The articles on display at this Advanced Netting Session included:

A "Special" Canyon Net, 20° x 100°, loaned by Don Bleitz 6-Shelf Net, 9° high Green Nets and Sand-colored Nets Nets with Fixed Web:

Tied by hand
Set with Cement
Set with split shot
Manufactured with fixed web
A British manufactured net

Net poles of various types:

Made with 3-piece copper tubing
Made with ½ steel electrical conduit
Chuck Neel's "Portable Net Holes"

RD 1, Doylestown, Pa.

IDENTIFICATION (for the new bander) SESSION - EBBA WORKSHOP
By Ralph K. Bell

The room was crowded, indicating an interest (and need) for identification instruction. The session was ably led by James Baird, assisted by Dr. Charles Blake and the writer.

The first question was how to tell a Black-capped Chickadee from a Carolina. The wing length of the Black-cap ranged from 60-67mm and the tail from 59-65mm. For the Carolina the wing-length varied from 56-64mm and the tail from 48-56mm on the average, but there still could be deviations from this in areas where there is interpreeding. There was a demonstration on how to measure the wing and tail.

The eye color of immature Towhees is not red and the imm. male is much darker than the imm. female. . . . The underwing of the imm male Ross-breasted Grosbeak is pink, while the underwing of the imm. female is yellowish. . . . The Dickcissel has sharp tail feathers while the House Sparrow has round tips. . . . The Scarlet Tanager bill is relatively short, while the bill of the Summer Tanager is longer.

Dr. Blake explained the molt sequence and drew a diagram on the blackboard. First the newly hatched bird has down and no feathers. This is followed by a succession of molts as follows: post natal, juvenile, post juvenile (body feathers), 1st winter, pre-nuptial (some feathers), 1st nuptial, and finally the post-nuptial (all feathers).

By this time the allotted time was up, but by the interest shown there is a need for this type of question-answer session.

RD 1, Box 142, Clarksville, Pa.