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|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <b>I. General Guidelines</b>                                           | <b>2</b> |
| <b>II. Formatting for all Content</b>                                  |          |
| Formatting Text                                                        |          |
| Grammar and Punctuation                                                | 3        |
| Taxonomy                                                               | 3        |
| Banding Terminology (Alpha Codes, Molt, Plumages)                      | 4        |
| Measurements                                                           | 5        |
| Abbreviations and Acronyms                                             | 5        |
| Numbers                                                                | 6        |
| Statistics                                                             | 6        |
| In-text Citations                                                      | 7        |
| Literature Citations                                                   | 7        |
| Photos and Figures                                                     | 8        |
| Tables                                                                 | 8        |
| <b>III. Feature Articles (Studies, Methods, and Notable Sightings)</b> |          |
| Guidelines                                                             | 9        |
| <b>IV. Announcements, News, and Short Communications</b>               |          |
| Guidelines                                                             | 10       |
| <b>V. Literature Reviews</b>                                           |          |
| Guidelines                                                             | 11       |
| Template                                                               | 11       |
| Example                                                                | 11       |
| <b>VI. Banding Reports for Flyways Reviews</b>                         |          |
| Guidelines                                                             | 12       |
| Template                                                               | 13       |
| Example                                                                | 13       |

## I. General Guidelines

### Who can Contribute to North American Bird Bander (NABB)?

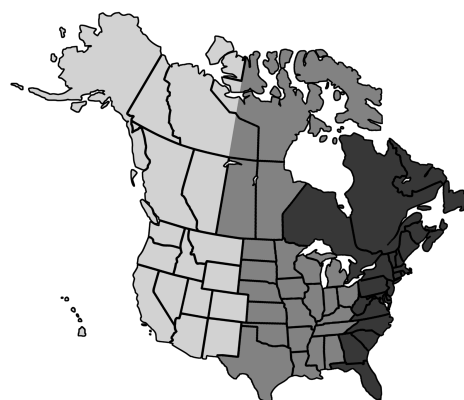
You do not need to be a member of the North American Bird Banding Associations (EBBA, IBBA, or WBBA) to contribute to North American Bird Bander (NABB). Anyone can contribute their work to NABB if the focus of the work is on bird banding with bird species from North America, including Canada, Greenland, Mexico, the United States, Central America, to the Isthmus of Panama, and the Caribbean. Work done outside this region may be considered on a case-by-case basis.

### How Much Does it Cost to Print my Article in NABB?

Publication in NABB is free. We do not charge submission or printing fees for accepted articles.

### Who Should Receive my Manuscript?

Studies, Methods, Notable Sightings, News, Announcements, and Short Communications should be sent to the NABB editor that oversees the region in which the corresponding editor resides. Banding regions are divided into 3 groups for North America (refer to the map on the right). If the corresponding author resides outside of this range, email the manuscript to [NABBProductionCoordinator@gmail.com](mailto:NABBProductionCoordinator@gmail.com).



Station reports and ideas for Literature Reviews should be sent to the editors listed in those respective style guide sections.

### Use of Artificial Intelligence

Because open-source generative artificial intelligence (AI) is trained in part on copyrighted works without permission, text (including abstracts, manuscripts, and citations) and photos/figures derived from or heavily manipulated by generative software such as ChatGPT, Microsoft Copilot, Midjourney, DALL-E, Adobe Firefly, Stable Diffusion, Gemini, Nano Banana, or similar programs will not be accepted.

The use of AI tools that are part of the research, such as the author training AI to help ID birdsong from ARU recordings, should be explained explicitly and clearly in the methods section.

### Simultaneous Submissions and Subsequent Publication

Do not submit your manuscript to NABB at the same time as other journals. Please do not share your full manuscript online prior to publication. Once the manuscript is published in NABB, please feel free to share the final PDF version. Print re-publication in another journal should advise readers of the original publication source (NABB) and state that the manuscript is reprinted with permission from NABB. Significant re-use of any previously published material is accepted at the sole discretion of NABB and requires written permission from the original publisher.

