey Plover	6	24
Common Sandpiper	2	3
Greenshank	1	4
Red-capped Plover	6	7

Dawesville

Bar-tailed Godwit	16	
Common Sandpiper	1	
Red-necked Stint	6	42

Chimneys

Bar-tailed Godwit	48	
Grey Plover	18	
Red-capped Plover	1	
Greenshank	3	
Red-necked Avocet	11	27
Whimbrel	1	1

Creery Lagoon

Red-necked Stint	36
Avocet	16

I spoke to Rob Goodale following our conversation and he agreed to visit Garden Island in next fortnight. I hope to go to Karakin Lakes this evening to trap "long toes" Pectorals and Sharpies so will let you know how it goes.

All the best to you and Liz for Christmas and the New Year.

Regards

GRANT PEARSON

December 11, 1981.

Waders found at Pelican Point (Swan River)

Three leg banded Red-necked Stints were recovered from Pelican Point by Mr Don King of 19 Northmore Road, Daglish, following a severe thunderstorm around January 2 1982. About 30+ birds, mostly Tree Martins, littered the beach presumably killed by hailstones. Mr King recovered six Stint and several Tree ~~Martins~~, all were in fairly dishevelled condition and not suitable for skin specimens. They have been retained in the W.A.W.R.C. freezer.

Ring Numbers

032 11211
032 11468
032 31725

G. PEARSON
Technical Officer
Waterbird Research

March 3, 1982.

Memo

FROM

Jeremy Talbot

Dear Jim,

29 October 1981

Herewith bands 032 14201-032 14250, 032 14251-032 14300, 041 02601-041 02650 and 041 02651-041 02700, together with a rather old copy of Peter Curry's key for the ageing of Rednecked Stints and Curlew Sandpipers. Could you return the latter together with any leftover bands in due course?

On Saturday we visit Bunbury and hope to catch as wide a selection of waders as we did last December. November 21 will be our next Saturday afternoon gathering at Pelican Point, tho' the venue may change if the coastal lakes begin to show signs of drying out.

I look forward to hearing about your experiences at Eyre and later in the Esperance area when you return. The Talbot family hopes to be at Eyre during the first week in January - it will be a change to be out of the metropolitan area for once, but we shall unfortunately miss the RAOU annual dinner.

Yours sincerely,

Jeremy

replied 19/11/81

JD

Memo

FROM

Jeremy Talbot

Dear Jim,

26 October 1981

Thus far we have spent three Saturday evenings at Pelican Point and caught a total of 105 birds, so the season has started well.

Several of the birds have been retraps and their band numbers appear to date from your time. Caught 26/9/81 - RNS - 032 11235. Caught 10/10/81 - RNS - 032 11072, 032 10004. (RNS = Rednecked Stint).

This coming Saturday we are off to Bunbury to try and intercept Ken Mills' October/November wader movement through there.

Cannon netting continues to be a source of exasperation. Stephen Davies Jr. and Doug Watkins had a go at a site off the Kwinana Freeway on Sunday, but the wind was too strong and there were few birds to try and drive in front of the net. First we missed the chance to catch 15 birds, then 3 birds, then 2 ... I still think that Point Waylen, despite its chequered history, may be the best spot, but the Freeway has not yet had a fair trial.

All the best,

Jeremy

11235

19.10.77

11072

4.2.76

10004

3.12.73

Jeremy Talbot

Warranted

RN Stink

at Pelican Pt No 032 11235
26/9/82

Introduction

The inaugural meeting of the 1980/81 wader season was held at 29, Joyce Road, Lesmurdie, on 6 September 1980 and was attended by 13 people.

The topic of CSIRO bird banding authorities and State permits to catch and mark fauna was broached and Jim Lane indicated that people who had attended the Group's field meetings in 1979/1980 on 5 or more occasions and wished to apply for these authorities and permits should do so through him during the course of the following week.

This season Jim Lane and Grant Pearson were to leave the arrangement and leadership of mistnetting field meetings to other members of the Group, but would help the Group to start a cannon netting programme, possibly at Point Waylen. Pelican Point already suffered from excessive human disturbance in the form of prawning, the walking of dogs and other activities, and cannon netting there would not be justifiable. It was noted that walk-in traps were a very labour-intensive method of catching waders and were not a real option at this stage. Jeremy Talbot was to keep at his house the mistnetting equipment kindly loaned to the Group by the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife. Peter Curry drew attention to the unsuitability of the existing nets, inasmuch as netted birds were sometimes found injured and lights often had to be used in order to extricate badly tangled birds. Single shelf nets, he thought, might be better than the present multiple shelf nets and he would discuss the matter with Jim Lane. Digressing, Peter drew attention to the need for timing when mistnetting on the coastal lakes because of the turnover of birds.

Discussion ensued on the kind of structure the Group should have and reference was made to the formal organization of its Victorian counterpart and to the possible levying of subscriptions. Helped initially by the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, the Group would aim for self-sufficiency in equipment.

The forthcoming appointment of a national co-ordinator of wader activities was mentioned, as was the existing ignorance of local people interested in waders of the activities of like-minded people elsewhere in Australia. Peter Curry reported on the proceedings of the Wader Studies Liaison Meeting held in Melbourne on 22 August 1980 which he had attended with Jim Lane. Representatives from all the States, the Northern Territory, Papua New Guinea and New Zealand were present and reports were received from each on wader banding and counting activities. New Zealand excelled in wader counting, while wader banding had taken off in southeastern Australia generally. Victoria, for its part, had mounted a coastline census. It was in the north and west of Australia that wader counting was faced with the biggest obstacles. Closer to home, Peter felt that waders ought to be counted once or twice this season by about 5 or 6 groups of people in the Swan basin from early December onwards because both adult and first-year migrants would have arrived by then. Dr. Stephen Davies observed that there was a double peak in migrant numbers at Eyre Bird Observatory and that the movements of our migrants were puzzling. Were our birds moving throughout the season or did they stay in the same places for a time? Liz Edwards would be up in the Kimberley area later in the year and would have an opportunity to see something of the waders there.

As far as new venues for wader banding were concerned, Ken Mills was to let Jeremy Talbot know the best time for a visit to Bunbury. Ken did not think that the coastal lakes south of Mandurah would justify the effort involved in visiting them, albeit that they were closer to Perth than Bunbury.

Dr. Stephen Davies urged that the results of the Group's activities be written up systematically and said that those results might well be published in the Emu, since that journal gave preference to accounts of RAOU activities.

The meeting closed with the fixing of the date of the first wader banding field meeting as 27 September 1980.

Field meetings

27/9/80 - At Pelican Point 4 birds (2 Redcapped Dotterels and 2 Rednecked Stints) were mistnetted by a group of 12 people. The Redcapped Dotterels were retraps and had been banded on 16 February 1980 and 12 April 1980, respectively, at Pelican Point. A one-legged Black Duck proved to have been banded at Shenton Park 4 km away on 20 March 1973.

24/10/80 - Dr. Clive Minton from Melbourne and 11 others had scant luck at Pelican Point, mistnetting one Rednecked Stint only.

25/10/80 - A total of 26 people came to Point Waylen for the morning or afternoon or both and the Group's first attempt at cannon netting under the leadership of Grant Pearson met with success just as Dr. Clive Minton was leaving to attend to a business commitment. The rising tide frustrated an initial try on a sand bar some dist-

away from the beach and the catch was eventually made in the afternoon at high tide on the beach itself. Of the 153 birds caught, 143 were Rednecked Stints, 9 were Red-capped Dotterels and one was a Sharptailed Sandpiper. Two Rednecked Stints were retraps, one having been banded at Pelican Point by Jim Lane on 16 October 1974 and the other at Uelen on the Bering Strait in the easternmost extremity of Siberia by a Dr. Paul Tomkovich on 17 June 1979. The latter bird, a female, had been banded on the nest and Dr. Tomkovich had not seen her after her nest was destroyed at the end of June 1979. These records are important ones, for Jim Lane's bird, though not the longest lived of its species, was over 6 years old and Dr. Tomkovich's bird had, as far as the writer knows, been banded farther east than any other wader controlled in Australia. One of the Redcapped Dotterels, moreover, had been banded at Lake Janda-kot by the Group on 8 December 1979.

8/11/80 - At Pelican Point 5 birds (1 Redcapped Dotterel and 4 Rednecked Stints) were mistnetted by some 10 people. The Redcapped Dotterel turned out to have been banded at Pelican Point on 22 September 1979.

Later in November Liz Edwards and Willie and Jane Allan went up to Kununurra and did some mistnetting there. The species they caught are of considerable interest to those accustomed to the wader populations of the southwestern corner of the State.

15/11/80 - Liz and her companions caught a Blacktailed Godwit, 12 Sharptailed Sandpipers, 2 Longtoed Stints and 2 Wood Sandpipers just under one km down the Public Works Department road from the north end of the Diversion Dam wall ("the PWD site"). Of these 4 species, only Sharptailed Sandpipers had previously been caught by the Group.

16/11/80 - The second catch at the PWD site produced a Blacktailed Godwit, a Longtoed Stint, 4 Sharptailed Sandpipers and a Wood Sandpiper, the Godwit and the Stint being recaptures from the previous day's banding.

17/11/80 - The third catch at the PWD site yielded 3 Sharptailed Sandpipers, one of which had been banded there on 15 November. Operations shifted on the same day to a site in the Packsaddle Swamp some 4 km from the Duncan Highway ("the Packsaddle site"), where a Blacktailed Godwit, a Swinhoe's Snipe, a Lesser Golden Plover, 17 Sharptailed Sandpipers and 3 Longtoed Stints were caught. The Swinhoe's Snipe and the Lesser Golden Plover were new records for the Group, the former being an especially valuable one since, as Pizzey ("A Field Guide to the Birds of Australia") notes, "the identity and status of snipe observed in coastal n. Aust, is (sic) open to question as other Asian species occur on migration in Indonesian region and may reach n. Aust."

18/11/80 - At the Packsaddle site, 18 Sharptailed Sandpipers, a Swinhoe's Snipe, a Ruff, a Lesser Golden Plover and a Common Sandpiper were caught. Of the Sharptailed Sandpipers, 3 were retraps, one having been banded on 17 November at the same site and the others on 16 and 17 November, respectively, at the PWD site. The Ruff and the Common Sandpiper were the first of their species to be caught by the Group, although Common Sandpipers are regularly seen in small numbers in the Perth area.

19/11/80 - On this occasion the Packsaddle site produced 5 Sharptailed Sandpipers, one of which had been banded on 18 November at the same site.

21/11/80 - Another site in the Packsaddle Swamp area saw a catch of 3 Sharptailed Sandpipers.

24/11/80 - A Sharptailed Sandpiper was retrapped at the Packsaddle site, having been banded there on 18 November, and unfortunately died in the net.

The narrative now returns to the southwestern corner of the State.

6/12/80 - The mouth of the Preston river at Bunbury provided 7 members of the Group with interesting mistnetting. Despite some damage inflicted on the nets by Crested Terns and Silver Gulls, a varied catch of 27 Rednecked Stints, 6 Redcapped Dotterels, a Great Knot, a Grey Plover, a Greytailed Tattler, a Whimbrel, a Great Sandplover, a Curlew Sandpiper and 3 Sharptailed Sandpipers. The Great Knot, Greytailed Tattler, Whimbrel and Great Sandplover were/ to the Group's nets and the Curlew Sandpiper was the first of its species to be caught during the 1980/1981 season in marked contrast to the substantial catches of this species made during the previous season. A Silver Gull had been banded as a runner on Carnac island on 9 July 1978, according to Nic Dunlop of Murdoch University. Nic, incidentally, would like the Group to record details of primary and nuptial moult of any Crested Terns caught in the future.

In December a pair of debilitated waders, a Rednecked Stint and a Great Knot, were picked up at Pelican Point. They were nursed back to health by Lexie Nicholls and were banded and released on 11 December.

13/12/81 - A substantial flock of Rednecked Stints declined, despite determined attempts to "twinkle" them, to move in front of the cannon nets at Point Waylen and 21 people went home unrewarded. With hindsight, it seems that the birds may have been able to see a head or heads emerging from behind cover too close to the firing site

and given the target area a wide berth for this reason.

4/1/81 - The Talbot family experimented with daylight mistnetting at Lake Herdsman and caught 2 Pied Stilts and 4 Blackfronted Dotterels, the latter species being new to the Group as a captured species. In fairness to the Stilts, it should be mentioned that they were driven into the nets by a Swamp Harrier, but the Dotterels had no such excuse.

10/1/81 - This time cannon netting at Point Waylen produced a catch of 47 birds (43 Rednecked Stints, a Greenshank (a species not hitherto caught by the Group), 2 Grey Plovers and a Pied Stilt) for the 9 people present. One of the Rednecked Stints had been banded by Jim Lane on 5 December 1974 at Pelican Point.

17/1/81 - The shallower waters of Lake Herdsman had dried up and Pelican Point turned out to be too windy, so 11 members of the Group decided to cancel mistnetting that afternoon.

26/1/81 - The Talbots succeeded in catching only 3 birds (2 Redcapped Dotterels and 1 Rednecked Stint) and were handicapped by moonlight in mistnetting in the southwestern corner of Lake Jandakot.

31/1/81-1/2/81 - As an experiment, mistnets were set up on the Saturday evening in the southwestern corner of Lake Jandakot but opened only on the following morning. Perhaps because the nets were opened too late on the Sunday morning, only 18 birds (16 Redcapped Dotterels and 2 Rednecked Stints) were caught out of the large numbers of waders of several different species present. This was disappointing for the 11 members of the Group who were there and unfortunate for the season's overall catch, as Lakes Jandakot and Thomson dried out soon afterwards and we were unable to band a reasonable sample of the birds on those lakes.

7/2/81 - Cannon netting at Point Waylen proved abortive, the tide being too high and it being necessary to fire into the wind the one net which was fired. The wind allowed the odd wader in the target area to escape by flying low over the water, but several Silver Gulls, which took off vertically, were caught. Particularly irritating to the small band concealed in a little circular redoubt (in which they crouched on a carpet of shattered stubbies) was the reluctance of a sizeable flock of Grey Plovers to come within cannon range: this species is not common in the Eastern States and catches in Western Australia therefore have a big impact on Australian totals. Twelve adults and several children participated.

28/2/81 - Another projected cannon netting at Point Waylen having been cancelled because of an unexpectedly high tide, 16 people assembled at Pelican Point and mistnetted 52 birds, of which 3 were Redcapped Dotterels, 44 Rednecked Stints and 5 Pied Stilts. One of the Redcapped Dotterels had been banded at Pelican Point on 16 February 1980 and 2 of the Rednecked Stints had been banded there on 29 October 1975 and 24 October 1980, respectively. Thus the sole bird caught by Dr. Clive Minton and his party on 24 October 1980 was recaptured. A Black Duck retrapped on this occasion had been banded at Shenton Park 4 km away on 13 April 1974.

7/3/81 - Lakes Jandakot and Thomson having dried up earlier than anticipated, 10 members of the Group went mistnetting on Lake Cooloongup south of Rockingham. Initially windy conditions forced us to abandon our chosen netting site and to set up our nets hurriedly in a more difficult situation. Of the 25 birds caught, 4 were Redcapped Dotterels, 5 Rednecked Stints, 4 Pied Stilts and 12 Banded Stilts, the last mentioned a species not hitherto caught by the Group. Only one of the Banded Stilts sported the handsome chestnut breast band of an adult. Although the mud of this very saline lake can be treacherous, Lake Cooloongup surely deserves a visit or two next season so that its interesting wader mix can be sampled again.

21/3/81 - Pelican Point yielded 13 birds, of which 5 were Redcapped Dotterels, 3 Rednecked Stints, 2 Pied Stilts and 3 Grey Plovers. The mistnetting was done by 12 people under initially windy conditions. On the same day, Mike Bamford, Doug Watkins and others mistnetted 4 Redcapped Dotterels and 6 Rednecked Stints at Lake Clifton south of Mandurah.

