## FOODS OF THE PINE WARBLER AND BROWN-HEADED NUTHATCH

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The pine woodlands of the southeastern United States are changing rapidly under modern forestry practices and are being developed rapidly as the human population increases. This is particularly true in Florida. It is important, therefore, to better understand the ecology of the indigenous wildlife of the southern pine woodlands.

As knowledge of food items is important in understanding the ecology of any species, we have studied the diets of two passerines typical of the southern pine woods. During 1972 and 1973 we collected and analyzed the stomach contents of 21 Pine Warblers (*Dendroica pinus*) and 17 Brown-headed Nuthatches (*Sitta pusilla*). Specimens were taken seasonally from Long-leaf Pine (*Pinus palustris*) and Loblolly Pine (*Pinus taeda*) communities on the Dee Dot Ranch south of Jacksonville Beach, Duval County, Florida. The specimens were collected in connection with a pesticide monitoring program following the application of Mirex in 1972 for control of Fire Ants (*Solenopsis spp.*). Table 1 presents collection dates and the number of specimens taken. Identification of stomach contents was made by the junior author and Dr. L. A. Hetrick.

Dates	Brown-headed Nuthatch	Pine Warbler
29, 30 May 1972	3	4
16, 17 Aug. 1972	3	6
9, 10 Oct. 1972	2	3
11, 12 Jan. 1972	3	3
5 April 19 <b>7</b> 3	3	2
11, 12 July 1973	_3	_3
TOTALS	17	21

TABLE 1. Collection dates and number of stomachs examined

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The diets of both the Pine Warbler and Brown-headed Nuthatch are poorly understood. Howell (1932) described the foods of Pine Warblers, from seven stomachs, as consisting of insects, including grasshoppers, grouse locust, moths and their larvae, beetles, ants and other Hymenoptera, bugs, flies and scale insects as well as spiders and small quantities of vegetable matter. Martin *et al.* (1951) gave the same animal foods and lists the fruit of pine (*Pinus sp.*), dogwood (*Cornus sp.*), grape (*Vitis sp.*), sumac (*Rhus sp.*) and Panic-Grass (*Panicum sp.*) as the principal plant foods. Weston (1957) states that "the food consists largely of insects and spiders. In winter, the food includes many vegetable items: Pine seeds, many kinds of wild fruits and berries and some weed and grass seeds."

Knowledge of the diet of the Brown-headed Nuthatch is also incomplete. Bent (1948) described the bird as mainly insectivorous but also fond of pine seeds. Howell (1932) reporting on 10 stomachs from Alabama and Florida described the diet as "mainly insects, including leaf beetles, wood-boring beetles, click beetles, roaches, bugs, grasshoppers, moths, ants, wasps, scale insects and caterpillars. Spiders and psuedo-scorpions and small quantities of pine seeds were also eaten." In Louisiana (Oberholser 1938) the diet included moths, grasshoppers, beetles, ants, caterpillars, and scale insects, plus spiders and pine seeds. Martin *et al.* (1951) described the food of the Brownheaded Nuthatch as ants and other Hymenoptera, moth eggs, caterpillars and cocoons, scale insects and pine seeds.

Our analyses (Table 2) showed a high occurrence of arachnids and Coleoptera, especially Chrysomelidae in the stomachs of both species. Pine Warblers showed a higher occurrence of Homoptera (57.1 vs. 29.4%) especially Cicadellidae (leafhoppers) (28.3 vs. 5.9%) as well as Lepidoptera (38.1 vs. 11.8%), Hymenoptera (57.1 vs. 11.8%) and Diptera (19.0 vs.0%) over Brown-headed Nuthatches. Nuthatches, however showed a higher occurrence of Orthoptera (76.5 vs. 52.4%) especially Blattidae eggs (70.6 vs. 38.1%) and Hemiptera (47.1 vs. 28.6%) over Pine Warblers. The Blattidae eggs were principally those of the Gem Cockroach (*Agalopteryx gemma*) which are usually attached to tree trunks. Seeds and other plant materials were found in six nuthatch stomachs (35.3%); no plant material was found in a warbler stomach.

From the diet, the Brown-headed Nuthatch would appear to be primarily a gleaner, doing little or no hawking. The Pine Warbler, on the other hand apparently feeds to a much greater extent on flying insects. This is particularly apparent within the order Hymenoptera of which nuthatches took representatives only of the family Formicidae (ants), whereas warblers took representatives of six additional families of flying insects. Such differences in diet of the Pine Warbler and the Brown-headed Nuthatch are surely one factor which permits two principally insectivorous species, closely related in size and habitat preference, to coexist as year-round residents in the same areas.

