Recent Literature

Edited by Martin K. McNicholl

Banding equipment and techniques

Effects of radio transmitters on released cock pheasants. R.N. Johnson and A.H. Berner. 1980. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 44:286-289. (A 28-g. radio pack did not affect dispersal, survival or weight gain of cocks weighing more than 897 g.) NC

Counts of periosteal layers invalid for aging Canada Geese. R.C. Nelson and T.A. Bookhout. 1980. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 44:518-521. (Counting periosteal layers in the wing and leg bones of those examined was found an inaccurate method for age determination.) NC

Reducing abandonment of nest-trapped Gray Partridge with methoxyflurane. L.M. Smith, J.W. Hupp, and J.T. Ratti. 1980. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 44:690-691. (Using methoxyflurane to anesthetize trapped birds resulted in 7 consecutive successful nest-trappings without abandonment.) NC

Net-firing gun for capturing breeding waterfowl. L.M. Mechlin and C.W. Shaiffer. 1980. J. Wildl. Manage. 44:896-898. (Describes a safe, versatile and effective gun.) NC

A remote-controlled firing device for cannon net traps. D.E. Sharp and J.T. Lokemoen. 1980. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 44:896-898. (Describes a system that triggers the rocket net by a radio signal.) NC

An improved web-tagging technique for waterfowl. G.M. Haramis and A.D. Nice. 1980. *J. Wild. Manage.* 44:898-899. (A pair of needle-nosed pliers was modified to accurately position and cleanly cut slots for web tags.) NC

Band wear and band loss in the Great Lakes Caspian Tern population and a generalized model for band loss. J.P. Ludwig. 1981. *Colonial Waterbirds* 4: 174-186. (From a detailed study of band wear in Caspian Terns and earlier studies of Ring-billed Gulls, the author concluded that band wear and consequent loss varies with band size, material (monel vs. aluminum) and species. Corrosion is a relatively minor factor. A model is presented by which effect of band wear on life table data can be estimated. This paper should be studied by all researchers using banding to obtain population dynamics statistics in long-lived species.) MM

A carrion-baited noose trap for American Kestrels. W.A. Wegner. 1981. *J. Wildl. Management* 45:248-250. (Thawed mouse and bird carcasses were fastened to the top of fence posts by 2 wire braces with monofilament nooses. These traps were as effective overall as bal-chatri traps and were superior in capturing fledgling kestrels.) NC

Effects of radio-tagging on the breeding behavior of Mourning Doves. M.W. Sayre, T.S. Baskett, and P.B. Blenden. 1981. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 45:428-434. (No aberrant behavior was detected in wild radio-tagged unmated males, and pair bonds were not affected by radio-tagging in either penned or free-flying doves.) NC

Simultaneous analysis of band-recovery and live-recapture data. S.Z. Mardekian and L. McDonald. 1981. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 45:484-488. (Models are presented that improve estimations of survival rates based on band recovery and live recapture rates.) NC

Stress response of captive Mallards to nasal saddles. S.M. Byers and R.A. Montgomery. 1981. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 45:498-501. (Additional stress was not noted. Further research on the effect of nasal saddles is warranted.) NC

Radio transmitters for Mourning Doves: a comparison of attachment techniques. M.C. Perry, G.H. Hass, and J.W. Carpenter. 1981. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 45:524-527. (The use of cyanoacrylate adhesive was found to be the best technique for attaching transmitters to doves.) NC

Abnormal behavior of Canvasbacks equipped with radio transmitters. M.C. Perry. 1981. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 45:786-789. (Canvasbacks equipped with back-mounted transmitter units with loop harnesses showed weight loss and such abnormal behavior as attempts at removal, heightened activity, and reduced feeding. Nasal-saddles appear to be superior attachment sites.) NC

Sensitivity of band reporting-rate estimates to violations of assumptions. M.J. Conroy and B.K. Williams. 1981. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 45:789-792. (The reward-band methodology is examined.) NC

Identification, molts, and plumages

American Kestrel has blue-grey tail. T.W. Carpenter. 1981. *Inland Bird Banding Newsletter* 3(4): 3. (Male with tail entirely blue except small rufous patch on upper surface.) MM

