Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network (WHSRN). It featured 28 presentations, about half of them in Spanish (mid and south Americans) and the other half in English (north Americans and one European). The availability of bilingual abstracts and the simultaneous translation from one language into the other, made the exchange of ideas and information particularly smooth and simple.

The symposium was attended by an average of some 60-70 people, of which slightly less than half (25-30) were female - a much better sex-ratio than achieved by recent WSG conferences (see Bruno Ens' article in *Bulletin* 57: 29-33) - and was characterised most strongly by the enthusiasm of its participants.

The range of topics was impressive. Work on the distribution and abundance of both migrant and resident waders at various sites in North and Latin America was presented by C. Laredo (Argentina), F. Delgado (Panama), J. Correa (Mexico), F. Rilla (Uruguay), P. Gonzalez (Argentina), Y. Vilina (Chile), G. Page (USA) and R.E. Gill (USA). Studies of foraging behaviour and habitat use were presented by A. Canales (Peru), M. Cervantes (Mexico), P. Gonzales (Argentina), R. McNeil (Canada), N. Warnock (USA) and L.G. Naranjo (Colombia), while A.I. Pereira (Costa Rica) showed an impressive dataset on seasonal changes in biomass abundance and the effect of shorebird-exclosures on the benthos on a tropical mudflat.

Wader energetics featured in J.R. Jehl's (USA) contribution and my own, whilst the theme of wader migration was the main subject of the talks by M. Sallaberry (Chile), B. Harrington (USA), I do Nascimento & P. Antas (Brasil) and R.I.G. Morrison (Canada). The breeding biology of both tropical resident waders (M. Groom, USA), temperate migrants (L. Oring, USA) and arctic migrants (B. McCaffery, M. Gilders, R.E. Gill and D.M. Troy, all USA) was examined. Lew Oring and Declan Troy in particular came up with intriguing and very long-term datasets for Spotted Sandpipers *Actitis macularia* and high arctic sandpipers respectively, to shed light on the many factors which influence the decision of individual waders to start a breeding attempt on a particular spot, or not. The conservation of shorebird populations and habitats was picked up in detail by G. Castro (USA), M. Gilders (USA), J.D. Flores (Peru), S. Haig (USA), V. Pulido (Peru) and E. Tabilo (Chile). All this interesting material will be published sometime in the near future, most likely as another *Supplement* to the *WSG Bulletin.*

Personally it was immensely rewarding and inspiring to have the opportunity to meet up and spend considerable time together with wader enthusiasts from south, mid and north America. Amongst them I am especially grateful to Pablo Canevari and Gonzalo Castro for cheerfully sharing an annoying 24 hours of waiting for an airplane, when American Airlines failed to provide the connection from Quito to Miami on our return.

I was struck by the general enthusiasm for waders, their habitats, and their potential as vehicles to link places and people far apart. Equally the enthusiasm for the Wader Study Group and its modernised and up-to-date *Bulletin* as an mechanism for scientific exchange was exciting to discover. During the meeting a new Western Hemisphere Steering Committee of the WSG was formed, a Latin American regional editor for the *Bulletin* was appointed, and several plans for the future of WSG's involvement in the Americas developed. You will be able to read much more about these developements in the next issues of the *Bulletin.*

Let me finish by congratulating Julie Sibbing, Gonzalo Castro, Nancy Hilgert de Benavides and the rest of the organising committee for bringing together so many Western Hemisphere shorebird workers and organising such an effective meeting. It will undoubtedly turn out to be a historic event in the development of co-operative shorebird studies in the Americas and elsewhere.

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The Netherlands.

NOTES & NEWS & NEWS NOTES NOTES & NEWS & NEWS NOTES

compiled by Nick Davidson

SPECIAL OFFER PRICE FOR GRASSLAND BIRD REPORTS

Elsewhere in this *Bulletin* we give details of three recent reports concerning grassland birds and their conservation in Europe. One is the recently published *WSG Bulletin Supplement* on wet grassland waders. The other two cover the conservation of lowland dry grassland birds, and birds and pastoral agriculture. Each of these contains several papers covering waders, and each has much of more general interest to wader workers.