### Utilizing Banding Data of Others

If using banding data collected from the Bird Banding Lab's website, please consult their [Data Release Policy](#) on the proper use and attribution of this data. If an author is utilizing unpublished data, the author should first obtain explicit permission from the bander to use that data prior to publication.



## I. Formatting for all Content

Questions and requests for assistance with manuscript preparation are welcomed. Please direct inquiries to the editor that corresponds to the region in which the research occurred:

- Eastern Bird Banding Association: Annie Lindsay at [LindsayA@carnegiemnh.org](mailto:LindsayA@carnegiemnh.org)
- Inland Bird Banding Association: Peter Lowther at [Plowther@fieldmuseum.org](mailto:Plowther@fieldmuseum.org)
- Western Bird Banding Association: Walter Sakai at [DanauSakai@aol.com](mailto:DanauSakai@aol.com)

All submissions should include at least one author and their corresponding email address.

### Grammar and Punctuation

- Periods, commas, semicolons, and colons are followed by one space.
- Quotation marks are only used for direct quotes.
- Capitalize all proper nouns (including cities and specific geographic locations)
  - “Southern California” is incorrect, as it is not a specific location. It is “southern California.”
- Use hyphens:
  - Between compound last names: Smith-Jones
  - When describing a range: 75-79 mm
  - Between value and units when used as an adjective: 6-mm
  - When describing net-hour, or certain trap types: bal-chatrī, dho-gaza
    - **Note:** mist net and bow net are not hyphenated
  - To describe bird song: quick-three-beers
  - As appropriate in names (see the Taxonomy section)
- Use commas:
  - In a series: “red, white, and blue” (please utilize the Oxford comma)
  - Between two independent clauses in a compound sentence.
- Use italics for foreign words
- Latin phrases like *et al.*, *in vitro*, *in vivo*, *in situ*, *a priori*, *i.e.*, *e.g.*, and *etc.* are not italicized.
- Note countries if addresses or locations are outside of the US or Canada.
- Parenthetical expressions should be set off by commas: “This is, of course, common knowledge”

### Taxonomy

- NABB follows the current taxonomy of American Ornithological Society (AOS) for common and binomial nomenclature (scientific names). Check taxonomy with AOS. The US Bird Banding Laboratory (BBL)/Canadian Wildlife Service Bird Banding Office (BBO) names are not always the same.



- Common names of birds are capitalized: Red-tailed Hawk, Yellow Warbler
- Note birds' scientific names when first used in abstracts and in text; use common names thereafter: Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*)
- Common names of other animals and plants are not capitalized, but scientific names should be included.
- Scientific names are italicized: *Passer domesticus*
  - Note that in italicized text (e.g. the abstract) that scientific name is not italicized. The scientific name should be distinct from the surrounding text.
- **Do not begin a sentence with an abbreviated genus:** "*P. domesticus* was very common" is not acceptable. "*Passer domesticus* was very common" is acceptable.
- **When the species names are not known, the "sp." or "spp." is not italicized:** *Anser* sp., *Setophaga* spp. The same applies for subspecies (*Melospiza melodia* ssp.).
- **When a second member of a genus is mentioned:** genera can be abbreviated as long as there is no confusion with another genus with the same first letter.
  - *Catharus guttatus* was seen, and so was *C. minimus*.
  - "*Passer domesticus* and *Passerella iliaca*" is not "*P. domesticus* and *P. iliaca*," nor "*Passer domesticus* and *P. iliaca*."
- **When two species' common names are used together,** do not capitalize the group name: Blue and Evening grosbeak
- When generally described, groups like "sparrows" or "warblers" are not capitalized.

