

A Survey of the Bird-Ringing in Finland during the years 1913—1952.

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Since systematic bird marking in Finland was begun in the summer of 1913 on the initiative of J. A. PALMÉN, no statistical review of all the birds ringed and of the recoveries reported has as yet been published. The present survey comprises the results of the ring marking in this country during four decades, in the years 1913—1952, and is based on the ringing reports published almost yearly, issued under the title »Die Vogelberingung in Finnland». Since 1924 these publications have been edited by the director of the ringing centre in Finland (viz. the Zoological Museum of the University of Helsinki/Helsingfors), Prof. I. VÄLIKANGAS, and his assistants.

The birds ringed.

During the period in question the total number of birds ringed in Finland was 128,046. All the species and the numbers of marked birds are listed in Table 1 on pp. 117—121. Fig. 1, p. 123, shows the numbers of birds ringed yearly. As would be expected little ringing was done during the two world wars and in several subsequent years.

In all, 197 species have been banded during the four decades, or about 64 per cent of the 308 species until that time reported from Finland.

VOIPIO (*Ornis Fennica* 1951: pp. 1—19) enumerates 308 species. Since the list was published 8 species new to Finland have been recorded, viz. *Panurus biarmicus*, *Remiz pendulinus* (as regards this species see the present issue pp. 131—136), *Tarsiger cyanurus*, *Hirundo daurica*, *Ardea purpurea*, *Phalacrocorax aristotelis*, *Streptopelia decaocto*, and *Chettusia gregaria*. Hence the number of species found here is at present 316.

Among the species marked, *Larus ridibundus* tops the list. Not less than 18,995 ind. or about 15 per cent of all the ringed birds belong to that species (cf. Fig. 3, p. 124). Furthermore *Turdus pilaris* (8646 ind., cf. Fig 5, p. 125), *Sterna hirundo* (7271), *Parus major* (6253),

Table 1

Species Laji	Number ringed Rengastettuja		Recoveries Löydettyjä		1913—1952	
	1913— 1952	1953	In Finland Suomessa	Abroad Ulko- mailla	Total sum Yht.	%
<i>Corvus c. corax</i> L.	37	1	4	—	4	10,8
<i>C. corone cornix</i> L.	2878	184	97	126	223	7,7
<i>C. f. frugilegus</i> L.	132	—	—	—	—	—
<i>C. monedula</i> L.	342	277	17	4	21	6,1
<i>Pica pica</i> (L.)	1316	183	63	1	64	4,9
<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i> (L.)	9	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Garrulus glandarius</i> (L.)	155	42	6	—	6	3,7
<i>Sturnus v. vulgaris</i> L.	6031	1310	19	45	64	1,1
<i>Oriolus o. oriolus</i> (L.)	7	3	—	—	—	—
<i>Coccothraustes c. coccothraustes</i> (L.)	—	1	—	—	—	—
<i>Chloris c. chloris</i> (L.)	256	22	6	—	6	2,3
<i>Carduelis c. carduelis</i> (L.)	11	—	—	—	—	—
<i>C. spinus</i> (L.)	160	6	—	1	1	0,6
<i>C. f. flammea</i> (L.)	492	7	1	—	1	0,2
<i>C. hornemannii exilipes</i> (Coues)	6	—	—	—	—	—
<i>C. c. cannabina</i> (L.)	70	63	1	1	2	2,9
<i>Pyrrhula p. pyrrhula</i> (L.)	938	141	21	2	23	2,5
<i>Carpodacus e. erythrinus</i> (Pall.)	222	9	—	—	—	—
<i>Pinicola e. enucleator</i> (L.)	37	4	—	—	—	—
<i>Loxia c. curvirostra</i> L.	25	1	—	—	—	—
<i>L. leucoptera bifasciata</i> Brehm	2	—	—	—	—	—
<i>L. sp.</i>	2	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Fringilla c. coelebs</i> L.	3698	393	10	16	26	0,7
<i>F. montifringilla</i> L.	469	21	—	4	4	0,8
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i> L.	878	107	3	1	4	0,4
<i>E. hortulana</i> L.	32	16	—	1	1	3,1
<i>E. r. rustica</i> Pall.	44	—	—	—	—	—
<i>E. s. schoeniclus</i> (L.)	194	30	—	1	1	0,5
<i>E. sp.</i>	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Calcarius t. lapponicus</i> (L.)	42	5	—	—	—	—
<i>Plectrophenax n. nivalis</i> (L.)	8	—	1	—	1	(12,5) ²⁾
<i>Passer d. domesticus</i> (L.)	524	36	13	—	13	2,5
<i>P. m. montanus</i> (L.)	19	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Lullula a. arborea</i> (L.)	12	—	—	1	1	(8,3)
<i>Alauda a. arvensis</i> L.	77	11	—	—	—	—
<i>Eremophila alpestris flava</i> (Gm.)	2	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Anthus t. trivialis</i> (L.)	439	28	—	2	2	0,5
<i>A. pratensis</i> (L.)	283	129	—	—	—	—
<i>A. cervinus rufofularis</i> Brehm	29	—	—	—	—	—
<i>A. spinoletta littoralis</i> Brehm	69	—	1	2	3	4,3
<i>A. sp.</i>	20	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Motacilla flava</i> (L.) ¹⁾	382	27	2	—	2	0,5
<i>M. a. alba</i> L.	2979	516	10	3	13	0,4
<i>Certhia f. familiaris</i> L.	250	52	2	—	2	0,8
<i>Parus m. major</i> L.	6253	1620	174	—	174	2,8

¹⁾ *Motacilla f. flava* L. and *M. flava thunbergi* Billb.²⁾ The recovery percentages in brackets naturally less probable due to the small numbers of specimens ringed.

