

| <u>SPECIES</u> | <u>AHY</u> | <u>HY</u> |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Common Grackle | Yellow | Brown, Gray, Grayish-yellow |
| <i>Quiscalus quiscula</i> | Value > 7 | Value < 7 |
| Brown Thrasher | Yellow | Gray |
| <i>Toxostoma rufum</i> | Hue < 22.5 | Hue > 22.5 |
| White-throated Sparrow | Medium Brown | Olive to Dark Brown |
| <i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i> | Hue < 17.5 Chroma > 4 | Hue > 17.5 Chroma < 4 |

TABLE III

SOME SPECIES FOR WHICH QUALITATIVE AGE-COLOR
CRITERIA HAVE BEEN REPORTED

| <u>SPECIES</u> | <u>AHY</u> | <u>HY</u> |
|---|------------------|--------------|
| Hairy Woodpecker <i>Dryobates villosus</i> | Deep Red | Deep Olive |
| Mockingbird <i>Mimus polyglottis</i> | Yellow or Orange | Gray |
| White-eyed Vireo <i>Vireo griseus</i> | White | Gray |
| Common Crow <i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i> | Brown | Bluish |
| Red-shouldered Hawk <i>Buteo lineatus</i> | Brown to Red | Pale Yellow |
| Cooper's Hawk <i>Accipiter cooperii</i> | Red (4th year) | Lemon Yellow |
| Sharp-shinned Hawk <i>Accipiter striatus</i> | Red (4th year) | Lemon Yellow |

While banding breeding birds and their offspring during the summer of 1973, I realized that the age codes used by the Banding Lab were insufficient to classify fledgings (birds in juvenal plumage but capable of sustained flight). Normally these birds would be called HY's, but this does not distinguish between birds in juvenal plumage (of known general area of hatching) and birds in first winter plumage (of unknown area of hatching). Therefore, I have started using the notation HY^{Fl.} to indicate a fledging as opposed to HY to indicate a bird in first winter plumage, and I would urge other banders to do likewise.

It can be argued that fledgings could be separated from other HY birds by the date of banding, but this method is not always reliable. For example, in the Maryland Piedmont where I work, HY Catbirds may be in either juvenal or first winter plumage through the third week of September. Banders can easily and accurately distinguish between these plumages, thus removing all guesswork.

--Paul W. Woodward, 2433 Southgate Square, Reston, Va. 22091
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REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

In September, a small number of color-banded Harris Sparrows will be released from Ithaca, New York. These are birds that were captured overwintering in Kansas, and transported to Cornell for use in "Displacement-orientation" experiments in the spring of 1974. They will be released to determine whether they will move south from Ithaca or will travel west toward Kansas on their fall migration. Anyone sighting or collecting such birds please contact Stephen T. Emlen, Section of Neurobiology and Behavior, Division of Biological Sciences, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850.

EDITOR'S NOTE

Due to production difficulties in the preparation of the "American Banding Directory", we found it necessary to postpone that project to 1975. The Directory will be published in place of the Spring 1975 issue. To obtain your copy, please be sure to renew your membership for 1975!