### ***Banding Terminology (Alpha Codes, Molts, Plumages)***

- **Four letter alpha codes** are only well-known within the United States and Canada.
  - Do not use alpha codes in text (articles, notes, station reports)
  - Alpha codes are suitable for tables and figures. Define them in the manuscript when first used ("Gray Catbirds (GRCA)").
  - Utilize the alpha codes that AOS assigns to birds. If codes from other organizations (e.g. BBL or BBO) may make more sense for your study, please state this in a note to the editor.
- **Longevity calculations** should follow methodology described on the Bird Banding Lab's website. Ages of birds are given as 9 yr 03 mo and 12 yr 00 mo.
- **Ageing birds:** Follow terminology described in Pyle (2022). Spell out the full age class once; use abbreviations thereafter (After Hatching Year (AHY), then AHY; or First Cycle Formative (FCF), then FCF).
- **Bird Topography:** Cite the terminology being followed (e.g., Pyle 2022). Spell out terms the first time, and use abbreviations subsequently.
- **Plumage of birds:** State which terminology they are following as described in Howell et al. 2003, Pyle et al. 2022, or Pyle 2022.
- **Molts of birds:** Cite which format they are using. Spell out terminology the first time it is used; abbreviate thereafter (Prebasic molt; then PB molt).



## Measurements

- **Use one space between the measurement and unit:** “12 g,” not “12g”
- **Do not add “s” to plurals:** 12 cm, not 12 cms
- **Mass:** kg, g, mg
- **Linear:** km, m, cm, mm
- **Area:** ha, km<sup>2</sup>, cm<sup>2</sup>
- **Volume:** cc, L, ml
- **Temperature:** °C
- **Time:** Measure seconds as “s,” minutes as “min,” hours as “hr,” days as “da,” months as “mo,” and years as “yr”
- **Clock:** use 24-hour clock (military time). Use 02:45 for 2:45 AM and 14:45 for 2:45 PM. Do not include “hr” or “AM/PM.”
- **Date:**
  - **Use continental date method:** 23 Aug 2018, Aug 2018, 23 Aug
  - **Use standard three-letter abbreviations for month and day:** Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec; Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat
  - **When month or day is used alone, spell them out:**
    - “We band on the first Saturday of each month.”
    - “We did not band in August.”
- **Latitude-Longitude:** The Bird Banding Lab recognizes both degree-minute-second and decimal degree latitude and longitude methods. Manuscripts can use either method, but should be consistent in which method they use. Latitude and longitude should be given for all banding sites, and should be as precise as required by the BBL.
  - 34° 12' 45" N, 117° 34' 10" W
  - 34.21250° N, 117.56944° W
- **Net-hours:** one net-hour (nh) is equivalent to one 12 m mist net open for one hour
- **Birds per 100 net-hours:** b/100 nh

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

- Use USPS abbreviations for states, provinces, and roads: St, Ave, Blvd, Cir, Hwy. Note the absence of periods after the abbreviations.
- Spell out states/provinces in manuscripts for Studies, Methods and Short Communications. Use abbreviations otherwise.
- Acronyms should be defined when first used (e.g., “our Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship (MAPS) station”). If it is used only once, it should be spelled out and not abbreviated.



## Numbers

- **Use numbers:**
  - **When they precede standard units of measure:** 2 g, 19 mm, 300 kg.
  - **For dates, times, page numbers, percentages, statistics, and decimal quantity**
  - **For numbers 10 and larger:** 11 or 204 or 1,000 or 12,845
- **Spell out numbers:**
  - **For numbers one to nine:** Three birds, nine gulls, 10 sparrows, 10,000 geese
  - **When numbers begin a sentence:** “Twenty-five sparrows were seen” (not “25 sparrows were seen”), or “eighteen fifty-three was a good year” (not “1853 was a good year”).
  - **Ordinal numbers should be treated like cardinal numbers:** Second, third, 99<sup>th</sup>, 250<sup>th</sup>. Use superscript for ordinal suffixes.
- **Do not use lots of zeros when it can be abbreviated:** 1.6 million (not 1,600,000), 23 µg (not 0.000023 g)
  - Odd symbols for units can be found in Microsoft Word or WordPerfect.