28/3/81 - Ken Mills mistnetted a Redcapped Dotterel and 6 Rednecked Stints at Princess Royal harbour, Albany, with the help of local friends, while Peter Curry, Willie Allan and Jeremy Talbot made a reconnaissance visit to Garden Island with the kind permission of Commodore Percy of the Royal Australian Navy and in the company of Ron Chandler, the island's ranger, who unselfishly gave up most of his afternoon to show us around. On a beach lying to the west of the northern end of the Garden Island causeway, we counted a Great Sandplover, 8 Sanderlings, 8 Grey Plovers, 18 Great Knots, 2 Bartailed Godwits and 6 Pied Oystercatchers and on a beach farther north on the western side of the island we came across a brace of Sooty Oystercatchers well concealed by the dark stranded seaweed on which they were sitting. Although waders were not present in quite the numbers we had hoped, it was decided to approach Commodore Percy for his permission to cannon net on Garden Island on the following Saturday.

4/4/81 - Attempts to cannon net a few Ruddy Turnstones, striking in full breeding plumage, Sanderlings and Pied Oystercatchers on Garden Island were foiled by a stiff onshore breeze and by banks of stranded seaweed which forced us to fire the cannons too high, thus allowing the birds to escape nets which fell short. Another factor in our lack of success may have been failure to bed down the cannons sufficiently to prevent recoil movement. At all events, Garden Island will be well worth a visit earlier in the next season when waders are more abundant, and we thank Commodore Percy and Ron Chandler for permission to cannon net on the island and for much assistance at the netting site, respectively.

11/4/81 - A poor mistnetting catch, consisting of 3 Redcapped Dotterels and a Pied Stilt (together with a Bartailed Godwit which we released unbanded in compliance with the ban on the capture of this species imposed by the Australian Bird-banding Scheme on 27 March 1980), was more than offset by the sight of a very tame female Rednecked Phalarope in full breeding plumage swimming along the edge of the samphire in the Pelican Point lagoon. The Phalarope, it seems, had been in the area for a week before we saw it. The Pied Stilt which we caught had been banded at Pelican Point on 28 February 1981. The nets on this occasion were put up by Ken Mills, Stephen Davies junior and Jeremy Talbot. (The ban on capturing Bartailed Godwits, it should be noted was replaced by guidelines for the catching of certain long-legged waders issued by the Australian Bird-banding Scheme on 8 May 1981).

17-20/4/81 - Ken Mills and Stephen Davies junior visited Albany to do some mistnetting there, but found that moonlight spoiled otherwise good catching conditions. No catch was made.

Comment on wader banding

A total of 277 birds of 9 different species was caught and banded in the 1979/1980 season and a total of 482 birds of 20 different species in the 1980/1981 season, birds retrapped during the season in which they were banded being excluded from that season's total. Two of the 1980/1981 birds were not, of course, caught by either mist netting or cannon netting but were picked up and banded and released when restored to health. The greater bag, as it were, during the 1981/1981 season is partly accounted for by the fact that the Group made many more attempts at catching during that season than during its predecessor: 28 attempts (including 5 complete failures) were made during the former and 10 (without any complete failures) during the latter. Three of the complete failures in 1980/1981 involved cannon netting (four, in fact, if one includes the cancellation of 28 February) and in the mistnetting failure of 17 January 1981 no attempt was made to put up the nets. From our experience with cannon netting thus far, it would seem that favourable winds and tides, large concentrations of birds, care in the concealment of members of the catching teams and an absence of beach obstacles are important for success and that the first half of the season, when the largest numbers of waders are present, is the time when cannon netting is likely to be successful. Indeed, the second half of the season will probably produce low catches whichever netting method of capture is used unless the coastal lakes dry out late and hold their birds until shortly before the northward migration.

Another reason for the larger number of birds caught in 1980/1981 was the greater geographical spread of the Group's activities. The Kununurra area produced 72 birds (among them 7 species not hitherto netted by the Group) and the Preston river mouth at Bunbury 42 birds (among them 4 species not hitherto netted by the Group).

Larger catches obviously bring with them better prospects of recoveries. It is hoped that the 1981/1982 season will see Ken Mills working various localities along the southern coastline of the State and that he will be able to start wader banding groups in centres such as Albany. Liz Edwards, moreover, is living in Kununurra and will be in a position to band waders there at least until September 1981. It may prove possible, also, to encourage individuals to take up wader banding in other places north of Perth such as Carnarvon. Within the Perth metropolitan area, it may prove feasible to establish a second banding group so that favourable catching conditions in two different localities can be exploited in both at the same time. At present, the main constraint on the expansion of the Group's banding activities is shortage of equipment, but steps are being taken to deal with the problem.

One lesson which the ups and downs of the past season have taught us is that we should count the waders in the vicinity of catching sites. There is often little relationship between the numbers and species of waders caught, if any birds are in fact caught, and the numbers and species present in the area.

As the Group's experience of Western Australian waders grows, it will be useful to compare notes with ornithologists in countries to the north of us and along the Indian Ocean littoral. There is not at present any wader banding activity in Hong Kong, but there is believed to be some work on waders being carried out in East Africa and waders are certainly being banded in the Western Cape in South Africa. It will be interesting, too, if we manage to control any of the now ageing waders banded during the Migratory Animal Pathological Survey in eastern Asia.

Swan coastal plain wader counts

Peter Curry has reported elsewhere on the two wader counts undertaken this summer on 30 November 1980 and 21/22 February 1981, respectively, the latter having been mounted as our contribution towards a national wader count. The value of such counts is immense and it is gratifying that so many members of the Group should have been able to take part.

Final meeting

The Group held its final meeting of the 1980/1981 season on 13 June 1981 at 29, Joyce Road, Lesmurdie, to discuss the doings of that season and future activities. Some 21 people were present.

Ken Mills discussed his projected study of both migratory and resident species of waders in the Great Southern Region of the State commencing in July 1981. The study is much needed and it is to be hoped that residents in Ken's study areas along and inland from the southern coastline of Western Australia will become interested in his work and support it. Members of the Group who can assist Ken will be most welcome, his telephone numbers being (098) 81 1188 (business) and (098) 81 1809 (home) and his residential address 5, Burns Street, Narrogin, W.A. 6312.

Turning to other matters, Ken noted that the recently published System 6 report dealt only cursorily with the wader populations of several wetlands with which the Group was familiar and not at all with certain other wetlands of importance to waders, such as the mouth of the Preston river in Leschenault Inlet near Bunbury. He would be sending Jeremy Talbot a draft submission on the System 6 report which Peter Curry and Jeremy and others interested could add to before submitting it to the Environmental Protection Authority. On the problem of Bartailed Godwit mortality in the Eastern States, Ken said he understood that the dead birds had formed part of a total of 100 of that species cannon netted on the same occasion. Our catches of Bartailed Godwits, however, were likely to be very small and dealt with very quickly, so that the birds would be released before suffering too much stress. Ken went on to remind the meeting that wader numbers tended to be highest at Bunbury from 30 October to 4 November and suggested that members of the Group visited the Preston river mouth at that time this year. Another suggestion for the Group was the holding of monthly wader counts at such places as Alfred Cove and Pelican Point and members were reminded of the national wader count to be held on the weekend of 4 and 5 July 1981.

Peter Curry produced details of the February wader count referred to above and proposed that the Group hold regular meetings on fixed days of the month during the forthcoming season, with venues being subject to change in accordance with prevailing conditions. This point could be dealt with, along with other matters, at a preparatory meeting of the Group to be held at 7 pm on Saturday 12 September 1981 at 29, Joyce Road, Lesmurdie. An idea of Peter's which met with the approval of the meeting was that the Group should approach John Martindale, the Coordinator of the Australasian Wader Study Group in Melbourne, to seek recognition of the Group by the AWSG as its Western Australian branch.

Dr. Stephen Davies Junior (so called to distinguish him from Dr. Stephen Davies the chairman of the Western Australian Group of the Royal Australasian Ornithologists Union) reported that his United Kingdom contact Chris Mead had informed him that all types of wader mist nets were available from the United Kingdom. Perry de Rebeira pointed out the importance of ensuring that the agreement of the Australian Bird Banding Association was obtained to any ordering of nets from this source, while Jeremy Talbot drew attention to the 6 month delay before single shelf mist nets could be obtained from Japan through the Association. Stephen agreed to take charge of cannon netting on behalf of the Group and Doug Watkins offered to store cannon netting equipment to be loaned to the Group by the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife at Doug's home in Como. Stephen, Doug and Jeremy Talbot would meet at Grant Pearson's house in Greenwood on 1 August 1981 to take over the equipment and discuss cannon netting procedures with Grant.

Doug Watkins spoke of the possibility of colour banding dotterels and other waders on inland lakes and was asked to consider what species should be colour banded and then put forward a proposal to David Purchase, the Secretary of the Australian Bird-banding Scheme in Canberra.

Jeremy Talbot mentioned that Liz Edwards at Kununurra and Ken and Liz Mills at Narrogin now held "A" class bird banding authorities to give them independence in their respective areas and that he would ask David Purchase for application forms for "B" class bird banding authorities for Dr. Stephen Davies Junior and Bob Goodale to enable them to handle cannon netting and mistnetting in the Safety Bay area, respectively. Finally, Roger Dowling of West Coast Films was interested in filming natural history topics and might take footage of the Group in action if suitable conditions obtained.

Acknowledgements

Our thanks go to Dr. Stephen Davies Senior for help freely given whenever it was req-

usted, to Grant Pearson of the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife for his leadership of the cannon netting programme, to Jim Lane and Don Munro of the same Department for much information on recaptures and other topics, to Nic Dunlop of Murdoch University for data on a banded Silver Gull, to David Purchase of the Australian Bird-banding Scheme for his unfailing helpfulness, to Dr. Clive Minton of Melbourne for his invaluable help with our first cannon netting attempt, to the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife for the loan of mistnetting equipment, to Ken and Liz Mills for the kind donation to the Group of many sorely needed net bags and to others who have assisted the Group in different ways. The members of the Group generally have put a great deal of effort into this last season's programme and the good results achieved are their reward.

J.N. Talbot for
Western Australian Wader Study Group.

CSIRO

DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESEARCH

P.O. BOX 84, LYNEHAM, A.C.T. 2602, AUSTRALIA — TEL.: 41 1211 — TELEGRAMS: WILDLIFE CANBERRA — TELEX: 62284

DP:EW

Ref: QC/PEA/2

26th June, 1978


Mr. G.B. Pearson,
W.A. Wildlife Centre,
P.O. Box 51,
WANNEROO, W.A. 6065

Dear Grant,

Thank you for your letter of 19th June.

Could you please complete both renewal forms
(on Jim's behalf) and send them to me. This will save a
deal of mucking around.

Kindest regards,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'D. Purchase', written over a horizontal line. The signature is slanted upwards to the right.

D. Purchase

Mr D. Purchase
Australian Bird Banding Scheme
Division of Wildlife Research
C.S.I.R.O.
P.O. Box 84
LYNEHAM
A.C.T. 2602.

Dear David,

Reference the renewal forms for A Class Bird Banding Authority for J.A.K. Lane and B Class Bird Banding Authority for myself.

As you are probably aware Jim Lane is presently overseas and will be until October. If the forms can wait until then for his signature there is no problem, otherwise is it possible for me or someone, to sign them in his absence in the knowledge that his bird banding activities will definitely be continued on his return.

I would be grateful for your advice on this matter.

Yours faithfully,



G.B. PEARSON
Technical Officer

June 19, 1978.

AUSTRALIAN BIRD-BANDING SCHEME

Reference: QH1

9 June 1978

MEMORANDUM TO:

All bird-banders

RENEWAL OF CSIRO BIRD-BANDING AUTHORITIES

As your Bird-Banding Authority is due for renewal, would you complete the enclosed form and return it to me in the envelope provided by 30 June 1978.

If you do not wish to renew your authority, mark the form accordingly and return it to me by 30 June 1978, together with the bands and other supplies which are on issue to you. At the same time, please let me have any schedules which have not yet been submitted for birds banded with bands on issue to you.

If you are no longer banding birds, I would like you to surrender your authority now. Banders who surrender their authorities may have them reinstated on request as soon as they wish to renew their banding activities.

If you request renewal of your authority, please indicate on the form the States or Territories in which you anticipate you will be banding birds during 1978-79. This will enable me to notify the fauna authorities of these States and Territories that we have renewed your Bird-Banding Authority. This information is required by some States before they will renew your permit to trap, band and release birds.

If you hold a 'B' class Bird-Banding Authority, please complete the form and give it to the 'A' class bander whom you are assisting. The form should then be signed by the 'A' class bander to indicate whether or not the 'A' class bander supports the renewal of your authority. You, or the 'A' class bander should then return the completed form to me.

RENEWAL OF STATE AND TERRITORY PERMITS

Please remember that you yourself have to apply for renewal, where required, of your State or Territory permit to trap, band and release birds. Unless you hold a current State or Territory permit, your CSIRO Bird-Banding Authority is not valid.

RETURN OF SCHEDULES

If you hold an 'A' class Bird-Banding Authority, schedules for all birds banded and recovered by you, or the 'B' class banders who have assisted you, during the period 1 July 1977 to 30 June 1978 must be submitted not later than 31 July 1978. If they are not received by this date your Bird-Banding Authority may be cancelled.



(D. Purchase)

SECRETARY

AUSTRALIAN BIRD-BANDING SCHEME

RENEWAL OF "B" CLASS BIRD BANDING AUTHORITY

PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN THIS FORM BY 31 JULY 1985

MR GB PEARSON
WILDLIFE RES CENTRE
PO BOX 51
WANNEROO WA
6065

Authority No : 831 File Reference: DC/PEA/2

If your address has changed please record the details below:

Do you wish to renew your authority? Yes

Have you banded any birds during the past twelve months? No

Which States or Territories have granted you permits to trap, band and release birds during the next twelve months? WA

Signature Pearson

Date 4.7.85

THE FOLLOWING IS TO BE COMPLETED BY THE "A" CLASS BANDER WHO YOU ARE ASSISTING.

Do you support the renewal of this authority? Yes

Signature John Lane

Date 5/7/85

P.S. As I have resound my A class licence I presume Mr Pearson will need to be reissued with a B class licence under the W.A. Water Study Group (all his banding these days is water banding with their stocks of bands), or with an A class licence under that group. Mr Pearson has been a key figure in the PTO

→ organization and implementation of the NW Water Expeditions
amongst others (expeditions). You may wish to discuss
this with me, Doug Watkins or Mike Bamford.

AUSTRALIAN BIRD-BANDING SCHEME

Reference: QH1

9 June 1978

MEMORANDUM TO:

All bird-banders

RENEWAL OF CSIRO BIRD-BANDING AUTHORITIES

As your Bird-Banding Authority is due for renewal, would you complete the enclosed form and return it to me in the envelope provided by 30 June 1978.

If you do not wish to renew your authority, mark the form accordingly and return it to me by 30 June 1978, together with the bands and other supplies which are on issue to you. At the same time, please let me have any schedules which have not yet been submitted for birds banded with bands on issue to you.

If you are no longer banding birds, I would like you to surrender your authority now. Banders who surrender their authorities may have them reinstated on request as soon as they wish to renew their banding activities.

If you request renewal of your authority, please indicate on the form the States or Territories in which you anticipate you will be banding birds during 1978-79. This will enable me to notify the fauna authorities of these States and Territories that we have renewed your Bird-Banding Authority. This information is required by some States before they will renew your permit to trap, band and release birds.

If you hold a 'B' class Bird-Banding Authority, please complete the form and give it to the 'A' class bander whom you are assisting. The form should then be signed by the 'A' class bander to indicate whether or not the 'A' class bander supports the renewal of your authority. You, or the 'A' class bander should then return the completed form to me.

RENEWAL OF STATE AND TERRITORY PERMITS

Please remember that you yourself have to apply for renewal, where required, of your State or Territory permit to trap, band and release birds. Unless you hold a current State or Territory permit, your CSIRO Bird-Banding Authority is not valid.

