



## NEWSLETTER

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### **HAPPY ANNIVERSARY AND CONGRATULATIONS TO OBBA!**

### **MARCH 24<sup>TH</sup> 1956-2006, 50 YEARS AND MILLIONS OF BIRDS LATER**

In 1956, seven men formed the Ontario Bird Banding Association – Jim Woodford, Bill Wasserfall, Bill Williams, Reg James, Frank Lovesy, Frank Smith and Bill Gunn. On the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of OBBA Jim Woodford and Bill Wasserfall joined 31 banders, along with Bill and Irene Ansley, for an enjoyable lunch celebration at Bird Studies Canada in Port Rowan. Stories, photographs and laughter were shared. The banders present were asked how long they had been banding and when they joined OBBA. In some cases, banders have stopped banding but retained their OBBA memberships. Other banders have banded for many years but only recently joined OBBA. Altogether, an amazing total of 665 years of banding experience was present in the room. The banders were also asked to estimate how many birds they had banded, but this proved to be an impossible task as many of the long-time banders have banded over 100,000 birds each. Although the exact total is unknown, it is safe to say that the OBBA members present that day have banded over 2 million birds since 1956. A very significant contribution to science and ornithology in Ontario!



Bill Ansley, Bill Wasserfall, David Hussell, Pat Woodford, Jim Woodford, and Marshall Field

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**How many years have you been banding?**

<b>BANDER</b>	<b># of YRS</b>
Marshall Field	62
David Hussell	52
Eric Machell	45
Erica Dunn	44
Ron Tasker	42
Bob Hubert	38
Martin Wernaart	36
Chris Risley	35
Jim Woodford	35
David Okines	32
Jon McCracken	31
Pat Woodford	25
Cyril Crocker	22
Bill McIlveen	20
Terri Groh	19
Bill Wasserfall	18
Kevin Grundy	18
Stu MacKenzie	12
Mary Boswell	9
Audrey Heagy	9
Barry Kinch	9
Rachel Bryan	8
Cindy Cartwright	7
Christian Friis	6
Bob Hall-Brooks	6
Carl Pascoe	6
Rhonda Donley	4
Myles Falconer	4
Fergus Nicol	4
Valerie Wasserfall	4
Roswitha Matuschek	3

**combined years of experience - 665**

**When did you join OBBA?**

<b>BANDER</b>	<b>Year joined</b>
Bill Wasserfall	1956* founding member
Jim Woodford	1956* founding member
Marshall Field	1956
David Hussell	1958
Pat Woodford	1958
Bob Hubert	1962
Ron Tasker	1964
Valerie Wasserfall	1966
Martin Wernaart	1970
Erica Dunn	1972
Chris Risley	1978
Bill McIlveen	1981
Eric Machell	1983
Cyril Crocker	1989
Terri Groh	1989
Jon McCracken	1989
Audrey Heagy	1998
Barry Kinch	1998
David Okines	1998
Cindy Cartwright	2000
Stu MacKenzie	2002
Mary Boswell	2003
Christian Friis	2003
Bob Hall-Brooks	2003
Roswitha Matuschek	2003
Carl Pascoe	2003
Myles Falconer	2005
Rachel Bryan	2006
Rhonda Donley	2006
Kevin Grundy	2006
Fergus Nicol	2006



M. Field, V. Wasserfall, B. Wasserfall



Martin Wernaart giving duck banding demonstration

## **JANETTE DEAN AWARD RECIPIENTS 2006 – JIM AND PAT WOODFORD**

### **David Hussell**

In the mid-1950s, Jim Woodford and four other young men proposed to the Federation of Ontario Naturalists that FON should initiate a project to study bird migration and band migrants at Point Pelee (McNicholl 1994). Nothing like it had been done before in Canada, but Jim and his colleagues were aware of the tradition of scientific work at bird observatories and ringing stations in Europe and wished to emulate what had been done there. Consequently in 1954 the Point Pelee migration and banding station began operations under the direction of Bill Gunn. This project brought together banders from various parts of Ontario and Michigan and led directly to the formation of the Ontario Bird Banding Association (OBBA) in 1956. By 1957 OBBA was running the Pelee banding station and the FON formally turned it over to OBBA in 1958. The Point Pelee banding station became OBBA's first co-operative banding project, setting the tone for the organization, which has been a consistent promoter of cooperative projects ever since.