Copies of all three reports can be obtained from the UK Joint Nature Conservation Committee, and here is a special offer price of £25 post free for those ordering one copy of each report. This is a saving of £7.50 on the total cost of the reports. Details of ordering are given in the separate article in this *Bulletin.*

BIRD NUMBERS 1992

International conference on distribution, monitoring and ecological aspects, September 1992

The 12th International Conference of the International Bird Census Committee (IBCC) and the European Ornithological Atlas Committee (EOCAC) will be held on 14-18 September 1992 at Noordwijkerhout, The Netherlands. This 12th conference is the latest in a series begun in 1966. It aim is to set a policy for international census and monitoring programmes (e.g. European Atlas work and Euromonitoring).

The 12th conference is being organised by SOVON, the Dutch bird census and atlas work body, in co-operation with the Central Bureau of Statistics and several other organisations in The Netherlands.

The programme will consist of plenary sessions covering several themes. Selected review papers will introduce each theme. The conference aims to present the latest results of fundamental and applied research in a broad range of bird census work. It is intended also to discuss and guide future work in this field from the viewpoint of scientific research and conservation. A number of special topics will be discussed in workshops, and poster sessions will form an integral part of the conference.

There will be a field excursion during the conference, intended to give delegates an impression of the landscape and characteristic birds of nature reserves such as the Oostvaadersplassen and the Delta area.

A First Announcement and reply form is now available. A second announcement and preliminary programme will be sent in spring 1992 to all those who register interest in attending the conference.

For general information and the First Announcement and reply form, please contact:

Van Namen & Westerlaken, Congress Organisation Services, P.O. Box 1558, 6501 BN Nijmegen, The Netherlands. (Tel. 80-234471; Fax 80-601159.)

Enquiries concerning the Scientific Programme should be addressed to:

SOVON, Drs. E.J.M. Hagemeijer, Rijksstraatweg 178, 6573 DG Beek-Ubbergen, The Netherlands. (Tel. 8895-43753; Fax 8895-43024), or by telex to Dr. G.C. Boere: 32040 LAVI NL (The Hague).

ASIAN WETLAND NEWS

The latest issue of *Asian Wetland News* (Volume 4, No. 1), the biannual newsletter of the Asian Wetland Bureau (AWB) has recently been published. This is 20 pages of fascinating articles and news items extensively illustrated with colour and black-and-white photographs.

The cover story deals with Sri Lanka's wetland programme - Sri Lanka has recently ratified the 'Ramsar' Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat. Other sections include four pages of 'News from the Region', a section on Global Wetland News and another on AWB Activities.

A feature article describes the Keoladeo National Park Study (1980-1990). This National Park at Bharatpur is perhaps the most famous wetland in India and has a hugely diverse avifauna of 364 species. The park provides the major wintering ground for the western population of the endangered Siberian Crane *Grus leucogeranus*, and has large numbers of migrant and wintering waterfowl. There are two major management problems threatening the future existence of the wetland. One is the increasing shortage of water reaching the park, largely a consequence of increasing abstraction for irrigation upstream of the park, which is leading to drying out and succession to woodland and also to depletion of invertebrate and fish stocks vital as food for the waterbirds. The other problem is an uncontrolled spread of the wetland grass *Paspalum distichum* as a consequence of the banning of buffalo grazing. This has permitted the grass to choke the wetland so that open water areas are now much reduced.

As well as a section on waterbird studies, drawn from a wide variety of other published sources, the issue includes a 'Wetland Spotlight' on Khanka Lake. This is a vaste shallow freshwater lake on the Sino-Soviet border north of Vladivostok which is of major importance for wintering and migration staging area for waterfowl, with estimates in spring of more than 100,000 birds at peak passage time. Like so many wetlands worldwide much of the swamplands surrounding Khanka Lake have been converted to rice cultivation, and numerous other pressures such as the burning of the peat swamps, diversion of water for irrigation, pollution, overfishing, overgrazing, hunting and recreational disturbance affect the lake ecosystem.

An annual subscription to *Asian Wetland News* costs individual subscribers US $15 (airmail) or US $10 (surface mail) per year. If you have to send other currencies than US $, add US $2 to cover conversion charges. Cheques and money orders (but not Eurocheques) should be made payable to "Asian Wetland Bureau".

The Asian Wetland Bureau head office address is: *AWB, Institute for Advanced Studies (IPT), University of Malaya, Lembah Pantai, 59100 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.* (Tel. 03-7572176; Fax 03-7571225.)