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Warbler 6 (28.6) 2 (9.5) 4 (19.0) 4 (19.0) 8 (38.1) 1 (4.8) 1 (4.8) (52.4)1 (4.8) 2 (9.5) 1 (4.8) 1 (4.8) 1 (4.8) (1. (57.1) 3 (14.3) 5 (28.3) 2 (9.5) 2 (9.5) (4.8)ΕN 11 μų. NF N ΕĽ ч Frequency (%) 13 (76.5) 12 (70.6) Nuthatch 5 (29.4) 2 (11.8) 1 (5.9) 2 (11.8) 8 (47.1) 4 (23.5) 2 (11.8) (5.9) (5.9) (5.9) (5.9) 1 (5.9) 1 (5.9) ЧĿ ž A P ų ř ч ĥ - ła ła Ξł .47 (13.2) .02 (0.6) NF 1 57 (15.9) Warbler Trace (+) .04 (1.1) .04 (1.1) .32 (8.9) .05 (1.4) .02 (0.6) Trace (+) Frace (+) .1 (2.8) £ .2 (5.6) .2 (5.6) Prace (+) Trace (+) .01 (0.3) .26 (7.3) Prace ł ΝĿ Ę 'n ż (% Volume ml .37 (28.0) .37 (28.0) (3.8) Trace (+) Trace (+) (1.9.1) (0.8) (1.5) (6.8) Prace (+) .04 (3.0) Trace (+) .01 (0.8) .02 (0.8) Nuthatch .05 05 01 .02 .09 NF μÈ 불 분 łż NF 년 문 ų ų Developmental Adult Egg Adul t Egg Adult **fotals** Adult [otals Adult Adult **lotals** Adult rotals Adult **lotals** Adult Eqq Adult Adult Adult Adult Adult Adult otals Adult Stage Kalotermitidae (drywood termites, Tetrigidae (pygmy grasshoppers) Coenagrionidae (narrow-winged above ground) damselflies) Coreidae (leaf-footed bugs) Margarodidae (ground pearl) Libellulidae (dragonflies) Reduviidae (assassin bugs) Cicadellidae (leafhoppers) Pentatomídae (stink bugs) Cercopidae (spittle bugs) Fulgoridae (planthoppers) Blattidae (cockroaches) Coccidae (wax scales) Food Items Sryllidae (crickets) Tingidae (lace bugs) Psocidae (barklice) Mantidae (mantids) Aphididae (aphids) Unidentified <sup>L</sup>NF = Not Found Orthoptera Psocoptera **Hemiptera** Homoptera Isoptera Odonata Florida Field Naturalist - Vol. 4 No. 2 - Fall1976 -30

Food Items	Developmental	Volume ml (%)	(%) Iu	Freque	Frequency (%)
	Stages	Nuthatch	Warbler	Nuthatch	Warbler
Neuroptera	Totals	NF	.05 (1.4)	EN	3 (14.3)
Chrysopidae (common lacewings)	Adult	NF	.05 (1.4)	NF	3 (14.3)
Coleoptera	Totals	.23 (.17.4)	.46 (12.9)	12 (70.6)	17 (80.9)
Scolytidae (bark beetles)	Adult	Trace (+)	.01 (0.3)	1 (5.9)	2 (9.5)
Chrysomelidae (leaf beetles)	Adult	.12 (9.1)	.28 (7.8)	5 (29.4)	7 (33.3)
Elateridae (click beetles)	Adult	Trace (+)	Trace (+)	1 (5.9)	1 (4.8)
Curculionidae (weevils)	Adult	Trace (+)	.01 (0.3)	1 (5.9)	1 (4.8)
Cerambycidae (long-horned beetles)	Adult	NF	.02 (5.6)	NF	2 (9.5)
Scarabaeidae (scarab beetles)	Adult	NF	.10 (2.8)	NF	2 (9.5)
Carabidae (ground beetles)	Adult	Trace (+)	NF	1 (5.9)	NF
Nitidulidae (sap beetles)	Adult	.06 (4.5)	NF	1 (5.9)	NF
Unidentified	Adult	.05 (3.8)	.04 (1.1)	2 (11.8)	2 (9.5)
Mecoptera	Totals	NF	Trace (+)	NF	1 (4.8)
Panorpidae (common scorpion flies)	Adult	NF	Trace (+)	NF	l (4.8)
Lepidoptera	Totals	.02 (1.5)	.91 (25.5)	2 (11.8)	8 (38.1)
Noctuidae (noctuid moths)	Adult	NF	.56 (15.7)	NF	4 (19.0)
Limacodidae (slug caterpillars)	Adult	NF	Trace (+)	NF	1 (4.8)
Saturniidae (silkworm moths)	Adult	NF	.05 (1.4)	N.	1 (4.8)
Unidentified	Adult	.02 (1.5)	.3 (8.5)	1 (5.9)	2 (9.5)
Unidentified	Caterpillar	Trace (+)	NF	1 (5.9)	NF