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Species <i>Laji</i>	Number ringed <i>Rengastettuja</i>		Recoveries <i>Löydettyjä</i>		1913—1952	
	1913— 1952	1953	In Finland <i>Suomessa</i>	Abroad <i>Ulkomailla</i>	Total sum <i>Yht.</i>	%
<i>Parus c. caeruleus</i> L.	444	78	14	—	14	3,1
<i>P. a. ater</i> L.	306	265	11	—	11	3,6
<i>P. c. cristatus</i> L.	516	63	4	—	4	0,8
<i>P. c. cinctus</i> Bodd.	24	—	—	—	—	—
<i>P. atricapillus</i> L.	1109	152	12	—	12	1,1
<i>P. sp.</i>	8	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Aegithalos c. caudatus</i> (L.)	242	8	—	—	—	—
<i>Lanius excubitor</i> L.	13	—	—	—	—	—
<i>L. c. collurio</i> L.	804	118	4	—	4	0,5
<i>Bombycilla g. garrulus</i> (L.)	171	7	4	—	4	2,3
<i>Muscicapa s. striata</i> (Pall.)	3564	360	7	3	10	0,3
<i>M. h. hypoleuca</i> (Pall.)	4598	649	2	13	15	0,3
<i>M. p. parva</i> Bechst.	20	3	—	—	—	—
<i>Regulus r. regulus</i> (L.)	809	46	—	—	—	—
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i> (Vieill.)	86	14	—	—	—	—
<i>Ph. trochilus acrecola</i> (L.)	4034	321	5	1	6	0,1
<i>Ph. trochiloides</i> (Sund.)	3	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Ph. sibilatrix</i> (Bechst.)	88	16	—	—	—	—
<i>Ph. sp.</i>	17	7	—	—	—	—
<i>Acrocephalus s. scirpaceus</i> (Herm.) ..	11	—	—	—	—	—
<i>A. schoenobaenus</i> (L.)	59	2	—	—	—	—
<i>A. sp.</i>	—	2	—	—	—	—
<i>Hippolais i. icterina</i> (Vieill.)	127	2	—	—	—	—
<i>Sylvia nisoria</i> (Bechst.)	5	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. borin</i> (Bodd.)	868	92	1	6	7	0,8
<i>S. a. atricapilla</i> (L.)	58	30	—	—	—	—
<i>S. c. communis</i> Lath.	472	48	—	1	1	0,2
<i>S. c. curruca</i> (L.)	489	73	2	—	2	0,4
<i>S. sp.</i>	21	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Turdus p. pilaris</i> L.	8646	1321	42	91	133	1,5
<i>T. v. viscivorus</i> L.	159	26	—	—	—	—
<i>T. e. philomelos</i> Brehm	1570	223	3	11	14	0,9
<i>T. m. musicus</i> L.	3643	674	18	32	50	1,4
<i>T. t. torquatus</i> L.	5	—	—	—	—	—
<i>T. m. merula</i> L.	340	92	5	3	8	2,3
<i>T. sp.</i>	63	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i> (L.)	1676	297	3	3	6	0,4
<i>Saxicola rubetra</i> (L.)	694	154	2	1	3	0,4
<i>Phoenicurus ph. phoenicurus</i> (L.)	2704	242	3	5	8	0,3
<i>Luscinia s. specica</i> (L.)	41	1	—	—	—	—
<i>Erithacus r. rubecula</i> (L.)	2239	208	1	13	14	0,6
<i>Prunella m. modularis</i> (L.)	45	19	—	—	—	—
<i>Troglodytes t. troglodytes</i> (L.)	62	13	—	—	—	—
<i>Cinclus c. cinclus</i> (L.)	3	3	—	—	—	—
<i>Hirundo r. rustica</i> L.	3387	222	14	1	15	0,4

