Middlewestern Prairie Region sent. Wern Fleen no (Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio) BIRDS: VERIFYING DOCUMENTAION OF AN EXTRAORDINARY SIGHT RECORD. 71-0aco 2. Number: Species 3. Location a 5. Time Bird seen: / O to 4. Date: \$4-19-6. Description of size, shape and color-pattern (describe in great detail all parts of the plumage, and beak and feet coloration, in addition, to the diagnostic characteristics, but include only what actually was seen in the field); All ma mas definitely to say that the range map athe gloway d self this it dol the west Description of voice, if heard: to lent may mal a Description of behavior: forming and returna Habitat - general: Malakup specific: a grayed met pre Similarly appearing species which are eliminated by questions 6,7 & 8, Explain: green heron est-approprima 12. Optical equipment: 20X 11. Distance (how measured)? 13. Light (sky, light on bird, position of sun in relation to bird and you): ight helpend me 14. Previous experience with this species and similarly appearing species: estin NW alla. 25 where ago. 15. Other observers: merk Schenmoyer, E Deener 16. Did the others agree with your identification? Yes 17. Other observers who independently identified this bird: moul 18. Books, illustrations and advice consulted, and how did these influence this description: a duide to full Inca Somhifeea im, Jing 0% un Bobermayer Meene hinds in 1976 see the ls seen in 1976 **Glenn E. Jones** Address: W. L. Biologist nature SCS Office Rockwell City, Iowa 50579 0 City, State: Date: they saw the 2 in 1975 as well as in 1976 so they s now the lin

(over)

If you watch birds solely for your own enjoyment, there really is no need to describe your observations in writing. But, if you have seen something unusual and want to share this experience with others, a written description is essential. It is true your immediate friends who know and respect your ability probably will accept your report without question, but what about those who do not know you, particularly the bird students 100 years from now who cannot know you? Also, what about the habitual skeptics? And most importantly, what about the compilers of regional bird lists who probably will insist that records be scientifically sound? All these critics will investigate your observation not because they assume you are wrong, but merely because they ordinarily expect verification. Whether the individual demanding verification realizes it or not, in doing so, he is employing a basic rule of the scientific method.

If your observation involves a common species during a season of abundance, verification is achieved simply by returning there again in season. If, however, the observation involves a rare species, or a common species out of season, verification is not obtained easily and special documentation is necessary. The best documentation is a collected specimen, and many bird students insist this is the only acceptable evidence. However, others recognize the importance and reliability of sight records accumulated by the experienced field observer, and maintain that even extraordinary sight records are acceptable if accompanied by an adequate verifying description.

It must be emphasized that a request for documentation is not an affront, but an effort to perpetuate a record by obtaining concrete evidence which may be permanently preserved for all to examine. This procedure is required for every extraordinary observation irrespective of the observer.

It should also be pointed out that with the great photographic equipment now available, species identification from photographs are possible. Such species documentation are highly desirable and should be sent to the state editors or to large museums.

Please mail to Peter C. Petersen Editor, Jawa Burd Life 235 m & Clellon Blod. Klavenport, La 52803

Jone: