

Recent Literature

BANDING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

A new trapping technique for Burrowing Owls: the noose rod. C.S. Winchell and J.W. Turmar. 1992. *Journ. Field Ornithol.* 63:10-15. Natl. Res. Off., Staff Civil Eng., Naval Air Station North Island Bldg. 3, San Diego, CA 92135. (Dowel rods with nooses attached were weighted and partly buried in nest cavities.) RCT

Effect of tail-mounted devices on the attendance behavior of Kittiwakes during chick-rearing. S. Wanless. 1992. *Journ. Field Ornithol.* 63:169-176. Applied Ornithol. Unit. Dept. Zool., Glasgow Univ., Glasgow G12 8QQ, U.K. (No effects were apparent.) RCT

Transmitter loads do not affect the daily energy expenditure of nesting Common Terns. M. Klaassen, P.H. Becker and M. Wagener. 1992. *Journ. Field Ornithol.* 63:181-185. Res. Inst. Nat. Manage., Box 92 01, NL-6800 HB, Arnhem, Netherlands. RCT

Effects of investigator disturbance on the survival of Snowy Egret nestlings. W.E. David, Jr. and K.C. Parsons. 1991. *Journ. Field Ornithol.* 62:432-435. College of Basic Studies, Boston Univ., Boston, MA 02215. (Handling repeatedly before banding has no effect.) RCT

Capturing American Crows using alpha-chloralose. P.C. Stouffer and D.F. Caccamise. 1991. *Journal Field Ornithol.* 62:450-453. Dept. Entomol., Cook College, Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, NJ 08903. (The sedative was mixed with fresh eggs at bait sites. No adverse effects were noted.) RCT

Tropical canopy netting and shooting lines over tall trees. C.A. Munn. 1991. *Journ. Field Ornithol.* 62:454-463. Wildlife Cons. Internatl., NY Zool. Soc., Bronx, NY 10460. (Extensive descriptions are given for using nets vertically and rigging them.) RCT

Retention of transmitters attached to passerines using a glue-on technique. G.D. Johnson, J.L. Pebworth and H.O. Krueger. 1991. *Journ. Field Ornithol.* 62:486-491. Wildlife Internatl. Ltd., 305 Commerce Dr., Easton, MD 21601. (Retention times ranged from five days on cardinals to 20 days on Blue Jays.) RCT

Effects of radiotagging on breeding Merlins. N.S. Sodhi, I.G. Warkentin, P.C. James and L.W. Oliphant. 1991. *Journ. Wildl. Manage.* 55:613-616. Dept. Biol., Univ. Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0. (No effects were noted.) RCT

Effects of radio tags on Spotted Owls. P.W.C. Paton, C.J. Zabel, D.L. Neal, G.N. Steger, N.G. Tilghman and B.R. Noon. 1991. *Journ. Wildl. Manage.* 55:617-622. U.S. Fish & Wildl. Serv., PSW For. & Range Exp. Stn., 1700 Bayview Dr., Arcata, CA 95521. (Backpack-mounted radio tags significantly reduced reproduction.) RCT

Attaching radio transmitters to 1-day old Mallard ducklings. D.M. Mauser and R.L. Jarvis. 1991. *Journ. Wildl. Manage.* 55:488-491. Dept. Fish & Wildl., OSU, Corvallis, OR 97331. (Transmitters attached to the backs of ducklings did not affect survival or weight gain. The technique could be used on other precocial chicks.) RCT

Effects of nest inspection and radiotagging on Barn Owl breeding success. I.R. Taylor. 1991. *Journ. Wildl. Manage.* 55:312-315. Dept. Forest & Nat. Resources, Univ. Edinburgh, Mayfield Rd., Edinburgh EH9 3JU, Scotland. (Frequent visits and tail-mounted radio transmitters did not affect reproduction success or return to nest sites in subsequent years.) RCT

IDENTIFICATION, MOLTS, PLUMAGES, WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS

Field identification of smaller sandpipers within the genus *Calidris*. R.R. Veit and L. Johnson. 1984. *Amer. Birds* 38:853-876. Dept. Ecol. & Evol.

