

NOTES, NEWS, AND QUERIES

Publication Date of Winter Issue, 1972. Volume 6, Number 4, Winter, 1972, of *Raptor Research* was published December 18, 1973.

Conference on Raptor Conservation Techniques, Fort Collins, Colorado, 22-24 March, 1973. Nearly 200 persons attended this very successful and stimulating meeting which was sponsored by the Raptor Research Foundation with the Department of Fishery and Wildlife Biology of Colorado State University and the Colorado Division of Wildlife as cosponsors.

The editorial work on the Proceedings of the Conference are well advanced. Part 1, an introduction, and Part 2, the raptor ecology session, are ready for publication in the next issue of *Raptor Research*. The introduction will include a general account, a list of the papers on the program, and a list of Conference participants. Papers in the ecology session which were submitted for publication will be printed and there will be a section including abstracts of other papers given and an edited transcription of the informal discussion. Part 3 on the management of raptors is set up in type and after proof reading by authors, will be printed as soon as possible, as a separate number in our *Raptor Research Report* series. Part 4 on raptor populations is being prepared for another number in *Raptor Research Report*; primary editing is practically complete and typesetting will begin any day. Parts 5 and 6 on techniques and rehabilitation and pathology will be treated like the ecology session, in the fall and winter 1973 issues of *Raptor Research*. With the exception of the very large population section, all are scheduled for publication before the Spring 1974 issue of *Raptor Research* in March.

North American Hawk Migration Conference, Syracuse, New York, April 19-21, 1974. Valuable research on hawk migration has been done by many individuals and organizations over the past 40 years, but little work has so far been done to correlate these studies. The purpose of the North American Hawk Migration Conference, therefore, is to gather under one roof hawkwatchers from all over eastern North America—from the edge of the Great Plains at longitude 95 degrees east to the Atlantic coast, and from Manitoba to the Gulf of Mexico—to exchange observations on hawk migration, to set standards for record-keeping, and to agree on ways of sharing and collating information on a continuing basis. The Chairman of the Planning Committee is Michael Harwood,

Box 51, Washington, Connecticut 06793. The Program Chairman is Pershing B. Hofslund, Department of Biology, 221 Life Science Building, University of Minnesota, Duluth, Minnesota 55812.

The conference will be held at a Holiday Inn north of Syracuse, which is easily reached by interstate highways and is also served by trains, buses, and airlines. Registration will begin the evening of Thursday, April 18; the program will begin the next day and end late Sunday. Conferees who stay at the Holiday Inn can expect to pay about \$15-\$20 a night per room, plus \$3-\$6 a meal. The Onondaga Audubon Society has formed the host committee for the conference, and the host committee chairman, Dorothy W. Crumb (3983 Gates Road North, Jamesville, New York 13078), will be able to answer any questions you may have about transportation and accommodations.

The working list of subjects to be covered includes the following.

The mechanics of bird-of-prey migration—what gets them started, what points them in the direction they take—and unanswered questions about this.

Major weather patterns and their effects on migration (including a meteorologist's discussion of weather patterns) and more unanswered questions.

Local weather conditions that are subject to rapid change, and local topography, and the effects of both on migration routes; unanswered questions here, too.

Problems of bird-of-prey identification; if the weather is right, this may include a trip to nearby Derby Hill at the southeastern edge of Lake Ontario—a first-rate spring hawkwatch.

The limits of sight: how far away can birds be seen with the naked eye, and how greatly is this range extended by binoculars and telescopes?

The use of radar in counting and tracking birds of prey.

Trapping and banding migrating birds of prey.

Possibilities and techniques for discovering where the birds of prey are coming from: where are they breeding?

Finding and opening new lookouts; proselytising and training new hawkwatchers.

Developing new kinds of data on migration behavior by keeping records of more than the count of passing hawks.

Setting standards for the record-keeping, and exchanging information regularly.

We do hope that you will attend the conference and that you will encourage other hawkwatchers to join us. (*From the Conference Planning Committee flyer.*)