
Recent Literature

BANDING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

Trapping a Kori Bustard with a torch and handnet. R. Geysler. 2000. *Safring News* 29:53. 345 Frederik Burger St., Erasmia, 0183, South Africa (caught and banded at night while walking along road.) MKM

A comparison of effects of radiotransmitter attachment techniques on captive White-winged Doves. M. F. Small and six others. 2004. *Wildl. Soc. Bull.* 32:627-637. Dept. Biol., Texas State Univ., San Marcos, TX 78666 (Compares physiological, pathological and behavioral effects of four transmitter attachment methods [backpack harnesses, adhesives, subcutaneous implants and intracoelomic implants] with mock attachments [subcutaneous or intracoelomic surgeries without implants] and controls [no transmitter or surgery]. No behavioral or physiological differences were detected among attachment types, sham surgeries or controls. Subcutaneous implants were the most effective attachments, based on retention times, ease of attachment and minimum levels of pathology.) SG

Methods for capturing African Fish Eagles on water. S. Hollamby and 11 others. 2004. *Wildl. Soc. Bull.* 32:680-684. Veterinary Medical Center, Mich. State Univ., East Lansing, MI 48824 (Describes a floating fish "snare vest" for capturing fish-eating eagles. The "vest" consisted of a bait (in this case, tilapia) to which several monofilament nooses have been attached. The bait is also attached via monofilament to a reel anchored in a boat. When the target eagle grabbed the bait and became entangled in the nooses, it was reeled into the boat and processed. Capture rates were 10-17% of eagles that struck the bait.) SG

Effects of radiotransmitters on the reproductive performance of Cassin's Auklet. J. T. Ackerman and seven others. 2004. *Wildl. Soc. Bull.* 32:1229-1241. U.S.G.S., West. Ecol. Res. Center, Davis Field Stn., One Shields Ave., Davis, CA 95616 (Compares success of auklet broods whose parents carry radio transmitters with that of broods of parents not fitted with transmitters.

Chicks of unmarked pairs grew faster, weighed more at fledging and showed higher fledging rates. Differences were greater when the father was marked than when the mother was. Unmarked pairs were more likely to initiate a second brood. The authors suggest restraint in marking alcid and that marking female parents only may reduce negative effects.) SG

Incidental captures of birds in small-mammal traps: a cautionary note of interdisciplinary studies. D. L. Waldien and six others. 2004. *Wildl. Soc. Bull.* 32:1260-1268. (Reports on incidental captures of birds in traps set to capture small mammals in Massachusetts, Oregon and Washington. Most birds captured were Song Sparrows, Spotted Towhees, Steller's Jays and Gray Jays. The highest incidence of incidental bird captures were when Sherman and Tomahawk traps were used. Few birds were captured in pitfalls, museum snap traps or Ugglan traps. Implications for the health, fitness and survival of entrapped birds are discussed, along with implications for studies that involve simultaneous monitoring of avian and mammalian communities.) SG

A method of age determination for nestling Gull-billed Terns. J. M. Sanchez-Guzman and A. Munoz del Viego. 1998. *Colonial Waterbirds* 21:427-430. Grupo de Investigacion en Conservacion, Area de Biologia Animal, Universidad de Extremadura, Avenida de Elvas s/n, 06071 Badajoz, Spain (Eight variables were measured on each of 356 chicks of known age banded in six colonies in the Iberian Peninsula. Repeat measurements were made at four-day intervals. A principal components analysis indicated that measurements of the lengths of the head and wing can be used to determine chick age within one day even though these body components reach maximum size at different ages.) MKM

Northern Saw-whet Owl nest box monitoring. C. Priestley, B. Spence and L. Priestley. 2005. *Blue Jay* 63:71-76. Beaverhill Bird Observ., Box 1418, Edmonton, AB T5J 2N5 (After 50 owl nest boxes were erected near Edmonton during the early winter months of 2004, saw-whet owls nested in

five. Females at these nests were caught in a small fishing net on the end of a pole held over the nest hole, while males were caught in a "modified version of the Saurola trap," presumably for banding.) MKM