RETURN OF SCHEDULES

If you hold an 'A' class Bird-Banding Authority, schedules for all birds banded and recovered by you, or the 'B' class banders who have assisted you, during the period 1 July 1977 to 30 June 1978 must be submitted not later than 31 July 1978. If they are not received by this date your Bird-Banding Authority may be cancelled.



(D. Purchase)

SECRETARY

AUSTRALIAN BIRD-BANDING SCHEME



AUTHORITY TO MARK FAUNA

Regulation 23

PERMIT B

Miss

Mr.

Mrs.

of

G B PEARSON

91 MARLOCK DRIVE

GREENWOOD WA 6024

is hereby permitted to take for the purpose of marking and to mark and release the undermentioned species of wild fauna subject to the conditions enumerated hereunder: Provided that this authority shall not apply on any sanctuary for fauna unless otherwise authorized by me in writing:—

(a) Birds

(b) Other Fauna *NIL*

Conditions

(1) Marking:

(a) Only approved rings or bands or other methods of marking shall be used under this permit.

(b) Schedules of marking made shall be prepared and forwarded to the Chief Warden of Fauna as soon as possible, but not later than one month, after marking.

(2) Subsequent Recordings:

All details possible shall be forwarded within one month of the observation or recovery.

(3) Mist Nets:

The holder of this permit, shall not at any time for any purpose have in his possession in the field, or use, a mist net.

(4) No fauna shall be released in an area where it does not naturally occur.

Date of issue

13 / 2 / 1978

CHIEF WARDEN OF FAUNA.

This license shall authorise the holder to take protected fauna for *bona fide* research or other scientific purposes but not for aviculture or sale, and keep it in captivity suspended or otherwise varied as considered fit -

1. All holotypes and syntypes and a half share of paratypes of species or subspecies shall be donated to the Western Australian Museum. Duplicates (one pair in each case) of any species collected which represents a significant extension of geographic range shall be donated on request to the Western Australian Museum.
2. To prevent any unnecessary collecting in this State, all specimens and material collected under the authority of this license shall, on request, be loaned to the Western Australian Museum.
3. This license will not of itself authorise the taking of any fauna other than reptiles and amphibians. It does not authorise the taking of any Short-necked Tortoises or either the freshwater or saltwater crocodiles as these are declared to be rare and endangered species in Western Australia.
4. No fauna, whether dead or alive, shall be taken out of Western Australia except by the authority of a license to export granted by the Conservator of Wildlife. No fauna whether dead or alive shall be exported from Australia without the authority of a license to export granted by the Australian Customs.
5. Fauna shall not be taken from any nature reserve without the separate approval in writing from the Conservator of Wildlife and no fauna shall be taken from that part of the State lying within a radius of 6 km from Mount Gardner situated east of Albany near Two Peoples Bay.
6. Fauna shall not be taken on any reserve set aside for the aboriginal inhabitants of the State or from any national park except by permission in writing from the Aboriginal Lands Trust Council or the Director of National Parks respectively.
7. Within one month of the expiration of this license (or at such later time as the Conservator of Wildlife may determine) the holder shall furnish to the Conservator of Wildlife a return setting out in full detail the number of each species of fauna taken during the currency of the license, the locality where the species was taken and the method of disposal of such fauna.

8. The holder shall comply in all other respects with the provisions of the Wildlife Conservation Act and Regulations.
9. No fauna taken or held under the authority of this license, or the progeny of any such fauna, shall be released in any place where the species does not still occur naturally, nor shall any of the fauna or its progeny be handed over to any other person or authority other than to an approved scientific or a zoological institution, nor shall the remains of any of the fauna or its progeny be disposed of in such a manner as to confuse the natural or present day distribution of the species.
10. As a general rule not more than 16 specimens of any one protected species shall be taken in any four hundred hectare area. Where exceptional circumstances make it necessary to take larger series in order to obtain adequate statistical data the collector will proceed with circumspection and justify his actions to the Conservator of Wildlife, preferably in advance.
11. The unused portion or portions of any specimen collected under the authority of this license shall be referred to the Western Australian Museum and made available to other scientific workers if required.

COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATION
DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESEARCH

Application for a CSIRO Bird-Banding Authority

(Please submit in duplicate)

The Secretary
Australian Bird-Banding Scheme
Division of Wildlife Research
P.O. Box 84
LYNEHAM A.C.T. 2602



I, GRANT BUTLEY PEARSON
TITLE & FULL NAME AND POSTAL ADDRESS IN BLOCK LETTERS

91 MARLOCK DVE GREENWOOD WEST AUST.
6024

apply for a CSIRO Bird-Banding Authority. I certify that the information given below is correct. If accepted I undertake to carry out the instructions issued by you. I also undertake to return any equipment on issue to me when requested.

Signature G.Pearson Date 14.2.78

1. Class of authority applied for B 2. Age 28

3. Occupation TECHNICAL OFFICER FISHERIES & WILDLIFE

4. Ability to identify the birds which you will be handling, and reference books in your possession:

CONFIDENT WITH MOST ~~WATER~~ MIGRATORY

WADERS AND WATER FOWL IDENTIFICATION

A FIELD GUIDE TO BIRDS OF AUSTRALIA - SCATHA

BIRDS OF WEST AUSTRALIA SERVANTY & WHITBELL

WHAT BIRD IS THAT? CAYLEY

5. Previous experience of trapping and banding birds:

5 YEARS EXPERIENCE WITH DEPT FISHERIES & WILDLIFE

TRAPPING & BANDING WATERFOWL, 3 YEARS TRAPPING

WADERS AND PELICAN

6. Membership of societies, with dates - ornithological, natural history, scientific:



COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATION

3

BANDERS MANUAL

DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESEARCH

P.O. BOX 84, LYNEHAM, A.C.T. 2602, AUSTRALIA — TEL.: 48 7122 — TELEGRAMS: WILDLIFE CANBERRA. TELEX: 62284

Mr G.B. Pearson
Dept of Fisheries & Wildlife
W.A. Wildlife Research Centre
P.O. Box 51
WANNEROO W.A. 6065.

9 Feb 78

Dear Mr Pearson,

In reply to your recent letter please find enclosed three copies of the application form for a CSIRO Bird-Banding Authority. Please fill in all copies, and return the original and duplicate in the enclosed envelope. You should retain the triplicate copy for your own records.

This authority, if granted, entitles you to use CSIRO bands and equipment. It will also be necessary for you to apply to the State or Territory where you wish to operate, for a licence to trap, band, and release protected birds. However, application to the State or Territory should not be made until you have been notified by me that a CSIRO Bird-Banding Authority has been approved.

Two classes of CSIRO Bird-Banding Authorities are at present issued:

'A' class. Issued to applicants who wish to carry out a specific project. Full details of the project must be given on the application form. Minimum age - 18 years.

'B' class. Issued to applicants who wish only to assist in a specific project. Minimum age - 16 years.

'A' class banders are fully responsible for the bands issued to them, for their use, and for keeping records of their use. They are required to supply the Secretary of the Australian Bird-Banding Scheme with information pertaining to the use of the bird-bands issued to them. This will ensure that if a bird wearing a band is recovered by a member of the public the bander can be informed immediately. It will also ensure that these data are preserved for future studies. Permission for access to these data held by the Secretary of the Australian Bird-Banding Scheme is given on the principle that banders have first claim to the data which they themselves have obtained.

'A' class banding authorities are granted on the strict understanding that when they are surrendered, cancelled, or not renewed, all equipment and unused bands issued under the authority together with previously unsubmitted banding data, will be immediately returned to the Secretary of the Australian Bird-Banding Scheme.

'B' class banders are not issued with bands and may band birds only under the general direction of an 'A' class bander.

All banders must ensure that their activities do not contravene any of the Fauna Laws of the State or Territory in which they operate.

The Australian Bird-Banding Scheme is a technical service provided by the CSIRO, Division of Wildlife Research, for the supply of bird-bands and to coordinate the bird-banding which is undertaken under its auspices. Banders enrolled in the Scheme band for their own specific projects, or assist in projects being undertaken by other banders. They do not band for, or on behalf of, the Australian Bird-Banding Scheme, although the Secretary of the Scheme may suggest possible avenues of research and coordinate the efforts of banders. The Secretary of the Australian Bird-Banding Scheme, retains the right to decide finally the use which may be made of bird-bands issued through the Scheme.

You will appreciate that it is necessary for us to ensure that every bander is a competent ornithologist and responsible person. The costs of running the Scheme, including the purchase of bands and other equipment, are borne by public funds. No charge is made for the literature, bands, pliers or haversack, but the bander is responsible for the care of all equipment issued to him and may be required to replace losses. He must also give an undertaking to return equipment on request.

The success and continuation of the Australian Bird-Banding Scheme depends entirely upon the cooperation and goodwill of all participants. Every bander must strive to set the highest possible standards of work and should at all times remember that bird-banding is a scientific technique used to obtain ornithological data.

Yours sincerely



(D. Purchase)
SECRETARY

AUSTRALIAN BIRD-BANDING SCHEME

CAPTIVE BIRDS

Captive birds must not be banded unless the prior approval of the Secretary has been obtained.

If approval is granted Species Schedules must be completed and submitted for these birds. These schedules should clearly indicate that the bands have been used on captive birds. The 'Place Where Banded' should be shown as the place in which they are held captive. It is also useful to record, in the 'Additional Data' column, the origin (e.g. place of capture) of the birds if they had been transported from another locality.

(Compiled 10th December, 1970)

BAND SUPPLIES

Requests for band and other supplies should be made on form WLS/B-BS/10 (Bird-Banding Supplies: Request and Acknowledgment). Try to avoid requesting supplies in a letter dealing with other topics as this may result in a delay in the processing of the order. When requesting band supplies it is important that you state the number of bands which you have in hand for each size ordered.

Normally bands are despatched by parcel post on the same day or the day after the request is received. Consequently it is desirable that bands are ordered at least a week before they are required. However, if you require supplies urgently these may be ordered by telephone or telegram and if possible we will despatch them by air-freight or express postal delivery within a few hours.

When supplies are forwarded the form on which the request was made will be enclosed. On receipt of the supplies the 'Acknowledgment' column of the form should be completed and returned to the Banding Office. It is important that the size and serial numbers of the bands be checked and written in the 'Acknowledgment' column before the receipt is signed and returned.

Bands are usually supplied by the manufacturers in strings of a hundred, however, as a large number of broken strings are available in most sizes, it is not necessary to order bands in multiples of a hundred. It is also not necessary to order bands for a year ahead, and, within reason, only sufficient bands for your immediate requirements should be ordered. Avoid stock-piling bands and return to the Banding Office any which are surplus to your needs. This will ensure that the best use is made of the bands available to the Scheme as a whole and that the Banding Office always has adequate stocks on hand to meet the demands which are placed on it.

Requests for bands are closely screened before being approved. This is partly in accordance with a policy which may best be described as "no schedules - no bands" and partly in an effort to conserve stocks by ensuring that bands are not sitting idle for long periods in the possession of banders.

Bands will not be issued to banders who have schedules outstanding from a previous report. If a request for bands seems unreasonably large, or our records indicate that the bander already has a large number of bands of the requested size on hand, the request may be reduced.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE COMPLETION OF RECOVERY SCHEDULES

ADDITIONS AND ADMENDMENTS - NUMBER 1

Live Recovery Schedules should not be completed for birds recovered on the same day as they were banded unless they were recovered away from the banding place. Birds recovered more than once in a day should only be entered on a Live Recovery Schedule once unless they were recovered away from the place at which they were previously recovered on that day.

(Compiled 23rd November, 1970)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE COMPLETION OF RECOVERY SCHEDULES

The recovery schedules comprise a blue Live Recovery Schedule (form WLS/B-BS/14), which replaces the former Retrap Schedule, and a pink Dead Recovery Schedule (form WLS/B-BS/30). The Live Recovery Schedule is to be used for recording the details of birds recovered alive (retrapped) and subsequently released. The Dead Recovery Schedule is to be used for recording the details of birds found dead or recovered alive and not released (e.g. birds collected as museum or research specimens).

From

The name of the 'A' class bander undertaking, or co-operating in, the study (project) in which the birds were recovered. If the birds were recovered by a 'B' class bander, or other person, his or her name should be entered at the bottom of the schedule under 'Footnotes'.

CSIRO Permit Number

The permit number of the 'A' class bander undertaking, or cooperating in, the study (project) in which the birds were recovered.

Common Name

The common name as appearing in the R.A.O.U. Checklist of Australian Birds, (1926, with amendments), or the 'List of Approved Band Sizes'.

Scientific Name

The scientific name as appearing in the R.A.O.U. Checklist of Australian Birds, (1926, with amendments), or the 'List of Approved Band Sizes'.

Species Number

The number as appearing in the R.A.O.U. Checklist of Australian Birds, (1926, with amendments), or the 'List of Approved Band Sizes'.

Band Number

Enter the 3-figure prefix at the top of the first column in the space provided, and the 5-figure serial number on each line below it.

Details of only one band size or prefix number are to appear on any one schedule.

It is of great assistance to the Banding Office if band numbers are entered in strict numerical order rather than chronological order.

Age

Care must be taken when completing this column and an entry should appear alongside each band number. Only the following abbreviations are to be used:

P. = Pullus. A nestling actually in the nest.

- R. = Runner. Downy or feathered, out of the nest but unable to have travelled very far from it, e.g. young birds still unable to fly, including gulls, ducks, etc., which leave the nest at an early age.
- J. = Juvenile. Flying young in juvenile plumage, before the first moult. This applies only to species, which, when they leave the nest, have a distinct juvenile plumage which is replaced in a few weeks or months by either the adult or first-year plumage.
- I. = Immature. When the plumage is distinguishable from juvenile and final adult plumages.
- A. = Adult. Final adult plumage.
- F/F. = Free-flying. For use when it is not known whether a flying bird is in juvenile, immature, or adult plumage.

Sex

Leave blank unless certain. Where features other than plumage have been used to diagnose sex, e.g. cloaca, dissection, measurements, etc., these should be stated in the column for 'Additional Data'. Only the following abbreviations are to be used:

M. = Male. F. = Female.

Date

Indicate the date, e.g. 29th February, 1968, by 29/2/68, opposite the band number. Use only ordinary numerals and not Roman numerals.

Place Where Recovered

This should always be made quite clear. A site well-known to you may not be well-known to the staff of the Banding Office. It is most important therefore, that a full and accurate description be supplied to enable us to pinpoint it on a map.

First indicate the State or Territory, e.g. Qld., N.S.W., A.C.T., Vic., Tas., S.A., W.A., etc., at the top of the column in the space provided.

The location should then be written in the column alongside the relative band number. If the same data applies to successive entries, ditto signs may be used. Thus several spaces will become available for more detailed entries.

In country areas always give the distance and direction in miles from the nearest post office or property, e.g. Ugooladoogo Swamp, 10½ S.W. Bourke. If the feature covers a wide area, e.g. Wilson's Promontory, Vic., always state precisely where, within the area, the birds were recovered. This also applies to creeks and rivers as these may run for many miles and are often not marked on any maps.

Always use the same description for an individual site on all schedules and ensure that other banders using the site also use this description.

Particular care is necessary when there are several localities with the same name. There are, for example, numerous Deep Creeks, Reedy Creeks, and Ten Mile Creeks, throughout Australia.

Co-ordinates

As it is essential for us to be able to accurately plot the recovery sites, the Greenwich co-ordinates (latitude and longitude), should be given, whenever possible, to the nearest minute.

If you do not know the co-ordinates of a site which you regularly use, write to us and we will gladly locate them for you, otherwise leave this column blank.

Additional Data

Optional, but most valuable.

Plumage: Where necessary, state the characters used to determine age or sex. Note the stage of moult.

Measurements: State those used to determine age or sex, in millimetres for preference. Use the contractions:

L. = length, bill to tail
 W. = wing length
 WS. = wing span, tip to tip
 Bl. = bill length
 Bb. = bill width
 T. = tail length
 Ts. = tarsus length
 TC. = length of middle toe plus claw

Weight: Weights are useful and a good spring balance is accurate enough if kept checked against known weights. Only grams or kilograms should be used. Smaller birds need only be weighed to the nearest gram, and larger ones to the nearest 25 grams or so.

