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# Recent Literature

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## BANDING HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

**Saskatchewan bird banders:** R. Lorne Scott. C.S. Houston and M.I. Houston. 1990. *Blue Jay* 48:126-129. -863 University Dr., Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0J8 -(Fifteenth in a series, highlighting numbers of birds banded by award-winning farmer-naturalist, and areas of his recoveries.) MKM

## BANDING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

**Suture and glue attachments of radio transmitters on ducks.** W.E. Wheeler. 1991. *J. Field Ornithol.* 62:271-278. -Wisconsin Dept. Nat. Resources, 1210 N. Palmatory St., Horicon, WI 53032-1060 -(Transmitters were retained for 1-3 months.) RCT

**Use of methoxyflurane to reduce nest abandonment of Mallards.** J.I. Rotella and J.T. Ratti. 1990. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 54:627-628. -Dept. Fish & Wildl., Univ. Idaho, Moscow, ID 83843 -(Only two of 80 anesthetized females abandoned their nests following trapping and radio marking.) RCT

**Band reporting rates for Mallards with reward bands of different dollar values.** J.D. Nichols, R.J. Blohm, R.E. Reynolds, R.E. Trost, J.E. Hones and J.P. Bladen. 1991. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 55:119-126. -USFWS Off. Migr. Bird Manage., Laurel, MD 20708 -(Rewards of \$50 to \$100 were required to raise the reporting rate from about one-third to nearly one.) RCT

**Non-response bias in New Zealand waterfowl harvest surveys.** R.J. Barker. 1991. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 55:126-131. -Dept. Wildl. & Range Sci., Univ. Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611 -(Non-responders to postal surveys harvested fewer ducks.) RCT

**A retrospective analysis of red-band effects on Red-winged Blackbirds.** R.P. Weatherhead, D.J. Hoysak, K.J. Metz and C.G. Eckert. 1991. *Condor* 93:1013-1016. -Dept. Biol., Carleton Univ., Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B6 -(No effects were apparent.) RCT

**A new procedure for transmitter attachment: effects on brood attendance and chick feeding rates by Common Terns.** R.D. Morris and G.P. Burness. 1992. *Condor* 94:239-243. -Dept. Biol. Sci., Brock Univ., St. Catharines, Ont. L2S 3A1 -(The radio was attached to a #2 band and weighed about 1 gm. No adverse effects were seen.) RCT

**Survival estimates of Indigo Buntings: comparison of banding recoveries and local observations.** R.B. Payne and L.L. Payne. 1990. *Condor* 92:938-946. -Dept. Biol., Univ. Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 -(Banding recoveries and observations of color-marked birds gave very similar survival estimates.) RCT

## IDENTIFICATION, MOLTS, PLUMAGES, WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS

**Petrels and storm-petrels in North Carolina's offshore waters including species previously unrecorded for North America.** D.S. Lee. 1984. *Amer. Birds* 38:151-163. -North Carolina State Mus. Nat. Hist., Box 27647, Raleigh, NC 27611 -(Includes considerable data on the little-known Band-rumped Storm-Petrel, with data on age, weights, measurements, molt, and identification.) MKM

**Identification of female Rose-breasted and Black-headed Grosbeaks.** J. Morlan. 1991. *Birding* 23:220-223. -417 Talbot Ave., Albany, CA 94706 -(The author discusses field marks useful for separating females of these two species. He cites bill color and thickness of breast striping as the two most reliable features for identification in the field.) SMS

**Plumage variation in 'Kumlien's' Iceland Gull.** K.J. Zimmer. 1991. *Birding* 23:254-270. -1665 Garcia, Atascadero, CA 93422 -(This article addresses variation in each age of "Kremlien's" Iceland Gull. Although primarily discussing plumage in this subspecies, some consideration is also given to distinguishing "Kumlien's" from "Thayer's" Gull. Primarily a reference for field identification, this could also be useful to banders working on gulls.) SMS