Radio telemetry of Red-browed Finch *Neochmia temporalis* at Newcastle, New South Wales. M. K. Todd. 1997. *Corella* 21:88-89. Dept. Biol. Sci., Univ. Newcastle, University Dr., Callaghan, New South Wales 2308, Australia (Only one of three transmitters attached to finches was detectable after one day. The 52 point locations obtained over the four days that the remaining transmitter was detectable were all within 150 m of a well-known roost site, providing additional support for previous color-banding studies that indicated that this population is highly sedentary.) MKM

Accuracy of accipiter identification at a migration count site. B. Hull. 1998. *Hawk Migration Studies* 26(1):14. Golden Gate Raptor Observ., Building 1064, Fort Cronkhite, Sausalito, CA 94941 (Cooper's and Sharp-shinned hawks caught by banders in California were used on release to test identification skills of hawk watchers.) MKM

Results from a raptor identification study conducted in southwest Idaho during fall migration. G. Kaltenecker and M. Bechard. 1998. *Hawk Migration Studies* 26(1):14-15. Dept. Biol., Boise, ID 83725 (From 1996-1999, observers were tested on identification to species, age and sex of 1625 raptors released after banding. Most were Cooper's or Sharp-shinned hawks. Observers identified most to species correctly, to age in 72-80% of cases, but to sex only 33-57% of cases.) MKM

Raptor migration from above. L. S. Schueck, M. R. Fuller and W. S. Seegar. 1998. *Hawk Migration Studies* 26(1):19. Raptor Res. Center of Boise State Univ., 1910 University Dr., Boise, ID 83725 (Satellite systems, increased miniaturization of transmitters and geographic information systems are being combined to track movements of birds with increased precision and to relate movements to habitat, topography, weather and other factors.) MKM

IDENTIFICATION, MOLTS, PLUMAGES, WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS

Nesting biology of the Tennessee Warbler, *Vermivora peregrina*, in northern Ontario. S. B. Holmes and E. A. Nixon. 2000. *Can. Field-Nat.* 114:34-44. Nat. Resources Canada, Can. Forest. Serv., 1219 Queen St. E., Box 490, Sault Ste. Marie, ON P6A 3H3 (Chicks in 14 nests were weighed and their tarsal lengths measured at hatching and growth to five or six days of age determined through additional measurements. Chicks were marked initially with unique marks on wings and/or legs, then color-banded when three-five days old.) MKM

Diet and postnatal growth in Red-legged and Black-legged kittiwakes: an interspecies comparison. B. K. Lance and D. B. Roby. 1998. *Colonial Waterbirds* 21:375-387. U.S. Fish & Wildl. Serv., Migratory Bird Manage., 1101 E. Tudor Rd., Anchorage, AK 99503 (Includes comparative growth rates in mass and wing length of chicks hatched on St. Lawrence Is., AK. Although mass at fledging was lower in Red-legged than in Black-legged kittiwakes, overall growth patterns were similar.) MKM

Aging Laughing Gull nestlings using head-bill length. L. M. Reed, D. F. Caccamise and E. P. Orrell. 1998. *Colonial Waterbirds* 21:414-417. Dept. Entomol., Cook College, Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, NJ 08903 (Growth of 19 chicks was documented by taking weights and seven measurements on each between hatching and 31 days of age, with ten chicks measured at least four times. Head-bill length provided the "most precise and repeatable" estimates of age.) MKM

Sexing of adult Gentoo Penguins in Antarctica using morphometrics. M. Renner, J. Valencia, L. S. Davis, D. Saez and O. Cifuentes. 1998. *Colonial Waterbirds* 21:444-449. Dept. Zool., Univ. Otago, Box 56, Dunedin, New Zealand (A method of determining sex of penguins on an island in the South Shetlands is based on a discriminant function analysis of a combination of bill depth, maximum gap, foot length, head and bill depth and mass. Other measurements taken were bill width, crown, culmen and flipper length.) MKM

NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

Western Sandpipers have altered migration tactics as Peregrine Falcon populations have recovered. R. C. Ydenberg, R. W. Butler, D. B. Lank, B. D. Smith and J. Ireland. 2004. *Proc. Roy. Soc. London B* 271: 1263-1269. Centre Wildl. Ecol. & Behav. Ecol. Res. Group, Simon Fraser Univ., Burnaby, BC, V5A 1S6 (Although counts of migrant Western Sandpipers at well-studied sites in the Fraser estuary and off Sidney Island, BC suggest a steady two-decades decline in this species, observations of mist-netted, color-banded sandpipers show that numbers have remained steady, but that individual birds stay at these migrant stop-overs for fewer days. Body mass of southbound migrants has declined at a site [Sidney Island] at which the sandpipers are more vulnerable to Peregrine Falcon predation than at a site [Fraser estuary] where more cover reduces vulnerability to predation.) MKM

Calgary Bird Banding Society 2004 annual technical report. D. M. Collister, R. D. Dickson and G. Smiley. 2005. Calgary Bird Banding Society, Calgary. 23 pp. + 10 figures, 10 tables and six appendices. 247 Parkside Cr. SE, Calgary, AB T2J 2J3 (In the third consecutive year of a spring banding program in Calgary, 440 new birds of 41 species were banded, while 1872 new birds of 73 species were banded during the society's tenth year of fall migration banding. During the two migration periods, 581 previously banded birds of 50 species were recaptured, including 53 birds banded in previous years. Two frontispiece photographs of a hand-held Green Heron help document one of the few Alberta records of this species. New bandings during a MAPS site operation reached the second highest total since that project began in 1992, in spite of an absence of Least Flycatchers and Warbling Vireos. The first full Northern Saw-whet Owl migration monitoring project in the Calgary foothills netted 188 previously unbanded saw-whets and one Boreal Owl. An owl banded in 2002 in a nest box farther north in Alberta was recaptured at the Calgary site. In the first full year of banding at a spring migration monitoring site in Costa Rica, 1283 birds of 79 species were captured, including 983 new bandings and 255 recaptures. A Swainson's Thrush banded there in

Mar 2002 was recovered in Ohio that May, approximately 3553 km due N.) MKM

Ecology and body condition of the Northern Saw-whet Owl (*Aegolius acadicus*) and Flammulated Owl (*Otus flammeolus*) during fall migration in southwest Idaho. S. L. Hamilton and P. J. Heglund. 2000. *Hawk Migration Studies* 26(1):13-14. Dept. Biol. Sci., Univ. Idaho, Moscow, ID 83844 (848 Flammulated Owls banded in 1999 set a U.S. record for banding of this species, with 51 saw-whets also banded.) MKM

Radio and satellite tracking of raptors. J. R. Plaice and R. Kaiser-Antonovich. 2000. *Hawk Migration Studies* 26(1):18. Sci. Dept., Belvidere High School, Belvidere, NJ 07823 (Alpha-numeric wing streamers attached to 27 Turkey Vultures and ten Black Vultures resulted in 19 sightings as far as Mexico [species not indicated]. The large range and use of alternate roosting sites by seven vultures fitted with radio transmitters precluded conclusive results.) MKM

Wintering Snowy Owls in Massachusetts. N. Smith. 2000. *Hawk Migration Studies* 26(1):19. Mass. Aud. Soc., Blue Hills Trailside Mus., 1904 Canton Ave., Milton, MA 02186 (Of 241 owls banded and color-marked from 1981 to 2000 at Logan International Airport in Boston, 56 were observed outside the airport area, 11 more than 150 km away.) MKM

NON-NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

Adult survival rates of Shag *Phalacrocorax aristotelus*, Common Guillemot *Uria aalge*, Razorbill *Alca torda*, Puffin *Fratercula arctica* and Kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla* on the Isle of May 1986-96. M. P. Harris, S. Wanless and P. Rothery. 2000. *Atlantic Seabirds* 2:133-150. Inst. Terr. Ecol., Hill of Brathens, Banchory, Kincardineshire AB31 4BY, Scotland (Resightings of color-banded birds provided annual survival estimates and longer-term trends or fluctuation patterns for each species [and to some extent gender]. Each of the species studied experienced a low survival year over the research decade, but the years did not coincide. The only significant continuous decline in survival was that of the Black-legged Kittiwake.) MKM

