

Dunlin

Only those recoveries from counties which have few are fully summarised - the rest are in the table

Ad 4.8.63	Midnes, Iceland	v Morecambe Bay	25.7.71
		v " "	8.7.72
Ad 5.8.63	Midnes, "	v Dee	13.8.72
Pull 14.6.65	Dalvik "	v Morecambe Bay	25.7.71
FG 25.5.64	Gt. Minov Isl. USSR.	v Wash	27.3.71
Ad f. 24.7.70	" "	v Dee	29.1.72
FGm 18.8.70	" "	v Morecambe Bay	27.1.71
FG 5.9.69	Hiddensee, DDR.	v Wash	28.8.72
Ad 10.8.72	Vlieland, Netherlands	v Langstone Harbour	8.10.72
FG 13.9.72	" "	v Wash	4.11.72
PJ 22.3.69	Knocke, Belgium	v Wash	9.8.71
FG 17.9.70	Zeebrugge, "	v Wash	27.2.71
FG 23.8.63	Morbihan, France	v Morecambe Bay	25.7.71
Juv 12.9.66	Vendee, "	v Skukholm, Pembs.	23.4.71
PJ 26.2.71	Morocco	v Dee	20.8.71

COUNTRIES OF RINGING

<u>Where Recovered</u>	<u>Finland</u>	<u>Poland</u>	<u>Sweden</u>	<u>Norway</u>	<u>Denmark</u>	<u>FDR</u>
Solway	-	-	-	1	-	-
Ythan	-	1	-	-	-	-
Firth of Forth	1	-	-	3	-	-
Northumberland	-	-	1	1	-	-
Humber	1	-	10	5	-	-
Wash	13	4	19	16	3	2
Suffolk	-	-	3	1	-	-
Bradwell	-	1	1	-	-	-
S. Thames	1	-	6	3	1	-
S. Kent	-	-	-	1	-	-
S. Coast	1	-	7	1	-	-
Pembs.	-	-	3	-	-	-
N. Wales	1	1	5	8	-	1
Dee	3	4	20	9	3	3
Mersey	-	-	-	-	1	-
Morecambe Bay	5	1	7	4	1	2
TOTALS :	26	12	82	53	9	8

Sanderling

FG 29.8.70	Revtangen, Norway	v Wash	28.7.72
FG 14.3.71	Cape Rown, S. Africa	v Wash	15.5.71
IY 30.8.71	Revtangen, Norway	v Wash	19.2.72

WADER STUDIES IN MOROCCO

In the autumns of 1971 to 1973 detailed studies of waders have been made on the Atlantic coast of Morocco (see Bulletins 4, 6, 7). In 1971 the first University of East Anglia (UEA) expedition surveyed most of the coast and started studies at several sites. The work at Sidi Moussa (near El Jadida) was continued in 1972 by the second UEA expedition and by a Cambridge expedition led by Derek Stanyard. The 1972 UEA Expedition also started studies at

Puerto Cansado in the Saharan south of the country. 1973 saw the third successive autumn of work at Sidi Moussa due to an expedition led by Francis Argyle. The report of the 1971 work has already been published (available from me) and that of the two 1972 expeditions is nearly complete.

The purpose of this note is to point out that further work in Morocco will be particularly useful in view of the studies that have already taken place. Such future visits would be of maximum value if they were directed to the gaps in our information. Two such gaps occur during the summer (late June/early July) and in the late autumn and winter (October onwards). While a visit to Puerto Cansado in the far south requires a cross-country vehicle and a substantial budget, this is not the case for Sidi Moussa. Fully-made-up roads reach this site, which is only a short distance south of Casablanca, the main commercial city. The Moroccan ringing authorities welcome these visits and help to obtain research permits from the government.

If anyone is contemplating taking a ringing party to Morocco or would like more information on the situation, I would be pleased to hear from them. In this way I should be able to supply them with information for the planning and it will be possible to obtain the maximum of results from the effort.

MIKE PIENKOWSKI

AN AGEING TECHNIQUE FOR GOLDEN PLOVER

by Ian Bainbridge

As the Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricarius) is one of the few waders which is left in the category of unageable/sexable in the *Wader Ageing Guide*, and as the species is becoming more and more a prime target for common-netting and mist-netting teams, I decided to attempt to find characters to age and sex the birds, by looking at as many museum specimens as possible.

Having looked at eighty-five museum specimens, I am now confident that Golden Plovers can be aged for at least part of the autumn, using the following characters:

ADULT

The outer webs of the outer under tail coverts are barred strongly gold and brown, perpendicular to the shaft of the feather, or at an angle towards the tail from the feather shafts. (fig 1.)

The breast feathers are brown, edged dull gold. (fig 2.)

The belly feathers are white.

Of course any bird that shows any traces of black summer plumage at the end of the autumn moult is also an adult. The above three criteria are for birds in winter plumage.

JUVENILE

The outer webs of the outer under tail coverts are barred less strongly at an acute angle towards the body from the shaft (fig 3.)