



BIODIVERSITY GROUP

FLIGHTLINES

Newsletter of the Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme

Number 24 – January 2000

Edited by Belinda Dettmann

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BANDING OFFICE UPDATE

Banding Authority Renewals and Project Reports

Banders are reminded that all banding authorities and fee payments will be due for renewal on 30 June 2000. Requests for payment will be sent in May. If you do not receive a request by 15 June 2000, please contact the Banding Office as soon as possible. Banders newly enrolled after 1 January 2000 are not required to renew their authorities until 2001.

The annual fee for a Banding Authority will increase to \$55 for the 2000/2001 banding year. The total is made up of the basic fee of \$50 plus a 10% surcharge due to the GST.

Requests for project renewals and progress reports will also be sent to project supervisors in May, and the deadline for a response is 31 July.

Request for updated contact details and permissions from banders

The ABBBS needs to update our list of bander contact details. We also need updated information on whether banders agree to the release of their banding data, or if they wish to impose conditions on such release.

The last page of this month's *Flightlines* consists of a tear-off form. If your contact details have changed recently, or if you have not previously filled out a form giving details of permission to release banding data or name and address, we request that you complete the form and return it to the banding office at your earliest convenience.

Upgrade of the ABBBS website

<http://www.biodiversity.environment.gov.au/abbbs/>

David Drynan has completed an extensive revision of the ABBBS website and the new version is due to be loaded this week. Apologies to those who have tried to view the new site already. We have experienced a number of problems associated with file names, which has resulted in this delay.

Facilities include:

- general information about the Scheme,
- instructions on how to become involved in banding,
- ABBBS forms, in .PDF* format, so they can be downloaded and printed off,
- ABBBS publications, in .PDF* format,
- on-line reporting of recoveries,
- hints on project design,
- a short history of the Banding Scheme,
- links to other banding sites and State/Territory Wildlife Agencies.

If you have any questions, comments, or suggestions, please contact David directly on 02 6274 2407 or via david.drynan@ea.gov.au

* PDF files need to be viewed with Adobe Acrobat Reader, which is available free of charge from www.adobe.com. There is also a link from the Publications section of the new site straight to the download site.

Year 2000 implications for banding data

It is now necessary to enter the complete year (eg yyyy=1999 or 2000) in dates on data sheets or in electronic files, instead of the final two digits as previously. We believe that this is the only change we will need to make to current methods of recording dates.

OBITUARY: SG (Bill) Lane, 1922-2000

We were saddened to hear of the death of Bill Lane on Friday 7 January 2000 after a long battle with cancer.

Selwyn George Lane, known to his friends as Bill, played a major roll in the history of bird banding in Australia. He received his Banding Authority (number 84) in July 1958. Over the next forty years he banded about 60,000 birds representing all major species groups, wrote more than 170 papers on his work, and trained more than 50 of our leading ornithologists in the art of banding.

He was instrumental in the formation of the Bird Banders Association of NSW (now the Australian Bird Study Association) in March 1962 and was the association's first President. He edited the *Australian Bird Bander* from 1967 to 1977, when it had a name change to *Corella*. Bill then became assistant editor and continued to assist with the publication of *Corella* thereafter. In October 1972 he started the feature called Seabird Islands, with the aim of documenting all Australian islands on which seabirds breed, and wrote many of the early articles. He was still active as editor of the Seabird Island Series when he died, by which time details of more than 250 islands had been published.

Bill's interests were wide-ranging. He organised an Australia-wide project to elucidate the migratory movements of Silvereyes and wrote several seminal papers on this topic.

He was interested in banding migratory waders to track their movements and in the early days he used mist nets to catch them. Then he heard of an ancient cannon net and became proficient in the art of cannon-netting waders. As an artilleryman in the Army this was right up his alley and he introduced a number of other local banders to this difficult art.

Bill also pioneered the establishment of area surveys, in which regular banding visits were made to predetermined sites to capture birds by mist net with a view to monitoring movements and any changes in species diversity and abundance of common local species. Records were kept on cards, for each locality, of the band number and certain key measurements of all birds of each species noted on each visit. The success of Bill's area surveys in the Sydney region led to the establishment of projects at a number of sites, now known as cooperative banding stations, throughout the country.

Other interests included albatrosses and shearwaters and his banding efforts on both families revealed priceless information on their international movements.