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Species <i>Laji</i>	Number ringed <i>Rengastettuja</i>		Recoveries <i>Löydettyjä</i>		1913—1952	
	1913— 1952	1953	In Finland <i>Suomessa</i>	Abroad <i>Ulko- mailla</i>	Total sum <i>Yht.</i>	%/ %
<i>Hirundo</i> sp.	9	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Delichon u. urbica</i> (L.)	848	111	7	—	7	0,8
<i>Riparia r. riparia</i> (L.)	746	71	1	—	1	0,1
<i>Apus a. apus</i> (L.)	218	42	4	—	4	1,8
<i>Caprimulgus e. europaeus</i> L.	11	6	—	—	—	—
<i>Picus c. canus</i> Gm.	16	—	1	—	1	(6,2)
<i>Dendrocopos m. major</i> (L.)	189	32	2	1	3	1,6
<i>D. l. leucotos</i> (Bechst.)	4	—	—	—	—	—
<i>D. minor</i> (L.)	66	1	—	—	—	—
<i>Picoides t. tridactylus</i> (L.)	11	3	—	—	—	—
<i>Dryocopus m. martius</i> (L.)	65	9	5	—	5	7,7
<i>Jynx t. torquilla</i> L.	910	125	1	3	4	0,4
<i>Cuculus c. canorus</i> L.	70	17	—	—	—	—
<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i> (L.)	5	—	2	—	2	(40,0)
<i>Bubo b. bubo</i> (L.)	35	—	5	—	5	14,3
<i>Surnia u. ulula</i> (L.)	15	2	—	—	—	—
<i>Glaucidium p. passerinum</i> (L.)	2	7	—	—	—	—
<i>Aegolius f. funereus</i> (L.)	112	16	4	—	4	3,6
<i>Asio o. otus</i> (L.)	93	18	5	3	8	8,6
<i>A. f. flammeus</i> (Pont.)	24	1	—	2	2	8,3
<i>Strix nebulosa lapponica</i> Thunb.	2	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. uralensis liturata</i> Lindr.	2	5	—	—	—	—
<i>S. a. aluco</i> L.	140	41	26	—	26	18,6
<i>Falco p. peregrinus</i> Tunst.	132	1	8	20	28	21,2
<i>F. s. subbuteo</i> L.	59	14	1	1	2	3,4
<i>F. columbarius aesalon</i> Tunst.	39	2	—	6	6	15,4
<i>F. t. tinnunculus</i> L.	415	99	13	11	24	5,8
<i>F. v. vespertinus</i> L.	—	3	—	—	—	—
<i>Aquila c. chrysætos</i> (L.)	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Buteo l. lagopus</i> (Pont.)	26	—	2	1	3	11,5
<i>B. buteo</i> (L.) ¹	162	22	16	7	23	14,2
<i>B. sp.</i>	25	—	2	3	5	20,0
<i>Circus ae. aeruginosus</i> (L.)	17	—	—	3	3	(17,6)
<i>C. c. cyaneus</i> (L.)	2	4	—	—	—	—
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i> (L.)	107	28	22	3	25	23,3
<i>A. n. nisus</i> (L.)	361	22	12	39	51	14,1
<i>Haliaeetus a. albicilla</i> (L.)	20	1	—	7	7	35,0
<i>Pernis a. apivorus</i> (L.)	42	13	4	5	9	21,4
<i>Pandion h. haliaeetus</i> (L.)	45	33	2	4	6	13,3
<i>Botaurus s. stellaris</i> (L.)	6	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cygnus c. cygnus</i> (L.)	2	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Anser anser</i> (L.)	6	—	—	1	1	(16,7)
<i>A. erythropus</i> (L.)	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>A. f. fabalis</i> (Lath.)	4	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Anas p. platyrhynchos</i> L.	883	41	32	82	114	12,9

¹⁾ *Buteo buteo vulpinus* (Gloger) and *Buteo b. buteo* (L.)

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Species <i>Laji</i>	Number ringed <i>Rengastettuja</i>		Recoveries <i>Löydettyjä</i>		1913—1952	
	1913— 1952	1953	In Finland <i>Suomessa</i>	Abroad <i>Ulko- mailla</i>	Total sum <i>Yht.</i>	%
<i>Anas c. crecca</i> L.	86	5	2	11	13	15,1
<i>A. querquedula</i> L.	?	1	—	1 ¹⁾	1	?
<i>A. penelope</i> L.	29	4	2	2	4	13,8
<i>A. a. acuta</i> L.	59	10	2	5	7	11,9
<i>A. clypeata</i> L.	10	4	—	—	—	—
<i>A. sp.</i>	16	1	—	—	—	—
<i>Aythya ferina</i> (L.)	5	—	—	2	2	(40,0)
<i>A. fuligula</i> (L.)	254	2	4	15	19	7,5
<i>A. m. marila</i> (L.)	33	—	—	1	1	3,0
<i>A. sp.</i>	4	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Bucephala c. clangula</i> (L.)	69	2	3	5	8	11,6
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i> (L.)	2	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Somateria m. mollissima</i> (L.)	252	2	4	8	12	4,8
<i>Melanitta n. nigra</i> (L.)	2	—	—	—	—	—
<i>M. f. fusca</i> (L.)	77	12	2	—	2	2,6
<i>M. sp.</i>	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Mergus m. merganser</i> L.	39	3	1	1	2	5,1
<i>M. s. serrator</i> L.	56	3	—	2	2	3,6
<i>M. sp.</i>	6	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Phalacrocorax c. carbo</i> (L.)	8	—	1	—	1	(12,5)
<i>Podiceps c. cristatus</i> (L.)	59	—	1	—	1	1,7
<i>P. g. griseigena</i> (Bodd.)	2	—	1	—	1	(50,0)
<i>P. auritus</i> (L.)	20	—	—	—	—	—
<i>P. sp.</i>	8	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Colymbus a. arcticus</i> L.	20	1	—	—	—	—
<i>C. stellatus</i> Pont.	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Columba p. palumbus</i> L.	156	60	2	12	14	9,0
<i>C. oe. oenas</i> L.	78	29	—	9	9	11,5
<i>C. livia</i> Gm.	130	30	7	—	7	5,4
<i>C. sp.</i>	6	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Limosa l. lapponica</i> (L.)	2	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Numenius a. arquata</i> (L.)	345	84	3	26	29	8,4
<i>N. ph. phaeopus</i> (L.)	3	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i> L.	98	13	—	11	11	11,2
<i>Capella media</i> (Lath.)	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>C. g. gallinago</i> (L.)	19	3	—	1	1	(5,3)
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> (L.)	12	5	—	—	—	—
<i>Arenaria i. interpres</i> (L.)	598	50	4	16	20	3,3
<i>Calidris alpina</i> (L.)	13	7	—	—	—	—
<i>C. temminckii</i> (Leisl.)	5	8	—	—	—	—
<i>Philomachus pugnax</i> (L.)	10	3	—	—	—	—
<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i> L.	286	52	2	—	2	0,7
<i>T. glareola</i> L.	41	1	1	—	1	2,4
<i>T. ochropus</i> L.	28	1	—	—	—	—
<i>T. t. totanus</i> (L.)	249	46	—	2	2	0,8

