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MEMO TO ALL BANDERS

MTAB 114 USGS Eastern Ecological Science Center Bird Banding Lab October 2026

The Chief's Chirp

Dear Bird Banders,

It is hard to believe how quickly 2026 has flown by! As we share another Memo to All Banders, I want to take a moment to reflect on our work, the challenges we have faced, and importantly, the many things we have accomplished together.

The past couple of years have certainly been challenging for the Bird Banding Laboratory (BBL). Changes, limitations, and competing priorities have required us to continuously adjust our plans and rethink how we approach our work. Yet, through it all, we have continued delivering essential services and making important progress. This is particularly remarkable considering the relatively small size of our BBL team and the enormous scope of the program. Our staff bring an extraordinary combination of dedication, enthusiasm, and technical expertise to their work. I am incredibly proud of what this team continues to accomplish.

An important part of our approach has been developing a more flexible and strategic way of managing the BBL, allowing us to respond to changing priorities, emerging scientific needs, and new opportunities, while remaining realistic about our resources and capabilities. The continued support of our research center, the USGS Eastern Ecological Science Center (EESC), and the leadership of the USGS Ecosystems Mission Area have also been essential. Our strategic vision is to ensure that the BBL remains the premier resource for long-term bird banding and

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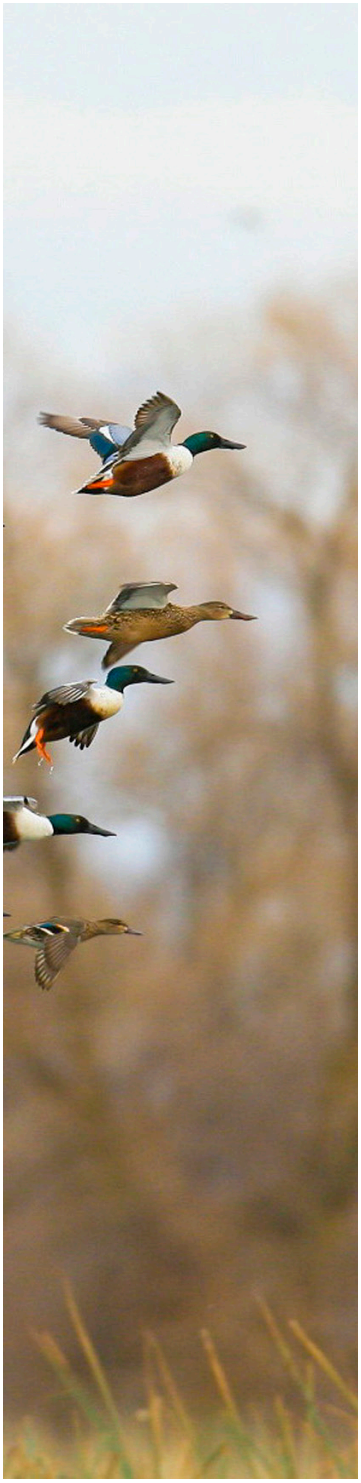
marking data in North America, while evolving into a robust, integrated scientific resource that can rapidly adapt to new scientific needs, study methods, and technologies to support effective bird management and conservation.

As you will see throughout this MTAB, there is much to highlight. From maintaining our permitting and band distribution services to releasing valuable scientific data, improving our bander targeted resources, and expanding our engagement with the community, our team continues to accomplish a great deal. Scientific transparency, modernization, and collaborative partnerships remain central to these efforts.

Equally important is the continued support of our community of banders and partners, whose patience and dedication make much of this possible. Our long-standing collaborations with the Flyways, federal agencies such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Department of Agriculture, bird banding associations, the North American Banding Council, universities, non-governmental organizations, and many other research and conservation partners reflect the strength and diversity of this community. We also recognize the valuable contributions of hunters and birders who report band encounters, as well as the many individuals who participate in bird banding and reporting efforts. Together, these collective contributions support scientific research and bird conservation. Every bird banded and every encounter reported contributes to a much larger scientific legacy that we continue to build together.

I strongly believe that open communication, and meaningful engagement are among the best ways to improve our services. We know there is still much work ahead, and we look forward to continuing to learn, adapt, and strengthen our connections with you.