Bill acted as Regional Organiser for bird banding in NSW from 1962 until 1997. He knew practically every bander who worked in the state and gave help, advice and support to them all.

I was appointed Coordinator of the Banding Scheme in 1991. Before I moved to Canberra to take up the position Bill invited me to stay the weekend with him and Lorraine at Moonee so that he could take me banding at one of his sites at Coffs Harbour. He also invited other local banders to his place for a barbecue so that I could meet them and discuss the future of the Scheme. This was typical of the way he operated. He was good-hearted, endlessly helpful and supportive to beginners, well organised and knowledgeable - a great facilitator and a good friend.

The staff of the Banding Office extend their condolences to Lorraine and the family on his loss.

Belinda Dettmann
Canberra

REVISED TAXONOMY OF AUSTRALIAN PASSERINES

The Banding Office has adopted the revised taxonomy of Australian passerines recently published in the Directory of Australian Birds: Passerines, by Dick Schodde and Ian Mason.

The main implication for banders is that, as 11 species have been split and 5 species lumped, we have been forced to make some changes to ABBBS species numbers. This was done in consultation with Dick and Ian, and the new ABBBS numbers appear in the book.

A revised Recommended Band Size List is being prepared, based on the new taxonomy. It will be sent to all banders when complete.

Details of the changes are as follows:

Species numbers changed for two species that have been split:

| Old species | New species | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 637 Little Wattlebird: | 710 Western Wattlebird | <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i> |
| | 712 Little Wattlebird | <i>Anthochaera lunulata</i> |
| 369 Restless Flycatcher: | 722 Paperbark Flycatcher | <i>Myiagra nana</i> |
| | 728 Restless Flycatcher | <i>Myiagra inquieta</i> |

Banders are requested to note these changes and to use the new species numbers rather than the old ones. The new numbers are required because each of the old sub-species (now new species) is well known and widespread and they need to be differentiated.

The splits can be determined geographically: Western Wattlebirds occur in Western Australia, with the Little Wattlebird in eastern South Australia, Victoria, NSW and southeast Queensland.

Restless Flycatchers are found in southern Australia and the southeastern half of Queensland, while Paperbark Flycatchers occur in Northern Australia, including northwest Queensland.

Nine species split, with the senior species retaining the old species number:

| Old species | New species | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 513 Striated Grasswren: | 513 Striated Grasswren | <i>Amytornis striatus</i> |
| | 735 Short-tailed Grasswren | <i>Amytornis merrotsyi</i> |
| 559 Dusky Grasswren: | 559 Dusky Grasswren | <i>Amytornis purnelli</i> |
| | 708 Grey-bellied Grasswren | <i>Amytornis ballerae</i> |
| 390 White-browed Robin: | 390 White-browed Robin | <i>Poecilodryas superciliosa</i> |
| | 391 Buff-sided Robin | <i>Poecilodryas cerviniventris</i> |
| 380 Scarlet Robin: | 380 Scarlet Robin | <i>Petroica boodang</i> |
| | 714 Pacific Robin | <i>Petroica multicolor</i> |
| 422 Western Whipbird: | 422 Western Whipbird | <i>Psophodes nigrogularis</i> |
| | 717 Mallee Whipbird | <i>Psophodes leucogaster</i> |
| 416 Crested Shrike-tit: | 416 Eastern Shrike-tit | <i>Falcunculus frontatus</i> |
| | 418 Western Shrike-tit | <i>Falcunculus leucogaster</i> |
| | 417 Northern Shrike-tit | <i>Falcunculus whitei</i> |
| 362 Rufous Fantail: | 362 Rufous Fantail | <i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i> |
| | 718 Arafura Fantail | <i>Rhipidura dryas</i> |
| 371 Frilled Monarch: | 371 Frilled Monarch | <i>Arses telescopthalmus</i> |
| | 720 Frill-necked Monarch | <i>Arses lorealis</i> |
| 702 Grey Butcherbird: | 702 Grey Butcherbird | <i>Cracticus torquatus</i> |
| | 703 Silver-backed Butcherbird | <i>Cracticus argenteus</i> |

In these cases the junior species are not particularly well known or widespread and we believe that the retention of the original numbers for the senior species is unlikely to cause major problems.