¹⁾ Ringed as one *Anas crecca*

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Species <i>Laji</i>	Number ringed <i>Rengastettuja</i>		Recoveries <i>Löydettyjä</i>		1913—1952			
	1913— 1952	1953	In Finland <i>Suomessa</i>	Abroad <i>Ulko- mailla</i>	Total sum <i>Yht.</i>	%		
<i>Tringa erythropus</i> (Pall.)	4	—	—	—	—	—		
<i>T. nebularia</i> (Gunn.)	15	—	—	—	—	—		
<i>T. sp.</i>	2	—	—	—	—	—		
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> L.	133	3	—	3	3	2,3		
<i>Ch. dubius curonicus</i> Gm.	52	2	—	—	—	—		
<i>Ch. morinellus</i> L.	18	—	—	—	—	—		
<i>Ch. apricarius altifrons</i> (Brehm)	1	—	—	—	—	—		
<i>Ch. sp.</i>	1	—	—	—	—	—		
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i> (L.)	243	112	—	4	4	1,6		
<i>Haematopus o. ostralegus</i> L.	214	5	2	4	6	2,8		
<i>Grus g. grus</i> (L.)	7	1	—	—	—	—		
<i>Hydroprogne tschegrava</i> (Lep.)	679	248	5	29	34	5,0		
<i>Hydroprogne vel Sterna</i>	—	—	—	1	1	—		
<i>Sterna h. hirundo</i> L.	7271	414	25	52	77	1,1		
<i>S. paradisea</i> Pont.	1294	77	3	8	11	0,8		
<i>S. hirundo vel paradisea</i>	2077	91	3	23	26	1,2		
<i>Larus minutus</i> Pall.	110	13	—	2	2	1,8		
<i>L. r. ridibundus</i> L.	18995	760	239	1029	1268	6,7		
<i>L. c. canus</i> L.	4343	374	71	229	300	6,9		
<i>L. argentatus</i> Pont.	1838	35	51	113	164	8,8		
<i>L. f. fuscus</i> L.	4254	222	32	65	97	2,3		
<i>L. m. marinus</i> L.	374	5	8	32	40	10,7		
<i>L. argentatus vel fuscus</i>	1	—	—	2	2	—		
<i>L. canus vel fuscus</i>	4	—	1	—	1	—		
<i>L. argentatus vel marinus</i>	281	—	—	9	9	3,2		
<i>L. fuscus vel marinus</i>	12	—	—	—	—	—		
<i>L. sp.</i>	148	—	—	—	—	—		
<i>Rissa t. tridactyla</i> (L.)	1	—	—	—	—	—		
<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i> (L.)	55	1	—	—	—	—		
<i>S. longicaudus</i> Vieill.	5	—	—	—	—	—		
<i>Alca t. torda</i> L.	279	1	1	17	18	6,4		
<i>Uria g. grylle</i> (L.)	1386	129	42	64	106	7,6		
<i>Fratercula arctica</i> (L.)	243	—	—	—	—	—		
<i>Crex crex</i> (L.)	11	—	—	—	—	—		
<i>Porzana porzana</i> (L.)	1	—	—	—	—	—		
<i>Gallinula c. chloropus</i> (L.)	2	—	—	—	—	—		
<i>Fulica a. atra</i> L.	110	4	—	4	4	3,6		
<i>Tetrao urogallus</i> L.	25	1	2	—	2	8,0		
<i>Lyrurus t. tetrix</i> (L.)	77	1	2	—	2	2,6		
<i>Lagopus l. lagopus</i> (L.)	32	—	1	—	1	3,1		
<i>L. m. mutus</i> (Montin)	1	—	—	—	—	—		
<i>Tetrastes bonasia</i> (L.)	42	3	—	—	—	—		
<i>Phasianus colchicus</i> L.	29	—	—	—	—	—		
<i>Perdix perdix</i> (L.)	104	—	2	—	2	1,9		
Species ign.	101	—	—	—	—	—		
In total <i>Yhteensä</i>	199	species <i>lajia</i>	128046	14830	1317	2417	3734	2,9

Table 2.

	Number ringed <i>Rengastettuja</i>	Recovered <i>Löydettyjä</i>	%
<i>Passeriformes</i>	75628	1011	1,3
<i>Corvidae</i>	4869	318	6,5
<i>Paridae</i>	8902	215	2,4
<i>Sylviidae</i>	6338	16	0,2
<i>Turdidae</i>	21730	236	1,0
<i>Piciformes</i>	1261	13	1,0
<i>Strigiformes</i>	430	47	10,9
<i>Falconiformes</i>	1453	192	13,2
<i>Falconidae</i>	645	60	9,3
<i>Accipitridae</i>	763	126	16,5
<i>Anseriformes</i>	1896	188	9,9
<i>Columbiformes</i>	370	30	8,1
<i>Charadriiformes</i>	46050	2235	4,8
<i>Charadrii</i>	2400	79	3,3
<i>Laridae</i>	41682	2032	4,9
<i>Alcidae</i>	1908	124	6,5
<i>Galliformes</i>	310	7	2,3

and *Sturnus vulgaris* (6031) have been marked in relatively large numbers. It is of special interest to note that in Finland fairly common species such as *Chloris chloris*, *Carduelis spinus*, *Alauda arvensis*, *Emberiza hortulana*, *Phylloscopus collybita*, etc., were ringed in surprisingly small numbers, obviously owing to the difficulty in finding their nests.

For comparison it may be mentioned that in 1953 the numbers marked were much larger than ever before, a total of not less than 14,830 specimens. The ringing was performed with the help of about 140 voluntary workers. The map on p. 128 shows the places where birds were ringed during 1953. In this year two species not previously ringed were marked: *Coccothraustes coccothraustes* and *Falco vespertinus*.