Biol., Univ. California, Irvine, CA 92717. (Profusely illustrated, detailed descriptions of plumages and molts of Least, Semipalmated and Western Sandpipers and Little, Long-toed, Rufous-necked and Temminck's Stints.) MKM

The wing-moult of Cory's Shearwater, *Calonectris diomedea*, off Nova Scotia. R.G.B. Brown. 1990. *Can. Field-Nat.* 104:306-307. Can. Wildl. Serv., Bedford Inst. of Oceanography, Box 1006, Dartmouth, NS B2Y 4A2. (Fifteen of 121 (12.4%) Cory's Shearwaters observed off Nova Scotia in August 1988 were in wing-molt, suggesting that most had already completed their molt. Molt data additional to an earlier paper are also included for four other Procellariid species.) MKM

NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

Territorial behavior of the female Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*). J.A. Darley. 1983. *Can. Journ. Zool.* 61:65-69. Dept. Psychol., Saint Mary's Univ., Halifax, NS B3H 3C3. (Studies of color-banded and sometimes wing-marked cowbirds in Ontario showed that females fed in groups, but at other times occupied distinct home ranges which they defended territorially.) MKM

Winter finches in Toronto. H. Richards. 1982. *Ont. Bird Banding* 15(3):6-14 -author deceased. (Siskins and redpolls were more erratic than goldfinches in one banding site 1972-1982. Recoveries of Richards's siskins and his recoveries of siskins banded by others were from stations farther away than corresponding goldfinch recoveries. Returns support Middleton's 1974 [*Bird-Banding* 45:293-296] method of age determination in American Goldfinches.) MKM

Prince Edward Point Observatory 1982 annual report. 1982 banding year. H.R. Quilliam. 1983. *Blue Bill Suppl.* 30:15-19, reprinted in *Ont. Bird Banding* 15(3):15-18, "1982". (Banding was much reduced from previous years, but several interesting recoveries were obtained, including two north-bound movements of fall-banded Northern Saw-whet Owls and Toronto sightings of Prince Edward Point-hatched Ring-billed Gulls.) MKM

Northern Saw-whet Owl studies at PEPT in 1982. R. Weir. 1982. *Ont. Bird Banding* 15(3):19-23. 294 Elmwood St., Kingston, Ont. K7M 2Y8. (437 owls were banded at Prince Edward Point, Ontario 1975-1982, 55% AHY, 45% HY.) MKM

Waterfowl banding on Amherst Island. R. Tait. 1982. *Ont. Bird Banding.* Box 831, Kingston, Ont. K7L 4X6 (466 birds of five species and one hybrid.) MKM

Nesting success, density, philopatry, and nest-site selection of the Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*) in different habitats. M.A. Skeel. 1983. *Can. Journ. Zool.* 61:218-225. 4147-122 St., Edmonton, Alta. T6J 1Z1. (Nesting success, density and philopatry of color-marked birds in different habitat types at Churchill, Man., were compared.) MKM

Bald Eagle color-marking in eastern North America. K.W. Cline. 1984. *Eyas* 7(1):1, 9-10. c/o Natl. Wildl. Fed., 1412 16th St. NW, Washington, DC 20036-2266. (Table of some of the many projects, with discussion of problems and advantages of so many concurrent schemes.) MKM

Migratory insight through banding. R. Kochenberger. 1984. *Newsletter Hawk Migration Assoc. North Amer.* 9(1):10-11. Box 3, Cape May Point, NJ 08212. (Recoveries of Sharp-shinned Hawks banded at Cape May have helped indicate local movement patterns, shown that Cape May migrants breed in the Maritimes, Que., New York and New England, and indicated that they winter along the Gulf Coast and in the Caribbean.) MKM

Decline of the Ferruginous Hawk in Saskatchewan. C.S. Houston and M.J. Bechard. 1984. *Amer. Birds* 38:166-170. 863 University Dr., Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0J8. (Banding statistics reflect the change in attitude towards raptors. Of 144 Ferruginous Hawk nestlings banded by W.R. Salt near Rosebud, Alta. in the 1930s, 19% were killed in the first 10 months after banding. In contrast, only 2% of 534 nestlings banded by Houston in Saskatchewan between 1968 and the preparation of this paper had been recovered.) MKM