Five species have been lumped:

| Old species | New species | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 676 Green Catbird | 676 Green Catbird | <i>Ailuroedus crassirostris</i> |
| 677 Spotted Catbird | | |
| 488 White-browed Scrubwren | 488 White-browed Scrubwren | <i>Sericornis frontalis</i> |
| 495 Tasmanian Scrubwren | | |
| 494 Large-billed Scrubwren | 494 Large-billed Scrubwren | <i>Sericornis magnirostris</i> |
| 490 Tropical Scrubwren | | |
| 609 Varied Honeyeater | 609 Varied Honeyeater | <i>Lichenostomus versicolor</i> |
| 610 Mangrove Honeyeater | | |
| 635 Yellow-throated Miner | 635 Yellow-throated Miner | <i>Manorina flavigula</i> |
| 967 Black-eared Miner | | |

Lumping can cause problems for the curators of data and databases. In these cases the Banding Office is prepared to accept the old species numbers if this is more convenient for banders.

Summary of Taxonomic changes to families.

Two families have been split - the family Pardalotidae into Pardalotidae and Acanthizidae, and the family Passeridae into Passeridae and Estrildidae. The family previously called Cinclosomatidae has been renamed Eupetidae. The new taxonomic order of passerine families is as follows:

| | Family (scientific name) | Family (common name) | No of Species | No of Ultrataxa |
|----|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 55 | Pittidae | Pittas | 3 | 6 |
| 56 | Menuridae | Lyrebirds | 2 | 4 |
| 57 | Atrichornithidae | Scrub-birds | 2 | 3 |
| 58 | Climacteridae | Treecreepers | 6 | 14 |
| 59 | Maluridae | Fairy-wrens, Grasswrens | 22 | 50 |
| 60 | Pardalotidae | Pardalotes | 4 | 12 |
| 61 | Acanthizidae | Scrubwrens, Thornbills, etc | 43 | 117 |
| 62 | Meliphagidae | Honeyeaters, Chats | 72 | 140 |
| 63 | Petroicidae | Robins | 22 | 39 |
| 64 | Orthonichidae | Logrunners | 2 | 3 |
| 65 | Pomastomatidae | Babblers | 4 | 8 |
| 66 | Eupetidae | Whipbirds, Wedgebills, Quail-thrushes | 9 | 19 |
| 67 | Neosittidae | Sittellas | 1 | 5 |
| 68 | Pachycephalidae | Whistlers, Shrike-tits | 16 | 44 |
| 69 | Dicruridae | Fantails, Monarchs, Flycatchers | 23 | 45 |
| 70 | Paradisaeidae | Birds-of-paradise | 4 | 5 |
| 71 | Artamidae | Butcherbirds, Woodswallows | 15 | 46 |
| 72 | Campephagidae | Cuckoo-shrikes | 8 | 18 |
| 73 | Oriolidae | Orioles | 3 | 10 |
| 74 | Corvidae | Crows, Ravens | 5 | 8 |
| 75 | Corcoracidae | Mud-nesters | 2 | 4 |
| 77 | Ptilinorhynchidae | Bowerbirds | 9 | 14 |
| 78 | Muscicapidae | Old World Thrushes, Flycatchers | 5 | 9 |
| 79 | Sturnidae | Starlings | 5 | 6 |
| 80 | Hirundinidae | Swallows, Martins | 7 | 9 |
| 81 | Pycnonotidae | Bulbuls | 1 | 1 |
| 82 | Zosteropidae | White-eyes | 6 | 15 |
| 83 | Sylviidae | Reed-warblers, Songlarks | 9 | 17 |
| 84 | Alaudidae | Bushlarks | 2 | 10 |
| 85 | Dicaeidae | Flowerpeckers | 1 | 1 |
| 86 | Nectariniidae | Sunbirds | 1 | 1 |
| 87 | Passeridae | Sparrows | 2 | 2 |
| 88 | Motacillidae | Wagtails, Pipits | 3 | 8 |
| 89 | Estrildidae | Grass Finches | 20 | 30 |
| 90 | Fringillidae | Old World Finches | 3 | 3 |

NEW PROJECT APPROVALS

Twenty-four new projects have been approved since 30 June 1999. These are listed below with their aims and objectives.