The ringing season of 1954, however, has given exceptionally good results. More than 21,500 marked birds have already been registered. This is consequently the highest number of birds ever reached in a year in this country. *Loxia pytyopsittacus*, *Luscinia luscinia* and *Calidris canutus* were ringed for the first time.

The recoveries reported.

Table 1, pp. 117—121, includes the recoveries reported up to August 31, 1953. They are all included in the ringing reports for the years 1913—1952. Furthermore the recovery percentages have been calculated in accordance with the results obtained during the four

DIAGR. 1

Yearly ringed

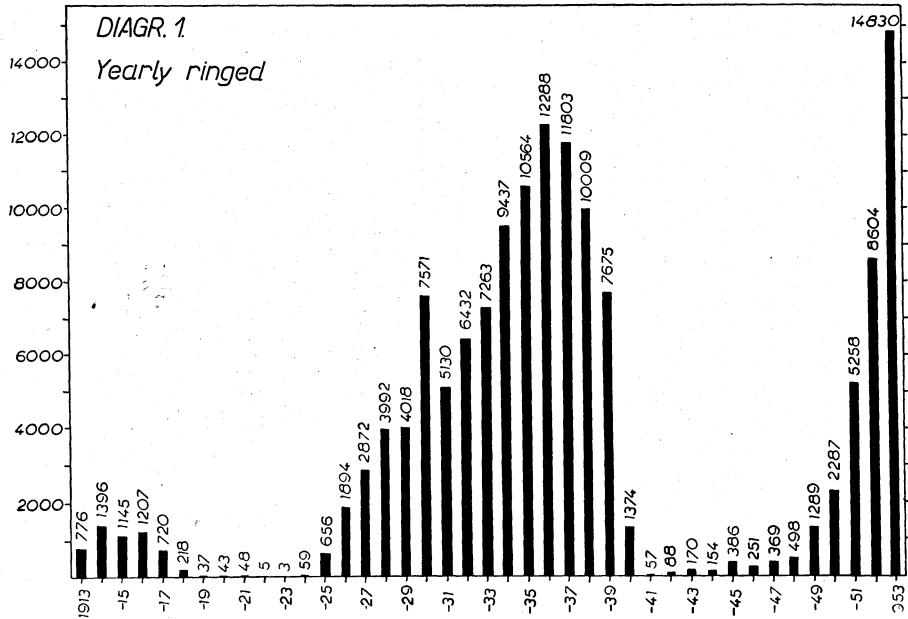


Fig. 1. Numbers of birds ringed annually in 1913—1953.

DIAGR. 2

Recoveries

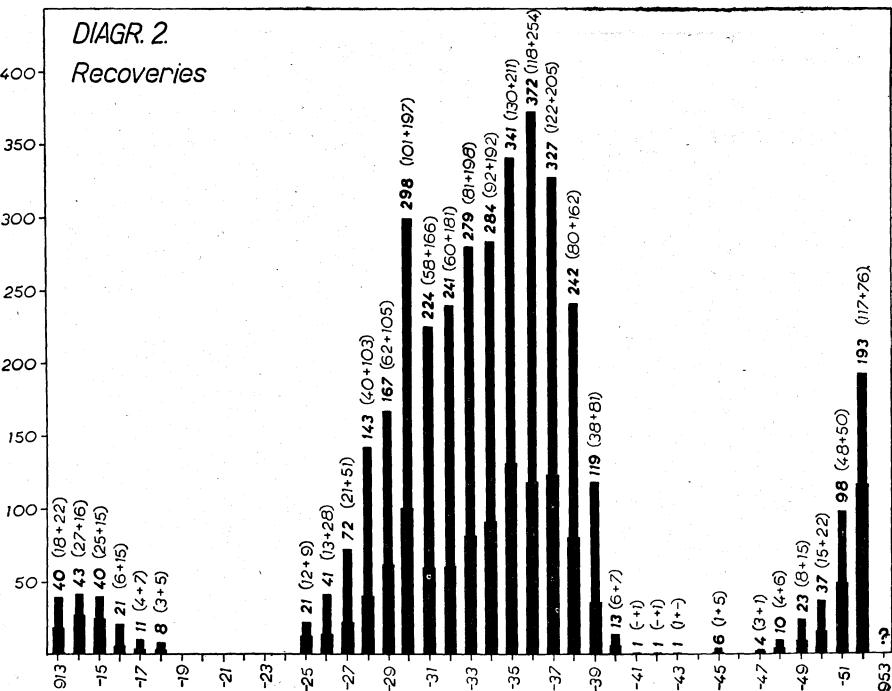


Fig. 2. Diagram showing the recoveries reported in the different years. Broad columns denote the numbers of recoveries within the country, narrow columns the recoveries reported from abroad. The corresponding figures in brackets refer to the year of ringing.

As regards 13 (3 + 10) recoveries the year of ringing unknown.