Thank you to our BBL team, bird banders, and all our partners for your continued trust and support.
Saludos,
Tony Celis-Murillo, Ph.D.
Chief, Bird Banding Laboratory



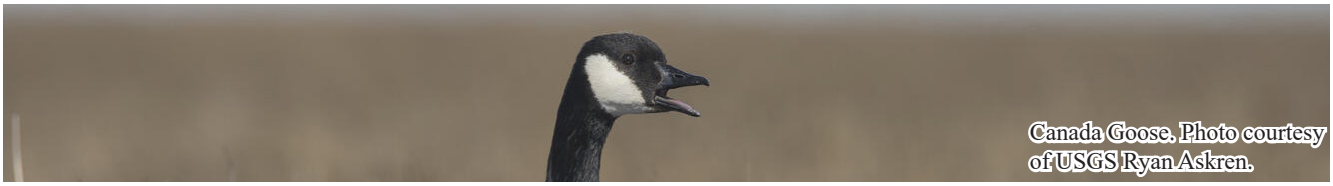
Ducks in flight at San Luis Refuge.
Photo courtesy of USFWS.

Alerts

*Alerts provided by M. Camille Hopkins DVM, MS, PhD, DACVPM Wildlife Disease Research Coordinator for the USGS Ecosystems Mission Area.

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza

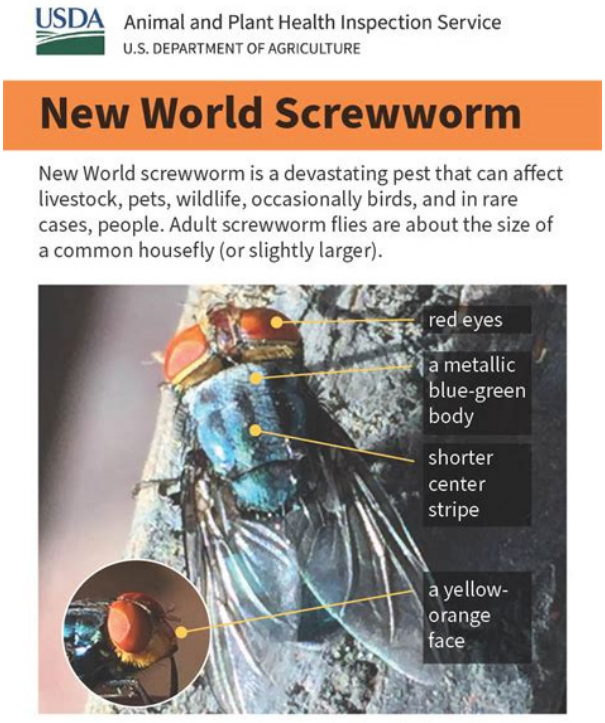
In 2026, highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) was detected in 707 wild birds across 35 states, with 683 of these detections occurring in the summer and fall. Detections increased notably in July, with most cases reported in the Mississippi (Minnesota, Michigan, Iowa) and Pacific (Utah, Idaho) flyways. By flyway, detections were distributed as follows: Mississippi (53.9%), Pacific (21.4%), Central (17.1%), and Atlantic (7.6%). HPAI was identified in 34 wild bird species, with the most frequent detections in Mallards, Canada Geese, Blue-winged Teal, Wood Ducks, and Green-winged Teal. The virus has affected 11 bird families, with the majority of detections in Anatidae (87.85%), followed by Accipitridae (3.37%), Cathartidae (2.93%), Pelecanidae (1.61%), and Strigidae (1.46%). Several other families, including Laridae, Falconidae, Corvidae, Columbidae, Gruidae, and Charadriidae, each accounted for less than one percent of detections. In addition to wild birds, HPAI has been confirmed in 18 mammal species. Since July 1, affected mammals have included captive American Mink (7), Striped Skunks (2), Domestic Cats (2), and a Raccoon. Find comprehensive HPAI detection information across livestock, mammals, and wild birds.



Canada Goose. Photo courtesy of USGS Ryan Askren.

Be mindful of this rare possibility

New World Screwworm (NWS) can infest warm-blooded animals, including birds. A USGS annotated bibliography previously noted reports of NWS in birds in El Salvador birds as well as captive ostrich and greater rhea in Brazil. In Mexico, there have been reports of two separate detections in roadside hawks. On October 31, the USDA received its first report of a NWS in birds - a chicken in Texas. As of Oct. 31, USDA has reported 80 domestic NWS cases, one wildlife case (captive elk), and five wild fly detection. Of those domestic NWS cases, there are 18 active cases in TX, NM, and AZ. Mexico has reported a NWS case in a dog just over the US border in Sonora, which shares most of its border with Arizona. Read the USDA fact sheet on NWS in wildlife.



Staff Updates



Matt Hixson stopping for a photo while bird watching.