**On separating female and immature *Oporornis* warblers in fall.** P. Pyle and P. Henderson. 1990. *Birding* 22:222-229. -Point Reyes Bird Observ., 4990 Shoreline Hwy., Stinson Beach, CA 94970 - (Through many photographs of hand-held birds and excellent descriptions, the authors address the separation of Connecticut, MacGillivray's and Mourning Warblers in the fall. All data used were collected during banding studies on the Farallon Islands.) SMS

#### **NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS**

**Notes on the distribution and biology of the Flammulated Owl in California.** P.H. Bloom. 1983. *West. Birds* 14:49-52. -13611 Hewes Ave., Santa Ana, CA 92705 - (Several owls were banded and checked for molt. One nested several times in a kestrel box.) RCT

**Southernmost nesting record for the Mountain Bluebird.** J.P. Church. 1982. *West. Birds* 13:35. Papago Springs Rd., Box 39, Sonoita, AZ 85637 - (Five young were banded at a nest box south of Sonoita, AZ.) RCT

**Early fledging record of Western Meadowlark in Manitoba.** M.K. McNicholl. 1983. *Blue Jay* 41:201-204. -218 First Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4M 1X4 - (Fledgling caught in mist net in April must have hatched in March, much earlier than previous nesting records.) MKM

**Duck numbers and duck hunting in southern Alberta, 1975-82, and their implications for waterfowl management.** H. Boyd and F.G. Cooch. 1983. *Can. Wildl. Serv. Progress Notes* No. 140. 24 pp. -1032 Pinewood Cresc., Ottawa, Ont. K2B 5Y5 - (Banding recoveries were used with other data to assess the impact of hunting on a declining population of ducks in a declining habitat. Problems with using recovery data are discussed, with a comparison of results obtained from direct recoveries with those from elsewhere.) MKM

**Peregrine Falcons nest in Arnprior.** E. Rigden and H. Lang-Runtz. 1984. *Trail & Landscape* 18:22-24. -c/o Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club, Box 3264, Postal Stn. C, Ottawa, Ont. K1Y 4J5 - (Two banded falcons released by the Can. Wildl. Serv. at Hull, Que. established the first known nest in Ont. in 20

years. Nesting was successful, but the female was later shot and the young stolen.) MKM

**Female sociality in the Common Eider duck [sic] during brood rearing.** J.K. Schmutz, R.J. Robertson and F. Cooke. 1982. *Can. Journ. Zool.* 60:3326-3331. -Dept. Biol., Univ. Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0 - (Observations of color-marked "aunt" eiders (i.e., lone females) accompanying nesting females with broods showed that "aunts" may be either non-breeding birds or ducks that have lost clutches. The latter left the nesting area near Churchill, Man. shortly after losing clutches, apparently to feed, and later returned and formed short-term associations with parent females and their broods. Such associations apparently result from a tendency by eiders to form flocks under threat of predation and do not likely constitute "helping" behavior by the "aunts.") MKM

**Update on Whooping Crane progress 1983.** E. Kuyt. 1983. *Alta. Nat.* 13:149-150. -Can. Wildl. Serv., 4123 122 St., Edmonton, Alta. T6J 1Z1 - (Migration from Aransas Natl. Wildl. Refuge, TX to Wood Buffalo Natl. Park, N.W.T. was monitored by radio-telemetry. Most chicks hatched at both Wood Buffalo and Idaho were banded.) MKM

**Extensive overland movement of Pintail, *Anas acuta*, brood and attempted predation by hawks.** D.C. Duncan. 1983. *Can. Field-Nat.* 97:216-217. -Dept. Zool., Univ. Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2E9 - (Documented by radio-telemetry in Alta.) MKM

**A question of identity.** S. Nowicki. 1984. *Living Bird Quart.* 3(1):30. -Dept. Zool., Duke Univ., Durham, NC 27706 - (Recordings of color-banded Black-capped Chickadees showed flock "accents" and playback experiments showed little reaction to calls of flock-mates, but aggressive reactions to calls of birds from other flocks.) MKM