Banding Data: To help with the analysis of data it would be of real assistance to the Banding Office if banders would enter the banding details, if known to them, alongside each recovery. As most birds are recovered at the banding place, the words "banded same place on (date)" will suffice. This can be abbreviated to "b.s.p.(date)".

General Instructions on Completing Schedules

1. Please print legibly in ink or biro, or use a typewriter.
2. Ditto signs may be used where appropriate.
3. Where the same details apply to a number of birds, a single vertical line, spanning the appropriate band numbers, may be used instead of repeating ditto signs on each line.

4. Always use carbon paper for making the duplicate and triplicate copies.

5. In order that we may maintain a smooth flow of work through the Banding Office, please try to submit schedules at intervals of between 3-6 months, or more frequently even if they are only part-filled.

6. All outstanding schedules with entries up to the end of June each year must reach the Banding Office by 31st July.

7. A 'Despatch/Acknowledgement of Schedules' form must accompany each batch of schedules submitted to the Banding Office.

8. Should you require the banding details of any birds which you have recovered but were not banded by you, please list these on a separate sheet of paper (the band numbers only will suffice), as well as completing a schedule for them, and we will gladly supply you with the details.

9. If replacement of a worn band is necessary, enter the old number on the Live Recovery Schedule, and write alongside "replaced by new band No.....". Enter the new number on a Species Schedule and write alongside "replaces old band No....". The old band should then be attached to the Live Recovery Schedule, or in the case of larger bands, on a separate piece of cardboard, and returned to the Banding Office.

10. Bands removed from dead birds should also be returned to the Banding Office.

TRANSPORTATION OF BIRDS BETWEEN CAPTURE AND RELEASE

Birds should normally be released at the place where they were captured. Experiments which deviate from this must have the prior approval of the Secretary.

If approval is granted the following points should be noted when completing the Species Schedule - the place of release should be entered in the column 'Place Where Banded' and the place of capture should be entered in the column 'Additional Data' preceded by the words "transported from ...". It should be made quite clear on the schedule that these birds have been transported between the place of capture and the place of release.

SICK AND INJURED BIRDS

Banders are requested to band only normal healthy birds. The Scheme leans heavily on public interest and support in the matter of band returns and cannot afford to risk accusations of banding unhealthy birds or of the band being the cause of the birds' sickness or injuries. The good public relations of the Scheme could be seriously harmed by the recovery of one such bird. Under no circumstances, therefore, should sick, maimed, or injured birds be released wearing bands. If a banded bird is recaptured and found to be sick, maimed, or injured, the band must be removed and the bird released, or, if necessary, humanely destroyed.

Any experiments which deviate from this must have the approval of the Secretary and the birds condition noted on the Species Schedule

(Compiled 10th December, 1970)

BANDING PLIERS

Two types of banding pliers are supplied, namely Lambourne Model I (large) and Lambourne Model II (5-hole). It should be noted that these are designed for use with English bands and consequently the holes do not always match the bands supplied by the Australian Bird-Banding Scheme. However, with care, they can be used quite satisfactorily.

Model I These are used for closing the larger butt-end bands (sizes 9 to 15). To achieve a tight butted joint it is necessary to proceed in the following manner: Using the tip of the pliers, the band should be pressed from the sides so as to bring the ends close together. The band (or the pliers) are then turned through 90° and the band placed in the circular recess. The pliers are then pressed until the ends of the band butt together.

Model II These are used for closing the smaller butt-end bands (sizes 1 to 8). The first hole is meant for the initial closing operation and the band is then transferred to the hole nearest to its size and the pliers closed again. For the first one or two sizes there is no difficulty in getting a tight joint, but for the larger sizes the following technique should be used: The joint in the band is placed at 10 o'clock and the pliers pressed. The joint is then moved to 2 o'clock and the pliers pressed again.

(Compiled 23rd November, 1970)

YOUNG BIRDS

Do not band any young bird until the foot is large enough to retain the correct size of band. Many nestlings reach this stage quite early, and most Passerines should be banded about the time that the feathers appear; they should not be handled when fully feathered as they may leave the nest prematurely and die of exposure. Large downy young of hawks, owls, gulls, waders, etc., may be banded, but ducks and gallinaceous birds should not be banded until they are feathered. The young of species for which a band size has not been established must not be banded. On no account should a nest, or its surroundings, be destroyed to obtain young for banding.

Secretary
Australian Bird Banding Scheme
Division of Wildlife Research
C.S.I.R.O.
P.O. Box 84
LYNEHAM
A.C.T. 2602.

Dear Sir,

I would be grateful if you could send me an application form for a "B" Class Bird-Bander's Authority.

Yours faithfully,

G.B. PEARSON
Technical Officer

February 2, 1978.

METHOD OF DECIPHERING ILLEGIBLE RINGS.

The method is based on recrystallisation phenomenon in aluminium (high degree of deformation gives small grains, low degree of deformation gives big grains). The following method of deciphering illegible rings proved successful:

1. Carefully take off the ring of the bird, so that no further notches are caused. Use no hard tools.
2. Clean the ring carefully with soap-water, then with pure water and finally with ethyl-alcohol 90%. Dry under a hairdryer.
3. Put the ring in a dry-box with 200-250°C temperature. Wait 20 hours.
4. After cooling, the ring is etched during 5 to 10 minutes in 5% aqueous fluoric acid, rinsed with pure water and alcohol and finally dried.
5. Examine the ring by a stereo-microscope or by a high-power magnifying lens.

U. FEURER
ZURICH.

Extract from "The Ring"
07/1971. p132

MIST NETTING AND BANDING EQUIPMENT

*see
single*

- ✓ Note Book
- ✓ Pencils
- ✓ Scissors
- ✓ List of Approved Band Sizes
- ✓ Bander's Permit
- ✓ Folder
- ✓ Banding Schedules.

- ✓ 3 scales
- ✓ 2 Banding Pliers
- ✓ 1 Electricians Pliers
- ✓ 2 Head Torches (Complete)
- ✓ Bands
- ✓ 2 Restraints for weighing
- ✓ Vernier Calipers
- ✓ Rule
- ✓ Chloroform
- ✓ Scram.
- ✓ *WEIGHING RULE*

- 3 ✓ Waders
- 11 ✓ Nets
- 46 ✓ Poles (Alum.)
- 6 ✓ Poles (Steel)
- ✓ Hammer
- 12 ✓ Star Pickets
- ✓ Toggles
- ✓ Builder's Line
- ✓ Cages
- ✓ Holding Box
- ✓ Rat Tail File.
- ✓ Holding bags 45cm x 30 cm.

Tent

- ~~Tent poles~~
- ~~Tent Jarrah pegs~~
- ✓ Tent Steel pegs
- Stretcher

~~Stools (2)~~

- Gas Lamp
- Gas Lamp Mantles
- ~~Gas Stove~~

GRANT'S TOGGLE TIES

Adria Steel Pegs

Food Box

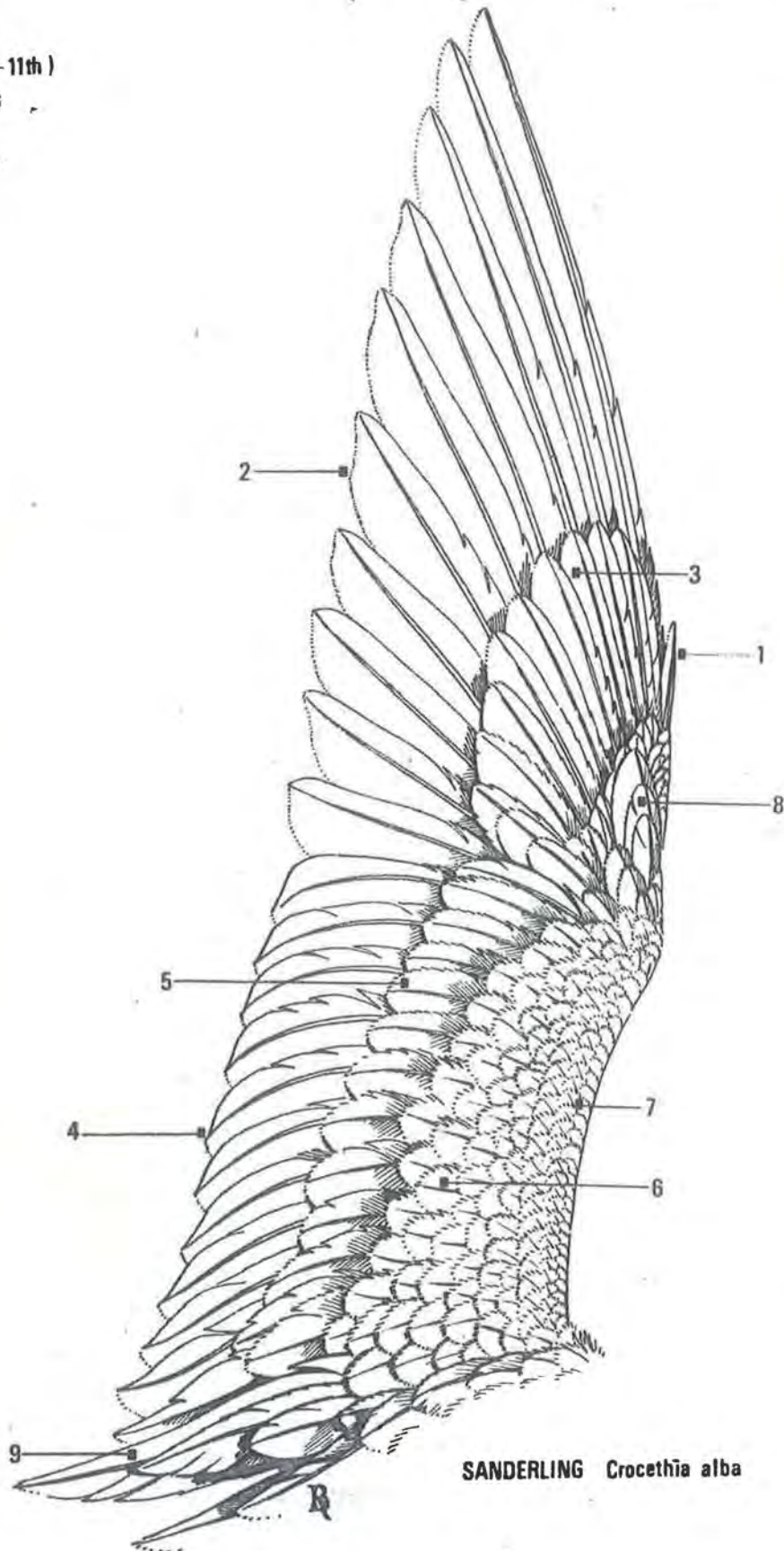
- CUTLERY*
- PLATE*
- BLANKETS*

WADER AGEING GUIDE

KEY

- 1 first primary
- 2 primaries (2nd - 11th)
- 3 primary coverts
- 4 secondaries
- 5 greater coverts
- 6 median "
- 7 lesser "
- 8 alula
- 9 "tertials"

WADER WING



SANDERLING *Crocethia alba*

BAND SUPPLIES

Bands manufactured from four types of metal, namely, aluminium, alloy, incoloy, monel and stainless steel, are available.

Aluminium: These are not very durable, but their lightness is important for small species. As existing stocks of these are used up in the larger sizes they will be replaced by stainless steel. However, as long as stocks last these bands should be used wherever possible.

Alloy: These magnesium-aluminium alloy bands are almost as light as pure aluminium, but stronger and more durable. Their strength is particularly important on stout-billed species because for a few hours after being released, and occasionally for a few days, a newly-banded bird may at intervals tug at its band in an attempt to remove it. During this process an unduly soft ring could be so deformed as to press on the tarsus. Overseas experience has shown that when used on passerines alloy bands have a potential life of fifteen years or more.

Monel: These bands, which are made from an alloy of copper and nickel, are considerably more resistant to abrasion than either of the above bands. However, due to crevice attack they are not suitable for use on gulls, certain waders and terns. They are particularly suitable for species of burrowing petrels.

Stainless Steel: These bands are extremely durable and appear to be immune to crevice attack and staining. However, like monel they are difficult to close tightly due to "spring-back". They are particularly valuable for use on parrots, birds of prey, and on the larger long-lived species. In the larger sizes, bands made from stainless steel will gradually replace those made from aluminium or monel.

Incoloy: These bands have all the virtues of stainless steel and in addition are less prone to "spring-back". They are particularly suitable for use on waders.

Currently the range of band sizes and metal available are:

Size 1. aluminium	Size 14. aluminium, monel
" 2. aluminium, alloy	" 15. stainless steel
" 3. aluminium, alloy, incoloy	" 16. monel
" 4. aluminium, incoloy, monel	" 17. aluminium
" 5. aluminium, stainless steel	" 18. monel
" 6. aluminium, stainless steel	" 19. stainless steel
" 7. aluminium	" 20. stainless steel
" 8. aluminium, monel	" 21. stainless steel
" 9. aluminium, monel, stainless steel	" 22. stainless steel
" 10. aluminium	" 23. stainless steel
" 11. aluminium, stainless steel	" 24. stainless steel
" 12. aluminium, stainless steel	" 25. stainless steel
" 13. stainless steel	

When requesting supplies you are asked to indicate your preference as to the metal which you require by using the following abbreviations: aluminium, AM; alloy, AY; incoloy, IN; monel, ML; and stainless steel, SS. These abbreviations should be entered immediately behind the quantity of bands which you are requesting, e.g. 100 AM.

AUSTRALIAN BIRD-BANDING SCHEME

APPROVED BAND SIZES: LIST No. 13 - AUGUST 1972

The following species of birds may be banded, and only the APPROVED band sizes given in this list should be used. This supersedes all previous lists. Other species will be added whenever adequate tests have been made. If you feel any of these sizes are unsuitable, please notify the Secretary, by submitting a "Trial of Band Size" card.

Band sizes marked (*) have been AMENDED since the previous list was published and should be carefully noted. Band sizes marked (≠) are circular monel metal, with the exception of size 16, which is a monel flat band.

Where there appears to be a variation in tarsus size between individuals of a species an alternative size is shown in brackets (e.g. Peaceful Dove). The size quoted in brackets should only be used if the first size proves to be unsuitable.

Bands used on the cormorant species 97, 98 and 100 should be ovalized before applying to the leg.

Banders are asked to use the Species numbers and the names quoted in this list for schedule purposes.

Band sizes for waterfowl are contained on a separate list, the circulation of which is confined to banders operating in States which permit the marking of waterfowl with CSIRO bands.