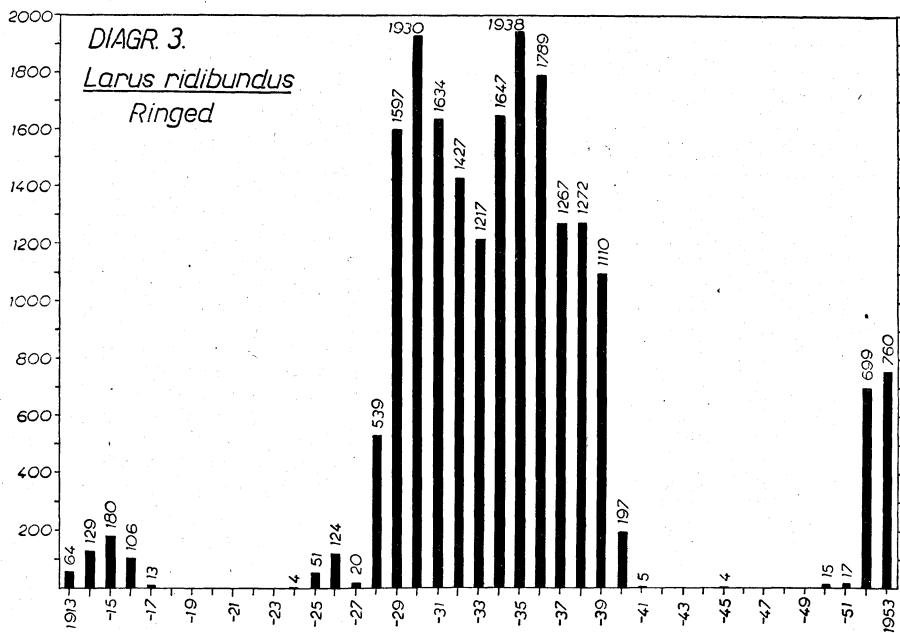


Fig. 3. Numbers of *Larus ridibundus* ringed annually in 1913—1953.

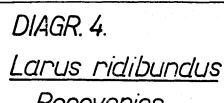


Fig. 4. Diagram showing the recoveries of *Larus ridibundus* reported in the different years. As regards 4 (1 + 3) recoveries the year of ringing unknown.

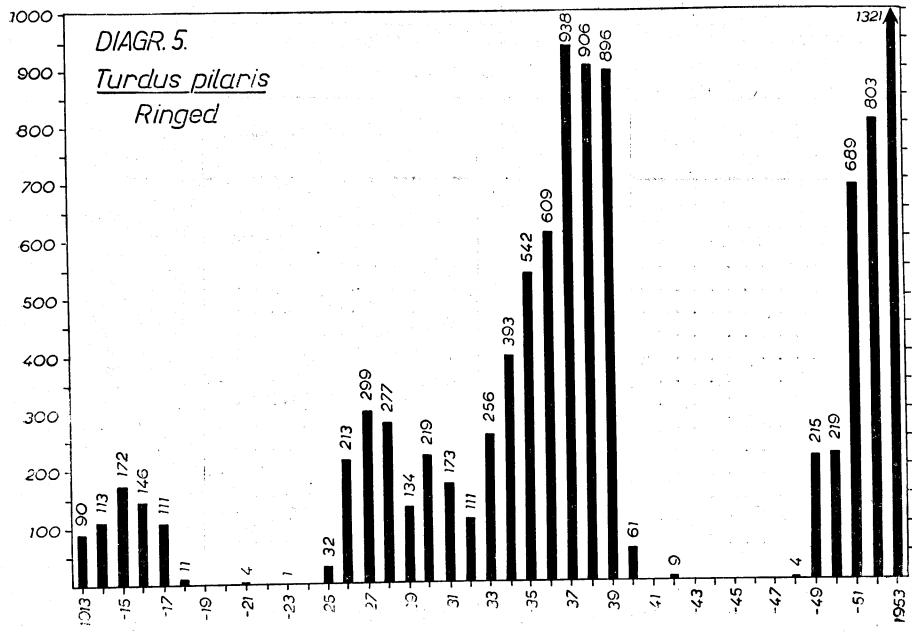


Fig. 5. Numbers of *Turdus pilaris* ringed annually in 1953.

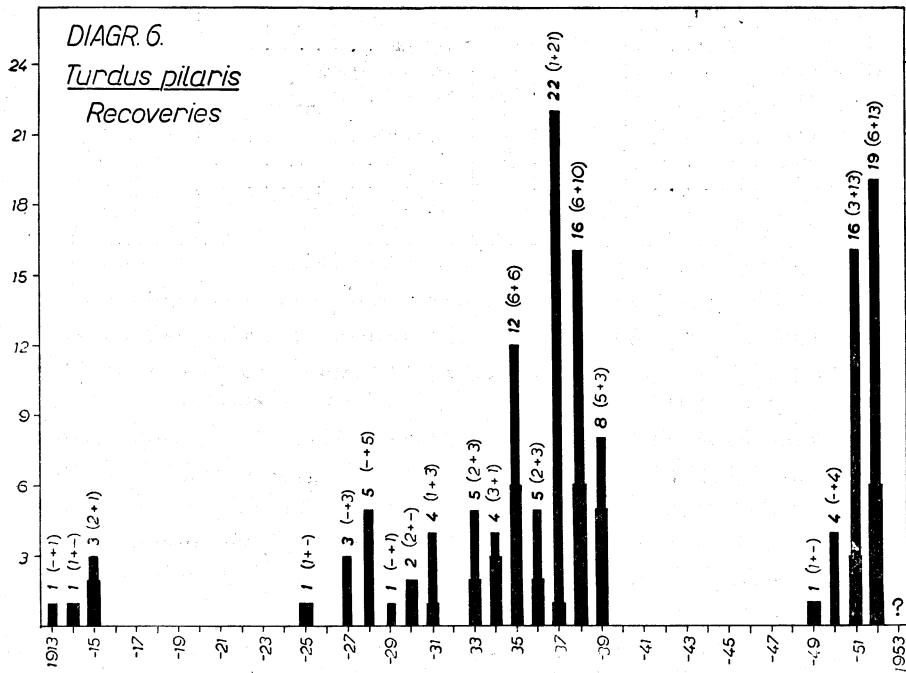


Fig. 6. Diagram showing the recoveries of *Turdus pilaris* reported in the different years.

Table 3.