Recent Literature

Abnormal numbers of rectrices. D.B. Hanmer. 1981. *Safring News* 10:3-5. (Approximately 0.6% of 20,500 birds banded in Mozambique and Malawi showed irregular numbers of rectrices, with highest percent (5.6) in doves. Percentage for each family is listed and variations are discussed.) MM

Wing-feather criteria for age separation of American Wigeon. R.A. Wishart. 1981. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 45:230-235. (Males can be aged accurately at all times of the year by the color of the median secondary coverts. For females, color patterns overlap age groups, but the age of 93% of females can be determined by calculating a color score based on 3 characteristics.) NC

Management of a declining Common Tern colony. R.D. Morris, I.R. Kirkham, and J.W. Chardine. 1980. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 44:241-245. (Chicks were banded within a few days of hatching.) NC

Effects of corn food plots on Wild Turkeys in the upper Mississippi Valley. W.F. Porter, R.D. Tangen, G.C. Nelson, and D.A. Hamilton. 1980. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 44:456-462. (Turkeys were captured during fall and winter by using rocket nets and equipped with radiotags.) NC

Fall-winter movements, ranges, and habitat use of Lesser Prairie Chickens. M.A. Taylor and F.S. Guthery. 1980. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 44:521-524. (A rocket net positioned on leks and at water was used to capture 19 birds, each of which received a solar-powered transmitter.) NC

Demographic consequences of Snow Goose brood-rearing traditions. R.F. Healey, F. Cooke, and P.W. Colgan. 1980. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 44:900-905. (Banding data showed that Snow Geese are not distributed randomly in the brood-rearing area from one year to the next and that this nonrandomness may persist for over 4 years.) NC

Cooper's Hawks banded at Hawk Cliff, Ontario: 1971-1980. B.W. Duncan. 1982. *Ont. Bird Banding* 14(2): 21-32. (From 1971 to 1980, 960 Cooper's Hawks were banded at Hawk Cliff, with 23 recoveries to date. HY birds migrate earlier than AHY, with females in any age class generally preceding males. More HY birds are trapped than AHY, and more males than females, but a greater proportion of females are recovered.) MM

Nesting biology of the White-winged Scoter. P.W. Brown and M.A. Brown. 1981. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 45: 38-45. (82 hens in late incubation were captured as they flushed from the nest or in nest traps and were marked with colored nasal saddles bearing an alphanumeric code.) NC

Molt migration of Canada Geese from Crex Meadows, Wisconsin. M.C. Zicus. 1981. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 45:54-63. (650 geese were marked individually during flightless periods and fall with vinylite neckbands. Mark-recapture methods were used to estimate population parameters.) NC

Survival and recovery rates of Band-tailed Pigeons in Colorado. J.E. Kautz and C.E. Braun. 1981. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 45:214-218. (Survival and recovery rates based on 667 recoveries from 23,668 pigeons banded from 1969 through 1974 are discussed.) NC

Food habits of Mourning Doves in southern Ontario. E.R. Armstrong and D.L.G. Noakes. 1981. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 45:222-227. (Doves were collected for examination of crops by shooting or mist netting. Corn was the major food item except during July-Sept., when wheat became the major food.) NC

Warbling Vireo returns. G. DeLong. 1981. *Inland Bird Banding Newsletter* 3(4):1. (At least 4-years old.) MM

Japanese Pintail found in Oregon. Anonymous. 1982. *Oregon Wildlife* Jan. 1982, reprinted in *Inland Bird Banding Newsletter* 3(4):1, "1981." (Adult hen banded near Tokyo, Japan was recovered near Sauvie Id. Natl. Wildl. Area, OR.) MM

Calgary area bluebird trails — 1981. D. Stiles. 1982. *Blue Jay* 40:42-44. (46 Mountain Bluebirds and 96 Tree Swallows were banded in 1981 in this Alta. project.) MM

Weight, fat class, and wing measurements of Yellow-rumped Warblers during migration. K.W. Prescott. 1981. *Inland Bird Banding* 53:39-48. (Data from a coastal site in NJ support the hypothesis of Murray and Jehl that coastal migrants burn more stored fat than overland migrants. Mean wing length is longer in males and in adults than in females and HY birds respectively. In addition to new data, weights from the literature are summarized for this species in tabular form.) MM

Recent Literature

Common Tern colonies along the mid-Atlantic coast. I. Nesting chronology. D.C. Smith, R.M. Erwin, T.W. Custer, and J.O. Fussell. III. 1981. *Colonial Waterbirds* 4:160-165. (Fledging success was monitored by banding chicks and encompassing groups of about 30 nests each in wire enclosures.) MM