The BBL Welcomes Matt Hixson

Matt Hixson was hired as a seasonal employee which allows him to aid the BBL for almost a full year. Starting in August of 2026 Matt's assistance has already bolstered efforts at the BBL's Fall Migration Banding Station. Matt's extensive history in avian research will benefit the BBL in his everyday tasks of engaging with band reporters and performing QA/QC on encounter reports. Matt came to us after working 3 full seasons at Foreman's Branch Bird Observatory. Read more about Matt's avian background here.

The BBL Welcomes Erin Hackney

Erin Hackney is a student contractor working part-time for the EESC and the BBL in particular. Erin began in August of this year after acquiring the internship through the University of Maryland where she is enrolled as a Junior. Erin is pursuing a Bachelor's in Geographical Sciences, Geospatial Data Science with the hopes of using those skills for larger conservation and management concerns. At the BBL, she is mailing band orders, processing band returns, assisting with our fall migration banding station and entering data opportunistically. Her internship will hopefully last until the end of her academic year.



Photo of Erin, taken before she started her work day mailing banding orders.

Staff Updates Continued...

Meeting Reports:

This year has flown by, and the BBL team has participated in a wide variety of meetings and events, strengthening our connections with banders and partners. We believe that engagement and open communication are key to improving our services, and these opportunities allow us to share updates, listen to our community, and better understand its needs.

- During the winter of 2026, Jennifer McKay attended the **Atlantic Flyway Council** Meeting (February 22-26, 2026; Mystic, CT) in person and Lauren Walker provided a virtual presentation to the **Joint Game and Non-game Technical Committees** (February 23, 2026). Lauren also presented to the **Banding Subcommittees of the Mississippi** (February 26, 2026; Nashville, TN) and **Central Flyway Council** Meetings (March 4, 2026; South Padre Island, TX). Lauren attended the **Pacific Flyway Council** Meeting in person (March 9-13, 2026; Cannon Beach, OR) and presented to the **Joint Technical Committees** (March 11, 2026).
- Tony Celis-Murillo presented virtually at the **Eastern Bird Banding Association** annual meeting, delivering a presentation titled "Bird Banding Laboratory Update." (March 2026).
- Stephanie Egger co-presented with MAPS bander, Margaret Rohde for a local Audubon chapter (**Liberty Bird Alliance**) webinar series, "Studying and Conserving Birds through Banding: National and Local Efforts" (March 2026; Pennsylvania).
- Lauren Walker and Stephanie Egger provided a virtual presentation to the **Midwest Peregrine Society** on submitting data to the BBL, color marker reporting and data sharing (April 2026).
- Tony Celis-Murillo presented virtually at the **29th Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management** Meeting. In collaboration with Lesley Howes from Canada, he delivered a presentation titled "A North American Bird Banding Program Update" at the Migratory Bird Working Table (May 2026).



Left to right: EESC PEET Manager Jennifer Malpass, BBL's Jennifer McKay, and Senior Science Advisor Northeast Region Todd Chaundhry at the Atlantic Flyway Winter Meeting.



BBL's Chief Tony Celis-Murillo attended the American Ornithological Society meeting.



BBL's Jennifer McKay attended the joint Association of Field Ornithologists/Wilson Ornithological Society meeting.

Staff Updates Continued...

- Tony Celis-Murillo presented virtually to **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Endangered Species Act** practitioners, delivering a presentation titled "National Bird Banding Laboratory: A Century of Supporting Conservation, Management, and Avian Science Through Federal Permitting and Bird Banding." (June 2026).
- Jennifer McKay and BBL volunteer Kiersten Newtoff (presenting for UMD) attended the joint **Association of Field Ornithologists/Wilson Ornithological Society** Annual Meeting (July 7-9; Newport, Rhode Island).
- Tony Celis-Murillo delivered an in-person presentation at the **Patuxent Environmental and Aquatic Research Laboratory** at Morgan State University, providing an overview of the USGS National Bird Monitoring Science Team, including the BBL and the North American Breeding Bird Survey, highlighting their roles in avian monitoring, research, and conservation. (July 2026).
- Tony Celis-Murillo and Jennifer McKay represented BBL at the **Ducks Unlimited Expo (DUX)**, engaging 1,000+ attendees through Conservation Corner outreach exhibit (July 31-August 2; Memphis, TN).
- Tony Celis-Murillo attended the **American Ornithological Society** Annual Meeting and presented "The U.S. Bird Banding Laboratory: Modernizing a Century of Avian Data for the Next Generation of Science" (August 2026).
- Tony Celis-Murillo presented virtually at the **North American Banding Council** (NABC) Annual General Meeting, delivering a presentation titled "The U.S. Bird Banding Laboratory: An Update." (August 2026).





Chief Tony Celis-Murillo and Jennifer McKay represent the BBL at Ducks Unlimited Expo (DUX).

Staff Updates Continued...

