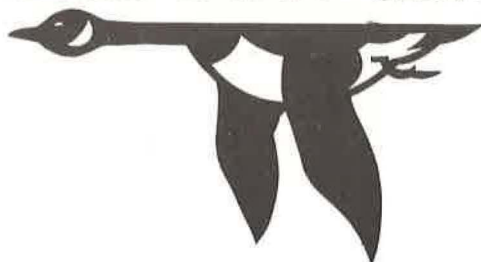


**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE**



BIRD BANDING STATION

BANDING STATION POSTERS AVAILABLE

Several years ago a fellow bird bander with artistic abilities graciously presented me with a sign to be displayed in banding areas. The stylized goose so familiar to those who visit U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuges, makes a handsome sign, and lends dignity to the banding station.

Trespassing problems ceased in the region where it was hung. This sign commands public respect and has proven to be a courteous way of telling unwanted visitors that a research project is in progress.

Whereas problems ceased in the region of the poster, hunters and others continued to enter our land from other directions, and it became evident that it would be wise to have a quantity of these printed to be placed along fencelines and at entrances to the property.

After careful study of many stocks for printing, it became apparent that tough, pliable, plastic coated Texoprint would be the wisest choice, even though expensive. It is extremely durable, withstanding wind and weather for years. It can readily be glued to a board or sheet of metal - or wrapped around a post or tree and nailed in place. Bold black lettering of weather-proof ink on white background 19" x 12-1/2" makes it easily read.

Because several other banders have expressed a desire for these, I have had a few extras printed, and as long as the supply lasts, they may be had for \$1.00 each or 12 for \$10.00, ppd.

ORDER FROM: Mrs. John Lueshen, Wisner, Nebraska 68791

ATLANTIC FLYWAY REVIEW

REGION II

EDITED BY: ROBERT P. YUNICK

Six station operators reported on their Fall 1972 banding activities in Region II. Coverage began in early August and extended into early November. There was mixed feeling about the season in general. Some operators experienced unimpressive results while others were generally optimistic about the results. Approximately 6000 birds were banded.

Weather appeared to play a part in diminishing the netting success at some stations. The data at hand are not adequate to assess the affect of last spring's devastating weather on the Northeast's bird population. Reports from other stations will be needed to determine what affect the rain had on the nesting success and survival of most species.

Already some of the localized, immediate affects on selected species, i.e. purple martin and bluebird, are known, however one wonders if wide-scale decreases in fall success will be noted as a result of the spring weather. Specifically, 1) are our banding efforts capable of detecting the effect of such upsets; 2) are the effects of this upset significant enough to be measured away from the area of occurrence, or is the enormity of bird populations outside of the affected area sufficient to fill the flyways with sufficient birds to mask any such change? It will be interesting to view the regional reports with these thoughts in mind.

In addition, it may be worthwhile for banders to gear some of this year's spring banding effort to an examination of age ratios in those species which allow reliable ageing as SY and ASY in spring. Comparison of these data with similar data from years past, or with data from the next few years may prove interesting.

I would like to thank the contributors of these reports for their cooperation in preparing and submitting them. The summaries follow.

Marshfield, Vt.

The 1972 banding session at Marshfield station in August, September and October was a successful one. Banding was carried on only on weekends due to other commitments. The station is located in Washington County at coordinates 44-0722. The nets are erected on a small island which is reached by 250 feet of board walk through a swamp- an ideal place for birds.

The beginning date of banding was August 1st and terminated October 29th, for a total of 35 banding days and 1,960 net hours. From two to eight nets were in operation. I am the only bander