The first meeting of OBBA was held on March 24, 1956. Jim Woodford tells me he was present at that meeting. I have not found any documentary proof of his claim, but the minutes say that seven members were present, but only six names are mentioned, so presumably Jim was the anonymous one. Regardless, the records do show that Jim was very active both as a bander and as part of the organization during the early years. He was banding at Pelee in both the spring and fall of 1956. By 1957, OBBA had formed a chain of stations through southern Ontario, with Jim as leader of the Pelee Island station, where he did some pioneering work in the spring of 1957.

In 1958-1959 Jim was editor of the OBBA Newsletter. He strongly promoted a more scientific approach to bird banding, including taking weights and measurements of birds captured rather than "ring and fling" and was hugely successful judging by the vast quantities of data currently residing in bird observatory files. He also authored papers on the Point Pelee banding station, on the use of mist nets and a Heligoland trap at Pelee, on returns and recoveries of Saw-whet Owls, on the banding of a Kirtland's Warbler at Pelee, and on an apparatus for collecting parasites.

All of these activities occurred prior to the advent of Long Point Bird Observatory (LPBO), in which Jim also took a major part. However, perhaps his greatest contribution to OBBA came about in a very different way. The membership lists for 1958 includes a Miss P. Page. I don't have the full story, but by the next year Miss P. Page has disappeared and instead we have an OBBA member named P. Woodford. From then on, Pat and Jim operated as a productive banding team, but Pat made her own very substantial independent contributions to both OBBA and LPBO. They took part in the first memorable trip to investigate the possibilities for establishing a banding station at the tip of Long Point on Thanksgiving weekend 1959, and were both very much a part of the OBBA team that established and manned LPBO in the 1960s and 1970s.

Pat was Secretary of OBBA for 3 years, 1964 - 1966, a job that entailed writing monthly newsletters, because in those days OBBA held monthly meetings. She was a co-author of all LPBO reports published in Ontario Bird Banding from 1964 to 1968, as well as in some later reports. She also wrote a brief history of LPBO in the first issue of the LPBO Newsletter published in 1969 (Woodford 1969).

Pat was the first "business secretary" of the newly incorporated LPBO in 1968. That position soon morphed into LPBO membership secretary and Pat continued in that position until 1971. Jim was a Board member for several years, until at least 1982. He helped to conceptualize and plan the Baillie

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Birdathon and the Baillie Fund. It was Jim who suggested that James Baillie's name be associated with both the Birdathon and the Fund. He served as a Trustee of the Fund for several years.

Those are some of the facts about Pat and Jim's contributions to bird banding and to OBBA. However, their true impact can only be judged by reading the LPBO logs, which contain some particularly revealing entries.

In the April 1960, a small multi-purpose hut was built to provide accommodation for banders at the tip of Long Point and the first Heligoland trap was also built there. Jim manned the station alone for the third week of coverage.

*16 May 1960: "Nets furled at noon, as unable to keep up with the birds. We could use a few more days like this one – although I wish there had been more bands – we could have banded a thousand. After supper, I fell asleep banding birds. When I woke up I was still holding a White-crown." (Maybe we need an addition to the Banders' Code of Ethics: "Do not fall asleep while banding birds"). Jim banded 295 birds that day, including 216 White-crowned Sparrows.*

*18 May 1960. Jim still alone. "Cabin still leaks in a few places. Raining steadily from 5.30 a.m. to 8 a.m. Foggy and drizzle. Drive on HT produced 36 birds, 28 of them Bobolinks." Total banded was 157 including 66 Bobolinks – a one day record for Bobolinks at LPBO which still stands after 46 years! Bobolinks are super migrants that are rarely stalled by adverse weather and they have never been seen in such numbers again.*

*23 May 1960. A Blue Grosbeak was caught in the HT – the first documented record for Ontario, later published in The Auk. Jim commented: "Perhaps the secret of our success lies in our unique method of driving the Heligoland Trap: Baldwin on foot and Woodford in the jeep!"*

*2 July 1960. "Pat finished painting the outside of the hut and herself today."*

*14 September 1961. Jim was looking forward to catching birds at the lighthouse and disappointed, coined an often-repeated phrase: "It was a stinking clear night."*

*28 July 1962. David Hussell wrote: "Worked on house trap most of the day, assisted occasionally by Woodfords, who slept most of the time between meals."*

*It became a tradition that the banders had Thanksgiving dinner with the lightkeepers, Bill and Margaret Ansley. Margaret cooked the dinner the first year, but later the banders (or at least Pat) took a turn.*

*13 October 1963. "Pat cooked Thanksgiving dinner. Everyone helped her eat it."*

It is with pleasure and admiration that the Ontario Bird Banding Association announces that the 2006 Janette Dean Award goes to Pat and Jim Woodford, in recognition of their outstanding contributions to bird-banding in Ontario. The award was presented to Jim and Pat by OBBA President Eric Machell at the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary meeting on March 25<sup>th</sup>, 2006.

