

| STATE | COMMON NAME | Alpha | MX | HI | AK | YU | NWT | WA | CA | NV | MT | AZ | SUM | HIGH BANDER |
|-------|-------------------------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|--------|------------------------------|
| | | | | | | BC | AB | OR/ID | | UT | WY/CO | NM | | |
| | Altamira Oriole | ALOR | 4 | | | | | | | | | | 4 | T03(4) |
| | Baltimore Oriole | BAOR | 1634 | | | | 13 | | 3 | | 7 | | 1657 | T03(1634), D01(12), S07(7) |
| | Yellow-billed Caticue | YBIC | 5 | | | | | | | | | | 5 | T03(5) |
| | Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch | GCRF | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | W02(1) |
| | Brown-capped Rosy-Finch | BCRF | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | R01(2) |
| | Pine Grosbeak | PIGR | | | 1 | | 7 | | | | | | 8 | S11(7), K09(1) |
| | Purple Finch | PUFI | | | | 91 | 57 | 237 | 406 | | | | 791 | R02(150), P04(136) |
| | Cassin's Finch | CAFI | | | | | | 2 | 13 | | 50 | 5 | 70 | R01(40), P04(8), I02=F01(5) |
| | House Finch | HOFI | 2 | 15 | | | 271 | 11 | 1099 | | 244 | 433 | 2075 | C12(660), A06(383), P02(228) |
| | Red Crossbill | RECR | | | | | 173 | 126 | 3 | | 2 | 1 | 305 | D01(173), U05(124), R02(3) |
| | White-winged Crossbill | WWCR | | | | | 41 | | | | | | 41 | D01(41) |
| | Common Redpoll | CORE | | | 60 | 34 | 1595 | | | | | | 1689 | P02(1535), S11(60), A02(50) |
| | Hoary Redpoll | HORE | | | | | 10 | | | | | | 10 | P02(9), S11(1) |
| | Pine Siskin | PISI | | | 2 | 165 | 302 | 167 | 105 | | 215 | 280 | 1236 | F01(276), D01(228), T02(120) |
| | Lesser Goldfinch | LEGO | | | | | | 27 | 294 | 42 | 42 | 102 | 507 | M12(113), H03(98), L01(58) |
| | Lawrence's Goldfinch | LAGO | | | | | | | 10 | | | | 10 | I02(4), F03(3), C01(2) |
| | American Goldfinch | AMGO | | | | | 22 | 176 | 222 | 2 | 67 | | 489 | K06(110), P04(68), M12(67) |
| | Yellow-fronted Canary | YFCA | | 6 | | | | | | | | | 6 | U15(6) |
| | Evening Grosbeak | EVGR | | | | 17 | | 7 | 32 | | 11 | | 67 | P04(25), W02(17), R01(10) |
| | Hawaii Amakihi | HAAM | | 259 | | | | | | | | | 259 | U15(259) |
| | Hawaii Creeper | HCRE | | 5 | | | | | | | | | 5 | U15(5) |
| | Akepa | AKEP | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | U15(1) |
| | Iiwi | IWI | | 105 | | | | | | | | | 105 | U15(105) |
| | Apapane | APAP | | 46 | | | | | | | | | 46 | U15(46) |
| | House Sparrow | HOSP | | | | | 5 | 3 | 170 | | 32 | 34 | 244 | C12(144), S13(34), R05(25) |
| | Nutmeg Manakin | NUMA | | 1 | | | | | 2 | | | | 3 | C12(2), T03(1) |
| | Unidentified flycatcher | UNFL | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | U15(1) |
| | Totals | | 29398 | 1130 | 12779 | 8151 | 28802 | 16794 | 34649 | 5714 | 14883 | 9858 | 162158 | |

WBBA 2012 Annual Banding Summary

There were 154 Master banders reporting 162,158 banded birds. Compared to 2011, we had fewer banders (n=185) reporting fewer birds (n=170,713). There were 497 taxa (including BBL recognized subspecies, hybrids, and a few unknowns) banded, about the same as in 2011 (n=495). New birds are typically birds from Mexico. Every year I also get a report or two of birds banded in far flung locations in the Indo-Pacific. This year, we had a Tahiti Petrel banded in Guam.

Some highlights: This year we have Manual Grosselett in Oxaca, Mexico whose banders banded 29,157 birds in 158 taxa, including 5325 Yellow-breasted Chats, 4153 Gray Catbirds, 3684 Yellow Warblers, and 3086 Orchard Orioles. On the downside, Alaska Bird Observatory banded its last bird, shutting down operations in 2012.

Keeping up with the changing names and the taxonomy of lumping and splitting as well as what is accepted by different ornithological entities (BBL, AOU, field guides, as well as the banders themselves) has been a challenge. The BBL is admittedly behind in keeping up with taxonomic changes; the AOU does not recognize hybrids that the BBL yet brought the Nanday's Parakeet into the fold; and banders do accept hybrids. Banders also have a category for unknowns (e.g. unknown junco) The AOU publishes changes once a year, and field guide changes appear with each new edition. And the banders see similarities and differences first hand. Thus, the spreadsheet that accompanies request for banding reports tries to address this by listing birds by common name, alpha codes, AOU#s, allowing the bander to sort; however, here I present common names and alpha codes to save space. Of course, there is the impending six-letter (first three letters of the genus and species) codes presented on the IBP website and already in use in Latin America.

As we try to embrace Latin America in the banding of birds, Mexico presents an interesting dilemma. Even with just a few reporting banders, Mexico reports more banded birds than all of the other artificially created regions except California. In addition, as the geography of the country puts it in WBBA and IBBA.

A lot to think about.

Walter H. Sakai

2012 WBBA annual summary compiler.