Country <i>Maa</i>	Recovered <i>Löydettyjä</i>	Country <i>Maa</i>	Recovered <i>Löydettyjä</i>
Europe		Africa	
Germany	421	Egypt	17
Denmark	383	Algeria	6
Sweden	291	South Africa	6
France	282	Morocco	5
Italy	212	Belgian Congo	4
Estonia	146	Angola	3
Netherlands	86	South West Africa	3
England	84	French Sudan	2
Norway	62	Tunisia	2
Belgium	61	Cameroons	1
Poland	51	Cape Verde I.s	1
Yugoslavia	49	Eritrea	1
USSR	41	Ethiopia	1
Latvia	37	Gold Coast	1
Spain	28	Libya	1
Switzerland	26	Nigeria	1
Hungary	16		
Lithuania	13		
Austria	12	Asia	
Greece	10	Palestine	3
Portugal	10	Syria	2
Czechoslovakia	9		
Rumania	7	In total	
Turkey	6	Europe	2357
Ireland	5	Africa	55
Bulgaria	4	Asia	5
Scotland	3		
Malta	2		
			2417

decades. Fig. 2, p. 123, shows the numbers of recoveries made during the different years. The final yearly recovery percentages are seen from Fig. 7, p. 127, and the percentages for some orders and families in Table 2, p. 122.

In total, 3734 birds have been recovered, i.e. 2.9 per cent of the birds marked, 1317 (35.3 per cent) of which were found within the country, the remaining 2417 (64.7 per cent) having been reported from abroad. The distribution of the recoveries from foreign countries are seen in Table 3 above.

The recoveries are divided between 117 species. Thus as regards 80 ringed species no finds were recorded. Recoveries of 36 species were made merely within the country.

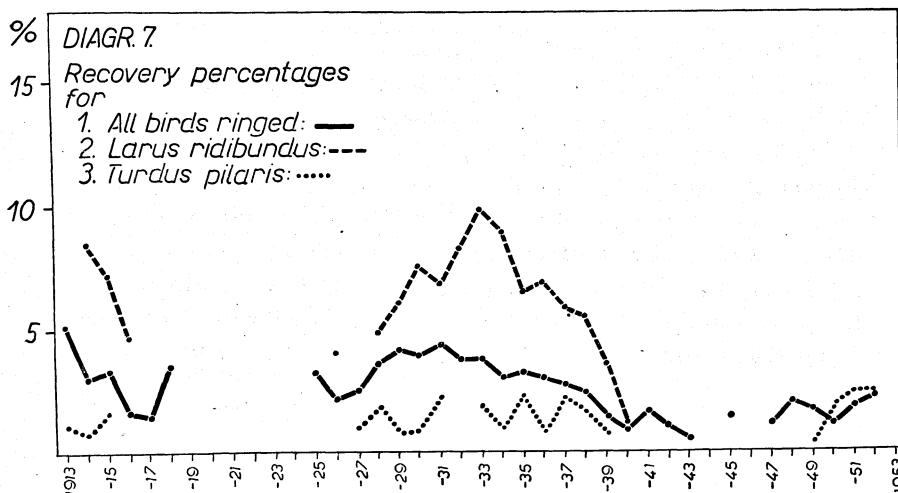


Fig. 7. Diagram showing the recovery percentages in the different years. As regards *Larus ridibundus*, the percentages for the years 1913, 1925, 1941 and 1950 not considered owing to the small numbers of specimens ringed.

Not less than 1268 recoveries of *Larus ridibundus* have been reported (cf. Fig. 4, p. 124), i.e. about 34 per cent of all finds mentioned.

The rings used.

During the years 1913—1923 aluminium rings of five different types were used bearing, besides a serial number, the address PALMÉN HELSINGFORS or J. A. PALMÉN HELSINGFORS FINLAND. In 1924, however, these types were replaced by new rings with the inscriptions MUS. HELSINGFORS or MUS. ZOOL. HELSINGFORS FINLAND. They were manufactured in 6 sizes: x (without character), A, B, C, D, and E. Later on the text was changed for the rings x, A and B to MUS. Z. H:KI FINLAND and for the three larger ones to MUS. ZOOL. HELSINKI FINLAND. In summer 1931, furthermore, another ring type, H, was introduced. In 1954, finally, a new type, K, inscribed briefly MUS. Z. HELSINKI, for the smallest passerine species, was manufactured. Thus, at the present time, 8 ring types of different sizes are distributed by this Zoological Museum.

The ornithological stations.

In connection with the bird ringing it may be of interest briefly to mention the activities of the two bird stations in Finland. Their positions are seen on the map, Fig. 8.

The ornithological station of Signilskär ($60^{\circ} 12' N$, $19^{\circ} 22' E$), situated in the westernmost archipelago of the Åland islands, was opened in 1930. The activities of the station are made possible chiefly by a grant for salaries from the Ålands Fågelskyddsförening («The Society for Bird Preservation on Åland»). Owing to the war of 1939—1944 the trapping equipment there was unfortunately

