

MAPS BANDING CODES - 2019

Skull Pneumaticization

- 0 - None; single pinkish layer.
- 1 - Trace at very back of skull; 1-5% of total area.
- 2 - 6-33% at back; distinct contrast; whitish dots.
- 3 - 34-66%; rear half and some of front, midline, and sides.
- 4 - 67-94%; two oval red spots either side of cranium - rest completed.
- 5 - 95-99%; two tiny pinkish spots. (Some birds stay at class 5.)
- 6 - Complete, fully pneumaticized.
- 8 - Skull examined but degree of pneumaticization not determinable.

Cloacal Protuberance

- 0 - Cloaca not enlarged.
- 1 - Small (conical; wide at base, narrow at tip.)
- 2 - Medium (cylindrical; as large at tip as at base.)
- 3 - Large (bulbous; larger at tip than at base.)

Brood Patch

- 0 - None present, breast feathered.
- 1 - Feathers dropped, skin smooth and dark red; some vascularization.
- 2 - Skin vascularized and wrinkled, fluid present.
- 3 - Vascularization extreme, skin wrinkled, much fluid.
- 4 - Wrinkled skin, thin and dry; vascularization and fluid mostly gone.
- 5 - Vascularization, fluid, and wrinkles gone; pinfeathers appearing.

Fat

- 0 - No fat anywhere.
- 1 - Furcular hollow less than 5% full.
- 2 - Furcular hollow 5-33% full.
- 3 - Furcular hollow about half full (34%-66%).
- 4 - Furcular hollow full, 67%-100%, fat thick in wingpits and on abdomen.
- 5 - Fat bulging above furcular hollow, in wingpits, and on abdomen.
- 6 - Fat greatly bulging in all areas.
- 7 - Excessive; fat nearly joined from all areas.

Body Molt

- 0 - None.
- 1 - Trace; a few feathers anywhere on body.
- 2 - Light; a number from any individual tract.
- 3 - Medium; a number from several tracts or most of head.
- 4 - Heavy; more than half from most tracts; more than ½ of body.

Flight-feather Molt

(primaries and secondaries (not tertials or tail))

Most species do not molt juvenile flight-feathers. Check Pyle 1997 for each species. The code "S" essentially means "flight-feather molt occurring" - It may not always be exactly symmetrical

N - None.

A - Adventitious, accidental, asymmetric.

S - Full, normal symmetric molt.

J - Growth of juvenile (1st-generation) flight feathers.

Flight-feather Wear

(outer four primaries; not rectrices)

- 0 - None; light feather edges remain.
- 1 - Very slight edge wear; no fraying or nicks.
- 2 - Slight; definitely worn but very little fraying, very few nicks.
- 3 - Moderate; definite fraying and nicks; chips along vanes.
- 4 - Heavy; feathers worn and frayed, tips missing.
- 5 - Excessive; extreme wear, shafts exposed beyond vanes, tips broken off.

Juvenal Body Plumage

(include body feathers only; not wing feathers)

- 3 - Juvenal plumage growing in or full.
- 2 - In preformative molt; more than half of juvenal plumage remains.
- 1 - In preformative molt; less than half of juvenal plumage remains.
- 0 - None; no juvenal plumage remaining.

Molt Limits & Plumage

Unless a tract is completely composed of alternate feathers, alternate feathers in a tract are ignored.

- J - Juvenal; feather tract comprised entirely of retained juvenal feathers or non-feathered body part shows characteristics indicative of a young bird
- L - Molt limit; molt limit between juvenal and formative feathers
- F - Formative; feather tract comprised entirely of formative feathers
- B - Basic; feather tract entirely of basic feathers or non-feathered body part shows characteristics indicative of an adult bird
- R - retained; both juvenal and basic feathers are present within the tract (typically with woodpeckers only)
- M - Mixed; multiple generations of basic feathers are present in the tract (typically with woodpeckers only)
- A - Alternate; **ALL** feathers in the tract are of alternate plumage
- N - definitely not juvenal feathers, but whether or not they are formative or basic feathers cannot be determined with confidence
- U - Unknown; feather tract or non-feathered body part examined, but shows ambiguous characteristics or cannot be coded with confidence

Status (more status codes online at BBL website)

- 300 - Normal, healthy, banded bird.
- 301 - Healthy, color-banded bird.
- 318 - Blood sample taken; healthy, banded bird.
- 325 - Radiotag/GPS; healthy, banded bird.
- 500 - Banded but injured or diseased.
- 700 - Held over 24 hours for observation or rehabilitation.
- 000 - Unbanded or dead.