## Statistics

- Name statistical packages when they are used.
- When statistics outside the basic ones are used, they should be named.
- **Average:** Use “mean” when discussing this statistic. Mean values should include standard deviation and sample size ( $n =$ ).
- **Standard deviation:**  $SD$ .
- **Standard error:**  $SE$ .
- **Probability values** should be presented as “ $p = 0.05$ .”
- **Degrees of freedom:**  $df$ .
- $F$  for  $F$ -test;  $t$  for  $t$ -test;  $\chi^2$  for Chi Square
- **Coefficient of correlation:**  $r$ .
- **Percent:** Use “%” when attached to a number, e.g. 22 %. Spell out “percent” when used without a number.
- Do not say two things are “significant” unless it is statistically significant and statistics are provided.



### ***In-text Citations***

- **Single author:** "...found in Darwin's finches (Lack 1954)" or "Lack (1954) reported ..."
- **Two authors:** "... (Humphrey and Parks 1954)" or "Humphrey and Parks (1954)..."
- **Three or more authors:** "... (Jones et al. 1987)" or "Jones et al. (1987) reported..."
- **Use a comma to separate multiple citations:** (Ralph 2001, Lowther 2002)

### ***Literature Citations***

- Include all author names in Literature Cited.
- Capitalize words in title as done in original source.
- If one paper uses first and middle initials of an author, and a second paper uses only the first initial of the same author, keep the names as-is. Do not add their middle initial into the citations of the second paper.
- If the source is internet-based, include the URL and the access date. Whenever possible, utilize the DOI website's URL.

### **Journal Citation Examples**

Humphrey, P.S. and K.C. Parkes. 1959. An approach to the study of molt and plumages. *Auk* 76(1):1-31.

Russo N.J., K.M. Holbrook, T. Dietsch, F.A. Forzi, A.S.A. Tekam, and T.B. Smith. 2024. A maneuverable canopy net for capturing large tropical birds. *Journal of Field Ornithology* 95(1):13. <https://doi.org/10.5751/JFO-00438-950113>.

- First author: use last name first, followed by initials.
- Subsequent author(s): use initials first, followed by last name.
- Do not include spaces between first and middle initials.
- Full journal name (no abbreviations) in italics (not *JFO*, rather *Journal of Field Ornithology*)
- Give volume and page numbers separated by a colon, with no space between.
- If there is no issue number, remove the parentheses after the volume number.

### **Book Citation Example**

Pyle, P. 2022. Identification Guide to North American Birds, Part I (Second Edition). Slate Creek Press, Point Reyes Station, CA.

- First author: use last name first, followed by initials.
- Subsequent author(s): use initials first, followed by last name.
- Neither the title nor the publisher are italicized.
- Include the publisher with City and State (Province). Add the country, if not in the US/CA.
- Book citations do not need page numbers. Include a chapter number, where appropriate.



## Formatting Visuals

If assistance is needed in formatting visuals, please reach out to our Production Coordinator at [NABBPProductionCoordinator@gmail.com](mailto:NABBPProductionCoordinator@gmail.com).

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### **Photographs and Figures**

- All images submitted with manuscripts should be the highest resolution possible. Resolution for images should be at minimum 150 dpi and 1500 x 1500 pixels or larger.
- Photographic images or illustrations should be submitted as TIF, PNG, or JPG/JPEG in full color. Images should be minimally processed. Disclose any processing or manipulations in the body of your emailed submission. If more than one photo is processed or manipulated, each disclosure should reference the relevant image.
- Photographs of birds in hand should follow all [North American Banding Council photographic guidelines](#).
- Diagrams, graphs, line art, and maps should be submitted as SVG, or PDF if SVG is not possible. All figure renderings and references to figures in your paper should communicate study sites, methods, results, etc within the context of black and white print. (references to colors in figures will not communicate well for black and white printing).