**Winter and spring survival of radio-tagged Gray Partridges in North Dakota.** J.P. Carroll. 1990. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 54:657-662. -Dept. Biol., Box 8238, Univ. N. Dakota, Grand Forks, ND 58202 - (Partridges weighing over 400 gm. survive better, as did females. Heavy mortality (1/3) occurred during the first week.) RCT

**Western Bird Banding Association annual meeting Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.** B. Hornby. 1990 *Edmonton Nat.* -c/o Edmonton Nat. Hist. Club, Box 1582, Edmonton, Alta. T5J 2N9 -(Account of 1990 WBBA meeting and field trips hosted by Beaverhill Bird Observ.) MKM

**Brood habitat use of Rio Grande Wild Turkeys.** J.A. Schmutz, C.E. Braune and W.F. Andelt. 1990. *Prairie Nat.* 22:177-184. -Alaska Fish & Wildl. Res. Cent., U.S. Fish & Wildl. Serv., 1011 E. Tudor Rd., Anchorage, AK 99303 -(Turkeys captured with drop-nets and clover traps were classified as to age and sex, and banded. Data from females fitted with transmitters were gathered on nest success and uses of habitats by broods.) MKM

**Movement patterns of Bald Eagles fledged in Florida.** P.B. Wood. 1990. *Hawk Migration Studies* 16(1):12, 14. -Dept. Wildl. & Range Sciences, 117 Newins-Ziegler Hall, Univ. Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611 -(Preliminary results from recoveries of 75 wing-tagged nestlings and 36 fitted with radio-transmitters include encounters as far north as Nova Scotia and as far west as Wisconsin, and give some idea of survival rates.) MKM

**Further to White-eyed Vireo observations.** J.R. Dugle. 1990. *Blue Jay* 48:166. -Box 299, Pinawa, Man. R0E 1L0 -(Notes on an extralimital bird banded in South Dakota in 1982.) MKM

**Forty-seventh breeding bird census. 170. Gulf coast salt marsh.** M.V. McDonald. 1984. *Amer. Birds* 38:119. -Dept. Biol., Univ. Central Arkansas, Conway, AR 72032 -(Observations of color-banded Seaside Sparrows indicated the presence of "floaters" among the adult males in a Florida population.) MKM

**Forty-seventh breeding bird census. 208. Bottomland Red Maple-White Ash-Pine Oak forest.** T.D. Roberts. 1984. *Amer. Birds* 38:135-136. -430 Cassatt Rd., Berwyn, PA 19312 -(Capture/recapture data from banded birds were used in combination with song playbacks to determine territory size of several species and the degree of intrusion by individuals not holding territories in the study plot.) MKM

**Just one more owl.** R.W. Nero. 1991. *Man. Nat. Soc. Bull.* 16(5):1,6. -546 Coventry Rd., Winnipeg, Man. R3R 1B6 -(Account of the capture of the ninth Great Gray Owl in one day by Nero and Herbert W. R. Copland, bringing their all-time total to 770. The winter of 1990-1991 brought a heavy influx of Great Grays to Manitoba, with an unusually high proportion of two-year-old birds (75% by late February), with considerable evidence of inhibited molt in that age category.) MKM

**Should we feed birds in winter?** M.C. Brittingham. 1990. *Living Bird Quart.* 9(2):19-21. -School of Forest Resources, Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park, PA 16802 -(Effect of winter bird feeding on Black-capped Chickadees was studied. Research indicates that chickadees benefit most during periods of very cold weather, with only a slight effect during more moderate temperatures.) CIS

**Life in the condo.** E.S. Morton. 1991. *Living Bird Quart.* 10(1):18-21. -Natl. Zool. Park, Smithsonian Inst., Washington, D.C. 20008 -(Adult male Purple Martins fathered more young in the colony than yearling males and colonial males leave behind more offspring than solitary nesters.) CIS