<u>SPECIES No.</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>BAND SIZE</u>
88	Albatross, Black-browed	Diomedea melanophris 12
90	" Grey-headed	" chrysostoma 12
93	" Grey-mantled	Phoebetria palpebrata 12
86	" Wandering	Diomedea exulans 14≠
91	" White-capped	" cauta 14≠
89	" Yellow-nosed	" chlororhyncha 12
675	Apostle Bird (=Grey Jumper)	Struthidea cinerea 7
148	Avocet, Red-necked	Recurvirostra novaehollandiae 8
446	Babbler, Chestnut-crowned	Pomatostomus ruficeps 5
443	" Grey-crowned	" temporalis 6
938	" Hall's	" halli 5
445	" White-browed	" superciliosus 5
419	Bell-bird, Crested	Oreoica gutturalis 5
633	Bell-miner	Manorina melanophrys 4
196	Bittern, Black	Dupetor flavicollis 10
197	" Brown	Botaurus poiceiloptilus 11
195	Little	Ixobrychus minutus 8

<u>SPECIES No.</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>BAND SIZE</u>
991	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i> 6
683	Bowerbird, Great	<i>Chlamydera nuchalis</i> 8
684	" Regent	<i>Sericulus chrysocephalus</i> 6
679	" Satin	<i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i> 9
680	" Spotted	<i>Chlamydera maculata</i> 7
521	Bristle-bird, Rufous	<i>Dasyornis broadbenti</i> 5
177	Brolga	<i>Grus rubicunda</i> 13
35	Bronzewing, Brush	<i>Phaps elegans</i> 8
34	" Common	" <i>chalcoptera</i> 9
8	Brush-Turkey	<i>Alectura lathami</i> 13
990	Bulbul, Red-whiskered	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i> 4
648	Bushlark, Horsfield	<i>Mirafra javanica</i> 2
701	Butcher-bird, Black	<i>Cracticus quoyi</i> 7
702	" Grey	" <i>torquatus</i> 6
700	" Pied	" <i>nigrogularis</i> 7
676	Catbird, Green	<i>Ailuroedus crassirostris</i> 8
677	" Spotted	" <i>melanotis</i> 7
449	Chat, Crimson	<i>Epthianura tricolor</i> 1
450	" Orange	" <i>aurifrons</i> 1
448	" White-fronted	" <i>albifrons</i> 1
451	" Yellow	" <i>crocea</i> 1
693	Chough, White-winged	<i>Corcorax melanorhamphus</i> 9
434	Chowchilla, Southern	<i>Orthonyx temminckii</i> 5
269	Cockatoo, Sulphur-crested	<i>Kakatoe galerita</i> 22
266	" White-tailed Black	<i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</i> 21
59	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i> 10
96	Cormorant, Black	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> 13
98	" Black-faced	" <i>fuscescens</i> 13
97	" Little Black	" <i>sulcirostris</i> 11
100	" Little Pied	" <i>melanoleucos</i> 11
99	" Pied	" <i>varius</i> 13
349	Coucal, Pheasant	<i>Centropus phasianinus</i> 10
50	Crake, Marsh	<i>Porzana pusilla</i> 5
51	" Spotless	" <i>tabuensis</i> 5
49	" Spotted	" <i>fluminea</i> 6
692	Crow	<i>Corvus ceciliae</i> 10
691	" Little	" <i>bennetti</i> 9

<u>SPECIES No.</u>		<u>NAME</u>	<u>BAND SIZE</u>
341	Cuckoo, Black-eared	Misocalius osculans	4
339	" Brush	Cacomantis variolosus	4
348	" Channel-billed	Scythrops novaehollandiae	11
338	" Fantailed	Cacomantis pyrrhophanus	4
344	" Golden Bronze	Chalcites plagosus	3
342	" Horsfield Bronze	" basalis	3
336	" Oriental	Cuculus saturatus	5
337	" Pallid	" pallidus	6
346	" Rufous-breasted Bronze	Chalcites russatus	3
343	" Shining Bronze	" lucidus	3
424	Cuckoo-Shrike, Black-faced	Coracina novaehollandiae	6
423	" " Ground	Pteropodocys maxima	7
427	" " Little	Coracina robusta	5
426	" " Papuan	" papuensis	4
425	" " White-breasted	" hypoleuca	5
149	Curlew, Eastern	Numenius madagascariensis	9 -
174	" Southern Stone	Burhinus magnirostris	9
696	Currawong, Black (=Jay)	Strepera fuliginosa	9
695	" Black-winged	" melanoptera	9
699	" Clinking	" arguta	10
697	" Grey (=Squeaker)	" versicolor	10
694	" Pied	" graculina	9
101	Darter	Anhinga novaehollandiae	13
318	Dollar-bird	Eurystomus orientalis	8
145	Dotterel, Australian	Peltohyas australis	5
144	" Black-fronted	Charadrius melanops	3
140	" Double-banded	" bicinctus	4
138	" Hooded	" cucullatus	5
141	" Large Sand	" leschenaultii	4
139	" Mongolian	" mongolus	4
142	" Oriental	" veredus	5
143	" Red-capped	" alexandrinus	3 -
132	" Red-kneed	Eyrthrogonyx cinctus	4
32	Dove, Bar-shouldered	Geopelia humeralis	8
31	" Diamond	" cuneata	4
30	" Peaceful	" placida	6(5)
988	" Senegal	Streptopelia senegalensis	7
989	" Spotted Turtle	" chinensis	8
673	Drongo, Spangled	Chibia bracteata	6
225	Eagle, Little	Hieraaetus morphnoides	13
224	" Wedge-tailed	Aquila audax	15
226	" White-breasted Sea	Haliaeetus leucogaster	15

<u>SPECIES No.</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>BAND SIZE</u>
977	Egret, Cattle	Ardeola ibis 10
185	" Little	Egretta garzetta 10
186	" Plumed	" intermedia 10
187	" White	" alba 11
526	Emu-Wren, Southern	Stipiturus malachurus 1
238	Falcon, Black	Falco subniger 11
239	" Brown	" berigora 11
236	" Grey	" hypoleucos 11
235	" Little	" longipennis 8
237	" Peregrine	" peregrinus 12
361	Fantail, Grey	Rhipidura fuliginosa 1
363	" Northern	" setosa 1
362	" Rufous	" rufifrons 1
969	Fantail-Warbler, Common	Cisticola juncidis 1
525	" " Golden-headed	" exilis 1
502	Field-Wren, Rufous	Calamanthus campestris 2
503	" " Rusty	" isabellinus 2
500	" " Striated	" fuliginosus 2
432	Figbird, Southern	Sphecotheres vieilloti 7
433	" Yellow	" flaviventris 5
656	Finch, Black-ringed	Steganopleura annulosa 1
668	" Black-tailed	Poephila atropygialis 2
660	" Blue-faced	Erythrura trichroa 1
657	" Chestnut-breasted	Donacola castaneothorax 2
664	" Crimson	Neochmia phaeton 2
655	" Double-bar	Steganopleura bichenovii 1
670	" Gouldian	Poephila gouldiae 2
666	" Long-tailed	" acuticauda 2
669	" Masked	" personata 1
654	" Painted	Emblema picta 1
659	" Pictorella	Donacola pectoralis 2
661	" Plum-headed	Aidemosyne modesta 2
662	" Red-browed	Aegintha temporalis 1
983	" Spice	Lonchura punctulatus 2
653	" Zebra	Taeniopygia castanotis 2
650	Firetail, Beautiful	Zonaeginthus bellus 2
652	" Diamond	" guttatus 1
651	" Red-eared	" oculatus 1
373	Flycatcher, Black-faced	Monarcha melanopsis 3
368	" Boat-billed	Machaerirhynchus flaviventer 1
377	" Brown (=Jacky Winter)	Microeca leucophaea 1
371	" Frill-necked	Arses telescopthalmus 2
365	" Leaden	Myiagra rubecula 2
379	" Lemon-breasted	Microeca flavigaster 1

<u>SPECIES No.</u>			<u>NAME</u>	<u>BAND SIZE</u>
370	Flycatcher,	Pied	Arses kaupi	2
369	"	Restless	Seisura inquieta	2
366	"	Satin	Myiagra cyanoleuca	2
375	"	Spectacled	Monarcha trivirgata	2
376	"	White-eared	" leucotis	1
642	Friar-bird,	Helmeted	Philemon yorki	7
646	"	Little	" citreogularis	6
645	"	Noisy	" corniculatus	7
644	"	Silver-crowned	" argenticeps	7
313	Frogmouth,	Tawny	Podargus strigoides	10
273	Galah		Kakatoe roseicapilla	20
104	Gannet,	Australian	Sula serrator	13
102	"	Brown	" leucogaster	13
105	"	Masked	" dactylatra	13
103	"	Red-footed	" sula	12
152	Godwit,	Black-tailed	Limosa limosa	6
		<i>Bar-tailed</i>	<i>lappacea</i> <i>size 7</i>	—
996	Goldfinch		Carduelis carduelis	2
221	Goshawk,	Brown	Accipiter fasciatus	10
522	Grassbird,	Little	Megalurus gramineus	1
523	"	Tawny	" timoriensis	3
62	Grebe,	Hoary-headed	Podiceps poliocephalus	9
61	"	Little	" ruficollis	9
997	Greenfinch		Chloris chloris	2
158	Greenshank		Tringa nebularia	6
675	Grey Jumper (=Apostle-bird)		Struthidea cinerea	7
981	Gull,	Dominican	Larus dominicanus	11
126	"	Pacific	" pacificus	11
125	"	Silver	" novaehollandiae	8
218	Harrier,	Spotted	Circus assimilis	11
219	"	Swamp	" approximans	11
234	Hawk,	Crested	Aviceda subcristata	10
498	Heath-Wren		Hylacola pyrrhopygia	2
191	Heron,	Reef	Egretta sacra	10
188	"	White-faced	Ardea novaehollandiae	10
189	"	White-necked(Pacific)	Ardea pacifica	12

<u>SPECIES No.</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>BAND SIZE</u>
588	Honeyeater, Banded	Myzomela pectoralis 2
589	" Black	" nigra 1
580	" Black-chinned	Melithreptus gularis 3
584	" Black-headed	" affinis 2
641	" Blue-faced	Entomyzon cyanotis 7
611	" Bridled	Meliphaga frenata 3
597	" Brown	Gliciphila indistincta 2
595	" Brown-backed	" modesta 2
583	" Brown-headed	Melithreptus brevirostris 2
630	" Crescent	Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera 2
590	" Dusky	Myzomela obscura 1
613	" Fuscous	Meliphaga fusca 2
581	" Golden-backed	Melithreptus laetior 3
612	" Graceful	Meliphaga gracilis 3
599	" Grey	Lacustroica whitei 1
621	" Grey-headed	Meliphaga keartlandi 2
618	" Helmeted	" cassidix 3
606	" Lesser Lewin	" notata 3
605	" Lewin	" lewinii 4
615	" Macleay	" macleayana 3
610	" Mangrove	" fasciogularis 4
631	" New Holland	Meliornis novaehollandiae 3
602	" Pied	Certhionyx variegatus 4
620	" Purple-gaped	Meliphaga cratitia 2
587	" Red-headed	Myzomela erythrocephala 1
603	" Regent	Zanthoniza phrygia 4
600	" Rufous-banded	Conopophila albogularis 2
601	" Rufous-throated	" rufogularis 2
586	" Scarlet	Myzomela sanguinolenta 1
608	" Singing	Meliphaga virescens 3
640	" Spiny-cheeked	Acanthagenys rufogularis 5
585	" Striped	Plectorhyncha lanceolata 4
582	" Strong-billed	Melithreptus validirostris 4
593	" Tawny-crowned	Gliciphila melanops 2
609	" Varied	Meliphaga versicolor 4
596	" White-breasted	Gliciphila fasciata 2
632	" White-cheeked	Meliornis niger 3
617	" White-eared	Meliphaga leucotis 3
594	" White-fronted	Gliciphila albifrons 2
628	" White-gaped	Stomiopera unicolor 3
578	" White-naped	Melithreptus lunatus 2
625	" White-plumed	Meliphaga penicillata 2
579	" White-throated	Melithreptus albogularis 2
626	" Yellow	Meliphaga flava 3
614	" Yellow-faced	" chrysops 2
623	" Yellow-fronted	" plumula 2
622	" Yellow-plumed	" ornata 2
616	" Yellow-throated	" flavicollis 3
624	" Yellow-tinted	" flavescens 2
619	" Yellow-tufted	" melanops 3
178	Ibis, Glossy	Plegadis falcinellus 11
180	" Straw-necked	Threskiornis spinicollis 12
179	" White	" molucca 12
171	Jacana (=Lotus-bird)	Irediparra gallinacea 8
377	Jacky Winter (=Brown Flycatcher)	Microeca leucophaea 1

<u>SPECIES No.</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>BAND SIZE</u>
696	Jay (=Black Currawong)	Strepera fuliginosa 9
240	Kestrel	Falco cenchroides 8
319	Kingfisher, Azure	Alcyone azurea 4
324	" Forest	Halcyon macleayii 5
320	" Little	Alcyone pusilla 2
327	" Mangrove	Halcyon chloris 7
325	" Red-backed	" pyrrhopygia 6
326	" Sacred	" sancta 5
328	" White-tailed	Tanysiptera sylvia 5
321	" Yellow-billed	Syma torotoro 5
(Note: Only <u>adults</u> and <u>fully-fledged</u> young of all species of Kingfisher may be banded)		
232	Kite, Black-shouldered	Elanus notatus 10
227	" Brahminy	Haliastur indus 10
229	" Fork-tailed	Milvus migrans 11
233	" Letter-winged	Elanus scriptus 10
228	" Whistling	Haliastur sphenurus 11
164	Knot	Calidris canutus 5 -
165	" , Great	" tenuirostris 6 -
347	Koel	Eudynamis orientalis 9
322	Kookaburra	Dacelo gigas 9
323	" , Blue-winged	" leachii 9
46	Landrail, Banded	Rallus philippensis 8
415	Lark, Magpie (=Peewee)	Grallina cyanoleuca 6
171	Lotus-bird (=Jacana)	Irediparra gallinacea 8
350	Lyrebird, Superb	Menura novaehollandiae 11
705	Magpie, Black-backed	Gymnorhina tibicen 9
706	" Western	" dorsalis 9
707	" White-backed	" hypoleuca 9
7	Mallee-fowl	Leipoa ocellata 12
360	Martin, Fairy	Hylochelidon ariel 1
359	" Tree	" nigricans 2
633	Miner, Bell	Manorina melanophrys 4
967	" Black-eared	Myzantha melanotis 5
634	" Noisy	" melanocephala 6
635	" Yellow-throated	" flavigula 5

<u>SPECIES No.</u>		<u>NAME</u>	<u>BAND SIZE</u>
564	Mistletoe-bird	Dicaeum hirundinaceum	1
56	Moorhen, Dusky	Gallinula tenebrosa	11 ⁶
998	Myna, Common	Acridotheres tristis	7
55	Native-hen, Black-tailed	Tribonyx ventralis	9
54	" Tasmanian	" mortierii	12
192	Night-heron, Nankeen	Nycticorax caledonicus	11
332	Nightjar, Large-tailed	Caprimulgus macrurus	5
317	" Owlet	Aegotheles cristata	5
331	" Spotted	Eurostopodus guttatus	6
330	" White-throated	" mystacalis	6
122	Noddy, Common	Anous stolidus	6
982	" Grey	Procelsterna cerulea	5
123	" Lesser	Anous tenuirostris	5
124	" White-capped	" minutus	6
671	Oriole, Olive-backed	Oriolus sagittatus	6
672	" Yellow	" flavocinctus	5
241	Osprey	Pandion haliaetus	13
246	Owl, Barking	Ninox connivens	11
249	" Barn	Tyto alba	12
242	" Boobook	Ninox novaceseelandiae	11
130	Oystercatcher, Pied	Haematopus ostralegus	10
131	" Sooty	" unicolor	10
569	Pardalote, Black-headed	Pardalotus melanocephalus	1
568	" Eastern Striated	" ornatus	1
570	" Red-browed	" rubricatus	1
565	" Spotted	" punctatus	1
976	" Striated	" substriatus	1
566	" Yellow-tailed	" xanthopygus	1
567	" Yellow-tipped	" striatus	1
415	Peewee (=Magpie-lark)	Grallina cyanoleuca	6
5	Penguin, Little	Eudyptula minor	19
968	" Royal	" schlegeli	18
955	Petrel, Black-winged	Pterodroma nigripennis	5 /
971	" Brown-headed	" melanopus	8 /
80	" Cape	Daption capensis	9 / *
85	" Diving	Pelecanoides urinatrix	6 /
937	" Giant (Northern)	Macronectes halli	13 /
79	" Giant (Southern)	" giganteus	13 /
78	" Gould	Pterodroma leucoptera	6 /
75	" Great-winged	" macroptera	16 /