Disposition

- M - Malformed (deformity such as crossed mandibles).
- O - Old (healed) injury.
- I - Ill (diseased).
- S - Stress or shock.
- E - Eye injury.
- T - Tongue injury.
- W - Wing injury.
- B - Body injury.
- L - Leg injury.
- P - Predator-caused mortality.
- D - Dead (or permanently removed).

Feather Pull

- O - two Outer rectrices
- I - one Inner and one outer rectrix

WRP – Wolfe-Ryder-Pyle Ageing codes

The first of the three characters indicates the cycle:

- F - first cycle
- S - second cycle
- T - third cycle – used mostly for woodpeckers for MAPS purposes
- 4 - fourth cycle – not typically used for MAPS purposes
- D - definitive cycle
- U - unknown cycle

The second of the three characters indicates the molt status:

- C - mid-cycle, no molting feathers on bird
- P - bird in molt
- A - after a known cycle, but current cycle not known, no molting feathers on bird

The third of the three characters indicates the plumage the individual is into which it is molting:

- J - juvenile plumage, distinguished from definitive basic plumage as the first generation of feathers (after down)
- S - supplemental plumage
- F - formative plumage
- A - alternate plumage
- B - basic plumage
- U - unknown plumage

The most common codes used during MAPS:

- FPJ - **F**irst **p**rejuvenile molt, molting into juvenile plumage.
- FCJ - **F**irst **c**ycle juvenile plumage, in full juvenile plumage, only juvenile feathers are present.
- FPF - **F**irst **p**reformative molt, molting into formative plumage.
- FCF - **F**irst **c**ycle formative plumage, in full formative plumage, has a mixture of juvenile and formative feathers.
- FPA - **F**irst **p**realternate molt, molting into first alternate plumage.
- FCA - **F**irst **c**ycle alternate plumage, full alternate plumage, a mixture of juvenile, formative and alternate feathers.
- SPB - **S**econd **p**rebasic molt, molting into definitive basic plumage. During this portion of the molt, must retain some juvenile, formative or first alternate feathers as contrast to the new basic feathers.
- DCB - **D**efinitive **c**ycle **b**asic plumage, full basic plumage.

DPA - **D**efinitive **p**realternate molt, molting into definitive alternate plumage.

DCA - **D**efinitive **c**ycle alternate plumage, full alternate plumage, a mixture of basic and alternate feathers.

DPB - **D**efinitive **p**rebasic molt, molting into definitive basic plumage. During this portion of the molt, must retain at least some worn definitive basic and/or definitive alternate feathers as contrast to the newly replaced basic feathers.

Less common codes:

SCB - **S**econd **c**ycle **b**asic plumage, basic plumage with a few retained juvenile feathers. This code will most likely be used only for woodpeckers during MAPS banding.

TPB - **T**hird **p**rebasic molt, molting into definitive basic plumage. During this portion of the molt, must retain at least some juvenile and prior generation basic feathers as contrast to the newly replaced basic feathers.

TCB - **T**hird **c**ycle **b**asic plumage, the individual is in basic plumage with a few retained prior generation basic feathers. This code will most likely be used only for woodpeckers during MAPS banding.

UPB - **U**ncertain **p**rebasic molt, molting into definitive basic plumage, previous plumage unknown.

UCU - **U**ncertain **c**ycle **u**ncertain plumage.

FAJ - **A**fter first cycle juvenile. No juvenile feathers but can't be determined if formative, alternate, or basic plumage. For species with a complete preformative molt.

FPS - **F**irst **p**resupplemental molt, molting into supplemental plumage.

FCS - **F**irst **c**ycle **s**upplemental plumage, full supplemental plumage, a mixture of juvenile and supplemental feathers.