

Denmark (ex Wadden Sea), totals 1978

Species		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Maj.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Okt.	Nov.	Dec.
Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	162	111	6301	6754	4854	2466	4827	1390	270	363	135	67	
Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	69	4	13701	5629	3688	5010	9193	31666	32197	45377	50877	23	
Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	9	5	1494	986	1013	659	1467	1146	288	55	55	6	
Little Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius dubius</i>				3	9	5	2	9	3				
Kentish Plover <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>				6	13	12	18	11	3				
Dotterel <i>Eudromias morinellus</i>					3			8					
Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	266	2	138	6549	35272	52	325	31553	48594	84446	60066	97	
Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	2	1	2	11	495	88	58	781	836	1333	570	9	
Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i>	4	20	2	6	135	16	90	40	64	8	4		
Great Snipe <i>Gallinago media</i>					1		1	3	1			1	
Common Snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	145	35	84	479	146	58	75	1331	1302	2030	1196	60	
Jack Snipe <i>Lymnocryptes minima</i>	2	1		4	3			2	17	26	10	2	
Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i>	155	43	569	1571	134	120	626	758	325	347	278	125	
Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>				32	176	13	101	107	38	1			
Numenius sp.								122					
Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i>			86	371	270	390	318	63	17				
Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i>	3	2	1177	4115	18672	131	208	521	115	35	13	1	
Common Sandpiper <i>Tringa hypoleucus</i>	1		1		258	7	600	975	68	3			
Wood Sandpiper <i>Tringa glareola</i>				3	80		93	363	4	1			
Green Sandpiper <i>Tringa ochropus</i>				4	23	9	71	70	4	2			
Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i>	1183	399	604	3198	4170	2803	2621	2611	1460	1749	993	557	
Spotted Redshank <i>Tringa erythropus</i>					100	41	63	271	67	25	1		
Greenshank <i>Tringa nebularia</i>					12	343	12	783	1483	348	78	16	4
Marsh Sandpiper <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>								1					
Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i>	4			46	135	17	121	1599	633	97	7		
Purple Sandpiper <i>Calidris maritima</i>	13	18	11	22	9				6	1	1	7	
Little Stint <i>Calidris minuta</i>					42	1	36	48	1948	33	42		
Temminck's Stint <i>Calidris temminckii</i>					63		26	29	4				
Little / Temminck's C. <i>minuta/temminckii</i>				2	25	2	3						
Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i>	5373	1323	9730	23400	50526	325	7541	12199	25127	41483	23509	3672	
Curlew Sandpiper <i>Calidris ferruginea</i>						1	184	505	432	24			
Sanderling <i>Calidris alba</i>	47	16	17	45				41	191	44		5	
Broad-billed Sandpiper <i>Limicola falcinellus</i>							4	4					
Ruff <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>				869	6557	197	476	999	301	78	2		
Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>			316	3075	3315	2128	2705	684	323	572	50		
Red-necked Phalarope <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>						2	4	2					
Wader sp.	13	6	126	138	229	26	112	471	144	195	59		
Total	7404	2017	57302		14589	91749			178406	4629			
	34358		130804		32869	115132			137836				

PERMANENT LEG FLAGS

by Nigel A. Clark

As part of current studies of Dunlin *Calidris alpina* on the Somerset and Avon coast, England, 150 birds have been marked using leg flags placed above the 'knee'. The flags, made from 'Darvic' P.V.C. sheet 0.75mm thick - 0.5mm would probably be better for Dunlin - are 1cm high and project 1cm from the leg. They are made by folding a strip of 'Darvic' around a metal bar in boiling water and pinching the two flaps together with pliers. When cold the two flaps spring together. In use the flag is opened just enough to get it round the bird's leg and the two flaps glued together.

Flags made this way have the advantage over conventional colour-rings, that they can be seen at 600 metres, even in poor light. I have not marked birds with different codes for each individual. However, it would probably be possible to use two smaller flags without significantly reducing visibility. The flags have a very long life and, therefore, should not be used if a conventional colour-ring or temporary flag would be adequate. Temporary flags have been used with success on the Tees Estuary (Goodyer et al 1979).

Any observations of these flagged birds would be most useful. If possible note which leg carries the flag and the colour. Details of sightings should be sent to N.A. Clark, Department of Zoology, University of Edinburgh, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Reference

Goodyer,L.R., Symonds,F. & Evans,P.R. 1979. Leg 'flags': temporary colour rings. Wader Study Group Bull. 25:12

NOTE: Because widespread use of permanent leg-flags would greatly reduce the potential usefulness and applicability of temporary leg-flags, we strongly discourage the use of permanent flags, especially if conventional colour-rings or temporary leg-flags would be adequate for any intended study.- The Editors.