Two new specimen records for insular Newfoundland: Barnacle Goose and Tricolored Heron. W.A. Montevecchi and J. Wells. 1984. *Amer. Birds* 38:257-258. Newfoundland Inst. for Cold Ocean Science and Dept. of Psychol., Memorial Univ., St. John's, Nfld., A1B 8X9. (A Barnacle Goose shot in Newfoundland in the fall of 1981 had been banded as a 2+ year-old male in Norway in 1977.) MKM

First record of Cave Swallow breeding in Arizona. T.R. Huels. 1984. *Amer. Birds* 38:281-283. Dept. Ecol. & Evol. Biol., Univ. Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721. (Documentation of the nesting included mist-netting and banding of both adults and subsequent banding of the young.) MKM

A second wild breeding population of the Aleutian Canada Goose. E.P. Boily and J.L. Trapp. 1984. *Amer. Birds* 38:284-286. U.S. Fish & Wildl. Serv., Alaska Maritimes Natl. Wildl. Ref., 202 W. Pioneer Ave., Homer, AK 99603. (No birds on Chugulak Is. had markers from Buldir Is., suggesting that a newly discovered breeding population is not composed of pioneering individuals from the only previously known extant breeding population. On the other hand, the sighting of a Calif.-banded bird suggests that Chugulak Is. birds winter at the same site as Buldir Is. birds.) MKM

The 1980 North American Peregrine Falcon, *Falco peregrinus*, survey. C.M. White, R.W. Fyfe and D.B. Lemon. 1990. *Can. Field-Nat.* 104:174-181. Zool. Dept., Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602. (Bands on Peregrines at re-occupied nesting areas helped determine the origins of birds at local sites in Alaska and Alberta.) MKM

The 1985-1986 Canadian Peregrine Falcon, *Falco peregrinus*, survey. J.E. Murphy. 1990. *Can. Field-Nat.* 104:182-192. Faculty of Environ. Studies, York Univ., North York, Ont. M3J 1P3. (Banded birds from release efforts formed 55% of the nesting population in northern Alberta in 1986, and bands identified the origins of birds found nesting elsewhere.) MKM

The reintroduction of the Peregrine Falcon, *Falco peregrinus anatum*, into southern Canada. G.L. Holroyd and U. Banasch. 1990. *Can. Field-*

Nat. 104:203-209. Can. Wildl. Serv., 4999-98 Ave., Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2H1. (Of 563 young Peregrines released in 24 areas of southern Canada between 1976 and 1987, bands have shown at least 35 (6.2%) have returned to the release site in at least one of the years after release. Peregrines tended to return to the type of site [rural vs. urban] in which they were released. Bands have helped determine the origin of several territorial/nesting birds.) MKM

Peregrine Falcons, *Falco peregrinus*, nesting in an urban environment: a review. T.J. Cade and D.M. Bird. 1990. *Can. Field-Nat.* 104:209-218. The Peregrine Fund, World Center for Birds of Prey, 5666 West Flying Hawk Lane, Boise, ID 83709. (Banding has been essential in showing that 89% of the 184 Peregrines released in Canadian cities between 1977 and 1988 survived to the flying stage and 83% of 52 such Peregrines have survived to fledging in the U.S.A. Banding has also shown the origins of several nesting birds, and has helped document nesting success in urban sites.) MKM

Population estimates, nesting biology, and habitat preferences of Interlake Manitoba Sandhill Cranes, *Grus canadensis*. S.M. Melvin, W.J. Stephen and S.A. Temple. 1990. *Can. Field-Nat.* 104:354-361. Dept. Wildl. Ecol., Univ. Wisconsin, Madison, WI. 53706. (Radio-tagged and color-marked birds from the Manitoba Interlake were found to migrate through the Central Flyway to the Texas Gulf Coast, including Arkansas Natl. Wildl. Refuge, reducing the suitability of the Interlake as another site for cross-fostering of Whooping Cranes.) MKM