#### **Literature Cited**

McNicholl, M.K. 1994. Bird-Banding and Bird Observatories in Ontario: 1905-1989. Pp.112-148 in Ornithology in Ontario (M.K.McNicholl and J.L. Cranmer-Byng, Eds.) Special Publication No. 1, Ontario Field Ornithologists.

Woodford, P.S. 1969. Brief History of LPBO. Long Point Bird Observatory Newsletter 1(1): 5-8.

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David Hussell



Pat and Jim Woodford accepting Janette Dean award from Eric Machell

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## **DATES TO REMEMBER**

**Inland Bird Banders Conference in Tellico Plains, TN**

**Sept. 22 - 24**

**Western Bird Banding Assoc. Annual Meeting in Albuquerque, NM**

**Sept. 14 – 17**

**Deadline for submissions for November 2006 issue**

**November 1**

## **EDITOR'S NOTES**

Minutes of the 2006 Annual General Meeting and the 2005 Treasurer's report are available on the OBBA website [www.ontbanding.org](http://www.ontbanding.org)

Articles for the newsletter should be submitted **unformatted** in font 12 by email. Photos should be sent in jpeg files. Drawings are also appreciated.

Submit 2005 Banding totals and Station Reports to the journal editor at [naturesadvantage@amtelcom.net](mailto:naturesadvantage@amtelcom.net) or by snail mail at RR#1 St. Williams, N0E 1P0. Articles are also welcome.

## **BANDING HIGHLIGHTS**

A Barnacle Goose shot last fall near Hawkesbury (east of Ottawa along the Ottawa River) was originally banded on the RSPB reserve at Loch Gruinart on Islay in Scotland on November 9, 2004. Steve Percival reports "Of the many thousand that have been ringed in this population I think that this is the first to have been recovered in Canada (and I think anywhere in N America)". Most Barnacle Geese seen in Ontario are probably escapees so this record of a banded individual will be the first record for Ontario pending review by the Ontario Bird Records Committee.

NSWO banded by John Miles at Selkirk on Oct. 21/02 was recovered near Duluth, MN on May 12/06.

DCCO nestlings banded in June/July 2005 on Chantry Island, Southampton were recovered as far away as Florida (Oct./05), Alabama (Dec./05), Mississippi (Nov./05) and Louisiana (Apr./06).

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# HANDLING THE BIG DAY

## Stu Mackenzie

Whenever mist nets or other traps are set, birds are at risk. As responsible bird banders it is important that we are aware and prepared for the risks of catching birds and even too many birds. Large numbers of birds can be caught and banded safely, but there is a very fine line between a safe and smooth operation and a potentially harmful one.

An interesting concept to keep in mind is that you can only band what you can handle, and you should only handle what you can band. Know your limits and strive to work just below them. Managing your banding operation to meet that goal should keep you in good shape to safely band as many birds as possible. The following five points discuss key areas to help banders visualize and manage a big day. Being prepared to handle these big days or even just a big rush for that matter can drastically improve efficiency and overall safety of the birds when it can really make a difference.

### 1. Organize the Net Round.

Birds in the net should be the priority at any time. Clean the nets and then worry about the lab. The most important thing to remember when you approach a FULL net is to keep extracting! Keep extracting, until all the nets are clear, closed, or until you know that you are on top of the situation. It is also essential that there be a very experienced extractor on all net rounds.

Some tricks of the trade include:

- a. Using runners to move birds back and forth between the nets and lab.
- b. Separate species in the field so that they can be easily managed later.
- c. Close busy nets temporarily until all nets are clear.

### 2. Predicting the rush and controlling it.

It is good practice to pay attention to what bird species you are dealing with on any given day and what behaviour they are exhibiting. Are they high? Are they low? Are there new birds moving in? Might we get hit unexpectedly? Most of these questions are hard to answer but just by thinking about them you will find yourself more aware and better prepared. It is also important to keep an eye/ear out for the species that are more prone to rush the nets and cause a backlog. Examples include, both kinglets, Black-capped Chickadee, Blackpoll and Myrtle warblers, White-throated Sparrow and American Goldfinch.