- Kyra Harvey attended the **Hummingbird Training Workshop** hosted by the **Environment for the Americas**, and Tony Celis-Murillo provided an virtual update on the BBL (August 13-16; Sedona, AZ). This was the first get together of hummingbird banders in over a decade!
- During the summer meetings of the **Flyway Councils**, Lauren Walker presented virtually to the **Banding Subcommittees of the Central Flyway** (September 1, 2026; Salina, KS) and **Mississippi Flyway Council** Meetings (September 21, 2026; Cedar Rapids, IA). Jennifer McKay attended the **Atlantic Flyway Council** Meeting (September 21-25, 2026; Nashua, NH) in person and Lauren presented virtually to the **Joint Game and Non-game Technical Committees** (September 21, 2026).
- Stephanie Egger provided a virtual presentation to the **Eastern Bird Banding Association** webinar series, "Bird Banding Laboratory: Overview, Myths & Misconceptions, Dos & Don'ts" (September 2026).
- Lauren Walker represented the BBL at the **Pollinator Festival at Patuxent Research Refuge**, showcasing the programs' work and engaging visitors about bird banding, bird monitoring, and the science supported by these long-term programs (September 26, 2026, Laurel, Maryland).



Last day at the Hummingbird Training Workshop hosted by the Environment for the Americas. BBL's Kyra Harvey is in the center bottom - look for that USGS green!



BBL's Lauren Walker and Breeding Bird Survey's Mikey Lutmerding at the Pollinator Festival at Patuxent Research Refuge.

Key Visits to the BBL's Fall Migration Bird Banding Station at Patuxent Research Refuge:

- May 2026: Hosted a visit from staff members of the U.S. Senate Stewardship Caucus in Washington, D.C., providing an opportunity to showcase the BBL's work, bird banding activities, and their contributions to avian science and conservation.
- October 2026: Hosted a visit from the Leadership and Policy Team of the National Audubon Society's Washington, D.C., office, highlighting the work of the BBL and BBS and their contributions to bird monitoring, research, and conservation.
- October 2026: Hosted a visit from staff members of U.S. Senator Angela Alsobrooks' office, providing an opportunity to share the BBL's work and highlight the importance of bird banding, long-term monitoring, and partnerships in supporting avian science and conservation.
- October 2026: Hosted a visit from Elizabeth Hargrave, creator of the popular bird-themed board game Wingspan, providing an opportunity to connect bird banding science with public engagement and appreciation of birds.

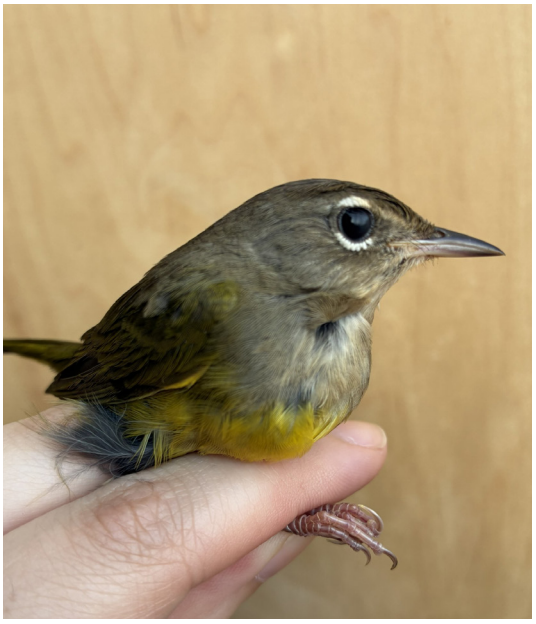
News

Find the Bird Banding Lab's news page here.
Follow the Eastern Ecological Science Center on Facebook here.

New Species Record for Maryland!

Every so often, birds lose their way during migration and end up being seen or captured in completely unexpected places. This was the case for a MacGillivray's Warbler captured by the BBL's Fall Migration Station team at Patuxent Research Refuge in Maryland on September 2nd, 2026.

Exclusively breeding and migrating across Western North America, an individual ending up in the East is no small feat. In Maryland's birding past, there has been only one record of a MacGillivray's Warbler caught back in 1964, however, that record was unconfirmed. This capture changes history, becoming the first documented and photographed record of the species in the state!



MacGillivray's Warbler banded at the BBL banding station, fall 2026. Bird captured and banded under a USGS bird banding and marking permit.

Photo courtesy of USGS Matt Rogosky.

News continued...



Montrose Beach Piping Plover chick release. Birds captured and banded under a USGS bird banding and marking permit. Photo courtesy of USFWS Tamima Itani.