A NEW SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL

The first issues of a new scientific journal *Portugaliae Zoologica* were published during 1990 by the Departamento de Zoologia e Antropologia of the University of Lisbon. The first issues consist of five papers each published separately. It is planned to publish in this format for the first two years of the journal, after which the editors hope that there will be sufficient material to publish the journal in a more conventional format.

The cover design of the journal features a Durer drawing of an Indian Rhinoceros sent to the King of Portugal in 1515, and the journal will cover a wide range of areas in zoology. The first papers concern breeding bird communities of cork oak, anchovy eggs and larvae in the Mira Estuary, the genetic structure of midwife toads, the behaviour of breeding male blennies, and the histomorphology of the digestive system of sardine larvae. Papers in Portuguese or English are accepted, and all the first five are in English.

For further information, or submission of manuscripts, contact: *Editor Executivo de* Portugaliae Zoologica, *Departamento de Zoologica e Antropologia, Faculdade de Ciencias - C2, Univerisidade de Lisboa, 1700 Lisboa, Portugal.*

ESTUARY CONSERVATION GROUPS' FORUM

In February 1990 a forum for Estuary Conservation Groups (ECGs) in Britain was held at the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust (WWT) headquarters at Slimbridge, Gloucestershire (see report in *Bulletin* 62: 8-9). The meeting was organised jointly by the WWT and the British Association for Shooting and Conservation (BASC), and sponsored by the British Nature Conservancy Council and the Shell Better Britain Campaign.

The 80-page proceedings of this forum have now been published. They include general papers on 'National estuary importance and policies for conservation' and 'ECGs - what are they and how do they fit in?'; a case study report on Cardiff Bay (a part of the internationally important Severn Estuary facing destruction by the construction of a recreational barrage), and reports of workshops on priorities and targeting, PR and public awareness, parliamentary procedures, influencing decision-makers, and motivation/organisation.

Copies of the proceedings are available from the joint organisers:

Tony Laws, BASC, Marford Mill, Rossett, Wrexham, Clwyd LL12 0HL, U.K.

Jane Claricoates, WWT, Slimbridge, Gloucestershire GL2 7BT, U.K.

WHRSN NETWORK NEWS

The latest issue of *Network News* (Vol.4, No. 1, April 1991), the newsletter of the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network, contains a wide variety of items about shorebird research and conservation. Two items of particular interest to wader-workers worldwide are summarised below.

New WHSRN initiatives

Throughout the Americas shorebird habitat is receiving increased attention. Management schemes, research projects and conservation efforts are being designed and implemented at a growing rate, and WHSRN is playing an important role in this transformation. In North America, WHSRN works closely with Joint Ventures of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan to help design effective management schemes for non-game species such as shorebirds. In Central and South America, the Neotropical Wetlands Program, a combined initiative of WHSRN, the International Waterfowl and Wetlands Research Bureau (IWRB) and Ducks Unlimited (DU), addresses the need for standardised information on wetlands used by shorebirds and other waterbirds. These two programmes are described further below.

The North American Waterfowl Management Plan

WHSRN and the North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP) are working together towards the protection of wetlands, waterfowl, shorebirds and other wildlife in the US and Canada. The NAWMP, which initially focussed on habitats for hunted species, is now greatly expanding its scope to include non-hunted species such as shorebirds. Combined WHSRN/NAWMP projects include:

- acquisition of critical habitats (particularly those under immediate threat);
- acquisition of water rights;
- regulation of water level at impoundments to explicitly benefit shorebirds;
- reduction of pollution;
- control of human and other disturbance;
- facilitation of stewardship agreements;
- dedication of reserves; and
- public education.

Although still early in the partnership, initial collaborations between WHSRN and the Prairie Pothole Venture, the Central Valley Habitat Joint Venture, the Atlantic Coast Joint Venture and the Playa Lakes Joint Venture are proving successful in undertaking new research, in developing comprehensive regional management plans to befit shorebirds and other waterfowl, and in developing shorebird-focused educational material.

Neotropical Wetlands Program

On 10 January 1991 the Neotropical Wetlands Program (NWP) was formally initiated in Washington, D.C.. The NWP is a combined programme of IWRB, Ducks Unlimited and WHSRN. These organisations have pledged to unite their specific strengths and ideas with the objectives of conserving neotropical wetlands so as to help guarantee that adequate habitat for shorebirds and other wildlife will continue to be available. In order to accomplish this goal, it will be critical to develop strong collaboration with all interested agencies and individuals in each region.