### **Tables**

- Aim for tables to fit within a 8.5x11 inch sheet of paper with 1 in margins to ensure the entire table will fit on one page.
- Ensure that all data is visible in each cell. Use text-wrapping and adjust cell size as needed.
- Include all 0s in cells where 0s are appropriate (do not leave the cells blank). If no data is available for blank cells, please state in your table caption that “blank cells indicate no data.”
- Use italics and bold print when appropriate, such as highlighting statistically significant results, formatting scientific names, etc.
- Formatting may be revised in order to align to NABB’s guidelines
- Include only the number of significant figures necessary for each cell
- NABB may need to adjust tables to fit into the dimensions of the publication. Adjustments will be made in collaboration with the corresponding author.
- NABB reserves the right to include large data sets in a digital appendix if the cost to print is prohibitively expensive.





## II. *Feature Articles (Studies, Methods, and Notable Sightings)*

- Submit your manuscript to the editor that corresponds to the region in which the research occurred (refer to page 2):
  - Eastern Bird Banding Association: Annie Lindsay at [LindsayA@carnegiemnh.org](mailto:LindsayA@carnegiemnh.org)
  - Inland Bird Banding Association: Peter Lowther at [Plowther@fieldmuseum.org](mailto:Plowther@fieldmuseum.org)
  - Western Bird Banding Association: Walter Sakai at [DanauSakai@aol.com](mailto:DanauSakai@aol.com)
- Studies, Methods, and Notable Sightings manuscripts should remain professional in tone
- Please follow all text and visual formatting as recommended in Section One
- Manuscripts and short communications should include all author names; clearly designate each author's affiliations.
- A corresponding author and their email address should be designated. Including emails for other authors is optional. Physical or mailing addresses are not required.
- Please include ORCID webpages for all authors who have them.
  - If you do not have an ORCID yet, we recommend making one before submitting your manuscript: [www.orcid.org](http://www.orcid.org).
- **Studies** should be organized into the following sections:
  - Abstract (emphasize results, list species studied)
    - Italicize the Abstract. When a scientific name is mentioned in the abstract, it should not be italicized.
  - Introduction (define the problem and summarize appropriate literature)
  - Methods (or Methods and Materials)
  - Results
  - Discussion
  - Acknowledgments
  - CRediT Author Statement
    - If your text has multiple authors, we recommend including this section to credit authors with their roles according to [Contributor Role Taxonomy's](#) recommendations.
    - For more information, review the official CRediT roles for authors here: [www.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18421449](http://www.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18421449)
  - Literature Cited
  - Subheadings within these sections are permitted as appropriate.
- **Methods and Notable Sightings Manuscripts** do not need to follow the traditional study outline, but should:
  - Have a general formatting to break the topic down into subjects as appropriate
  - Consider including a CRediT Author Statement if the text has multiple contributors



### ***III. Announcements, News, and Short Communications***

- Submit your manuscript to the editor that corresponds to the region in which the research occurred (refer to page 2):
  - Eastern Bird Banding Association: Annie Lindsay at [LindsayA@carnegiemnh.org](mailto:LindsayA@carnegiemnh.org)
  - Inland Bird Banding Association: Peter Lowther at [Plowther@fieldmuseum.org](mailto:Plowther@fieldmuseum.org)
  - Western Bird Banding Association: Walter Sakai at [DanauSakai@aol.com](mailto:DanauSakai@aol.com)
- The tone for Announcements, News, and Short Communications can remain casual
- Please follow all text and visual formatting as recommended in Section One
- Inclusion of ORCID pages and CRediT Author Statements are optional



## IV. Formatting Literature Reviews

Our goal with this section is to highlight interesting studies that use the capture and marking of birds. Avoid reviewing station reports unless approved by the Literature Review Editor.