Recoveries and resightings of released rehabilitated raptors. G.E. Duke, P.T. Redig, and W. Jones. 1981. *Raptor Res.* 15:97-107. (Of 648 rehabilitated and released raptors with color bands or transmitters, 38 were recovered or resighted. Strigiformes showed a higher recovery rate than Falconiformes [8% vs. 2.4%], but more Falconiformes were recovered within 6 weeks of release, and they were recovered at greater distances than Strigiformes. Two color-marked Bald Eagles were observed at nests.) MM

Narrowly disjunct allopatry between Black-capped and Carolina Chickadees in northern Indiana. P.G. Merritt. 1981. *Wilson Bull.* 93:54-66. (Trapping stations were employed in 6 mesic forest stands along a 72 km N-S transect. McCamey chickadee traps were used, and each bird captured was banded with 1-3 plastic color leg bands. Species identification was made on the basis of tail-to-wing ratio and feather coloration. The ranges of the 2 species overlapped by about 25 km in northern Indiana during winter and early spring. As Black-capped Chickadees withdrew northward, the breeding ranges were separated by a gap of about 30 km.) NC

Inferences regarding survival and recovery rates of winter-banded Canvasbacks. J.D. Nichols and G.M. Haramis. 1980. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 44:164-173. (Analysis included 2600 recoveries and 25,000 bandings in 3 geographic areas: Calif., N.Y., and the 3 mid-Atlantic states of Del., Md., and Va. Sex-specific differences in survival and recovery rates were detected in some populations. Some geographic variation in survival rates were evident.) NC

Egg weight, survival, and growth of Lesser Snow Goose goslings. C.D. Ankney. 1980. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 44:174-182. (Newly-hatched goslings were web-tagged on each foot. At 20 days, these tags were removed and birds received standard bands.) NC

Effects of age on reproduction in American Coots. R.D. Crawford. 1980. *J. Wildlife Manage. 44:183-189.* (Coots were captured by several methods and color-marked with nasal saddles. Older birds in this Iowa study nested earlier, hatched more eggs, laid heavier eggs, fledged young of heavier weight, and had greater fledging success than younger birds.) NC

Sex ratios, sexual selection, and sexual dimorphism in quails. D.E. Brown and R.J. Gutierrez. 1980. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 44:198-202. (Large fall-winter samples of 5 species of North American quail indicate that in most dimorphic species skewed sex ratios begin to appear in the 1st-year age class before pair bond formation and nesting occurs. With the rigors of nesting, the sex ratio becomes even more disparate. A relationship appears to exist between increasingly skewed sex ratios and increased sexual dimorphism.) NC

Major nesting range of the eastern prairie population of Canada Geese. R.A. Maleck, F.D. Caswell, K.M. Babcock, R.A. Bishop, and R.K. Brace. 1980. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 44:229-232. (Banding operations in July-August 1968-1976 occurred along the western coast of Hudson Bay in Manitoba and the southern Northwest Territories, using a helicopter drive-trap technique. A total of 1443 recoveries from 10,700 bandings resulted.) NC

Reproduction and dispersal of transplanted Wild Turkeys in Iowa. T.W. Little and K.L. Varland. 1981. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 45:419-427. (16 wild-trapped Turkeys were fitted with radio transmitters. Turkeys were relatively sedentary during the first year, and populations remained stable. Both dispersal and population size increased in the second and third years.) NC

Mortality in crippled Mallards. F. Van Dyke. 1981. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 45:444-453. (Radio-equipped cripples were followed during 2 waterfowl hunting seasons in Wisconsin. The number of cripples that heal is probably not significant at the population level.) NC

Incidence, habitat use, and chronology of Woodcock nesting in Alabama. J.C. Roboski and M.K. Causey. 1981. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 45:793-797. (Brood groups were captured with hand nets, classified to age, and banded.) NC

Sociobiology of Bank Sallows: reproductive strategy of the male. M.D. Beecher and I.M. Beecher. 1979. *Science* 205:1282-1285. (More than 100 color-marked pairs were observed. Males form monogamous pair bonds with females, with whom they share parental duties of nest-building, incubation and feeding of the young. In addition, they routinely seek promiscuous copulations with other females, both before and after pair-bonding.) NC