Bird Species

Wes Bancroft Fluctuation in a population of Red-browed Firetails in the Darling Ranges, WA

Aims/Objectives: To observe changes in population size, structure and occurrence of a Red-browed Finch population on a seasonal basis for several years to determine whether the population is stable, on the increase or in decline.

Chris Boland Preliminary study of nesting biology of Red-browed and Striated Pardalotes

Aims/Objectives: To gather preliminary information on the breeding biology of these species by undertaking nest watches, collecting DNA from adults and chicks, and possibly by mounting tiny infra-red video cameras in the nest.

Mick Bramwell Eastern Bristlebirds at Howe Flat, Mallacoota, VIC

Aims/Objectives: To determine morphometric and genetic differences between central and northern Victorian populations of Eastern Bristlebirds; and to determine age structure, home range, dispersal and movements of Eastern Bristlebirds at Howe Flat.

Nic Dunlop Study of feral pigeon population in the Rockingham area, WA

Aims/Objectives: To establish normal patterns of seasonal foraging and diurnal movement of feral pigeons, and to test the effect of 'conditioned aversion' treatments and the feeding of a chemical sterilant on the behaviour, reproductive status and population status of feral pigeon flocks.

Richard Kingsford Tracking movements of Black Swans with satellite transmitters

Aims/Objectives: To determine movements of Black Swans between protected wetland areas and irrigated cropland using satellite telemetry.

Nick Klomp Breeding biology and feeding biology of the Providence Petrel on Lord Howe Island

Aims/Objectives: To study the breeding biology and feeding biology of Providence Petrels nesting on Lord Howe Island.

Richard Loyn Study of White-faced Storm-Petrels at South Channel Island

Aims/Objectives: To study the demography and movements of White-faced Storm Petrels breeding on South Channel Islands, Victoria.

NSW NPWS Demography and resource use of seabirds of Lord Howe Island

Aims/Objectives: To study the demography, ecology and use of resources of a seabirds nesting at Lord Howe Island.

Paul McDonald & Penny Olsen Parental investment in Brown Falcons (*Falco berigora*)

Aims/Objectives: To study aspects of parental investment in a population of Brown Falcons at Werribee Sewage Farm.

Anthony Overs Ecology of Grey-crowned Babblers in fragmented habitats

Aims/Objectives: To compare the ecology of Grey-crowned Babblers found in degraded and fragmented environments on the periphery of the species' range with that where habitat is more continuous; to assess life-history parameters such as home range size, dispersal patterns, survivorship, effects of group size on nesting success, foraging behaviour, impact of competitors and the impact of predators in fragmented and degraded environments.

Aldo Poiani Influenza viruses in ducks and rallids

Aims/Objectives: To determine which species of common rallids and ducks harbour Avian Influenza viruses and Newcastle Disease viruses to establish whether prevalence of viruses changes between years and seasons, and whether immuno-compromised and reproductively active individuals are more infected than others.

David Priddel The impact of Tasmanian Masked Owls on the fauna of Lord Howe Island

Aims/Objectives: To determine the abundance, distribution and movements of Tasmanian Masked Owls on Lord Howe Island, to assess the diet of the Masked Owl; to evaluate the impact of Masked Owls on the endemic fauna of Lord Howe Island; and to develop and trial methods of eliminating the owl from the island.

Julian Reid Survey of the Cocos Buff-banded Rail

Aims/Objectives: To study the abundance, ecology, behaviour and conservation requirements of the Cocos Buff-banded Rail on small islets within the Cocos-Keeling Group.

Danny Rogers Local movements, migratory preparation and ecology of Great and Red Knots

Aims/Objectives: To study the foraging ecology, roost choice, migratory physiology and demography of Great Knots and Red Knots in northwest Australia.

Bird Communities**Wes Bancroft Fluctuations in the avian community of Melville Rose Nurseries, Carmel, WA**

Aims/Objectives: To assess the stability of the avian community demographics at the Melville Rose Nurseries; and to relate observed demographics to landuse and human interference.

Graham Cam Bird-plant associations in Castlereagh Nature Reserve, NSW

Aims/Objectives: To document the bird-plant associations in Castlereagh and Windsor Downs Nature reserves; to describe the seasonal fluctuations in abundance of bird species in the two reserves; to determine the impact of habitat fragmentation on the breeding success of selected species within the reserves, to study the movement, demography, ecology and behaviour of Double-barred Finches and White-eared Honeyeaters; to formulate a set of recommendations for the development of appropriate management practices that will ensure the sustainability of the plant and bird associations in these endangered woodlands.

