Code definitions of CNTRL.dbf

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CNTRL.dbf is the analysis control file which includes the information on the determination of a station's suitability for use in productivity and/or survivorship analyses. For each year of station operation a determination is made, based on the amount and distribution of effort through the MAPS season, as to its appropriateness for productivity and/or survivorship analyses.

1. REGION: MAPS region (1-8)

2. LOC: location code (identifies national forest, national park, military installation or other location where a single station or a set of stations is located and is run by a single operator). Location codes are unique.

3. STA: station number

4. STA2: super-station number (indicates whether or not the station center is in close enough proximity [within 1350m] to the centers of one or more other stations for them to be grouped together as a super-station for survivorship analyses). The super-station number is the lowest station number + "S" for groups of two or more stations or is represented by six dashes ("------") for ungrouped single stations. Groups of stations for which the proximity of the station centers to one another are not exactly known because of imprecise latitude and longitude coordinates the number is the lowest station number + "?" for groups of two or more stations.

5. STATION: four-character station code. A station is defined as a discrete study area consisting of a number of net sites. Station codes are unique within a location.

6. ELEV: average elevation (above mean sea level - amsl) in meters at which the station is located
9999 = no elevation information available for this station

7. STATE: two-character postal code for state, province or territory in which the station is located

8. GEOSTRT: designates the period in which the station should begin operation for proper MAPS protocol. This start period is designated according to factors affecting the arrival of breeding birds including latitude, location on migration pathway, and elevation.

9. ACTSTRT: the period in which the station actually begins its MAPS operation (on average) each year

10. MR: the modified region for the “new” productivity analysis as developed for the 15 year analyses. See h:\manage\STARTPER.doc for details on how these were derived.

11. ISP: the derived (by DeSante) intended starting period for full-season productivity analyses. See h:\manage\STARTPER.doc for details on how these were derived.

12. LSISP: the derived intended starting period for late-season productivity analyses. See h:\manage\STARTPER.doc for details on how these were derived.

13. D89: codes in this field designate the type of analysis the data from the station can be used for in 1989. The determination is based the number and distribution of periods run throughout the year. The year is broken down into adult and young superperiods according to the GEOSTRT designation.
    - N - the station was not run that year
    - I - the station was operated but the data has not yet been verified
    - S - the station met the requirements for use in survivorship analyses. The station ran three complete periods within the adult superperiod A complete period must have run at least 1/3 the normal effort per period. Normal effort is defined by the standard open and close

for the station and the number of nets operated in a year. In addition, the total effort included in the adult superperiod must be at least ½ the normal effort of three periods.

T - station did not quite meet the requirements for survivorship analysis as outlined above for S, but it was decided administratively that the effort was close enough for the year to be considered usable for survivorship analysis

B - the data from the year meets the criteria for both survivorship and productivity analyses. To be used in productivity analyses the station must usable for survivorship and, in addition, must have run a minimum of two complete periods in the young superperiod (see above for the definition of a complete period.) The total effort included in the young superperiod must be at least ½ the normal effort of two periods.

C - station did not quite meet the requirements for usability in both survivorship and productivity analysis as outlined above for B, but it was decided administratively that the effort was close enough for the year to be considered usable for both survivorship and productivity analysis

X - the station was operated but the data from the year meets the criteria for neither survivorship nor productivity analyses

14. D90: analysis type designation for 1990
Same codes as in D89.

15. D91: analysis type designation for 1991
Same codes as in D89.

16. D92: analysis type designation for 1992
Same codes as in D89.

17. D93: analysis type designation for 1993
Same codes as in D89.

18. D94: analysis type designation for 1994
Same codes as in D89.

19. D95: analysis type designation for 1995
Same codes as in D89.

20. D96: analysis type designation for 1996
Same codes as in D89.

21. D97: analysis type designation for 1997
Same codes as in D89.

22. D98: analysis type designation for 1998
Same codes as in D89.

23. D99: analysis type designation for 1999
Same codes as in D89.

24. D00: analysis type designation for 2000
Same codes as in D89.

25. D01: analysis type designation for 2001
Same codes as in D89.

26. D02: analysis type designation for 2002
Same codes as in D89.

27. D03: analysis type designation for 2003
Same codes as in D89.

28. D04: analysis type designation for 2004
Same codes as in D89.

29. D05: analysis type designation for 2005
Same codes as in D89.

30. D06: analysis type designation for 2006
Same codes as in D89.

31. D07: analysis type designation for 2007
Same codes as in D89.

32. D08: analysis type designation for 2008
Same codes as in D89.

33. D09: analysis type designation for 2009
Same codes as in D89.

34. D10: analysis type designation for 2010
Same codes as in D89.

35. D11: analysis type designation for 2011
Same codes as in D89.

36. D12: analysis type designation for 2012
Same codes as in D89.

37. D13: analysis type designation for 2013
Same codes as in D89.

38. D14: analysis type designation for 2014
Same codes as in D89.

39. D15: analysis type designation for 2015
Same codes as in D89.

40. D16: analysis type designation for 2016
Same codes as in D89.

41. D17: analysis type designation for 2017
Same codes as in D89.

42. SURV: blank; place holding field used in analysis. Designates whether there is enough data from the station for it to be used in a four-year survivorship analysis. This field remains blank until it is filled in for a particular analysis.

43. SURV2: blank; place holding field used in analysis. Designates whether there is enough data from the station for it to be used in a four-year survivorship analysis. This field remains blank until it is filled in for a particular analysis.

44. YEAR: blank; place holding field used in analysis.