**Few and far between.** M.R. Lennartz and P.W. Stangel. 1989. *Living Bird Quart.* 8(4):15-20. -Forest Serv., USDA, 14th & Independence, SW, Washington, DC 20250 -(Studies of a small, isolated population of Red-cockaded Woodpeckers in South Carolina to develop management strategies for their survival.) CIS

**Partial migration and differential winter distribution of House Finches in the eastern United States.** J.R. Belthoff and S.A. Gauthreaux, Jr. 1991. *Condor* 93:374-382. -Dept. Biol. Sci., Clemson Univ., Clemson, SC 29634. -(2307 recoveries were analyzed.) RCT

**Winter distribution of age and sex classes in an irruptive migrant, the Evening Grosbeak (*Coccothraustes vespertinus*).** D.R.C. Prescott. 1991. *Condor* 93:694-700. -Dept. Biol. Sci., Univ. Calgary, Calgary, Alta. T2N 1N4 -(Banding data were analyzed.) RCT

**Orphaned Mallard brood travels alone from nest to water.** G.L. Krapu, C.P. Dwyer and C.R. Luna. 1991. *Condor* 93:779-781. -N. Paririe Wildl. Res. Cent., Jamestown, ND 58402 -(Two ducklings were radio-tagged.) RCT

**Effects of sex and birth-date premigration biology, migration schedules return rates and natal dispersal in the Mountain White-crowned Sparrow.** M.L. Morton. 1992. *Condor* 94:117-133. - Dept. Biol., Occidental College, Los Angeles, CA 90041-3392 -(An extensive long-term study using color banding and nest finding.) RCT

### FOREIGN BANDING RESULTS

**Problems of survival in an extensively cultivated landscape: the case of Carnaby's Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus funereus latirostris*.** D.A. Saunders. 1990. *Biol. Conserv.* 54:277-290. - CSIRO, Div. of Wildl. & Ecol., LMB No. 4, P.O. Midland, WA 6056, Australia -(Lower nesting success in a population occupying a highly modified landscape than in a population occupying a more natural habitat was apparently related to problems of finding sufficient food, as indicated by slower growth rates of young and by observations of color-banded and wing-tagged birds that showed that birds in the modified landscape foraged further from the nest sites and returned less frequently than birds nesting in the less modified areas.) MKM

**Mortality in Black Grouse *Tetrao tetrix* due to elevated cables.** A. Miquet. 1990. *Biol. Conserv.* 54:349-355. -Univ. de Savoie, Dept. d'Ecologie, BP 1104, F-73011 Chambéry Cedex, France - (Victims included a yearling killed in April 1987 500 m from the site where it was banded as a chick in August 1986.) MKM

**Parental roles and the mating system of the Long-toed Stint.** P.S. Tomkovich. 1989. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 57:42-43. -Dept. Ornithol., Zool. Mus. of Moscow State Univ., Herzen St. 6, 103009, Moscow, Russia -(Observations of color-marked and unbanded adults at nests and with broods suggest that the Kamchatka population is monogamous, with both parents incubating. Males appear to provide most parental care after the young leave the nest, although both members of one pair accompanied a brood up to one day after hatching.) MKM

July-Sept. 1992

**Colour marked egrets and herons in the Camargue.** O. Pineau and H. Hafner. undated (1990). *Heron Conservation Newsletter* 3:3-4. -14 Avenue de Maurin, 34000 Montpellier, France - (2346 Little Egret chicks were color-banded in the Camargue from 1981 to 1987. Since only 53% of Little Egret legs were sufficiently visible to see the color bands, wing-tags are now used, apparently without harming the birds. Two marked birds have been observed 3400 km. from the Camargue in Senegal.) MKM

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Editor's note: We welcome Doug Collister to our roster of abstractors. A full list of journals searched by each abstractor will appear in *NABB* 17:4. -MKM