Data Releases

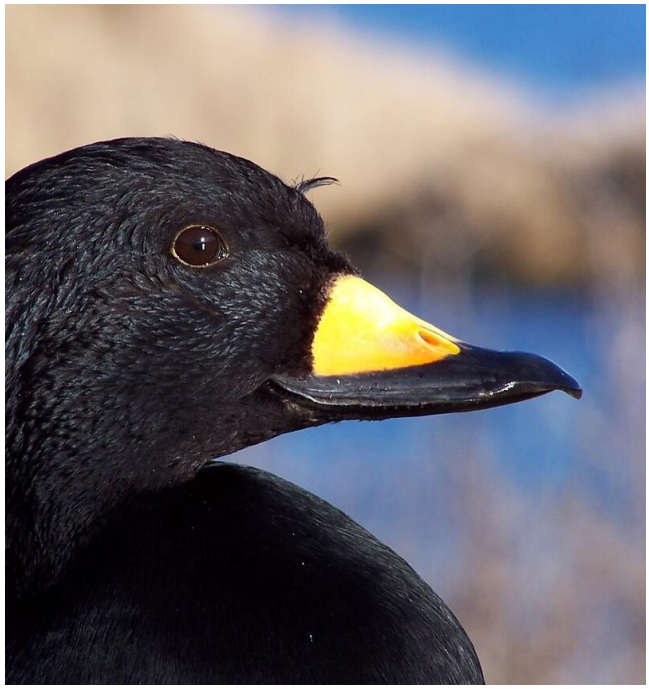
In July 2026, the BBL team distributed their annual GameBirds Data Release, along with an article highlighting the scientific value of the gamebird dataset and the importance of the annual updates to effective gamebird management.

On October 1st, 2026 the BBL released the updated North American Bird Banding Program Dataset 1960-2026. This dataset was retrieved July 15, 2026 and can be found in the ScienceBase-Catalog. This long-term dataset contains over 87 million bird banding, encounter and recapture records for 1,096 bird species.

Longevity Records Update

Back in January, BBL staff conducted their annual update to the longevity records website. By presenting longevity records from all species within the NABBP database, we hope to inspire and encourage the submission of additional recapture records.

Your record could be a longevity record. Please report! Let us know when you have submitted a recapture that may be a longevity record by emailing bbl_encounters@usgs.gov. These records only become official once they have been vetted and confirmed. Another update will be conducted at the beginning of January.



One of the longevity record highlights was a Black Scoter banded in 2006 and harvested in December 2024. At least 21yrs and 4months, this individual beat the prior record of 14yrs and 6 months. Photo courtesy of Jerry Lorenz.

News continued...



Black Rosy-finch in the hand. Bird captured and banded under a USGS bird banding and marking permit. Photo courtesy of Jason Kitting.

Notes From the Field: Wintering Rosy-finches

"Notes From the Field" news articles highlight the continued importance of bird banding. This article was contributed by Steven Cox of Rio Grande Bird Research, Inc. and Whitney Watson of New Mexico State University. Steven Cox has been working in biology for close to 45 years and has led a team of devoted volunteers with Rio Grande Bird Research, Inc. for over 40 years. Read more about the project here.

World Migratory Bird Day

This year, the BBL worked towards increasing their web presence and highlighting the importance of banding birds. The BBL took advantage of this year's International Migratory Bird Day conservation theme "Every Bird Counts, Your Observations Matter!" The science, conservation and management that is supported by bird banding is thanks to the tireless effort of our banders and the help of reporters! Here are several of the web products that resulted from this.

- Why We Band Birds
- Cycle of a Bird Band
- Every Bird Counts



A biologist holding two Blue-winged Teals. Birds captured and banded under a USGS bird banding and marking permit. Photo courtesy of USGS Public Domain.

A Note From the Permitting Shelves

Subpermit Requests

When requesting a subpermit for master personal or station permits, please ensure the requested subpermittee has experience with the requested authorizations. This includes experience with banding the species/species group (or a comparable species), capture methods, and any marking/sampling authorizations requested. This is due to the assumption that subpermittees may conduct activities listed on the permit without supervision. It is still expected that a subpermittee coordinate with the master bander for all administrative responsibilities, including permission to use functions within the Bander Portal. A subpermittee may band birds on their own, record and report data collected, work as the bander in charge, or act as a non-banding data manager for the permit. Please note a non-banding data manager does not have to have bird banding experience if they are solely working with data.

Change in Responsible Individual for Master Station Permit

Important note to new responsible individual and subpermittees: When the change of responsible individual takes place, the Bander Portal permissions will reset to the default settings for subpermittees. This means that all menu options will no longer be available. The new responsible individual will need to log into the Bander Portal, navigate to the Tools tab, Define Access for Subpermittees link to update permissions.