Additional traps can easily bog down an operation fairly quickly and unexpectedly. When needed these traps can be easily flipped or opened until you can handle these additional birds.

### 3. All hail the scribe!

The scribe is the most important person in maintaining a smooth operation in the lab. It is extremely important that the scribe be experienced and capable of maintaining a reasonable speed. Everything goes back to the scribe and it is the scribes' responsibility to maintain proper and accurate data collection and order in the banding lab. The scribe should be constantly communicating to the bander how their time is doing and the scribe should be the first to know when the next net round should begin, if it ever stopped. The scribe and bander should never have any problems communicating and it is the scribes' responsibility to ensure that this is so. A good bander will usually be one step ahead of the scribe, but a good scribe will be two steps ahead of the bander!

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#### **4. Create a Flow in the Lab.**

Intuitively your best bander(s) should be banding, and your best scribe should be scribing. Having the species separated before they get into the lab can speed up your banding operations dramatically. Banding the diversity typically takes longer so it is good practice to deal with these first and then catch up with the dominant species afterward, or let them go if necessary. If adequate man power exists a second bander can always be set up to pound through the dominant species. Maintaining flow and order in the lab is essential to keeping up with the net rounds. If you find yourself backlogged you can always omit extra data, for instance, only recording age and sex until to catch up, or heaven forbid you could let birds go.

#### **5. If all else fails – let some go!**

There are times where you simply catch more birds than you can safely band. In this situation there is nothing wrong with letting birds go. If birds are to be let go it is in their best interest to be released at the net. This requires a good sense of the operations limitations. From a migration monitoring perspective it is very important to keep track of everything that is being let go and the time it was caught. Alternatively, you can release birds, especially bulk species, from the lab if you find yourself falling behind.

Remember that there is no recognition or reward for banding large numbers of birds. In fact, there never was or ever will be a competition. Big days immediately amplify the possibilities of bird safety being compromised. Maintaining proper ethical boundaries become more critical and minor decisions can have a substantial impact. With the adrenalin pumping it's easy to get caught up in the birds, the excitement and the rhythm. The trick is to stay calm and work under the motto – ***BIRDS FIRST!***

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## **STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION OF YOUR SMALL BANDING PLIERS**

**David Okines**

A safer storage method for your small banding pliers has become a must these days as they cannot be easily replaced. I always worry about accidentally banging the pliers and breaking or bending the band opening pins. I have recently taken to carrying and storing my banding pliers in one of those hard cases that eyeglasses come in - they are a perfect fit. Take one of these cases and fill it with a layer of either polystyrene or with a soft, sponge-like foam that has had a small hole cut out of it to accommodate the pins of the pliers. The foam padding needs to be sufficient to stop the pliers banging around inside the case and it is best to pad both the lid and the base of the eyeglasses case to give the pliers the best protection. The pliers are usually inserted into the case with the pins facing down into the deeper piece of padding. Eyeglass cases can easily be obtained from your nearest optician or from places like the Salvation Army thrift shop.

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## **SOMETIMES YOU HAVE TO LAUGH**

Subject: Bird Flu

The Center for Disease Control has released a list of symptoms of bird flu. If you experience any of the following, please seek medical treatment immediately:

1. High fever,
2. Congestion,
3. Nausea,
4. Fatigue,
5. Aching in the joints,
6. An irresistible urge to \* \_\_\_\* on someone's windshield.

Author unknown

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# AVIAN FLU AS A RISK TO BANDERS

**W.D. McIlveen**

In recent years, much media coverage has been given to disease outbreaks in humans. Prime examples are West Nile Virus, SARS, and now Avian Flu. Sometimes the amount of coverage does not accurately represent the risk. It is hoped that the following information will help to clarify the risk of Avian Flu as it relates to bird banders.

Flu, or influenza, as it relates to the present discussion is one of a number of viral diseases of animals. In particular, the discussion involves the kind labeled Influenza A (types B and C exist but are of lesser importance). Various forms of Influenza A exist and are responsible for all of the major flu outbreaks. All of the documented flu outbreaks (including the great Spanish Flu of 1918, and more recent Asian Flu, Hong Kong Flu, and Russian Flu) originate from strains infecting birds. Periodically, the genetic information within the virus is altered and the result is a change in the host specificity and disease severity.