An immediate task of the NWP is to co-ordinate the bird and wetland censuses that IWRB initiated in July 1990 in the southern cone of South America: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay. Via these censuses, new information on the abundance and distribution of aquatic birds in the southern cone will become available. These data will provide an insight into the populations and movements of these birds, and will become a base upon which future management strategies can be built.

Pan American Shorebird Program (PASP)

PASP is a clearing house for information on shorebird movements in the Western Hemisphere. PASP promotes research on migratory shorebirds through colour-marking and resighting of individually marked shorebirds. PASP provides a list of colour-band and flag combinations (in collaboration with the USFWS) for researchers in all countries of the western hemisphere, and passes on observations of colour-marked shorebirds (further information from *PASP, c/o WHSRN (USA)*) .

Amongst sightings of colour-marked birds reported in *WHSRN Network News* 4(1) was the following. A total of 14 shorebirds were banded by workshop participants at the WHSRN workshop in Baja California, Mexico in April 1990. Incredibly, three of these birds have been resighted in other parts of the hemisphere! On 28 May, one month after the Mexican banding, Loney Dickson of the Canadian Wildlife Service spotted a Western Sandpiper in the Quill Lakes, Saskatchewan, Canada. In mid-July 1990, Laura Payne of WHSRN saw a Sanderling on Plymouth Beach, Massachusetts, USA, and on 14 January 1991 in Ensenada, Baja California a Ruddy Turnstone was seen, by Jeff Mason of USFWS, ten months after its original capture there.

For further information on WHSRN and PASP, contact:

WHSRN, Box 936, Manomet, MA 02345, USA (Tel. (508)224-6521; Fax (508)224-9220).

AUSTRALIAN WADER WONDERLAND

The latest issue (No. 2) of *Wingspan*, the newsletter of the Royal Australian Ornithologists Union, contains two items about the Broome Bird Observatory on the shores of Roebuck Bay, Western Australia, from which the following is extracted.

There can't be many places in Australia where one can sit in a dinosaur footprint and watch 30 species of waders. Broome, Western Australia is one of them. At one time home of the world's largest pearl-fishing fleet, in recent years Broome has seen a boom in tourism and the establishment of first-class facilities.

In 1981 it was discovered that vast numbers of migratory waders visit Roebuck Bay during the summer (non-breeding) months. More than 175,000 waders feed and roost in the area annually and the bay is now listed as a 'wetland of international importance' under the Ramsar Convention. Realising the need to monitor continually the waders, in 1988 the RAOU set up its fourth and newest Bird Observatory. Since then Broome's first wardens, Gail and Brice Wells, have overseen the development of the observatory so that it now provides fully-catered accommodation and air-conditioned cabins as well as facilities for campers and caravans.

As well as providing facilities for researchers (WSG General Secretary Petra de Goeij and WSG member Ingrid Tulp visited Broome last winter to work on Red Knots and Great Knots) and running courses for families and individuals, casual visitors are welcome but should book ahead. For further information, contact the wardens, *Kira & Stuart Jackson, Broome Bird Observatory, PO Box 1313, Broome, WA 6725, Australia (Tel. (091) 93 5600).*

MORE ABOUT AUSTRALASIAN ACTIVITIES

Amongst recent activities news reported by Hugo Phillipps of the Australian Wader Studies Group are the following.

The waders of Xuan Thuy

An AWSG mini-expedition to Vietnam has returned after a successful month of work on the coast of the Gulf of Tonkin. Brett Lane, Luke Naismith and

Jon Starks from Australia and members of Hanoi University's Wetland and Waterbird Working Group studied the waders and waterbirds of Xuan Thuy Reserve in the delta of the Red River from mid-March to mid-April 1991.

The Reserve is the first Ramsar site to be designated in south-east Asia and the expedition was timed to coincide with the northwards migration of the Palearctic-breeding waders of the East Asian/West Pacific flyway. Little was known about the importance of the area as a spring staging site for migrant waders.

Some 220 waders were mist-netted. These were mostly Curlew Sandpipers, Red-necked Stints and Greater Sand-plovers. The reserve appears to be most important for these species, but there were also substantial numbers of Black-tailed Godwits and Redshanks and important numbers of Grey Plovers amongst the 8,000 waders counted. The area may be especially important as a migration refuelling site for Greater Sand-plovers, most of which breed in the Gobi Desert region of northern China and Mongolia and spend their non-breeding season along the northern coast of Australia.

