## Seabird Species Description Form

Cruise \#: $\qquad$
Species common name: $\qquad$ Permit \#: $\qquad$
Date: $\qquad$ Haul \# OR Lat/Long: $\qquad$
Specimen collected: $\mathrm{Y} \quad \mathrm{N}$ Drop off location: $\qquad$ Photos taken? Y N

Length of bird - measure straight line from the tip of bill to longest tail feather: $\qquad$ cm

Foot type: (Circle one or describe)


3 webbed toes, $4^{\text {th }}$ minute, flat heel


3 webbed toes, $4^{\text {th }}$ minute, swollen heel


3 webbed toes; $4^{\text {th }}$ toe
 free, with fleshy flap

Other foot type, describe and draw: $\qquad$
$\qquad$

Tarsus measurement: (For all tubenoses and unidentified birds)


The tarsus or leg measurement is the long bone connecting the ankle to the foot. It is measured diagonally across the bone from the middle groove of the ankle joint to the top edge of the foot.

Tarsus length: $\qquad$ mm

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Bill shape: (Circle one or describe)


Dark, smooth, pointed bill; arch on lower mandible


Duck-like bill
 with feathers

Duck-like bill
Other bill shape, describe and draw.

## Bill measurement: (All birds)



Bill length or exposed culmen, is the straight-line distance between the tip of the bill and the point where the bill meets the skin or feathers of the forehead. Place one end of the dividers at the tip of the bill and measure the diagonal distance to the forehead feathers.

Bill length: $\qquad$ mm

Wing chord measurement: (All birds)


In a relaxed folded wing, the wing chord is the distance between the wrist bend and the tip of the longest primary feather. Do not stretch out the wing. For accuracy, gently lay the wing against the ruler (do not flatten) and line the end of the ruler up with the wrist.

Wing chord length: $\qquad$ cm

## Additional identifying characteristics or notes:

$\qquad$
$\qquad$

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