Golden-cheeked Warbler and Black-capped Vireo
Observation
Data Reporting Instructions

The following information should be used for creating a point shapefile\(^1\) or an Excel spreadsheet (for those that do not have GIS). The information in parentheses defines field types and field sizes for the attribute table of the shapefile. Each of the bolded phrases is a column header which should be submitted as either the attribute table for the shapefile or as a standalone spreadsheet (see example spreadsheet attached).

1. **Prop_Name** (Type = Text; Length = 50): Name of property surveyed. This should correspond to a property boundary polygon (or map) provided with the property/survey polygon data.
2. **Surv_Name** (Type = Text; Length = 50): Name of area surveyed if not the entire property. This should correspond to a survey area polygon (or map) provided with the property/survey polygon data.
3. **Surveyor** (Type = Text; Length = 50): Name of individual who conducted the bird survey.
4. **Comp_Name** (Type = Text; Length = 50): Name of company/organization or individual responsible for conducting the surveys.
5. **Obs_Date** (Type = Double): Date bird was observed. Entries should be formatted as YYYYMMDD.
6. **Obs_Time** (Type = Double): Report the time the bird was observed using military time.
7. **Bird_Lat** (Type = Double): Latitude of bird location in decimal degrees (NAD 83) with at least six decimal places.
8. **Bird_Long** (Type = Double): Longitude of bird location in decimal degrees (NAD 83) with at least six decimal places.
9. **Obs_Type** (Type = Text; Length = 10): Type of observation made. Entries should be limited to [Auditory, Visual]. If bird was both seen and heard, use “Visual.”
10. **Loc_Type** (Type = Text; Length = 10): How the location information for the bird was derived. Entries should be limited to [Estimated, Actual, Digitized]. If the bird’s location was estimated from a GPS observer location, use “Estimated” in this field and then fill out fields 10 through 13. If the GPS reading was taken at the actual location of a bird or nest, use “Actual” in this field and skip 10 through 13. If no GPS was used and the bird locations were drawn on a map and later digitized, use “Digitized” in this field.
11. **Obs_Lat** (Type = Double): Latitude of observer in decimal degrees (NAD 83) if the bird was not at the observer’s location when the GPS reading was taken.
12. **Obs_Long** (Type = Double): Longitude of observer in decimal degrees (NAD 83) if the bird was not at the observer’s location when the GPS reading was taken.
13. **Distance** (Type = Double): Estimated distance (in feet) to bird’s location from GPS observer location.

\(^1\) All locations should be reported in NAD 83, latitude/longitude (decimal degrees).
14. **Direction** (Type = Double): Estimated direction (in degrees) to bird’s location from GPS observer location.

15. **Species** (Type = Text; Length 5): Bird species observed. Entries should be limited to [GCWA, BCVI].

16. **Sex** (Type = Text; Length = 10): Sex of observed bird. Entries should be limited to [Male, Female, Both]. Use “Both” if the observation represents a male and female observed at the same time.

17. **Age** (Type = Text; Length = 10): Age class of observed bird. Use HY (Hatch Year), SY (Second Year), or ASY (After Second Year) if the surveyor can determine age more accurately than adult or juvenile. Entries should be limited to [Juvenile, HY, SY, ASY, Adult, Adult/HY]. Use “Adult/HY” if an adult(s) was observed with young.

18. **Nest** (Type = Text, Length = 3): Report whether this observation is at a nest. Entries should be limited to [Yes, No]. If birds were on the nest, the appropriate information should be filled out in the species, sex and age columns. If no birds were on the nest, use the species column to report the type of nest (i.e., BCVI or GCWA).

19. **Band** (Type = Text, Length = 10): Report whether the observed bird was banded. Entries should be limited to [UNB, BND, UNK]. Use “UNB” if you can clearly see the bird is not banded, “BND” if you can clearly see the bird was banded, and “UNK if you didn’t see the bird or couldn’t clearly see its legs.