Banded and color marked Florida Scrub-jay. Bird captured and banded under a USGS bird banding and marking permit. Photo courtesy of USFWS James Lyon.

A Note From the Supply Room

Mailing Address

Please ensure your permit address is up-to-date. You can view and modify your address on the Bander Portal under the Profile tab, Contact Info link. Ensuring your address stays current will make sure your bands arrive quickly.

Band Order Best Practices

To continue to maintain a supply of bands for all, we kindly ask that banders work down their existing outstanding band inventories and refrain from panic-ordering bands for future seasons or years. We understand that uncertainty can trigger concern but placing large or premature orders can negatively impact our carefully managed band inventory. Here are some additional tips for ordering bands:

- Prior to submitting your band order, ensure your previous banding data has been submitted. If it is not submitted we assume it is still in your inventory and available for use.
- Check your outstanding inventory. If you have hundreds of outstanding bands in a particular size, and you place an order for that size, you may be asked to account for your inventory before your order can be filled.
- Bands with older inscriptions (e.g., with the 1-800 number), can still be used on non-game birds. These are typically smaller sizes bands (0A through 3).
- Once you submit your request, you will receive an email notification that your order request was sent to BBL. If you do not receive this email please let us know at bbl_bandings@usgs.gov.

"Ghost" Bands

Banders can view the status of their bands on the Bander Portal by utilizing accountability codes or filtering for bands not yet submitted to the BBL. One of the most common causes of "ghost bands" is when lost or destroyed bands are not reported to the BBL. While this is not usually a major issue, it can create confusion during inventory audits. We start asking questions when someone orders bands that we can see they already have a lot of, and this can delay orders as we sort the issue out.

Fortunately, updating the status of a lost or destroyed band is quick and easy. Simply use the banding template to upload/submit these data on the Portal. More information on these disposition codes can be found in MTAB 108, page 6. For cases, where there may be a large number of unaccounted bands (such as long-lived permits), please put together a list and email bbl_bandings@usgs.gov for assistance.



Data Management

Bird status code 5

Birds can be incredibly hardy so knowing when to use bird status code 5 can be challenging, but important to use as it highlights that an individuals survival is potentially impacted. It is crucial to remember that bird status 5 can be applied to an injury/illness/deformity that was obtained during and prior to banding. Here is a list of examples (though not at all exhaustive):

- Illness - capillaria, avian pox, avian influenza, House Finch eye disease/conjunctivitis, bumblefoot, ectoparasites, masses, etc.
- Exhausted/Over-stressed (or shock) - cold stress, heat stress, winky, weak, unresponsive, etc.
- Injured (old or new injury) - wing strain, broken bones, burst air sac, mouth lesions, head injury, swelling, wounds, etc.
- Physical Deformity - eye issues (cataracts, coloboma), deformities (including bill), missing body parts (note missing toenails are NOT considered a 5), etc.

For information regarding treatment etc., we recommend reaching out to your local banding community and utilizing the North American Banding Council's resources.



Eastern Towhee. Photo courtesy of Megan Evans.

Happy Data Season!

Some tools to help you upload and submit your data:

- Bander Portal video tutorials
- Submitting data with **auxiliary markers**: a guide
- **Resolving warnings** on the data cleaning/ submission page on the Bander Portal, page 7 of MTAB 105
- **Replacement bands**, including information on replaced bands that need to be etched, page 6 of MTAB 106
- Using **band destroyed, band lost, and record lost**, page 6 of MTAB 108
- **Reporting mortalities**, page 8 of MTAB 107

Contact us! We are always happy to help. We recommend including a screenshot of the issue and providing your upload template. Email banderportalhelp@usgs.gov with any questions you may have regarding uploading and submitting your data. You can also set up "office hours," a virtual meeting with one of our staff members.

Auxiliary Marker Corner

Birds are on the move - that means it is data submission time!

During the fall the BBL starts to receive encounters from the general public of color-marked birds that were tagged during the breeding season. If the banding record is already in our database, it is easy (even automatic) for encounter sightings to be matched to the federal band and processed. This prevents our staff from having to chase down the data, and you get your Report to Bander encounters quicker!

Check out the Submitting Auxiliary Markers Guide to get your data in faster and easier.

This guide contains:

- Examples of how to submit different markers, including photos of the auxiliary marked birds and example template records
- A quick guide on bird statuses
- How to submit recapture data with auxiliary markers

Backpack modified to wing-loop harness

On September 1st, 2026 the auxiliary marker codes with "backpack" as an attachment method were modified to "wing-loop harness" to reduce confusion with the leg-loop harness method.