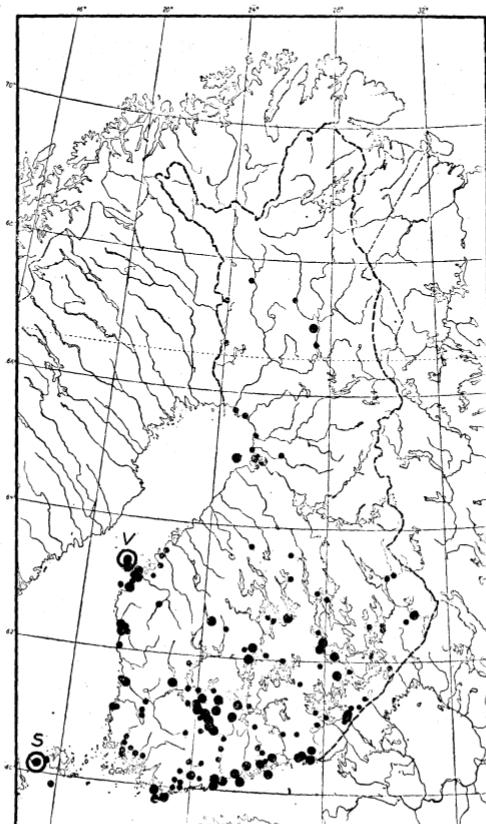


Fig. 8. Localities in Finland where bird-ringings were performed in 1953. Small dot: one ringer, large dot: two or more ringers. Circlets: the ornithological stations; S = Signilskär, V = Valsörarna/Valassaaret.

wholly destroyed. In consequence, the work at the station was entirely interrupted for nearly ten years. In autumn 1949, however, the station was again manned with observers and ringers, and new traps were constructed. At present three large automatic traps are in use. In the years 1950—1954 passing birds were observed and ringed fairly regularly during the spring and autumn migrations.

For the most part passerine birds have been trapped, such as *Carduelis* species, *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*, *Fringilla* species, *Parus* species, *Regulus regulus*, *Muscicapa* species, *Sylvia* species, *Turdus* species, *Erythacus rubecula*, *Prunella modularis*, *Troglodytes troglodytes*, etc. Moreover, several specimens of *Accipiter nisus* and *Aegolius funereus* were yearly ringed. By contrast, the number of waders resting and marked at Signilskär is exceedingly small.

In 1953 the number of passage migrants trapped there was about 1000. In 1954, however, the number of ringed birds seems to be at least double this figure.

The ornithological station on the isle of Valsörarna/Valassaaret ($63^{\circ} 25' N$, $21^{\circ} 10' E$), situated in the outermost archipelago in Kvarken, began its activity quite lately in the spring of 1954, when a big trap for catching passage migrants was constructed. The locality is also supposed to be suitable for trapping some wader species. The station was founded on the initiative of the natural history society of southern East Bothnia, Ostrobothnia australis, in Vasa.

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Selostus: Yhteenveden lintujen rengastuksesta Suomessa vuosina 1913—1952.
 Yläoleva tilasto käsittää Helsingin Yliopiston Eläintieteellisen museon toimesta maassamme neljänkymmenen vuoden aikana suoritetun rengastustyön sen alusta alkaen kesällä 1913. Yhteenvedo perustuu lähiinä vuotuisiin rengastuskertoimuihin, joita on julkaistu mainitulta ajalta.

Rengastetut lintulajit, yksilöiden lukumäärä sekä löydöt löytöprosentteineen nähdään taulukosta 1, siv. 117—121. Löytöprosentti muutamien lahkoiden ja heimojen osalta ilmenee taulukosta 2, siv. 122. Diagr. 1, siv. 123 esittää vuositain merkityjen yksilöiden lukumäärän ja diagr. 2 samoihin aikoihin tehdyt löydöt. Diagr. 3 ja 4, siv. 124 osoittavat naurulokin osalta vastaavat luvut, diagr. 5 ja 6, taasen samat tiedot räkättirastaasta. Diagr. 7, siv. 127, esittää eri vuosien löytöprosentit.

Ko. vuosina rengastettiin kaikkiaan 128 046 yksilöä, jotka jakaantuvat 197 lajin osalle, ts. koskevat n. 64 % kaikista maassamme tänä aikana tavatuista lajeista. Naurulokkeja on merkitty eniten, 18 995 yksilöä, mikä vastaa n. 15 % kaikista rengastetuista linnuista.

Vertauksen vuoksi voidaan ohimennen mainita, että rengastustoiminta käissiti vuonna 1953 14 830 merkityä lintua. Rengastustyössä museolla oli n. 140 vapaaehtoista avustajaa. Paikkakunnat, joissa rengastustoiminta tapahtui po. vuonna näkyy kartalta siv. 128. V. 1954 nousi rengastettujen lintujen lukumäärä ennätysellisen suureksi, yli 21 500 yksilöön.

Yhteensä on ko. aikana ilmoitettu 3 734 löytöä, toisin sanoen 2,9 % rengastetuista linnuista. 1 317 löytöä (35,3 %) on peräisin Suomesta, loput 2 417 (64,7 %) ulkomailta (ks. taul. 3, siv. 126). Löydöt koskevat 117 lajia, 80 lajin kohdalta ei ole siis löytöjä. 36 lajista on tehty löytöjä ainoastaan Suomesta. Kaikidiaan on tavattu 1 268 rengastettua naurulokkia eli n. 34 % koko määrästä.

Siv. 127 on esitetty käytössä olleet aluminiumrenkaat. Voidaan mainita, että kesällä 1954 valmistettiin uusi rengastyyppi pienimpien varpuslintujen merkitsemistä varten. Helsingin Yliopiston Eläintieteellinen museo jakaa täten nykyisin 8 eri rengaskokoa.

Lopuksi on lyhyesti selostettu Signilskärin ja Valassaarten lintuasemien toimintaa. Signilskäärille Ahvenanmaan läntisimmässä saaristossa rakennettiin v. 1954 uusi verkkopyydyks muuttolintujen rengastamista varten kahden aikaisemmin valmistetun lisäksi. Valassaarten lintuasema Merenkurkussa perustettiin Vaasassa olevan Ostrobothnia australis-seuran aloitteesta keväällä 1954, jolloin sinne rakennettiin iso lintupyydyks.