In simple terms, a virus is a very tiny package of genetic material, either DNA or RNA, encapsulated in a coating of protein. Because it has no metabolic structures of its own, the virus must 1) enter the host cell, 2) cause the host cell to convert its metabolic system into the making of many complete new virus particles, and 3) escape of the completed viruses from within the host cell to start the cycle over again.

The composition of the protein coating is important in the infection cycle. Of the six recognized protein types on the virus surface, two are key - hemagglutinin and neuraminidase. The first is critical in matching the lock-and-key mechanism that allows the virus to enter the host while the latter controls the escape of the new virus particles from the host cell. These are the 'H' and 'N' that are mentioned so frequently in the media as the infamous H5N1 strain of Bird Flu. In fact, there are 16 forms of 'H' and 9 forms of 'N'. This means that there are some 144 possible flu strains that can affect birds. Some of these are relatively rare. It is important to remember that just because a strain can be defined on this basis, there is no uniformity of effects of that strain. Within H5N1, there is an extremely wide range in the virulence towards the host or hosts. That is controlled by the genetic component of the virus. Minimally, there are at least 38 different viral diseases that affect birds. Many of these are likely very restricted in distribution, species range, and probably represent limited potential to infect humans. Several viral diseases, however, can be transmitted to humans (Table 1).

West Nile Virus is a very serious disease of certain birds (e.g. Jays, Crows and Northern Owls) and is readily transmitted to humans via a mosquito. Although the numbers of deaths is rather significant (804), the actual number of infections is very much larger than the 21,539 cases where medical help was needed. This means that only a small proportion of the infections cause human mortality. By comparison, the Avian Flu has a mortality rate in excess of 50%. For sheer numbers, the Spanish Flu caused the deaths of between 20 and 100 million (likely 30-40 million) people around the globe.

**Table 1 Important viral disease of birds transmittable to humans**

<b>Disease</b>	<b>Vector</b>	<b>Human Rate of Infection</b>
Eastern Equine Encephalitis	Mosquito	200 confirmed cases in the US 1964-present
St Louis Encephalitis	Mosquito	10,000 cases in 50 years USA
West Nile (WN) virus	Mosquito	1999-2005 21,539 cases with 804 deaths in Canada & USA
Newcastle disease	Direct	Conjunctivitis in eyes of bird handlers
Spanish or Swine Flu	Air-borne	20 million to 100 million worldwide in 1918
Avian Flu	Direct	World wide – 176 cases, 97 deaths (Mar. 10, 2006)

Avian Flu can occur in various forms depending upon the host. The most prevalent hosts of the H5N1 strain are larger birds, particularly waterfowl and domestic poultry, but other types can be infected. Among chickens, the disease symptoms include depression, poor appetite, ruffled feathers, fever, weakness, staggering gait, semi-comatose state, heads touching ground, internal hemorrhaging, cyanotic & oedematous combs and wattles, small hemorrhages (petechia) of combs, few and soft-shelled eggs, profuse diarrhea, excessive thirst, laboured respiration, and a mortality rate from 50 to 100%.

The present outbreak of the H5N1 strain of Avian Flu was detected in Hong Kong in 1997. Heavy culling of the chicken flocks there brought the outbreak under control and no new cases were reported until 2003 when several outbreaks were found in Vietnam and Thailand. Since then the disease has spread to approximately 40 countries leaving at least 97 deaths. The spread of the disease appears to have followed the major migratory bird flyways, generally moving northward and westward over the past two years. The disease has now been found in many countries in Europe as well as in parts of Africa. Because the flyways overlap, the disease can spread beyond the flyway boundaries. It seems probable that the disease will naturally make its way into North and South America where flyways overlap in Alaska and the eastern Arctic.

The concern about the disease is that it has a high rate of mortality among infected humans. Almost all those people infected had direct contact with infected poultry. No good evidence exists that indicates that the disease can spread from person to person – yet! The great fear is that some poor soul will be unlucky enough to contract both the H5N1 strain and another flu type that can be easily transmitted from person to person. The worst-case scenario is that the genetic information from the two viruses will get mixed and the result will be a new strain of Avian Flu that has the potential to spread from person to person. We can only hope that such an individual will succumb to the disease before transmitting the disease to others.

Little has been said about the possibility that such a change could happen in another type of animal – a pig for example. In addition to the obvious bird hosts and the human hosts, the H5N1 strain has been found in several types of cat (zoo-kept tigers are very susceptible) including domestic cats, swine, and most recently a stone marten.

