



WHO IS BANDING THE MOST OF WHAT

Edited by Lillian Cardinali

(The figures below are for 1960, and more 1960 totals will be published in the next issue. Mrs. Cardinali reports that 51 banders have submitted totals, for a grand total of 134, 435 birds banded. This is an impressive total, but by comparison to EBBA's membership of 453 points up the fact that only about 11% of EBBA members are sending their totals. For the continued success and any usefulness of this column, much greater participation is necessary, and we again urge banders to send their banding totals to Mrs. Cardinali: there is still plenty of time to send the 1960 figures for Passerine birds. -Ed.)

| <u>AOU</u> | <u>Species</u>          | <u>Bander</u>                                      | <u>No.</u> |
|------------|-------------------------|--|------------|
| 47         | Great Black-backed Gull | William Pepper (Mass.)                             | 37         |
| 51         | Herring Gull            | William Pepper (Mass.)                             | 1,792      |
| 58         | Laughing Gull           | Bennett Matlack & Wm. Savell (NJ)                  | 443        |
| 70         | Common Tern             | Leroy Wilcox & Walter Terry                        | 10,597     |
| 72         | Roseate Tern            | Wilcox & Terry (New York)                          | 138        |
| 74         | Least Tern              | Matlack & Savell (New Jersey)                      | 286        |
| 80         | Black Skimmer           | Wilcox & Terry (N.Y.)                              | 340        |
| 144        | Wood Duck               | Washington Crossing Banding Station (Pennsylvania) | 16         |
| 194        | Great Blue Heron        | Harry Tyler (Maine)                                | 7          |
| 231        | Dowitcher               | Harry Tyler (Maine)                                | 10         |
| 233        | Stilt Sandpiper         | Raymond Bubb (Penna.)                              | 4          |
| 239        | Pectoral Sandpiper      | Tyler, Whitman & Livesey (Me.)                     | 3          |
| 240        | White-rumped Sandpiper  | Tyler, Whitman & Livesey (Me.)                     | 3          |
| 242        | Least Sandpiper         | Tyler, Whitman & Livesey (Me.)                     | 83         |
| 246        | Semipalmated Sandpiper  | Matlack & Savell (N.J.)                            | 238        |
| 247        | Western Sandpiper       | Wm. M. Davison (Florida)                           | 26         |
| 256        | Solitary Sandpiper      | Wm. M. Davison (Florida)                           | 8          |
| 270        | Black-bellied Plover    | Tyler, Whitman & Livesey (Me.)                     | 29         |
| 272        | Golden Plover           | Tyler, Whitman & Livesey (Me.)                     | 6          |
| 277        | Piping Plover           | Wilcox & Terry (N.Y.)                              | 95         |
| 289        | Bob-white Quail         | Ralph K. Bell (Penna.)                             | 34         |
| 316        | Mourning Dove           | Washington Crossing (Penna.)                       | 210        |
| 320        | Ground Dove             | Wm. M. Davison (Florida)                           | 16         |
| 332        | Sharp-shinned Hawk      | Washington Crossing (Penna.)                       | 4          |
| 339        | Red-shouldered Hawk     | Stuart A. Henderson (Mass.)                        | 4          |
| 343        | Broad-winged Hawk       | Stuart A. Henderson (Mass.)                        | 8          |

|     |                      |                               |          |
|-----|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| 357 | Pigeon Hawk          | Walter Bigger (N.J.)          |          |
| 360 | Sparrow Hawk         | Stuart A. Henderson (Mass.)   | 3        |
| 372 | Saw-whet Owl         | Lt. & Mrs. M.C. Morse (Maine) | 20       |
| 373 | Screech Owl          | Stuart A. Henderson (Mass.)   | 3        |
| 387 | Yellow-billed Cuckoo | Ralph K. Bell (Penna.)        | 22       |
| 388 | Black-billed Cuckoo  | Mabel Warburton (N.J.)        | 11<br>10 |

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#### HOW THEY DO IT

Being Hints for New Banders (and Reminders for Veterans) from back issues of EBBA NEWS

OUR BANDING TRICKS by Dorothy L. Bordner (Nov-Dec 1957, p. 88): If perches are placed directly over the entrances to large all-purpose traps, fewer birds escape. Most birds will hop onto the perch as they go from one end of the trap to the other. Therefore, they don't run on the ground in a position to notice the opening.

We have used the small, ground-opening trip-step traps along with our large all-purpose traps with good results. The trip-steps work very well on the ground near our feeder in winter, but catch very few birds in the same position in other seasons. After watching birds walk all around the top of our all-purpose trap looking unsuccessfully for an entrance, we placed two trip-steps on it. We have caught many different species in these traps including several that we never got in the all-purpose trap. Also, placing a two-cell trip-step trap at the end of an all-purpose trap catches some birds that are too dumb (or smart) to find the entrances to the large trap.

Sometimes natural food will cause birds to concentrate in a certain area. For example, an early ripening cherry tree will bring in robins, catbirds, and other from blocks around. By placing traps under the tree and putting all the dropped fruit into the traps, a large percentage of these birds can be caught. We have extended the cherry season by freezing the wormy cherries (unseeded) and using them for bait after the fruit is gone from the tree. The frozen fruit will stay bright red colored for several hours and will attract birds for some time afterward. Wild cherries and choke cherries make good bait too.

Many times, watching the behavior of birds in and around traps can suggest ways of increasing the efficiency of the trapping operation.

A NEW BAND HOLDER by Stephen W. Simon (May-June 1956, p. 41): This holder is useful for large banding operations, is based in the idea that bands may be added on one end and taken off the other without removing those left on.