

of head length to be made. Preferably the measurements should be made with callipers to an accuracy of .1mm (total head length and bill). However, a reasonable degree of accuracy has been obtained using a wide rule, and measuring to .5mm or 1mm. Details of measuring devices were given by G.H. Green in WSG Bull. 29.

Nigel A. Clark, Department of Zoology, University of Edinburgh, GB.

Münster sewage farms

The work of the Biologische Station at Münster was outlined in an article in Bulletin 28 and was the subject of two requests in Bull 27:3. The workers there would welcome information on management of wetlands, particularly Typha control. Secondly, in summer, particularly August, there is the opportunity for young ornithologists to take part in activities such as recording, ringing and habitat management. Basic accommodation, including washing and cooking facilities, will be available and there is space for tents. On either aspect write to:

Biologische Station Rieselfelder Münster, Wöstebach 11, D-4400 Münster, West Germany.

CURRENT COLOUR-MARKING SCHEMES FOR WADERS

A full list of Old World schemes for which details were available was printed in Bulletin 31, which also detailed the new arrangement for registering colour marking schemes. These arrangements must be followed by anyone in the British ringing scheme who is also operating a colour-marking scheme. EURING also requests ringers in other parts of Europe to follow this registration scheme. We list below schemes notified to WSG since the last full list in Bulletin 31. If your scheme is not in one of these two lists, please contact WSG as soon as possible.

NO NEW SCHEME USING ANY FORM OF COLOUR-MARKING ON WADERS SHOULD BE STARTED WITHOUT PRIOR CONSULTATION WITH WADER STUDY GROUP: anyone who does so is likely to jeopardise the results of other studies as well as his/her own.

WSG will forward sightings reported by birdwatchers to the appropriate scheme if this can be identified. Scheme operators should notify WSG and the reporter of any details of the bird sighted, even if distant sightings are not of great interest to that particular project, as failure to do so discourages reporting of sightings to schemes that do depend on such co-operation.

Address for scheme registration and reporting of sightings:

Wader Study Group, M.W.Pienkowski, Dept. of Zoology, University of Durham, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE, GB.

SCHEMES NOTIFIED TO WSG SINCE BULLETIN 31.

Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*

See list in Bruno Ens' article in Bulletin 31.

Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*

Somme, France (F.Sueur, 16 rue de Cubertin, 80800 Corbie, France) colour rings

R.Eider, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany (Johann-Detlef Reese, Utholm 4A, 2256 Garding, W.Germany) colour rings

Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*

Banc d'Arguin, Mauritania (J.Trotignon, 85 Ave de Paris, 78000 Versailles, France) colour rings

Outer Hebrides, Scotland (Dr. N. E. Buxton, Nature Conservancy Council, 42 Aird Tong, Isle of Lewis, Western Isles, GB) colour rings

Kentish Plover *Charadrius alexandrinus*

Banc d'Arguin, Mauritania (J.Trotignon, see Ringed Plover)

Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*

Banc d'Arguin, Mauritania (J.Trotignon, see Ringed Plover)

Knot *Calidris canutus*

Banc d'Arguin, Mauritania (J.Trotignon, see Ringed Plover)

Sanderling *Calidris alba*

Banc d'Arguin, Mauritania (J.Trotignon, see Ringed Plover)

Curlew Sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea*

Banc d'Arguin, Mauritania (J.Trotignon, see Ringed Plover)

Dunlin *Calidris alpina*

Banc d'Arguin, Mauritania (J.Trotignon, see Ringed Plover)

Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica*

Banc d'Arguin, Mauritania (J.Trotignon, see Ringed Plover)

Curlew *Numenius arquata*

Banc d'Arguin, Mauritania (J.Trotignon, see Ringed Plover)

Redshank *Tringa totanus*

Banc d'Arguin, Mauritania (J.Trotignon, see Ringed Plover)

Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*

Banc d'Arguin, Mauritania (J.Trotignon, see Ringed Plover)

Nidingen Island, Sweden (Thomas Carlén, Nidingense Fågelstation, Box 10305, 434 01 Kungsbacka, Sweden) colour rings

COLOUR FLAGS AND COLOUR DYES: TEMPORARY MARKS

The following species will be the subject of one or more studies involving such marking in 1981-82:

Oystercatcher	<u>Haematopus ostralegus</u>	Sanderling	<u>Calidris alba</u>
Ringed Plover	<u>Charadrius hiaticula</u>	Dunlin	<u>C.alpina</u>
Kentish Plover	<u>C.alexandrinus</u>	Bar-tailed Godwit	<u>Limosa lapponica</u>
Grey Plover	<u>Pluvialis squatarola</u>	Curlew	<u>Numenius arquata</u>
Lapwing	<u>Vanellus vanellus</u>	Redshank	<u>Tringa totanus</u>
Knot	<u>Calidris canutus</u>	Common Sandpiper	<u>Actitis hypoleucos</u>
		Turnstone	<u>Arenaria interpres</u>

The following ringers/organizations have registered their projects with WSG:

WSG project on Movements of Wader Populations in Western Europe
 Dr.R. W. Furness, Glasgow University
 F. L. Symonds, Nature Conservancy Council & Edinburgh Ringing Group
 Miss C. M. Lessells, Edward Grey Institute & Station Biologique de la Tour du Valat
 R. D. Elliott, Aberdeen University
 Dr. E. Nieboer, Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam
 B. J. Broadley, Clyde Ringing Group
 Geir Olav Toft, University of Bergen
 Dr. R. W. Summers

IT IS VITAL THAT NO OTHER SCHEMES ARE UNDERTAKEN WITHOUT PRIOR CONSULTATION WITH WSG

Observers seeing birds marked with dye and/or flags (or other marks) should send the record with as much detail as possible to M.W. Pienkowski, Wader Study Group, Dept. of Zoology, University of Durham, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE, GB, who will forward it to the appropriate scheme. Points to note, if possible, are:-
 colour of dye, position of dye on body colour of leg-flag
 position of flag (above or below 'knee' joint; which leg) date
 location
 but incomplete details are welcome.

PASSAGE OF DOTTEREL *CHARADRIUS MORINELLUS* THROUGH THE UPLAND OF BELCHITE (ZARAGOZA) by A. Araques

It is a general belief among Spanish ornithologists that the passage of Dotterels through the Iberian Peninsula is small. Most workers including Bernis (*Aves Migradoras Ibericas*), consider this species very rare. My observations disagree with this assertion. At least in the uplands of Belchite, I have found that the Dotterel is not rare during autumn passage.

Traditionally and until 1960-65 Dotterels were trapped and killed in the site "el Saso". Because this was a favourite site for this species it was known among hunters as "el campo de los chorlitos" ("the plovers' field"). In Belchite the term "chorlitos" (plovers) refers to Dotterels and Golden Plovers *Pluvialis apricaria*. Prior to 1965 it was not infrequent to record 400-600 Dotterels. Since 1965 there has been much ploughing of the area for cereal cultivation which has led to the gradual reduction in the presence of this species.

In the same place in recent years we have seen between 20 and 100 individuals per annum. They are seen from the third week of August until the end of October.

The vegetation of the area consists of scattered clumps of *Thymus*, *Stipa*, *Salsola*, *Artemisia*, *Ligum*, etc. Birds are seen on cereal fields where they are found sheltering behind mounds of earth when it is very hot or on windy days. The tendency to hide and to move little are some of the reasons why this species escapes observation. According to my observations birds are more frequent on days following cloudy nights with light rain and NW winds.

For autumn 1980 my observations are tabulated below.

Date	Site	Groups	No. of Individuals	Total
24 August 80	Belchite	2	71-30	101
25 August 80	"	2	68-14	82
28 August 80	"	2	44-16	60
31 August 80	"	1	13	13
6 September 80	"	0	0	0
9 September 80	Codo	1	61	61
10 September 80	Belchite	1	23	23
14 September 80	"	4	10-15-15-4	44
18 September 80	"	0	0	0
23 September 80	"	1	14	14

The area was not visited on the intervening dates or after 23 September 1980. We trapped 5 individuals for ringing on 28 August. Data are needed from the spring passage.

A.Araques, Paseo Maria Agustin 28-A- 2º izda. Zaragoza -4 SPAIN.
 (The editors are grateful to Dr. P.J. Dugan for translating this note from Spanish).