Population parameters of the Ancient Murrelet. A.J. Gaston. 1990. *Condor* 92:998-1011. Can. Wildl. Serv., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0H3. (Details of capturing and banding of adults and chicks are given.) RCT

The biological significance of age-specific return schedules in breeding Purple Martins. E.S. Morton and K.C. Derricks. 1990. *Condor* 92:1040-1050. Dept. Zool. Res., Natl. Zool. Park, Smithsonian Inst., Washington, DC 20008. (Color-banded birds were observed at martin houses.) RCT

Maintenance of pair-bonds in the House Finch. P.N. Hooge. 1990. *Condor* 92:1067-1068. MVZ, 1120 LSB, Univ. California, Berkeley, CA 94720. (Color-banded birds were studied. Most retained the same mate.) RCT

Piping Plover survival in the Great Plains. B.G. Root, M.R. Ryan and P.M. Mayer. 1992. *Journ. Field Ornithol.* 63:10-15. School Nat. Resources, Univ. Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211. (Plovers were color-banded for observations of returns in subsequent years.) RCT

Survival rates and population dynamics of Bald Eagles on Chesapeake Bay. D.A. Buehler, J.D. Fraser, J.K.D. Seeger, G.D. Therres and M.A. Byrd. 1991. *Journ. Wildl. Manage.* 55:608-615. Dept. Fish & Wildl. Sci., VPI, Blacksburg, VA 24061. (Survival of radio-tagged eagles was greater than 90%.) RCT

Effects of research activity on Piping Plover nest predation. L.H. MacIvor, S.M. Melvin and C.R. Griffin. 1990. *Journ. Wildl. Manage.* 54:443-447. Dept. For. & Wildl. Manage., Univ. Mass., Amherst, MA 01003. (No effect was seen, although human scent may deter Red Foxes.) RCT

FOREIGN BANDING RESULTS

Oriented movements by Greenfinches in southern Britain. M. Boddy and R.W. Sellers. 1983. *Ring. & Migration* 4:129-138. Belton House, Church Lane, Clabborough, Retford, Notts. DN22 9NG, U.K. (Using a sample of banding recoveries about 1/2 of the Greenfinches moving more than 20 km. were recovered between 20 and 70 km. away, 1/2 between 70 and 120 km. and so on in an exponential manner.) RCT

Food and fattening of migrating warblers in some French marshlands. C.J. Bibby and R.E. Green. 1983. *Ring. & Migration* 4:175-184. c/o RSPB, The Lodge, Sandy, Beds. SG19 2DL, U.K. (Seven species were studied by autumn mist-netting.) RCT

Breeding biology, movements, and persecution of ravens in Iceland. K.H. Skarphedinsson, O.K. Nielsen, S. Thorisson, S. Thorsterasen, and S.A. Temple. 1990. *Acta Naturalia Islandia* 33.

Icelandic Mus. of Nat. Hist., Box 5320, 125 Reykjavik, Iceland. (The recovery rate of 587 ravens banded in three study areas in Iceland was 42%, of which 62% were recovered during their first year. The high recovery rate relates to human persecution, including "control" efforts and bounties. Data are given on movements, and thorough comparisons are made with banding studies in North America and elsewhere. Data on dispersal are also included.) MKM

Ratios of Neotropical migrant and Neotropical resident birds in winter in a citrus plantation in central Belize. E.D. Mills and D.T. Rogers. 1992. *Journ. Field Ornithol.* 63:109-116. Dept. Biol., Univ. Alabama, Box 870344, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0344. (Migrants were banded and residents tail-clipped.) RCT

MKM = Martin K. McNicholl
RCT = Robert C. Tweit

Editor's Note: Currently searched journals and their abstractors are listed as follows. Volunteers are sought to abstract other journals.