<u>SPECIES No.</u>		<u>NAME</u>	<u>BAND SIZE</u>	
984	Petrel,	Snow	Pagodroma nivea	8 /
944	"	White-bellied Storm	Fregetta grallaria	5 /
65	"	White-faced Storm	Pelagodroma marina	5 /
77	"	White-headed	Pterodroma lessonii	16 /
63	"	Wilson Storm	Oceanites oceanicus	4 /
29	Pigeon,	Brown	Macropygia phasianella	8
43	"	Crested	Ocyphaps lophotes	8
36	"	Flock	Histriophaps histrionica	9
33	"	Green-winged	Chalcophaps chrysochlora	7
42	"	Plumed	Lophophaps plumifera	6
23	"	Purple-crowned	Ptilinopus superbus	8
21	"	Red-crowned	" regina	7
39	"	Squatter	Geophaps scripta	8
27	"	Topknot	Lopholaimus antarticus	10
44	"	Wonga	Leucosarcia melanoleuca	10
957	"	Domestic	Columba livia	9
506	Pilot-bird		Pycnoptilus floccosus	4
647	Pipit		Anthus australis	3
352	Pitta,	Noisy	Pitta versicolor	6
20	Plain-Wanderer		Pedionomus torquatus	5
135	Plover,	Banded	Zonifer tricolor	6
137	"	Eastern Golden	Pluvialis dominica	5 —
134	"	Masked	Lobibyx miles	8
133	"	Spurwinged	" novaehollandiae	8
	"	<i>Grey - size 6</i>		
173	Pratincole,	Australian	Stiltia isabella	6
84	Prion,	Dove	Pachyptila desolata	6
83	"	Fairy	" turtur	6
10	Quail,	Brown	Synoicus australis	6
12	"	King	Excalfactoria chinensis	4
18	"	Little	Turnix velox	4
14	"	Painted	" varia	6
19	"	Red-chested	" pyrrhothorax	4
9	"	Stubble	Coturnix pectoralis	6
437	Quail-Thrush,	Chestnut	Cinclosoma castanotum	5
439	"	Cinnamon	" cinnamomeum	5
436	"	Spotted	" punctatum	6
45	Rail,	Lewin Water	Rallus pectoralis	6
329	Rainbow-bird (ADULTS ONLY)		Merops ornatus	4
690	Raven		Corvus coronoides	10
954	"	Little	" mellori	10
497	Redthroat		Pyrrholaemus brunneus	2

<u>SPECIES No.</u>		<u>NAME</u>	<u>BAND SIZE</u>	
386	Robin,	Dusky	<i>Petroica vittata</i>	3
382	"	Flame	" <i>phoenicea</i>	1
389	"	Grey-headed	<i>Heteromyias cinereifrons</i>	3
385	"	Hooded	<i>Petroica cucullata</i>	2
393	"	Northern Yellow	<i>Eopsaltria chrysorrhoa</i>	2
396	"	Pale-yellow	" <i>capito</i>	1
383	"	Pink	<i>Petroica rodinogaster</i>	1
381	"	Red-capped	" <i>goodenovii</i>	1
384	"	Rose	" <i>rosea</i>	1
380	"	Scarlet	" <i>multicolor</i>	1
392	"	Southern Yellow	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	2
387	"	White-breasted	" <i>georgiana</i>	2
390	"	White-browed	<i>Poecilodryas superciliosa</i>	2
397	"	White-faced	<i>Eopsaltria leucops</i>	1
157	Sandpiper,	Common	<i>Tringa hypoleuca</i>	4 —
161	"	Curlew	<i>Erolia ferruginea</i>	4 —
159	"	Marsh	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	5
978	"	Pectoral	<i>Erolia melanotos</i>	4
163	"	Sharp-tailed	" <i>acuminata</i>	5 —
160	"	Terek	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	4
154	"	Wood	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	4
6	Scrub-Fowl		<i>Megapodius freycinet</i>	11
441	Scrub-Robin, Southern		<i>Drymodes brunneopygia</i>	4
495	Scrub-Wren, Brown		<i>Sericornis humilis</i>	2
494	" "	Large-billed	" <i>magnirostris</i>	1
491	" "	Spotted	" <i>maculatus</i>	2
488	" "	White-browed	" <i>frontalis</i>	2
493	" "	Yellow-throated	" <i>lathamii</i>	2
975	Shearwater, Buller's		<i>Puffinus bulleri</i>	16/
72	"	Fleshy-footed	" <i>carneipes</i>	16/
67	"	Little	" <i>assimilis</i>	7/
71	"	Short-tailed	" <i>tenuirostris</i>	16/
70	"	Sooty	" <i>griseus</i>	16/
69	"	Wedge-tailed	" <i>pacificus</i>	16/
416	Shrike-Tit, Eastern		<i>Falcunculus frontatus</i>	3
574	Silvereye, Eastern		<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	1
577	"	Pale	" <i>albiventris</i>	1
575	"	Western	" <i>gouldi</i>	1
552	Sittella, Black-capped		<i>Neositta pileata</i>	1
549	"	Orange-winged	" <i>chrysoptera</i>	1
554	"	Striated	" <i>striata</i>	2
979	Skua, McCormick's		<i>Catharacta skua maccormicki</i>	12
980	"	Southern	" <i>lonnbergi</i>	12
993	Skylark		<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	3

<u>SPECIES No.</u>		<u>NAME</u>	<u>BAND SIZE</u>
168	Snipe,	Japanese	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i> 6
170	"	Painted	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i> 6
508	Songlark,	Brown	<i>Cinclorhampus cruralis</i> M 5 F 4
509	"	Rufous	" <i>mathewsi</i> 3
995	Sparrow,	House	<i>Passer domesticus</i> 3
994	"	Tree	" <i>montanus</i> 3
222	Sparrowhawk,	Collared	<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i> 8
591	Spinebill,	Eastern	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i> 1
592	"	Western	" <i>superciliosus</i> 1
507	Spinifex-bird		<i>Eremiornis carteri</i> 2
181	Spoonbill,	Royal	<i>Platalea regia</i> 13
182	"	Yellow-billed	" <i>flavipes</i> 13
697	Squeaker (=Grey Currawong)		<i>Strepera versicolor</i> 10
999	Starling,	European	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> 6
674	"	Glossy	<i>Aplonis metallica</i> 5
147	Stilt,	Banded	<i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i> 8 —
146	"	White-headed	<i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i> 7 —
965	Stint,	Long-toed	<i>Erolia subminuta</i> 3
162	"	Red-necked	" <i>ruficollis</i> 3 —
174	Stone-Curlew,	Southern	<i>Burhinus magnirostris</i> 9
572	Sunbird,	Yellow-breasted	<i>Cyrtostomus frenatus</i> 1
357	Swallow,	Welcome	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i> 2
358	"	White-backed	<i>Cheramoeca leucosterna</i> 2
58	Swamphen,	Eastern	<i>Porphyrio melanotus</i> 12
334	Swift,	Spine-tailed	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> 6
155	Tattler,	Grey-tailed	<i>Tringa brevipes</i> 6
119	Tern,	Black-naped	<i>Sterna sumatrana</i> 5
121	"	Bridled	" <i>anaetheta</i> 6
112	"	Caspian	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> 9
115	"	Crested	<i>Sterna bergii</i> 7
118	"	Fairy	" <i>nereis</i> 4
111	"	Gull-billed	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> 7
117	"	Little	<i>Sterna albifrons</i> 4
110	"	Marsh	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i> 5
120	"	Sooty	<i>Sterna fuscata</i> 6
972	"	White	<i>Gygis alba</i> 5
114	"	White-fronted	<i>Sterna striata</i> 5

<u>SPECIES No.</u>	<u>NAME</u>		<u>BAND SIZE</u>
475	Thornbill,	Brown	Acanthiza pusilla 1
484	"	Buff-tailed	" reguloides 1
481	"	Chestnut-tailed	" uropygialis 1
482	"	Dark	" iredalei 1
471	"	Little	" nana 1
470	"	Striated	" lineata 1
486	"	Yellow-tailed	" chrysorrhoa 1
408	Thrush,	Grey Shrike	Colluricincla harmonica 5
447	"	Ground	Oreocincla lunulata 6
413	"	Rufous Shrike	Colluricincla megarhyncha 4
992	"	Song	Turdus ericetorum 5
410	"	Western Shrike	Colluricincla rufiventris 4
562	Treecreeper,	Black-tailed	Climacteris melanura 4
555	"	Brown	" picumnus 4
559	"	Little	" minor 2
560	"	Red-browed	" erythroptis 3
556	"	Rufous	" rufa 4
561	"	White-browed	" affinis 3
558	"	White-throated	" leucophaea 3
430	Triller,	White-winged	Lalage sueurii 3
431	"	Varied	" leucomela 3
107	Tropic-bird,	Red-tailed	Phaethon rubricaudus 9
8	Turkey,	Brush	Alectura lathamii 13
129	Turnstone		Arenaria interpres 4
364	Wagtail,	Willie	Rhipidura leucophrys 2
20	Wanderer,	Plain	Pedionomus torquatus 5
454	Warbler,	Brown	Gerygone richmondi 1
460	"	Buff-breasted	" levigaster 1
525	"	Golden-headed Fantail	Cisticola exilis 1
462	"	Mangrove	Gerygone cantator 1
524	"	Reed	Acrocephalus australis 2
505	"	Rock	Origma rubricata 2
504	"	Speckled	Chthonicola sagittata 1
463	"	Western	Gerygone fusca 1
453	"	White-throated	" olivacea 1
45	Water-Rail,	Lewin	Rallus pectoralis 6
637	Wattle-bird,	Little	Anthochaera chrysoptera 6
638	"	Red	" carunculata 7
639	"	Yellow	" paradoxa 7
465	Weebill,	Brown	Smicrornis brevirostris 1
464	"	Yellow	" " flavescens 1
420	Wedgebill		Sphenostoma cristatum 5

<u>SPECIES No.</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>BAND SIZE</u>
150	Whimbrel	Numenius phaeopus 7
151	" Little	Mesoscolopax minutus 6
421	Whipbird, Eastern	Psophodes olivaceus 5
422	" Mallee	" nigrogularis 5
403	Whistler, Gilbert	Pachycephala inornata 3
398	" Golden	" pectoralis 3
406	" Grey	" griseiceps 2
405	" Olive	" olivacea 4
402	" Red-lored	" rufogularis 4
401	" Rufous	" rufiventris 3
466	Whiteface, Eastern	Aphelocephala leucopsis 1
951	Widow-bird, White-winged	Colius passer albonotatus 2
546	Wood-Swallow, Black-faced	Artamus cinereus 5
547	" " Dusky	" cyanopterus 5
548	" " Little	" minor 2
544	" " Masked	" personatus 5
543	" " White-breasted	" leucorhynchus 5
545	" " White-browed	" superciliosus 5
530	Wren, Black-backed	Malurus melanotus 1
540	" Blue-breasted	" pulcherrimus 1
495	" Brown Scrub	Sericornis humilis 2
489	" Buff-breasted Scrub	" laevigaster 2
496	" Fern	Oreoscopus gutturalis 2
498	" Heath	Hylacola pyrrhopygia 2
494	" Large-billed Scrub	Sericornis magnirostris 1
539	" Lovely	Malurus amabilis 1
499	" Mallee Heath	Hylacola cauta 2
537	" Purple-backed	Malurus assimilis 1
542	" Purple-crowned	" coronatus 1
541	" Red-backed	" melanocephalus 1
538	" Red-winged	" elegans 1
532	" Splendid	" spendens 1
491	" Spotted Scrub	Sericornis maculatus 2
500	" Striated Field	Calamanthus fuliginosus 2
513	" Striated Grass	Amytornis striatus 3
529	" Superb Blue	Malurus cyaneus 1
512	" Thick-billed Grass	Amytornis modestus 3
531	" Turquoise	Malurus callainus 1
536	" Variegated	" lamberti 1
535	" White-backed (includes 534)	" leuconotus 1
488	" White-browed Scrub	Sericornis frontalis 2
493	" Yellow-throated Scrub	" lathami 2

INTRODUCTION

The Australian Bird-Banding Scheme, which began in October, 1953, is a technical service provided by the CSIRO, Division of Wildlife Research, for the supply of bird-bands, and to coordinate the bird-banding which is undertaken under the auspices of the Scheme.

Through the Scheme, bands are made available free of charge to approved ornithologists, both amateur and professional, for use in projects on a wide variety of species. Bands supplied by the Australian Bird-Banding Scheme have been used throughout Australia, as well as in Papua-New Guinea, Lord Howe Island, Christmas Island, Cocos-Keeling Islands, on cays and reefs in the Coral Sea, and in Antarctica.

Two classes of permits are issued to registered banders of the Australian Bird-Banding Scheme. An 'A' class permit is issued to applicants who require the use of bird-bands to carry out specific projects, and a 'B' class permit is issued to applicants who wish only to assist in specific projects. The holder of a 'B' class permit is not issued with bands and may band birds only under the general direction of an 'A' class bander. Full details of the qualifications and responsibilities required for each class of permit are given in Section 2 of this manual. These permits authorise the holders to use bird-bands supplied by the Australian Bird-Banding Scheme. Before protected birds are banded, the bander must obtain a special licence for this purpose from the Fauna Authority of the State or Territory in which the birds are to be trapped.

Banders must ensure that their activities do not contravene any of the Fauna Laws of the State or Territory in which they operate.

Banders enrolled in the Scheme band for their own specific projects, or assist in projects being undertaken by other banders. Some banders also assist in projects being undertaken by the CSIRO, Division of Wildlife Research, other government instrumentalities, universities, and ornithological bodies. Banders do not band for, or on behalf of, the Australian Bird-Banding Scheme (which is purely a technical service), although the Secretary of the Scheme may suggest possible avenues of research and coordinate the efforts of banders. The Secretary of the Australian Bird-Banding Scheme, retains the right to decide finally the use which may be made of bird-bands issued through the Scheme.

All 'A' class banders are fully responsible for all the bands issued to them, for their use, and for keeping records of their use. They are required to supply the

Secretary of the Australian Bird-Banding Scheme with information pertaining to the use of the bird-bands issued to them. This will ensure that if a bird wearing a band is recovered by a member of the public the bander can be informed immediately. It will also ensure that these data are preserved for future studies. Permission for access to these data held by the Secretary of the Australian Bird-Banding Scheme is given on the principle that banders have first claim to the data which they themselves have obtained.

Banding permits are granted on the strict understanding that when they are surrendered or cancelled, all equipment and unused bands issued under the permit, together with previously unsubmitted banding data, will be immediately returned to the Secretary of the Scheme.

Each year an Annual Report presenting a summary of the year's work of the Australian Bird-Banding Scheme, with brief comments on the more significant results, is prepared and published by the Secretary.

The success and continuation of the Australian Bird-Banding Scheme depends entirely upon the cooperation and goodwill of all participants. Every bander must strive to set the highest possible standards of work and should at all times remember that bird-banding is primarily a scientific technique used to obtain ornithological data, as well as being an enjoyable and rewarding hobby.

PERMITS AND LICENCESCSIRO BIRD-BANDING PERMITS

Two classes of permits are issued by the CSIRO, Division of Wildlife Research, to registered banders of the Australian Bird-Banding Scheme. These only permit the holders to use CSIRO bird-bands and equipment. They do not permit the capture of protected birds for the purposes of banding for which special licence is necessary from the Fauna Authority of the State or Territory in which the birds are to be trapped.

The two classes of CSIRO Bird-Banding Permits and the qualifications and responsibilities for each classification are:

'A' Class Permit

- a) The applicant must be at least 18 years of age.
- b) It is desirable that the applicant has had previous experience of bird-banding, e.g. as the holder of a 'B' class permit.
- c) The application must be supported by:
 - (1) The person responsible for training the applicant, and;
 - (2) An independent referee who is a competent ornithologist, preferably a bird-bander.

In the case of a person having no previous experience the application must be supported by two ornithologists, preferably bird-banders.

- d) The application must be accompanied by a statement giving the reasons for wishing to band birds and details of the project to be undertaken.
- e) The applicant must be in possession of a current licence to trap, band and release protected birds from the relevant State or Territory Fauna Authority before the permit is valid.
- f) Bands will only be issued to the holder of an 'A' class permit who remains responsible for their storage and use.
- g) The holder of an 'A' class permit is responsible for the submission of schedules for birds banded or recovered both by himself and any 'B' class bander working under his supervision. At the discretion of the 'A' class bander, schedules may be completed by any 'B' class bander working with him.
- h) An 'A' class permit may be cancelled at any time at the discretion of the Secretary, Australian Bird-Banding Scheme.