Recent Literature

White Pelican production and survival of young at Chase Lake National Wildlife Refuge, North Dakota. R.F. Johnson, Jr. and N.F. Sloan. 1978. *Wilson Bull.* 90:346-352. (276 young, less than 3 days old, were tagged with self-piercing, size 1 web tags.) NC

Analysis of roosting counts as an index to Wood Duck population size. D.E. Parr and M.D. Scott. 1978. *Wilson Bull.* 90:423-437. (All 961 Wood Ducks trapped in a permanent site waterfowl trap baited with corn were banded and then sexed and aged by plumage, eye color or cloacal examination. Ten were fitted with radiotransmitter packages.) NC

Building nests for Great Gray Owls. R.W. Nero. 1982. *Sialia* 4:43-48. (351 Great Gray Owls have been banded, both at nests and in winter, since 1970 in Man. and MN) MM

Successful transplantation of orphanned bluebird nestlings. M.C. Hiller and J. Boozer. 1982. *Sialia* 4: 60-61. (Color-banded young were seen in the vicinity of the fledging site sometime after fledging, at times with unbanded birds of other broods.) MM

Bluebirds in Chinook Country. D.J. Mackintosh. 1982. *Sialia* 4:63-64. (171 Mountain Bluebirds were banded near Lethbridge, Alta. in 1980 and 164 in 1981.) MM

Banding Snow Buntings near St. Thomas. M. Field. 1982. *Ont. Bird Band. Assoc.* Newsletter March 1982: 1-2. (353 buntings were banded in winter 1980 and 789 in winter 1981, of which 500 were marked with pink dye. Reports of colored birds indicate that most birds move westerly from this southern-Ont. site after banding. Horned Larks and Lapland Longspurs were also banded.) MM

Nestling growth in early- and late-nesting Black-crowned Night Herons. K.C. Parsons and J. Burger. 1981. *Colonial Waterbirds* 4:120-125. (Nestlings were marked individually with nail polish on their claws. A greater proportion of young from early synchronous broods survived than those from late synchronous broods.) MM

Low-disturbance monitoring of Herring Gull reproductive success on the Great Lakes. P. Mineau and D.V.C. Weseloh. 1981. *Colonial Waterbirds* 4:138-142. (Number of chicks surviving to 21 days can be determined with 95% confidence with carefully timed visits and checks of marked chicks.) MM

Effects of human disturbance on colonial species, particularly gulls. J. Burger. 1981. *Colonial Waterbirds* 4:28-36. (Color-banded Herring Gulls showed sexual differences in resumption of incubation after disturbance. Handling of chicks for banding and other purposes resulted in wandering from nests after handling, and previously banded chicks ran from nests much earlier in age than unbanded chicks.) MM

Northern Orioles disappear with Mt. St. Helens ashfall. G.S. Burcher. 1981. *Murrelet* 62:15-16. (Color-banded orioles abandoned territories after the eruption. Some returned to their territories, some disappeared, and several new, unbanded orioles appeared.) MM

Nesting adaptation of Herring Gull *(Larus argentatus)* to salt marshes and storm tides. J. Burger. 1980. *Biol. of Behav.* 5:147-162. (Color banding showed that males collected more nesting material than females on sunny days, whereas females collected more on rainy days.) MM

Movements and mortality of White Pelicans fledged in Colorado. R.A. Ryder. 1981. *Colonial Waterbirds* 4: 72-76. (Recoveries from birds banded 1962-1980 ranged from Alberta in the north to El Salvador in the south, with most through the great plains and on the Gulf of Mexico. First year mortality was calculated at 33%, with an annual rate of 27%, the latter probably biased higher than reality by band wear.) MM

Growth and development of temperature regulation in nestling Black-crowned Night Herons. B.R. Chapman, T.L. Grantland, and R.E. Ricklefs. 1981. *Colonial Waterbirds* 4:114-119. (Prior to banding age, young were marked with colored cloth tape on the tarsus. Growth of various body parts and development of thermoregulatory ability were measured on known-age individuals.) MM

Canadian Wildlife Service bird banding. S. Wendt. 1982. Can. Wildl. Admin. June 1982: 9-12. (Summary of bird banding in Canada, with emphasis on unevenness of banding effort by species and geographic area.) MM

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