4 (19.0) 2 (9.5) 1 (4.8) 1 (4.8)

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.12 (3.4) .11 (3.1) .01 (0.3) Trace (+)

NF NF NF

Totals Adult Adult Adult

Tabanidae (horse flies) Syrphidae (syrphid flies) Unidentified

Diptera

TABLE 2 Continued

TABLE 2 Continued

Food Items S Hymenoptera Hymenoptera Vespidae (paper wasps) Formicidae (ants) Diprionidae (ants) Andrenidae (conifer sawflies) Andrenidae (conter sawflies) Tenthredinidae (common sawflies) Unidentified	Stage	Nuthatch	Warbler	Nuthatch	Warbler
<pre>iymenoptera vespidae (paper wasps) rormicidae (ants) Diprionidae (conifer sawflies) Andrenidae (conifer sawflies) Andrenidae (cuckoo wasps) Tenthreidinidae (common sawflies) Unidentified</pre>					
lymenoptera Vespidae (paper wasps) Formicidae (ants) Diprionidae (conifer sawflies) Andrenidae (coef (conifer sawflies) Ichneumonidae (ichneumonid wasp) Chrysididae (cuckco wasps) Unidentified					
Vespidae (paper wasps) Formicidae (ants) Diprionidae (ants) Andrenidae (conifer sawflies) Andrenidae (bee) Ichneumonidae (ichneumonid wasp) Chrysididae (cuckoo wasps) Tenthredinidae (common sawflies) Unidentified	Totals	Trace (+)	.68 (19.0)	2 (11.8)	12 (57.1)
Formicidae (ants) Diprionidae (conifer sawflies) Andrenidae (bee) Ichneumonidae (ichneumonid wasp) Chrysididae (cuckoo wasps) Tenthredinidae (common sawflies) Unidentified	Adult	NF	.02 (0.6)	NF	1 (4.8)
Diprionidae (conifer sawflies) Andrenidae (bee) Icineumonidae (leineumonid wasp) Chrysididae (cuckoo wasps) Tenthredinidae (common sawflies) Unidentified	Adult	Trace (+)	Trace (+)	2 (11.8)	2 (9.5)
Andrenidae (bee) Icineumonidae (ichneumonid wasp) Chrysididae (uckoo wasps) Tenthredinidae (common sawflies) Unidentified	Adult	NF	.6 (16.8)	NF	3 (14.3)
Ichneumonidae (ichneumonid wasp) Chrysididae (cuckoo wasps) Tenthredinidae (common sawflies) Unidentified	Adult	NF	Trace (+)	NF	2 (9.5)
Chrysididae (cuckoo wasps) Tenthredinidae (common sawflies) Unidentified	Adult	NF	Trace (+)	NF	1 (4.8)
Tenthredinidae (common sawflies) Unidentified	Adult	NF	Trace (+)	NF	1 (4.8)
Unidentified	Adult	NF	.05 (1.4)	NF	1 (4.8)
	Adult	NF	.01 (0.3)	NF	1 (4.8)
Unidentified Insects	Egg	Trace (+)	NF	1 (5.9)	AN
Arachnida (spiders)	Totals	.27 (20.5)	.20 (5.6)	13 (76.5)	
	Adult	.27 (20.5)	.20 (5.6)	12 (70.6)	16 (76.2)
10 <sup>-</sup>	Egg Case	Trace (+)	NF	l (5.9)	NF
Plants	Totals	.22 (16.7)	NF	11 (64.7)	NF
Seeds		.11 (8.3)	NF	4 (23.5)	NF
Vegetation			NF	2 (11.8)	NF
Lichens		.03 (2.3)	NF	3 (17.6)	NF
Bark		.03 (2.3)	NF	2 (11.8)	NF
Miscellaneous	Totals	Trace (+)	Trace (+)	1 (5.9)	1 (4.8)
Sand		Trace (+)	Trace (+)	1 (5.9)	l (4.8)
TOTALS		1,32	3.57		

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