'B' Class Permit

- a) The applicant must be at least 16 years of age.
- b) The application must be supported by:
 - (1) The 'A' class bander with whom he will work, and;
 - (2) An independent referee who is a competent ornithologist, preferably a bird-bander.
- c) The applicant must be in possession of a current licence to trap, band and release protected birds from the relevant State or Territory Fauna Authority before the permit is valid.
- d) The holder of a 'B' class permit must operate under the general direction of an 'A' class bander but may band without supervision at the discretion of the 'A' class bander with whom he works.
- e) Bands will not be issued to the holder of a 'B' class permit.
- f) A 'B' class permit may be cancelled at any time at the discretion of the Secretary, Australian Bird-Banding Scheme, or on the recommendation of the 'A' class bander with whom he works.

Both classes of CSIRO Bird-Banding Permits are renewable annually on 1st July each year. A renewal notice will be sent to the holders of CSIRO Bird-Banding Permits on, or about, 1st June each year.

Renewal of an 'A' class permit may be withheld until such time as the holder has submitted schedules for all of the birds which he has banded, or recovered, during the previous twelve months.

STATE AND TERRITORY LICENCES

As most species of native birds in Australia are protected by State or Territory law it is necessary to obtain licence to trap these birds for banding. In Victoria and Western Australia it is also necessary to obtain licence to operate mist nets.

These licences are renewable annually on 1st July each year, with the exception of the Australian Capital Territory which issues perpetual licence for as long as the holder is in possession of a current CSIRO Bird-Banding Permit or the licence is cancelled. It is the responsibility of individual banders to seek renewal of these licences.

The Fauna Authorities in each State or Territory are:

New South Wales (including Lord Howe Island)

The Director, National Parks and Wildlife Service,
A.D.C. Building, 189-193 Kent Street, Sydney, New
South Wales, 2000.

Queensland

The Director-General, Department of Primary Industries,
William Street, Brisbane, Queensland, 4000.

South Australia

The Director, Department of Fisheries and Fauna
Conservation, G.P.O. Box 901 E, Adelaide, South
Australia, 5001.

Tasmania (including the Bass Strait Islands)

The Secretary, Animals and Birds Protection Board,
G.P.O. Box 422 E, Hobart, Tasmania, 7001.

Victoria

The Director, Fisheries and Wildlife Department,
605 Flinders Street Extension, Melbourne, Victoria, 3000.

Western Australia

The Chief Warden of Fauna, Department of Fisheries and
Fauna, 108 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, Western Australia,
6000.

Australian Capital Territory

The Director of Agriculture and Stock, Lands Branch,
Department of the Interior, Canberra, Australian Capital
Territory, 2601.

Northern Territory

The Director of Animal Industry, Northern Territory
Administration, Darwin, Northern Territory, 5790.

Territory of Papua-New Guinea

The Director, Division of Animal Industry, Department
of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, Port Moresby,
Territory of Papua-New Guinea.

YOUNG BIRDS

Do not band any young bird until the foot is large enough to retain the correct size of band. Many nestlings reach this stage quite early, and most Passerines should be banded about the time that the feathers appear; they should not be handled when fully feathered as they may leave the nest prematurely and die of exposure. Large downy young of hawks, owls, gulls, waders, etc., may be banded, but ducks and gallinaceous birds should not be banded until they are feathered. The young of species for which a band size has not been established must not be banded. On no account should a nest, or its surroundings, be destroyed to obtain young for banding.

CAPTIVE BIRDS

Captive birds must not be banded unless the prior approval of the Secretary has been obtained.

If approval is granted Species Schedules must be completed and submitted for these birds. These schedules should clearly indicate that the bands have been used on captive birds. The 'Place Where Banded' should be shown as the place in which they are held captive. It is also useful to record, in the 'Additional Data' column, the origin (e.g. place of capture) of the birds if they had been transported from another locality.

(Compiled 10th December, 1970)

SICK AND INJURED BIRDS

Banders are requested to band only normal healthy birds. The Scheme leans heavily on public interest and support in the matter of band returns and cannot afford to risk accusations of banding unhealthy birds or of the band being the cause of the bird's sickness or injuries. The good public relations of the Scheme could be seriously harmed by the recovery of one such bird. Under no circumstances, therefore, should sick, maimed, or injured birds be released wearing bands. If a banded bird is recaptured and found to be sick, maimed, or injured, the band must be removed and the bird released, or, if necessary, humanely destroyed.

Any experiments which deviate from this must have the approval of the Secretary and the birds condition noted on the Species Schedule

(Compiled 10th December, 1970)

TRANSPORTATION OF BIRDS BETWEEN CAPTURE AND RELEASE

Birds should normally be released at the place where they were captured. Experiments which deviate from this must have the prior approval of the Secretary.

If approval is granted the following points should be noted when completing the Species Schedule - the place of release should be entered in the column 'Place Where Banded' and the place of capture should be entered in the column 'Additional Data' preceded by the words "transported from ...". It should be made quite clear on the schedule that these birds have been transported between the place of capture and the place of release.

BAND SUPPLIES

Requests for band and other supplies should be made on form WLS/B-BS/10 (Bird-Banding Supplies: Request and Acknowledgment). Try to avoid requesting supplies in a letter dealing with other topics as this may result in a delay in the processing of the order. When requesting band supplies it is important that you state the number of bands which you have in hand for each size ordered.

Normally bands are despatched by parcel post on the same day or the day after the request is received. Consequently it is desirable that bands are ordered at least a week before they are required. However, if you require supplies urgently these may be ordered by telephone or telegram and if possible we will despatch them by air-freight or express postal delivery within a few hours.

When supplies are forwarded the form on which the request was made will be enclosed. On receipt of the supplies the 'Acknowledgment' column of the form should be completed and returned to the Banding Office. It is important that the size and serial numbers of the bands be checked and written in the 'Acknowledgment' column before the receipt is signed and returned.

Bands are usually supplied by the manufacturers in strings of a hundred, however, as a large number of broken strings are available in most sizes, it is not necessary to order bands in multiples of a hundred. It is also not necessary to order bands for a year ahead, and, within reason, only sufficient bands for your immediate requirements should be ordered. Avoid stock-piling bands and return to the Banding Office any which are surplus to your needs. This will ensure that the best use is made of the bands available to the Scheme as a whole and that the Banding Office always has adequate stocks on hand to meet the demands which are placed on it.

Requests for bands are closely screened before being approved. This is partly in accordance with a policy which may best be described as "no schedules - no bands" and partly in an effort to conserve stocks by ensuring that bands are not sitting idle for long periods in the possession of banders.

Bands will not be issued to banders who have schedules outstanding from a previous report. If a request for bands seems unreasonably large, or our records indicate that the bander already has a large number of bands of the requested size on hand, the request may be reduced.

BAND SUPPLIES

Bands manufactured from four types of metal, namely, aluminium, alloy, incoloy, monel and stainless steel, are available.

Aluminium: These are not very durable, but their lightness is important for small species. As existing stocks of these are used up in the larger sizes they will be replaced by stainless steel. However, as long as stocks last these bands should be used wherever possible.

Alloy: These magnesium-aluminium alloy bands are almost as light as pure aluminium, but stronger and more durable. Their strength is particularly important on stout-billed species because for a few hours after being released, and occasionally for a few days, a newly-banded bird may at intervals tug at its band in an attempt to remove it. During this process an unduly soft ring could be so deformed as to press on the tarsus. Overseas experience has shown that when used on passerines alloy bands have a potential life of fifteen years or more.

Monel: These bands, which are made from an alloy of copper and nickel, are considerably more resistant to abrasion than either of the above bands. However, due to crevice attack they are not suitable for use on gulls, certain waders and terns. They are particularly suitable for species of burrowing petrels.

Stainless Steel: These bands are extremely durable and appear to be immune to crevice attack and staining. However, like monel they are difficult to close tightly due to "spring-back". They are particularly valuable for use on parrots, birds of prey, and on the larger long-lived species. In the larger sizes, bands made from stainless steel will gradually replace those made from aluminium or monel.

Incoloy: These bands have all the virtues of stainless steel and in addition are less prone to "spring-back". They are particularly suitable for use on waders.

Currently the range of band sizes and metal available are:

Size 1. aluminium	Size 14. aluminium, monel
" 2. aluminium, alloy	" 15. stainless steel
" 3. aluminium, alloy, incoloy	" 16. monel
" 4. aluminium, incoloy, monel	" 17. aluminium
" 5. aluminium, stainless steel	" 18. monel
" 6. aluminium, stainless steel	" 19. stainless steel
" 7. aluminium	" 20. stainless steel
" 8. aluminium, monel	" 21. stainless steel
" 9. aluminium, monel, stainless steel	" 22. stainless steel
" 10. aluminium	" 23. stainless steel
" 11. aluminium, stainless steel	" 24. stainless steel
" 12. aluminium, stainless steel	" 25. stainless steel
" 13. stainless steel	

When requesting supplies you are asked to indicate your preference as to the metal which you require by using the following abbreviations: aluminium, AM; alloy, AY; incoloy, IN; monel, ML; and stainless steel, SS. These abbreviations should be entered immediately behind the quantity of bands which you are requesting, e.g. 100 AM.

BANDING PLIERS

Two types of banding pliers are supplied, namely Lambourne Model I (large) and Lambourne Model II (5-hole). It should be noted that these are designed for use with English bands and consequently the holes do not always match the bands supplied by the Australian Bird-Banding Scheme. However, with care, they can be used quite satisfactorily.

Model I These are used for closing the larger butt-end bands (sizes 9 to 15). To achieve a tight butted joint it is necessary to proceed in the following manner: Using the tip of the pliers, the band should be pressed from the sides so as to bring the ends close together. The band (or the pliers) are then turned through 90° and the band placed in the circular recess. The pliers are then pressed until the ends of the band butt together.

Model II These are used for closing the smaller butt-end bands (sizes 1 to 8). The first hole is meant for the initial closing operation and the band is then transferred to the hole nearest to its size and the pliers closed again. For the first one or two sizes there is no difficulty in getting a tight joint, but for the larger sizes the following technique should be used: The joint in the band is placed at 10 o'clock and the pliers pressed. The joint is then moved to 2 o'clock and the pliers pressed again.

(Compiled 23rd November, 1970)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE SPECIES SCHEDULE

The successful operation of any bird-banding scheme relies very much on the correct completion of schedules. Unless this is done correctly and the schedules submitted promptly the expense and effort required to band birds is wasted.

The Species Schedule, (form WLS/B-BS/14A) which replaces the former Band Schedule, is to be used for the original record when a band is first used. The following notes explain in detail the correct method of completing this schedule.

From

The name of the person to whom the bands are issued. If the birds were banded by a 'B' class bander, his or her name should be entered at the bottom of the schedule under 'Footnotes'.

CSIRO Permit Number

The permit number of the person to whom the bands are issued.

Common Name

The common name as appearing in the R.A.O.U. Checklist of Australian Birds, (1926, with amendments), or the 'List of Approved Band Sizes'.

Scientific Name

The scientific name as appearing in the R.A.O.U. Checklist of Australian Birds, (1926, with amendments), or the 'List of Approved Band Sizes'.

Species Number

The number as appearing in the R.A.O.U. Checklist of Australian Birds, (1926, with amendments), or the 'List of Approved Band Sizes'.

Band Number

Enter the 3-figure prefix at the top of the first column in the space provided, and the 5-figure serial number on each line below it. These numbers must be entered in strict numerical order.

Details of only one band size or prefix number are to appear on any one schedule.

When a numerical series of bands are entered on the one schedule it is permissible to write the last two figures only of a number. However, the first and every fifth number must appear in full.

When a series of bands have been used on a group of birds with identical banding data, e.g. the young of colonial nesting species, adult shearwaters, etc., the bands may be grouped together under the one heading, e.g. 01201 through to 01700.

In country areas always give the distance and direction in miles from the nearest post office or property, e.g. Ugooladoogo Swamp, 10½ S.W. Bourke. If the feature covers a wide area, e.g. Wilson's Promontory, Vic., always state precisely where, within the area, you are banding. This also applies to creeks and rivers as these may run for many miles and are often not marked on any maps.

Always use the same description for an individual site on all schedules and ensure that other banders using the site also use this description.

Particular care is necessary when there are several localities with the same name. There are, for example, numerous Deep Creeks, Reedy Creeks, and Ten Mile Creeks, throughout Australia.

Co-ordinates

As it is essential for us to be able to accurately plot the banding site, the Greenwich co-ordinates (latitude and longitude), should be given, whenever possible, to the nearest minute.

If you do not know the co-ordinates of a banding site which you regularly use, write to us and we will gladly locate them for you, otherwise leave this column blank.

Additional Data

Optional, but most valuable.

Number in brood. This means the actual brood size, i.e. the number of live nestlings at the time of banding. Brood size either equals the number banded, or exceeds it if some were missed or some were too small to band; please state which. If in doubt how many were missed and say 3 were banded, write 3+. Also record unhatched eggs or dead young in or near the nest. To indicate a brood a bracket should be placed to the extreme left of the Additional Data column.

Plumage. Where necessary, state the characters used to determine age or sex. Note the stage of moult.

Measurements. State those used to determine age or sex, in centimeters or millimetres for preference. Use the contractions:

L. = length, bill to tail
W. = wing length
WS. = wing span, tip to tip
Bl. = bill length
Bb. = bill width
T. = tail length
Ts. = tarsus length
TC. = length of middle toe plus claw

Weight. Weights of adults, juveniles and feathered runners are useful in relation to subsequent recoveries. Weights of nestlings and downy runners are less useful unless the birds are well advanced and a clear indication of development is given

in terms of down, plumage, bill-length, etc. A good spring balance is accurate enough if kept checked against known weights, and either grammes or lbs/ozs. may be used. Smaller birds need only be weighed to the nearest gramme, and larger ones to the nearest 25 grammes or so.

Relatives. Enter band-numbers of parents or mate if known for certain.

Total Banded this Sheet

Please total the number of birds which you have banded on each schedule.

Young equals all pullus and runners.

Free-flying equals all juveniles, immatures, adults and free-flying individuals of unknown age.

Total equals the sum of the above.

General Instructions on Completing Schedules

1. Please print legibly in ink or use a typewriter
2. Ditto signs may be used where appropriate
3. Where the same details apply to a number of birds, a single vertical line, spanning the appropriate band numbers, may be used instead of repeating ditto signs on each line.
4. Always use carbon paper for making the duplicate and triplicate copies.
5. Always include any lost bands on your schedule, but do not add them to the total at the bottom of the page.
6. In order that we may maintain a smooth flow of work through the Banding Office, please try to submit schedules at intervals of between 3-6 months, or more frequently even if they are only part-filled.
7. All outstanding schedules with entries up to the end of June each year must reach the Banding Office by 31st July.
8. A 'Despatch/Acknowledgement of Schedules' form must accompany each batch of schedules submitted to the Banding Office.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE COMPLETION OF RECOVERY SCHEDULES

The recovery schedules comprise a blue Live Recovery Schedule (form WLS/B-BS/14), which replaces the former Retrap Schedule, and a pink Dead Recovery Schedule (form WLS/B-BS/30). The Live Recovery Schedule is to be used for recording the details of birds recovered alive (retrapped) and subsequently released. The Dead Recovery Schedule is to be used for recording the details of birds found dead or recovered alive and not released (e.g. birds collected as museum or research specimens).

From

The name of the 'A' class bander undertaking, or co-operating in, the study (project) in which the birds were recovered. If the birds were recovered by a 'B' class bander, or other person, his or her name should be entered at the bottom of the schedule under 'Footnotes'.

CSIRO Permit Number

The permit number of the 'A' class bander undertaking, or cooperating in, the study (project) in which the birds were recovered.

Common Name

The common name as appearing in the R.A.O.U. Checklist of Australian Birds, (1926, with amendments), or the 'List of Approved Band Sizes'.

Scientific Name

The scientific name as appearing in the R.A.O.U. Checklist of Australian Birds, (1926, with amendments), or the 'List of Approved Band Sizes'.