Code	Description
75B	PIT tag (wing-loop harness)
80B	Satellite/Cell GPS Transmitter (wing-loop harness)
81B	Radio Transmitter (wing-loop harness)
90B	Data Logger/Geolocator (wing-loop harness)

These changes will be slowly rolled out, thank you for your patience as we update this information.

The most common transmitter attachment methods are backpack and leg-loop harness. Note the leg-loop harness letter code (H) is farther down on the list because this method wasn't introduced until the 1990s.



Biologists place an external solar-powered GPS backpack transmitter on a White-faced Ibis.
Photo courtesy of USFWS Jenny Nehring.

Frequently Asked Questions

Where can I get my banding supplies?

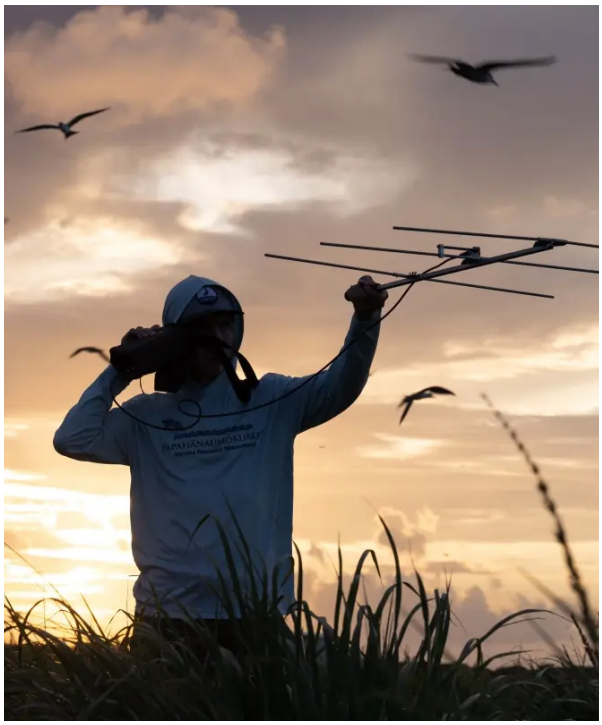
The BBL maintains a spreadsheet of "Bander Resources" — a resource guide for permitted banders containing information to aid in the identification, capture, banding, sampling, and tagging of birds. This document was originally developed as a part of our Banders Without Borders Initiative to share with our sister banding schemes all over the world. You can find this document in the Bander Portal, under the Resources tab. If you know of any resources that can be added to this table or any part of this table that should be updated, please contact jmckay@usgs.gov.

**Note any use of trade, firm, or product names in this website are for descriptive purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.*

What transmitter type should I use when submitting my data?

This may seem like a silly question at first, but with variation in definitions and how transmitters have changed over time, it is an important question. Here's a quick primer on how the BBL defines transmitter types:

- 80* Satellite/Cell GPS transmitter. Devices which transmit the collected data to the receiver/researcher via satellites (Argos) or cellular network (GSM).
- 81* Radio transmitter. Devices which transmit various data to receiver/researcher locally. Traditional VHF (yagi/side-kicks), MOTUS, base station/remote download data transmission, and now includes Bluetooth transfer.
- 90* Datalogger. Devices which only collect data. They do not transmit data and need to be recovered to obtain the data from the device.
- 75* PIT tags - RFID tag - need to be very close to reader to get the data.



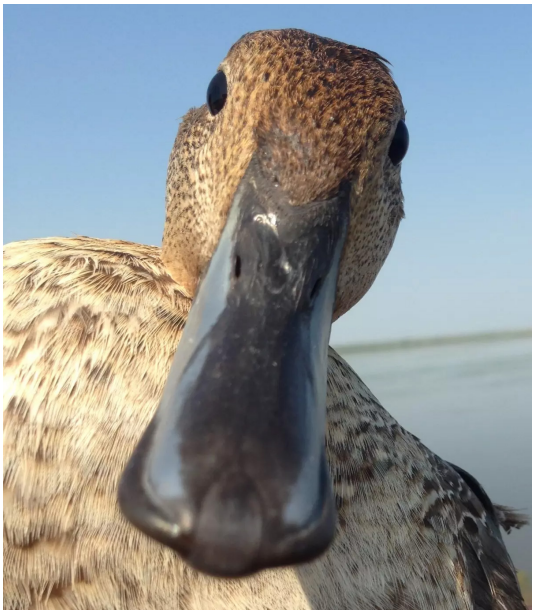
Listening for endangered Laysan duck transmitters during the Seabird Protection Project on Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge. Photo courtesy of Jon Brack.