Alberta Naturalist - MKM

American Birds - MKM

Birding - SMS

Birds of Prey Bull. - MKM

Blue Jay - MKM

Bull. S. Calif. Acad. - CTC

Canadian Field-Naturalist - MKM

Canadian Journal of Zoology - RAR

Condor - RCT

Corella (exchange) - MKM

Ecology - DC

Hawk Migration Studies - MKM

Journal of Field Ornithology - RCT

Journal of Raptor Research - MKM

Journal of Wildlife Management - MKM

Living Bird Quarterly - CIS

Northwestern Naturalist - MKM

Ontario Bird Banding - MKM

Ontario Birds - MKM

Prairie Naturalist - MKM

Ringling & Migration - RCT

Safring News (exchange) - MKM

Seabird - MKM

Sialia - MKM

Wader Study Group Bulletin - MKM

Western Birds - RCT

Wildlife Monographs - DC

Wildlife Society Bulletin - DC

Wilson Bulletin - DC

CIS = Catherine I. Sandell

CTC = Charles T. Collins

DC = Doug Collister

MKM = Martin K. McNicholl

RAR = Ronald A. Ryder

RCT = Robert C. Tweit

SMS = Sharon M. Skelly

Formerly searched journals for which no abstractor is currently assigned: *Auk*, *Bird Study*, *British Birds*, *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club*, *Connecticut Warbler*, *Ecological Monographs*, *Ibis*, *Jack-Pine Warbler*, *Kansas Ornithological Society Bulletin*, *Kingbird*, *Loon*, *Ornis Fennica*, *Passenger Pigeon*, *Ring*, and *Science*.

Significant Encounters

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The following records are presented to highlight interesting recoveries and recaptures that have resulted from banding projects. We hope the reports show how different banders are using the data generated through their projects. Some of the records reported here, such as the longevities, may be significant advances in our knowledge. For a listing of longevity records verified by the Bird Banding Laboratory, see the papers cited in Klimkiewicz and Fitcher (1989) *J. Field Ornithol.* 60:469-494.

Black-footed Albatross 737-75778 Banded as AHY-U by Eugene Kridler at Midway Atoll, NW Hawaiian Is. on 8 Feb 1964. Found dead at Yachats OR on 17 Aug 1990, about 4480 km from banding site. [26 years 9 months between banding and recovery. Kridler estimates age as at least 34+ years. Estimated age would be **new longevity record**. Current record is 27 years, 8 months, see *J. Field Ornithol.* 53:86]

... 667-93809 Banded as L-U by Eugene Kridler at Midway Atoll, NW Hawaiian Is. on 17 Mar 1964. Band found at Manzanita OR on 7 Sept 1989, about 4480 km from banding site. 25 years. 5 months old.

Mallard 1027-98483 Banded as HY-F by Stephen Martin at Umatilla NWR, OR on 5 Sept 1974. Retrapped at Benton Lake NWR, MT on 28 Aug 1990; about 750 km NE of banding site. 16 years old.

... 837-45932 Banded as L-M at Summer Lake OR on 30 July 1990. Retrapped by Randy Hill at Columbia NWR, Othello WA on 27 Aug 1990, about 480 km N of banding site.

The following **Mallards** were banded by Randy Hill at Columbia NWR, Othello WA:

... 847-46589 AHY-M on 22 Jan 1976. Retrapped at Edmonton AB on 4 Jan 1990, about 950 km NE of banding site. At least 15 years old.

... 847-46557 AHY-M on 21 Jan 1976. Shot at Wilson Creek WA in April 1990. At least 15 years old.

... 1507-27277 HY-M on 20 Sept 1988. Shot on the Arkansas River AR on 26 Dec 1989, at least 2450 km SE of banding site.

... 1397-48167 HY-M on 6 Aug 1985. Shot at Russelville AR on 28 Nov 1990, about 2450 km SE of banding site. 5 years old.

... 1477-60973 AHY-M on 6 Feb 1990. Shot at Humphrey AR on 4 Dec 1990, at least 2500 km SE of banding site.

Lesser Scaup 836-7241x Banded as AHY-M by staff of the Oakland Parks and Recreation Dept at Lake Merritt, Oakland CA in Dec 1979. Retrapped there on 26 Dec 1990. At least 12 years old.