Species Number

The number as appearing in the R.A.O.U. Checklist of Australian Birds, (1926, with amendments), or the 'List of Approved Band Sizes'.

Band Number

Enter the 3-figure prefix at the top of the first column in the space provided, and the 5-figure serial number on each line below it.

Details of only one band size or prefix number are to appear on any one schedule.

It is of great assistance to the Banding Office if band numbers are entered in strict numerical order rather than chronological order.

Age

Care must be taken when completing this column and an entry should appear alongside each band number. Only the following abbreviations are to be used:

P. = Pullus. A nestling actually in the nest.

- R. = Runner. Downy or feathered, out of the nest but unable to have travelled very far from it, e.g. young birds still unable to fly, including gulls, ducks, etc., which leave the nest at an early age.
- J. = Juvenile. Flying young in juvenile plumage, before the first moult. This applies only to species, which, when they leave the nest, have a distinct juvenile plumage which is replaced in a few weeks or months by either the adult or first-year plumage.
- I. = Immature. When the plumage is distinguishable from juvenile and final adult plumages.
- A. = Adult. Final adult plumage.
- F/F. = Free-flying. For use when it is not known whether a flying bird is in juvenile, immature, or adult plumage.

Sex

Leave blank unless certain. Where features other than plumage have been used to diagnose sex, e.g. cloaca, dissection, measurements, etc., these should be stated in the column for 'Additional Data'. Only the following abbreviations are to be used:

M. = Male. F. = Female.

Date

Indicate the date, e.g. 29th February, 1968, by 29/2/68, opposite the band number. Use only ordinary numerals and not Roman numerals.

Place Where Recovered

This should always be made quite clear. A site well-known to you may not be well-known to the staff of the Banding Office. It is most important therefore, that a full and accurate description be supplied to enable us to pinpoint it on a map.

First indicate the State or Territory, e.g. Qld., N.S.W., A.C.T., Vic., Tas., S.A., W.A., etc., at the top of the column in the space provided.

The location should then be written in the column alongside the relative band number. If the same data applies to successive entries, ditto signs may be used. Thus several spaces will become available for more detailed entries.

In country areas always give the distance and direction in miles from the nearest post office or property, e.g. Ugoola-dooogo Swamp, 10½ S.W. Bourke. If the feature covers a wide area, e.g. Wilson's Promontory, Vic., always state precisely where, within the area, the birds were recovered. This also applies to creeks and rivers as these may run for many miles and are often not marked on any maps.

Always use the same description for an individual site on all schedules and ensure that other banders using the site also use this description.

Particular care is necessary when there are several localities with the same name. There are, for example, numerous Deep Creeks, Reedy Creeks, and Ten Mile Creeks, throughout Australia.

Co-ordinates

As it is essential for us to be able to accurately plot the recovery sites, the Greenwich co-ordinates (latitude and longitude), should be given, whenever possible, to the nearest minute.

If you do not know the co-ordinates of a site which you regularly use, write to us and we will gladly locate them for you, otherwise leave this column blank.

Additional Data

Optional, but most valuable.

Plumage: Where necessary, state the characters used to determine age or sex. Note the stage of moult.

Measurements: State those used to determine age or sex, in millimetres for preference. Use the contractions:

L. = length, bill to tail
 W. = wing length
 WS. = wing span, tip to tip
 Bl. = bill length
 Bb. = bill width
 T. = tail length
 Ts. = tarsus length
 TC. = length of middle toe plus claw

Weight: Weights are useful and a good spring balance is accurate enough if kept checked against known weights. Only grams or kilograms should be used. Smaller birds need only be weighed to the nearest gram, and larger ones to the nearest 25 grams or so.

Banding Data: To help with the analysis of data it would be of real assistance to the Banding Office if banders would enter the banding details, if known to them, alongside each recovery. As most birds are recovered at the banding place, the words "banded same place on (date)" will suffice. This can be abbreviated to "b.s.p.(date)".

General Instructions on Completing Schedules

1. Please print legibly in ink or biro, or use a typewriter.
2. Ditto signs may be used where appropriate.
3. Where the same details apply to a number of birds, a single vertical line, spanning the appropriate band numbers, may be used instead of repeating ditto signs on each line.

4. Always use carbon paper for making the duplicate and triplicate copies.

5. In order that we may maintain a smooth flow of work through the Banding Office, please try to submit schedules at intervals of between 3-6 months, or more frequently even if they are only part-filled.

6. All outstanding schedules with entries up to the end of June each year must reach the Banding Office by 31st July.

7. A 'Despatch/Acknowledgement of Schedules' form must accompany each batch of schedules submitted to the Banding Office.

8. Should you require the banding details of any birds which you have recovered but were not banded by you, please list these on a separate sheet of paper (the band numbers only will suffice), as well as completing a schedule for them, and we will gladly supply you with the details.

9. If replacement of a worn band is necessary, enter the old number on the Live Recovery Schedule, and write alongside "replaced by new band No.....". Enter the new number on a Species Schedule and write alongside "replaces old band No.....". The old band should then be attached to the Live Recovery Schedule, or in the case of larger bands, on a separate piece of cardboard, and returned to the Banding Office.

10. Bands removed from dead birds should also be returned to the Banding Office.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE COMPLETION OF RECOVERY SCHEDULES

ADDITIONS AND ADMENDMENTS - NUMBER 1

Live Recovery Schedules should not be completed for birds recovered on the same day as they were banded unless they were recovered away from the banding place. Birds recovered more than once in a day should only be entered on a Live Recovery Schedule once unless they were recovered away from the place at which they were previously recovered on that day.

(Compiled 23rd November, 1970)

WEIGHING AND MEASURING

WEIGHING

Useful information on the food intake and fat deposition of individual birds can be obtained by regularly weighing them. This information is extremely useful in studies related to migration, breeding, moult, growth, and changes in the environment which effect food supplies, i.e. drought.

Weights of adults, juveniles, and feathered runners are useful in relation to subsequent recoveries. Weights of nestlings and downy runners are less useful unless the birds are well advanced and a clear indication of development is given in terms of down, plumage, bill-length, etc.

Both beam and spring balances are commonly used, but for accurate results some form of beam balance is strongly recommended. However, a good quality spring balance (e.g. Pesola) is accurate enough in most cases if it is kept checked against known weights. Only balances graduated in grams should be used and an accuracy of at least $\pm 5\%$ (= 1 gram in 20 grams) in the weight should be achieved.

For weighing the bird should be placed in a cloth bag (preferably black) of suitable size to prevent it struggling. The bag itself should be frequently weighed (preferably after each bird) as it tends to get heavier with moisture or excreta from the birds.

As the weight of a bird tends to vary throughout the day, depending on food intake, defecation, etc., the time of capture should be noted.

MEASURING

Measurements of the wing, bill, tail, and tarsus (which should always be recorded in millimetres) can be of value to indicate differences between closely similar species, geographical races, and sexes. They are also useful in studies of growth-rate of juveniles and the possibility of correlation between weight and measurements in intraspecific populations (Bergmann's and Allen's Rules*).

The measurements given in books are from museum specimens (except total length) and live measurements must be made in such a way that will allow for the slight shrinkage that takes place in the dry specimen. It is also important that the methods used by bird-banders for measuring live birds be standardized so that meaningful comparisons can be made.

* Within the species, body-size as indicated by length of wing and tail tends to increase with latitude and/or altitude (Bergmann's Rule); and the size of exposed body-parts such as bill and tarsus tends to diminish in colder climates (Allen's Rule).

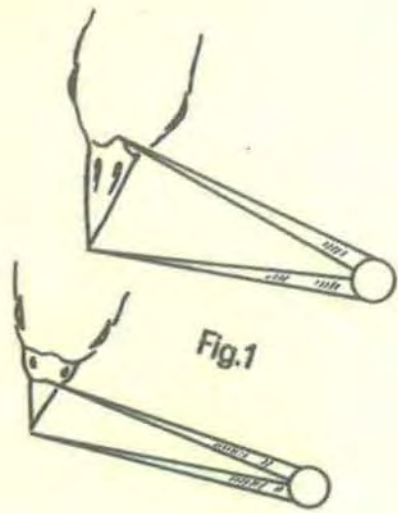


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

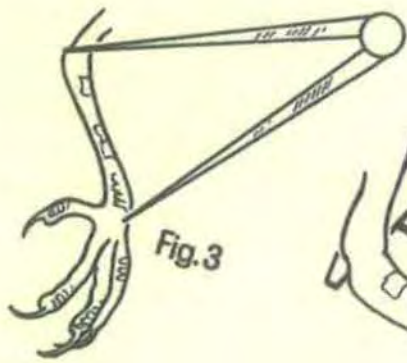


Fig. 3

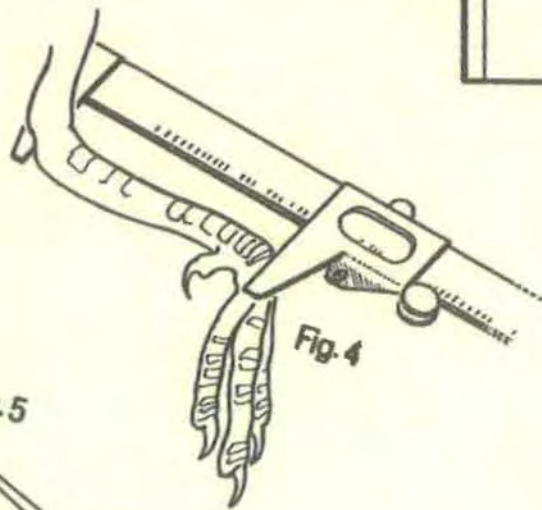


Fig. 4

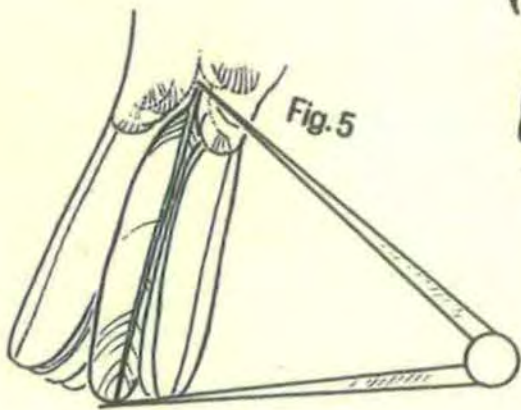


Fig. 5

AUSTRALIAN BIRD-BANDING SCHEME

APPLICATION TO UNDERTAKE COLOUR-BANDING OR OTHER FORM OF MARKING

(Please submit in duplicate)

Species _____ Species No. _____

Locality _____

State _____

Duration of Study _____ to _____

Bander _____ Permit No. _____

Type of marking to be undertaken, e.g. colour banding; plumage dyeing; neck collars; patagial tagging; etc. _____ Number of birds to be marked _____

My reason(s) for wishing to undertake this marking are:

- essential for a life-history study.
- essential for a behaviour study.
- essential for plotting movements of adults or young.
- participation in an existing cooperative study, which is:

- or for the following reason: _____

Please supply a detailed description of your proposed marking method, e.g.: the colours to be used; the number of colour-bands to be placed on each leg; the leg(s) on which the colour-bands are to be placed; the leg on which the metal band is to be placed; the type of plumage dye to be used; etc.

(continue on the back of this form if space is insufficient)

FOR OFFICE USE

Approved/not approved:

Comments:

AUSTRALIAN BIRD-BANDING SCHEME

APPLICATION TO UNDERTAKE COLOUR-BANDING OR OTHER FORM OF MARKING

(Please submit in duplicate)

Species _____ Species No. _____

Locality _____

_____ State _____

Duration of Study _____ to _____

Bander _____ Permit No. _____

Type of marking to be undertaken, e.g. colour banding; plumage dyeing; neck collars; patagial tagging: etc. _____ Number of birds to be marked _____

My reason(s) for wishing to undertake this marking are:

- essential for a life-history study.
- essential for a behaviour study.
- essential for plotting movements of adults or young.
- participation in an existing cooperative study, which is:

- or for the following reason: _____

Please supply a detailed description of your proposed marking method, e.g.: the colours to be used; the number of colour-bands to be placed on each leg; the leg(s) on which the colour-bands are to be placed; the leg on which the metal band is to be placed; the type of plumage dye to be used; etc.

(continue on the back of this form if space is insufficient)

FOR OFFICE USE

Approved/not approved:

Comments:

AUSTRALIAN BIRD-BANDING SCHEME

APPLICATION TO UNDERTAKE COLOUR-BANDING OR OTHER FORM OF MARKING

(Please submit in duplicate)

Species _____ Species No. _____

Locality _____

State _____

Duration of Study _____ to _____

Bander _____ Permit No. _____

Type of marking to be undertaken, e.g. colour banding; plumage dyeing; neck collars; patagial tagging; etc. _____ Number of birds to be marked _____

My reason(s) for wishing to undertake this marking are:

- essential for a life-history study.
- essential for a behaviour study.
- essential for plotting movements of adults or young.
- participation in an existing cooperative study, which is:

- or for the following reason: _____

Please supply a detailed description of your proposed marking method, e.g.: the colours to be used; the number of colour-bands to be placed on each leg; the leg(s) on which the colour-bands are to be placed; the leg on which the metal band is to be placed; the type of plumage dye to be used; etc.

(continue on the back of this form if space is insufficient)

FOR OFFICE USE

Approved/not approved:

Comments:

AUSTRALIAN BIRD-BANDING SCHEME

APPLICATION TO UNDERTAKE COLOUR-BANDING OR OTHER FORM OF MARKING

(Please submit in duplicate)

Species _____ Species No. _____

Locality _____

_____ State _____

Duration of Study _____ to _____

Bander _____ Permit No. _____

Type of marking to be undertaken, e.g. colour banding; plumage dyeing; neck collars; patagial tagging; etc. _____ Number of birds to be marked _____

My reason(s) for wishing to undertake this marking are:

- essential for a life-history study.
- essential for a behaviour study.
- essential for plotting movements of adults or young.
- participation in an existing cooperative study, which is:

- or for the following reason: _____

Please supply a detailed description of your proposed marking method, e.g.: the colours to be used; the number of colour-bands to be placed on each leg; the leg(s) on which the colour-bands are to be placed; the leg on which the metal band is to be placed; the type of plumage dye to be used; etc.

(continue on the back of this form if space is insufficient)

FOR OFFICE USE

Approved/not approved:

Comments:

DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESEARCH

P.O. BOX 84, LYNEHAM, A.C.T. 2602, AUSTRALIA - TEL.: 41 1211 - TELEGRAMS: WILDLIFE CANBERRA - TELEX: 62284

DP:BM
QH1

24 January 1977

MEMORANDUM TO:

All 'A' class bird-banders

USE OF SUBSPECIFIC NAMES

The Banding Office, when filing data and completing reports, etc., uses nomenclature only to species level. However, if you wish to do so it is quite permissible when submitting banding or recovery data, for you to enter on your schedules the subspecies to which you consider the birds belong. This information should be entered either in the column headed "measurements or other data" or in "footnotes". Please do not enter it under "common name" or "scientific name" - these names should be to specific level only and follow those used in the list of approved band sizes. The Species No. quoted in the list of approved band sizes should also be used.

If the subspecies to which the bird belongs is noted on the schedule, then the value of the banding record may be enhanced. However, if this is done, then the schedule should also contain a statement giving the reason why the bird has been assigned to a particular subspecies. Unless you supply such a statement, the validity of your claim cannot be ascertained by other people who may have reason to use the data contained on your schedule. Several years ago a bander banded a bird which he recorded on a Species Schedule as being Pardalotus ornatus (= P. striatus ornatus) a year later another bander recovered this bird and recorded it as being P. substriatus (= P. striatus substriatus). As neither bander noted on their schedule the criteria which they used to identify this bird to what is now a subspecific level, it is not possible for the Banding Office to decide whose identification is correct. Therefore, some potentially valuable data has been lost.



D. Purchase
Secretary
AUSTRALIAN BIRD-BANDING SCHEME