## RINGING TOTALS : JULY - SEPTEMBER 1975

Cystercatcher	WWRG	FRG	SVRG	Spurn B.O.
Lapwing		22	2	and an experiment of the second se
Ringed Plover	23	66	17	- 15
Grey Plover	164		,	3
Golden Plover	4		r.	
lurnstone	329	•		
Common Snipe Curlew	278		22	$(a,b) = \{a_i\}$
Whimbrel	270		22	And the second second
Bar-tailed Godwit	<u>ц</u> 5		7	
Common Sandpiper		•	•	· · · · · ·
Redshank	1051	9	34	
Spotted Redshank	62			
Greenshank	2			1
Knot Dunlin - 1999	1303	76	1.00	- 4
Sanderling	5945 308	35	1.06	114 5
Ruff	2			
Little Stint				3
Curlew Sandpiper	10	1	7	. +
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## CURLEW, CRAMP, AND KEEPING CACES by Ian Bainbridge

The increased success in recent years of catching such waders as Curlew and Godwits, both in mist nets, and in larger numbers in cannon nets, has focused attention on the problem of leg cramp which can occur in these birds.

The reason for cramp is unknown, although it seems likely to be caused by the confinement of the birds in a space too small or too low to allow them to stand upright - such as a large bird bag, sack, or even a standard sized cannon net keeping cage. Obviously if the birds are caught by mist netting on saltings, a sack has to be used to transport the birds back to the base, but the use of high keeping cages can solve the problems of keeping them for longer periods, as is necessary with larger catches.

This newly designed keeping cage, which has been in operation on the Mash this autumn, appears to eliminate or at least greatly lessen the problems of cramp in long-legged waders. It is made from a standard hopsack ( $72^{\circ} \times 56^{\circ}$ ), slit lengthways to give a piece of material  $144^{\circ} \times 36^{\circ}$ . The ends are sewn together to form a circle of material  $36^{\circ}$  high. This forms the rectangle of the keeping cage - sides  $48^{\circ}$ , ends  $24^{\circ}$ . A 12° cut is made down to the mid point of each end of the cage and the top 12° of each side is then folded over, as shown in Fig.1. This forms the roof, which is stitched down at the sides, and in the middle if necessary, to give either one or two slit entrances of the standard keeping cage type (Fig.2). The cage is held up by four  $50^{\circ}$  poles, one at each corner, which may need to be guyed.

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