Although the H5N1 strain of concern has not reached North America yet, it is something that banders should be concerned about. The disease persists as infections among wild bird populations. What group of people is most likely to be in contact with wild birds? Bird banders and hunters is the logical answer. To date, most of the people who have died have been younger parts of the population (i.e. younger than 30); however, older members of the population are not immune to the disease. People handling birds are at risk of exposure not just to the Avian Flu, if and when it arrives in North America, but they could also be exposing themselves to the viral diseases listed above as well as a number of other bacterial, fungal, and protozoan agents. It would serve banders well to be cognizant of the risk that these agents pose and take steps to prevent illness or worse. Medication and vaccination to prevent the Avian Flu are currently not available in sufficient quantity or kind to prevent the disease therefore proper behaviour is needed to minimize the risks of exposure to infection.

The major route of infection by many of the aforementioned diseases is through direct contact with birds (on plumage) or via fecal material. It is up to individual banders to modify their behaviour and institute procedures that generally fall into the category of good sanitation. Washing of hands and equipment on a regular basis will reduce the chances of spreading disease from birds to banders as well as from bird to bird. Washing bird bags after each use is important to prevent birds from sitting in infected feces. It seems incumbent on organized banding stations to develop appropriate standard protocols in this regard and to incorporate training about such matters for staff and volunteers in their training plans.

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AGM photos - top to bottom, l-r: RNDU 'ringed' head to foot , President's report to AGM participants, 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary luncheon, participants socializing in displays area, taking up Dave's dastardly bird quiz

## NABC MEETING IN ARIZONA, MARCH 31 – APRIL 2, 2006

### David Okines

22 people attended this meeting including the following 6 Canadians; Brenda Dale (SCO), Audrey Heagy (OBBA), Norm North (IAFWA), David Okines (OBBA), Lesley-Anne Howes BBO, Nick Bartok.

**Bird Banding Laboratory.** A new data management program (to replace Bandmanager) is now in the beta testing phase.

The BBL is helping to coordinate a workshop on the creation of a western hemisphere banding network. The next MTAB will discuss avian influenza issues important for banders.

**Canadian Banding Office.** The office has sent out 150 NABC manuals in the last year, honoring requests worldwide. The skin collection for bander training and public education has 138 specimens. A concern for banders regarding incidental capture of Species at Risk, now illegal in Canada, has been resolved allowing catch and release.

### **Certification Renewal Subcommittee:**

**Appeals Policy:** Candidates that do not pass certification may submit an appeal, in writing, to the Evaluation Committee chair.

**Assistant Bander Certification:** Bander certification materials now include an option for candidates to apply as an Assistant Bander and for session Trainers to pass candidates as an Assistant Bander if they do not pass at the Bander level. The Evaluation Committee will develop a system for certifying Assistant Banders for various independent tasks (i.e. net pickers and scribes).

**Publications:** Committee to consider for publication more identification keys, age-sex keys, guides to molt limits, and any resource to help improve banding skills and species' identification. Also to consider manuals on owls, woodpeckers, doves and colonial waterbirds. The Shorebird Manual will be translated into French this year. Lesley Howes will arrange for the formatting of the French translations of the Raptor, Hummingbird and Shorebird Manuals. Hard copies of all current French translations are now available. The revised draft of the Waterfowl Manual was submitted to the Editorial Committee.

All of these NABC publications are available now by direct request from the Canadian Banding Office. Those marked with a \*\* are not available from the U.S. Bird Banding Lab.

Manual	Status	English	Spanish	French
Bander's Study Guide	Manual completed	CD, Hard Copy	CD, Hard Copy	CD**
Trainer's Manual	Manual completed	CD, Hard Copy	CD, Hard Copy	CD**
Passerine Manual	Manual completed	CD, Hard Copy	CD, Hard Copy	CD**
Raptor Manual	Manual completed	CD, Hard Copy	CD, Hard Copy	
Hummingbird Manual	Manual completed	CD, Hard Copy	CD, Hard Copy	
Shorebird Manual	Manual completed	CD**		
Waterfowl Manual	Revised draft ready			
Seabird Manual	Outline			
Mist netting with the Public- M. Pitkin	In Editorial Committee Review			

Editor's note -this report was edited for space. The full report can be read on the OBBA website [www.ontbanding.org](http://www.ontbanding.org) .