- Submission instructions:
  - Please email Clarie Stuyck at [clairestuyck@gmail.com](mailto:clairestuyck@gmail.com) if you would like to contribute to this section.
  - Indicate a subject the review can fall under. Potential subjects include but are not limited to: 1) Books; 2) Analytical Methods; 3) Banding History and Biographies; 4) Equipment, Techniques, and Station Reports; 5) Identification, Molts, Plumage, Weights, and Measurements; 6) Banding Results; or 7) Human Dimensions, Ethics, and Welfare.
  - Designate your initials at the end of your review (e.g., Jane Marie Doe is JMD).
- Follow text formatting recommendations in Section One; note the template below for citations.
- Reviews must be at least 200 words.
- Content:
  - Work with Claire to ensure your article of interest has not already been reviewed.
  - Mention the state, province, and country (if not US/CA) where the study occurred.
  - Go beyond what they did, and emphasize the interesting **results** that they had!
  - Put in a few phrases about your opinion of the paper, and, especially, why you think it might possibly be important to banders.
  - Try to think outside the usual box, don't be hesitant, make it interesting.

### Literature Review Template

**Article's Title.** Article author(s). Year. Journal Volume(Iss):pages. URL.

Text of review. **Initials.**

### Literature Review Example

**Post-breeding population dynamics indicate upslope molt-migration by Wilson's Warblers.** Wiegardt, A.K, D.C. Barton, and J.D. Wolfe. 2017. *Journal of Field Ornithology* 88:47–52.

In this important paper, the authors used 27 years of banding data from an intensive network of stations, across an elevational gradient, to determine if Wilson's Warblers (*Cardellina pusilla*) molt and breed at the same or different locations in northern California and southern Oregon. Nearctic-Neotropical migrants in western North America have 3 choices of timing of the annual post-breeding molt (i.e., definitive prebasic molt): (1) remain in breeding areas to molt, (2) migrate long distances to a stopover molt location before continuing to wintering areas, or (3) migrate to wintering areas and then molt. The warbler apparently uses the first strategy, employing small-scale movements (post-breeding dispersal), which is largely undocumented. They found that adults were more likely to breed at lower elevations and more likely to molt at higher elevations, suggesting that some individuals move altitudinally after breeding to complete the molt. This study indicates that short-distance altitudinal movements may be more common among Nearctic-Neotropical migrants in western North America than previously thought. The Motus antenna array or other "nano-tag" tracking devices could help augment this insight to more clearly understand how species strategize this virtually unknown period of their life cycle. **CJR**



## V. **Formatting Banding Reports for Flyway Reviews**

Flyway Reviews are regional compilations of reports from banding stations that operate during designated seasons. Our goal with flyway reviews is to gather and disseminate information from banding stations in an informative and comparable manner.

- Submit your banding report to the respective editor for the appropriate flyway (refer to page 2):
  - Atlantic Flyway Review (for banding projects that occur within EBBA's region): [agiven@kiawahisland.gov](mailto:agiven@kiawahisland.gov)
  - Inland Flyway Review (for banding projects that occur within IBBA's region): [swgabrey@inlandbirdbanding.org](mailto:swgabrey@inlandbirdbanding.org)
  - Inland MAPS Review (for IBBA stations that participate in MAPS): [swgabrey@inlandbirdbanding.org](mailto:swgabrey@inlandbirdbanding.org)
  - Caribbean Flyway Review (for banding projects in the Caribbean): [zoya.buckmire@gmail.com](mailto:zoya.buckmire@gmail.com) and [dvpuerto19@gmail.com](mailto:dvpuerto19@gmail.com)
- We are interested in both one-time and repeat contributors for this section.
- The tone for banding reports can be casual.
- Follow all text and visual formatting as recommended in Section One.
- Aim to submit your station's report as soon as possible after the season has ended.
- Suggest an acronym for your station. If an acronym is not provided or if it is the same as another station's acronym, your banding station may be assigned an abbreviation by our flyway compilers so tables can be presented in a concise manner.
- Potential topics can include: station history; season number; site description and habitat characteristics; weather or temperature events or trends that may have affected effort or results; number of birds banded/recaptured; number of species; noteworthy returns or species; high/low counts; foreign recaps and recoveries of your station's birds elsewhere; interpretation of results from short-term or long-term data sets; notable collaborations or publications with regards to your most recent seasons; acknowledgements (mainly to recognize partners and funding sources, instead of listing all the volunteers by name. A simple statement thanking all volunteers is acceptable).
- Feel free to include or exclude information as lead banders deem appropriate.
- We welcome photos from your banding station but cannot guarantee it will be included with the flyway review. Refer to our photographic guidelines for recommendations.
- Upon acceptance of your banding report, an excel spreadsheet will be provided for you to fill out with your banding data. An example of the table is provided below. Please note that recapture numbers are broken out into "Repeats", "Returns", and "Foreign Recaptures:"
  - Repeats are individuals that are recaptured during the same season but not on the same day in which they were banded.
  - Returns are individuals that are recaptured in a different season in which they were banded.
  - Foreign Recaptures are individuals that are captured in a different location than the location in which they were banded.