Perry de Rebeira Banding training project in Alice Springs

Aims/Objectives: To facilitate the training of local banders who are required to catch, band and release birds as part of the management of the local wildlife park.

Andrew Fisher Avian dynamics in the Bathurst landscape

Aims/Objectives: To investigate the population dynamics of terrestrial birds within selected woodland patches. Parameters of interest include habitat use, population density, longevity and site attachment. Movement between patches will also be studied.

Richard Gregory-Smith Study of riverine and sub-tropical rainforest birds on the Brisbane River

Aims/Objectives: To study the longevity, breeding morphology, population trends and site fidelity of riverine and sub-tropical rainforest species on the Brisbane River.

Rhidian Harrington Effects of artificial water points on avian distribution

Aims/Objectives: To determine the effects of closing selected artificial water supplies on local populations of birds at Gluepot Station, South Australia.

Richard Major Use of fragmented habitat by birds

Aims/Objectives: To determine the size and shape of the home ranges of selected bird species in fragmented habitat, compared with continuous habitat, to determine the temporal scale of movement between habitat patches; to investigate the use of proximate and remote habitat by nesting birds in linear strips of habitat; to determine the proportion of time spent on the edge and in interior habitat of remnant patches.

Smiths Brook Group Estimation of longevity of WA passerines near Manjimup

Aims/Objectives: To determine longevity and survival of species occurring at Smiths Brook, Manjimup, WA.

Bat Species**Glen Hoye Population demography and movement in *Nyctophilus gouldi***

Aims/Objectives: To compare population demographics including survival in populations of *Nyctophilus gouldi* at relatively undisturbed sites in large tracts of forest with urban populations.

Doug Watkins Evaluation of the suitability of redesigned bat bands on a cave roosting population of Chocolate Bats

Aims/Objectives: To assess the efficacy of redesigned bat bands on reducing wing injuries.

BILL BOARD

Band transported within an alligator?

In October 1999 the banding office received a report that ABBBS band 110-89053 had been found in an unusual place. It had been dredged up from the bottom of an alligator pond at the Australian Zoo at Beerwah in southeast Queensland. This find evoked images of an alligator munching on a duck that had carelessly strayed within reach of its jaws, or of acting as a garbage disposal unit if the bird was already dead.

This scenario is unusual enough, but the situation could be even more bizarre. The Zoo staff thought it likely that the band had travelled to Beerwah inside a particular American Alligator that had recently arrived on transfer from Taronga Park Zoo in Sydney. If the alligator had made a meal of the unfortunate bird while resident at Taronga Zoo and had not voided the band until after its arrival at Beerwah this was a distinct possibility. They asked us if we could throw any light on the possible movements of the band.

We hastened to query the database for banding details and the outcome was fascinating. Alan Leishman had placed band 110-89053 on a Pacific Black Duck in the Royal Botanic Gardens in Sydney on 11 March 1991. The distance between the banding and recovery sites was 799 km and a period of 8 years 6 months had elapsed since banding.

The Royal Botanic Gardens is situated on the south side of Sydney Harbour while Taronga Zoo lies on the northern shore, only 1.5 km away as a duck flies. It is quite possible that any duck that had visited a pond in the Gardens could also have visited one (occupied by alligators) at the nearby Zoo.

It is feasible that the duck in question had flown from Sydney to Beerwah in the normal course of events and that it was unlucky enough to meet its end in the alligator pond at the Australian Zoo at Beerwah rather than at Taronga Park. Pacific Black Duck can move long distances throughout Australia in response to rainfall events and changes in water levels. We are unlikely to discover which idea is correct, but we favour the Alligator Transport theory.

Another link to Alaska

A Wandering Tattler banded at Lake Clark, Alaska, on 14 July 1999 was sighted at Waiakea Pond in Hilo, Hawaii on 28 August 1999. Any sighting like this is exciting, but as the bird was one of only 13 marked this year and only 43 marked during the three-year study it is pretty remarkable.

The Pacific Ocean covers a lot of territory, with Wandering Tattlers thinly distributed throughout and along both shores. To our knowledge, this is the first established link between a Wandering Tattler's breeding site and any non-breeding or stopover site following a migration.