Before Xuan Thuy was made a reserve the area was used by wildfowlers who caught migratory birds for food. Indeed, local hunters brought the expedition four rings they had taken from harvested birds. Two of these proved to have been from Red-necked Stints ringed in Victoria, Australia. Another ring was from a Black-tailed Godwit ringed in Hong Kong. Moreover the hunters claimed to have previously collected a rice-bowl full of rings, which were then thrown away because of their apparent uselessness.

The expedition also found great enthusiasm from their Vietnamese colleagues in continuing to monitor the Reserve and to further elucidate its importance to the waders using the flyway. A management plan is being prepared to conserve the natural resources of the area, not only for its birds but also for the people there who depend, for example, on the fish that use mangroves within the reserve as a nursery area.

In *The Stilt*

The latest edition (No. 18) of *The Stilt*, the AWSG journal, has been recently published and contains a wide variety of information about waders on the East Asian/West Pacific flyway.

The issue contains two articles by Mark Barter which analyse the measurements of Black-fronted Plovers and Mongolian Plovers. This takes the total of wader species covered in this way in *The Stilt* to thirteen.

In addition there are reports on the progress made by local wader ringing groups in Australasia. While the Victorian group and the Miranda Field Naturalists of New Zealand are well-established there are newer groups based in New South Wales and south-eastern Queensland that also are now using cannon-nets, and some groups are also colour-ringing birds.

Two articles feature waders from further afield. Gao Yuren describes the distribution and seasonal presence of waders in the Guangdong region of China, an area that includes Hainan Island and the South China Sea Archipelago. The study found that most birds using the south Chinese coast are passage migrants but there are also some overwintering waders.

Derek Harvey and Jennifer Elkin describe wader movements in south-west Brunei, showing that many species appear to pass through on autumn migration, but that few occur in the area on their return north in spring. In a few species, however, passage populations are larger in spring than autumn.

(WSG has a special reciprocal membership arrangement with AWSG - for further details contact: WSG Membership Secretary, PO Box 247, Tring, Herts HP23 5SN, U.K.)

ESKIMO CURLEW UPDATE

News of several recent activities concerning the extremely rare Eskimo Curlew *Numenius borealis* comes from Eve Iversen.

The US Fish and Wildlife Service has published an identification pamphlet in English and Spanish. Copies are available from *Dr Craig Faanes, Fish and Wildlife Service, 2604 St Patrick Suite 7, Grand Island, Nebraska 68803, USA.* A monograph on both the Eskimo Curlew and the Little Curlew *N. minutus* by Eve Iverson is being published in *El Hornero* in 1991/92.

The Association Ornitologica del Plata (AOP) is planning to search for the "wintering" grounds of the Eskimo Curlew, probably starting in late 1991/ early 1992. For further information contact *Diego Gallegos-Luque, AOP, 25 de Mayo 749, (1002) Captial Federal, Argentina.* It is also planned to establish two volunteer projects to track migrating curlews. Projects will be based in Cape Cod, Massachusetts and Galveston Island, Texas. It is also planned to develop educational materials for use in schools along the Eskimo Curlew's migration route. For further information contact *Eve Iversen, 1953 22nd Street, San Pablo, California 94806, USA.*

LONGEVITY & FLIGHTLESSNESS IN BRISTLE-THIGHED CURLEWS

A recent short paper in *Auk* (1990. 107: 779-780) produces some intriguing new information about the Bristle-thighed

Curlew Numenius tahitensis, a species that winters exclusively on remote Pacific islands and is believed to migrate non-stop at least 4,000 km across the Pacific Ocean from its Alaskan breeding and staging areas.

Jeffrey Marks and his colleagues have confirmed that the Bristle-thighed Curlew becomes flightless during its autumn moult - a trait unique amongst waders. Although the birds did not drop more than three primary feathers at a time, they shed secondary feathers almost simultaneously in blocks of 4-10 feathers during the primary moult. The authors believe the flightless period probably lasted at least two weeks, and suggest that it has evolved because the curlews are moulting in a traditionally predator-free environment.

Unfortunately, the introduction of exotic mammals, able to prey on curlews, on many islands in the wintering range seems to have reduced populations and restricted wintering range.