### **Banding Report Header Template**

**Station Name (acronym)**

City, County, State/Province

**Compiler Name**, compiler's email address

Station's website or social media accounts (if available; leave out this line if there are none)

**Banders:** list names, assuming this is just a handful of people

### **Banding Report Example**

**USGS Eastern Ecological Science Center Bird Banding Laboratory (USGS EESC BBL)**

Laurel, Prince George's County, MD

**Matthew Rogosky**, mrogosky@usgs.gov

**Banders:** Matthew Rogosky, Kyra Harvey, Lauren Walker, Danny Bystrak, Antonio Celis-Murillo

This year marked the 41<sup>st</sup> season the banding station at Patuxent Research Refuge was operated by the US Geological Survey's Eastern Ecological Science Center-Bird Banding Laboratory. Since 1979, this station has monitored migrating land birds that use the refuge to rest and refuel. Managed to maintain a dense shrub canopy, the station is located within one of the power line transmission right-of-ways that transects the refuge. In 2024, the team of BBL staff and volunteers operated the station for a total of 42 days from 16 Aug through 18 Nov. This season, we banded 1,366 new birds and recaptured 320 previously banded birds, representing 70 species.

Following the 2023 season's record number of bandings (2,393 total), the 2024 season produced a surprisingly low total count of new bandings. The count in 2024 was the second lowest annual count in the history of the station, with only a lower total banding count occurring in 2016 (1,360 birds). The total count of new bandings in each month was below the station's long term average, markedly so in August (141 total in 2024/205 avg.), September (354 total/540 avg.), and November (178 total/261 avg.). Total bandings in October were only slightly below average (672 total/733 avg.). We suspect weather conditions favorable for continuous migration resulted in fewer individuals stopping over at the site during the early part of the season.

Despite the low numbers, the station still documented a number of notable captures. Some highlights include: the first Blue Grosbeaks since 2014 (a group of three hatch year individuals were caught together); the first Prairie Warbler since 2019, several Nashville, Hooded, and Wilson's Warblers, 2 Brown Creepers, and a single Eastern White-crowned Sparrow.

This year was the first year since 2015 that a hummingbird bander was consistently present at the station. A total of 21 Ruby-throated Hummingbirds were captured. The team plans to re-incorporate hummingbird banding into the long-term dataset to better understand how these pollinators utilize the landscape and provide a comparison to the passerine/near-passerine data collected.

The banding station hosted a number of groups and visitors for educational opportunities in 2024. Highlights included a visit from the Friends of Patuxent, who graciously helped fund improvements to the station, as well as a group of 40 participants from The Wildlife Society Meeting field trip to the Patuxent Research Refuge. Finally, we want to extend a huge thanks to our network of volunteers and continued support from the U.S. Geological Survey Eastern Ecological Science Center and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Patuxent Research Refuge.