Message to the Flyways

Data Submission

Hunting season is well on its way - please make sure your preseason data is submitted so we can better serve you and the hunters reporting your birds.

Please contact Lauren Walker (lewalker@usgs.gov) with any comments or questions regarding gamebird encounters or issues related to the flyways.



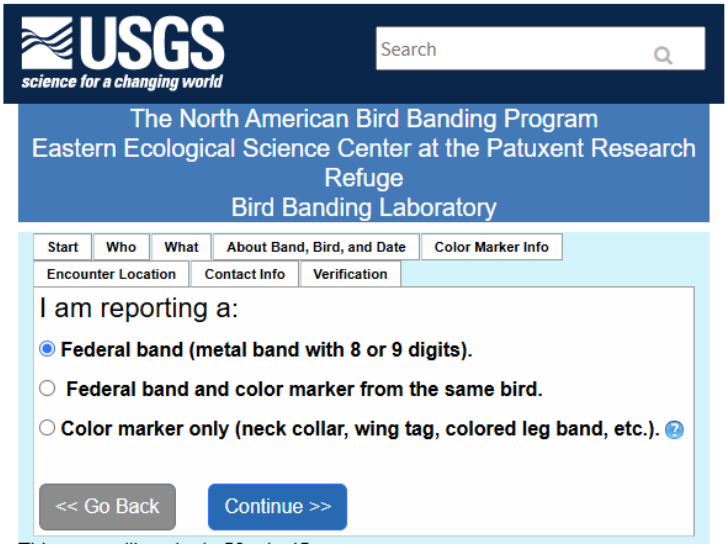
Northern Pintail.
Photo courtesy of USFWS Phil Thorpe.

Moments In History

Bird Band Quiz

In the last MTAB, we included a Bird Band Pop Quiz on page 11. But we messed up on the answer for question #7!

In 2000, the BBL did develop a reporting website for finders to submit their bird band encounter data. However, it was not until 2007 that the BBL developed the catchy "www.reportband.gov" web address and started inscribing it on the bands. This announcement can be found in MTAB 91. So the correct answer is d, not b. Next year we will be celebrating 20 years of www.reportband.gov.



Screenshot of www.reportband.gov.

Did you know you can explore historical Memo to All Banders and Bird Banding Notes dating all the way back to 1922?

Upcoming Events

Raptor Research Foundation Annual Meeting
October 26-31, 2026
Duluth, Minnesota

Waterbirds Society Annual Meeting
November 2-5, 2026
Cape May, New Jersey

Inland Bird Banding Association Annual Meeting
November 13-15, 2026
next to Lake Texoma, Oklahoma

29th International Ornithological Congress
November 30-December 5, 2026
Yucatan, Mexico

AMOY Working Group Annual Meeting
December 1-4, 2026
Seabrook Island, South Carolina

17th North American Crane Workshop
December 7-10, 2026
Rockport, Texas

Road to Recovery (R2R) Meeting
January 19-22, 2027
Shepherdstown, West Virginia

Pacific Seabird Group Annual Meeting
February 15-19, 2027
Vancouver, British Columbia

Wilson Ornithological Society Annual Meeting
March 17-20, 2027
Kearney, Nebraska

Eastern Bird Banding Association Annual Meeting
April 2-4, 2027
Princeton, New Jersey

*In the next issue of the MTAB we would like to include trainings along with conferences. Please email kharvey@usgs.gov if you have any information on bird banding trainings for 2027.

Recent Literature

Classifying the sex of Northern Saw-whet Owls (*Aegolius acadicus*) captured in autumn - Priestley et al. - Journal of Raptor Research

Discriminating overwintering origins of a long-distance migratory shorebird staging in the Midcontinent flyway - Cosentino et al. - Avian Conservation & Ecology

Is mitigation translocation an effective method for reducing Laysan Albatross-military aircraft collisions? - Washburn et al. - Human-Wildlife Interactions

Rapid morphological change in an urban bird due to COVID-19 restrictions - Diamant and Yeh - Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences

Population genetic structure of the American Oystercatcher in Northwester Mexico - Avila-Cárdenas et al. - Conservation Genetics

Request for Information

Please see below for the things we need from you!

- Did you use BBL's data in a recent publication? Please let us know!
- Any upcoming events and dates to share with our banders. We will be glad to add any relevant dates to our Calendar section.
- Do you have any questions that you feel might be relevant to other banders? We would love to include them (and the answer) in our Frequently Asked Questions section.

Send your suggestions to Kyra Harvey at kharvey@usgs.gov

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