Such depredation may affect the other feature of Bristle-thighed Curlew biology - longevity. Marks et al. (1990) report an individual at least 22 years and two months old, and another only one month younger, making these the third and fourth longest-lived waders on record. (The oldest is a Eurasian Curlew over 31 years old.). It is not clear whether there is a link between the flightlessness and longevity of this species, but both traits may be a consequence of managing to overwinter in a predator-free environment.

RED KNOTS??

We have recently received several reports of Knots in western Europe carrying a red colour-ring on the lower leg. Although we are aware of colour-rings of several colours (orange, green, white) being used for marking schemes on Knots that migrate to or overwinter in western Europe, we have no record of red rings being used.

If anyone knows of a marking scheme using red colour-rings we would be most grateful if they could contact *Jane Marchant (WSG Colour-marking Register, PO Box 247, Tring, Herts HP23 5SN, U.K.)* so that we can trace the origin of these sightings.

Recent Publications on Waders 53

compiled by Henk Koffijberg

So that we can make these publications listings as complete as possible, we welcome the help of all WSG members. Please send new titles, abstracts, reprints, copies, reports and omissions or corrections to: Henk Koffijberg, Huigenbos 807, 1102 KA Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

Remember to include, if possible, the address of the first author, and a translation of the title if it is originally in a language other than English.

For help with the compilation of this issue, I am very grateful to Theunis Piersma, Dr V.V. Morozov, Gudmundur G. Gudmundsson, and to all the people who sent their articles and reprints to Gudmundur before he handed on the task of compilation to me.
Would contributors please note that not all the references so far received are included in this list, so if you have sent me a reference that is not listed do not despair - it will appear in the next listing.

In the listings below, translated titles from languages other than English are in brackets; round brackets if the translation was made by the author(s) and square brackets if not.

BREEDING

COLWELL, M.A. & L.W. ORING 1990
Nest-site characteristics of prairie shorebirds. Can. J. Zool. 68: 297-302. (Dept. Biol., Univ. of North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND 58202, USA)

ESTAFIEV, A.A. 1989
[Biology of Rudy Turnstone (Arenaria interpres L.) in the European North-East of the USSR]. In: Ecology of rare, less familiar and economic valuable animals of the USSR European North-East (Proceedings of the Komi Sci. Centre of the Ural Branch to the USSR Academy of Sciences, No. 100). Syktyvkar, p. 29-38. In Russian.

FLODIN, L.-A., L.-G NOREN & H. HIRSIMAKI 1990
[Nest site selection and hatching success of Lapwing Vanellus vanellus, at Getteron]. Vår Fågelvärld 49: 221-229. In Swedish with English summary. (Tofta 4224, 432 95 Varberg, Sweden)

GRANT, M.C. 1989
The breeding ecology of Whimbrel (Numenius phaeopus) in Shetland; with particular reference to the effects of agricultural improvement of heathland nesting habitats. Ph.D. dissertation, Univ. Durham (UK), 240 p. From Diss. Abstr. Int. B Sci. Eng. 50(12):5405. 1990. Order no. BRD-88165.

HANLEY, A.W.D. 1990
Report on the 1989/1990 breeding season of the Humewood Kiewietjies. Bee-eater 41: 36-37. Vanellus armatus and Vanellus coronatus in South Africa.

HANOWSKI, J.M., R.A. BOLEY & G. J. NIEMI 1990
Probable Wilson's Phalarope breeding in Southern Wright County. Loon 62: 156. (Nat. Resour. Res. Inst., Univ. Minnesota., 5013 Miller Trunk Hwy., Duluth 55811, USA)

HILL, D. & N. CARTER 1991
An empirical simulation model of an Avocet Recurvirostra avosetta population. Ornis Scand. 22: 65-72. (BTO, National Centre for Ornithology, Nunnery Place, Thetford, Norfolk IP24 2PU, U.K.)

ISRAPHILOV, S.A. 1989
[Nesting of Common Pratincole at Ag-Gel' Lake]. In: Ornithological resources of North Caucasus. Abstracts Scientific-practical Conference 21-23 April 1989. Stavropol, p. 34-36. In Russian.

JONES, M. 1990
Oystercatchers incubating on closely adjacent nests. Brit. Birds 83: 331-332. (31 Laverton Road, St Annes, Lancashire FY8 1EW, U.K.)