So to all our wader-watching colleagues in the Australasian corner of the Pacific, we encourage you to look at tattler legs.

The group is made up of Russian banders Tomkevich and Dementiev and American Bob Gill. We can be contacted at:

Bob Gill, USGS, Alaska Biological Science Center, 1011 E. Tudor, Anchorage, Alaska (Email robert_gill@usgs.gov; phone 907-786-3514; Fax 907-786-3636)

Or

Pavel Tomkevich, Zoological Museum, Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia (Email tomkevich@l.zoomus.bio.msu.ru)

Pigeon interest people wanted

Hugo Phillips is compiling an email contact list of people with current or past interest or involvement in the research and conservation of wild pigeons (Columbidae) in the Australasian region. He wants to canvass the possibility of establishing a medium for the exchange of information and the publication of news, project updates, RFIs and notices. Anybody who would like to be put on the contact list for further information should get in touch with Hugo at:

Hugo Phillips
Communications Coordinator
Birds Australia
415 Riversdale Road
HAWTHORN EAST VIC 3123
AUSTRALIA
Tel: (03) 9882 2622, Fax: (03) 9882 2677
Email: h.phillips@birdsaustralia.com.au

Death of an old Wanderer

On 26 October 1999 a Wandering Albatross was found dead on Windang Beach, NSW. The bird carried a French band, number BS4464, and Henri Weimerskirch of the French banding scheme told us that the bird had been banded at its nest site on the Crozet Islands, Indian Ocean, on 30 January 1971.

But Henri had further interesting information for us. When the bird had been caught in the Crozets it had been carrying an Australian band: 140-03451.

A search in our old files revealed that this Wanderer had originally been banded by Doug Gibson off Bellambi, NSW, on 3 September 1960. Thus more than 39 years had elapsed since it had first been banded, making it the oldest known Wandering Albatross banded in Australian waters. As Doug had recorded that it was an adult bird, it could have been 45 years of age, or even older, when it finally died.

Ironically, this Wanderer was finally recovered only 20km from its original (Australian) banding site, but its final resting place was about 7900 km from its nest on the Crozets, in the middle of the Indian Ocean.

First Australian recovery of a bird banded in the People's Republic of China

It is not unusual for the cannon netters of Broome to catch waders carrying foreign bands, but the Great Knot wearing band number F019097 is the first bird to be recovered in Australia after being banded in the People's Republic of China.

The bird had been trapped and banded at Chongming Island, Shanghai on 7 April 1996 by Mark Barter, an Australian bander engaged in training Chinese biologists in wader research techniques.

It was recovered at Roebuck Bay, northwest Australia, on 21 November 1999, 3 years 7 months later, having moved a distance of 5518 km. As the Chinese band was showing signs of wear the bird was rebanded with ABBBS band 062-56899.



BIODIVERSITY GROUP
Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme

CURRENT ADDRESS AND CONTACT DETAILS

Title: _____ Initials: _____ Preferred first name: _____ Surname: _____

ABBBS Authority no: _____

Address: _____

Postcode _____

Telephone: home () _____ Facsimile: () _____
 work () _____ eMAIL: _____

PERMISSION TO RELEASE NAME and ADDRESS

I hereby give permission to ABBBS to provide my name and address to the following people or organisations:

| | Circle responses |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| OTHER BANDERS | YES / NO |
| GOVT. RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS (EG CSIRO) | YES / NO |
| NON-GOVT. RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS (EG BIRDS AUSTRALIA) | YES / NO |
| INDIVIDUAL RESEARCHERS | YES / NO |
| OTHER INTERESTED PERSONS / NO | YES |
| INDIVIDUALS INTERESTED IN BECOMING BANDERS | YES / NO |

PERMISSION TO RELEASE BANDING INFORMATION

I hereby give permission for ABBBS to provide details of animals I have banded, as indicated below:

| | Circle responses |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| UNRESTRICTED RELEASE OF DATA | YES / NO |
| RELEASE OF DATA WITH DUE ACKNOWLEDGMENT | YES / NO |
| NO DATA TO BE RELEASED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ME | YES / NO |
| RESTRICTED RELEASE OF DATA ALLOWED, AS SPECIFIED BELOW | YES / NO |

Signature _____ Date _____