Integrated seabird monitoring studies on the Isle of Canna, Scotland 1969-99. B. Swann. 2000. *Seabird* 2:151-164. 14 St. Vincent Rd., Tain, Ross-shire, IV19 1JR, Scotland (Recoveries and recaptures of the 53,000+ seabirds banded helped to assess survival and return rates of several seabird species, especially Shags and Common Murres.) MKM

Status, productivity, movements and mortality of Great Cormorants *Phalacrocorax carbo* breeding in Caithness, Scotland: a study of a declining population. D. Budworth, M. Canham, H. Clark, B. Hughes and R. M. Sellers. 2000. *Seabird* 2:165-180. 121 Wood Ln., Newhall, Swadlincote, Derbyshire DE11 0LX, England (Banding recoveries revealed the portions of Scotland, occasionally England and rarely Ireland frequented by Caithness-breeding cormorants during winter with one bird recovered in France. Most recoveries were south of Caithness, but 3% were farther north in Scotland. Recoveries also showed that adults breeding on Caithness suffer higher mortality than elsewhere in Great Britain.) MKM

The breeding *Larus* gulls on Skomer Island National Nature Reserve, Pembrokeshire. C. M. Perrins and S. B. Smith. 2000. *Atlantic Seabirds* 2:195-210. Edward Grey Inst. Field Ornithol., Dept. Zool., South Parks Rd., Oxford OX1 3P3, England (Sightings of color-banded Lesser Black-backed Gulls have helped demonstrate declining survival rates in both young and adults.) MKM

Cattle Egret migration, satellite telemetry and weather in south-eastern Australia. H. A. Bridman, M. Maddock and D. Geering. 1997. *Corella* 21:69-76. Dept. Geogr., Univ. Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia 2308 (Transmitters and patagial tags attached to two egrets in New South Wales helped confirm general patterns of seasonal movement determined in earlier studies, confirm that some movement is nocturnal and obtain more precise details of duration of stay between flights, distances moved and weather associated with movements.) MKM

Foraging range, marine habitat and diet of Bridled Terns breeding in Western Australia. J. N. Dunlop. 1997. *Corella* 21:77-83. Dept. Zool.,

Murdoch Univ., South St., Murdoch, Western Australia 6150, Australia (Size and species of prey were determined from regurgitations during banding operations at a colony on Penguin Island.) MKM

Seasonal changes in the pollen sampled from nectarivorous birds visiting an open forest at Menai, New South Wales. K. H. Egan. 1997. *Corella* 21:83-87. 1 Bowman St., Mortdale, New South Wales 2223, Australia (Based on pollen collected from the heads of 1,046 birds of seven honeyeater species captured in mist-nets for banding.) MKM

Migration of North American raptors in northern Colombia. G. J. Colorado, A. M. Castano, M. J. Bechard, G. Kaltenecker and C. Marquez. 2000. *Hawk Migration Studies* 26(1):12. Apt. 402, Calle 52B #80-35, Medellin, Colombia (Five Broad-winged and one Sharp-shinned hawk were trapped and banded at one hawk migration monitoring station between Oct 1997 and Mar 1998 and two more Broad-wings were trapped and banded at another site in fall 1998.) MKM

Raptor banding station in Veracruz, Mexico. K. L. Scheuermann and E. R. Inzuna. 2000. *Hawk Migration Studies* 26(1):18-19. Pronatura Veracruz, 1458 Madison St., Oakland, CA 94612 (In 1998, 220 raptors were trapped in one trapping blind and in 1999, 274 were trapped at two blinds at La Mancha, Mexico, in conjunction with a raptor migration count. Ten hawk and five falcon species were caught.) MKM

note: Thanks to Ron Ydenberg for transmitting through cyberspace a copy of the Western Sandpiper paper abstracted in this compilation.

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